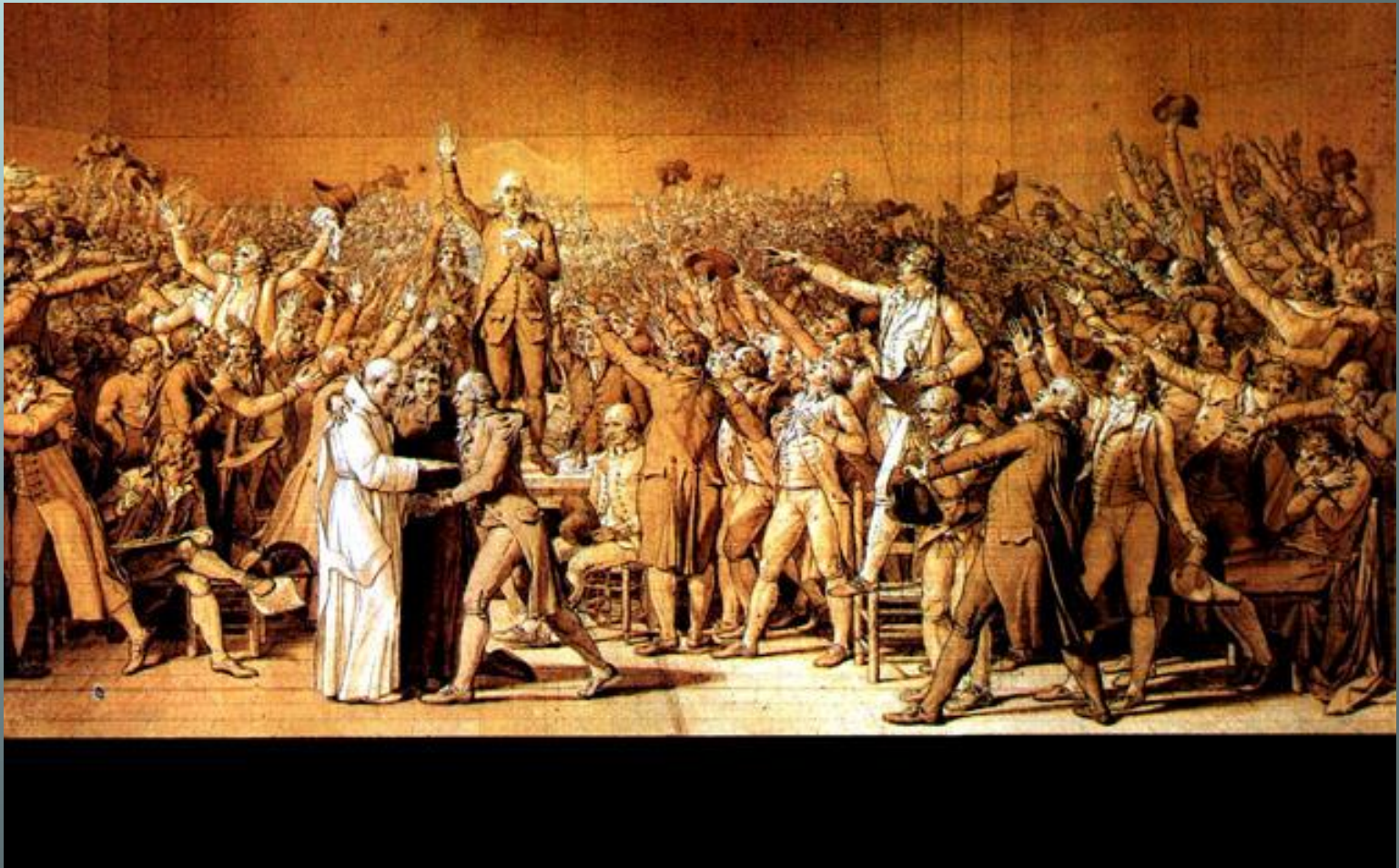
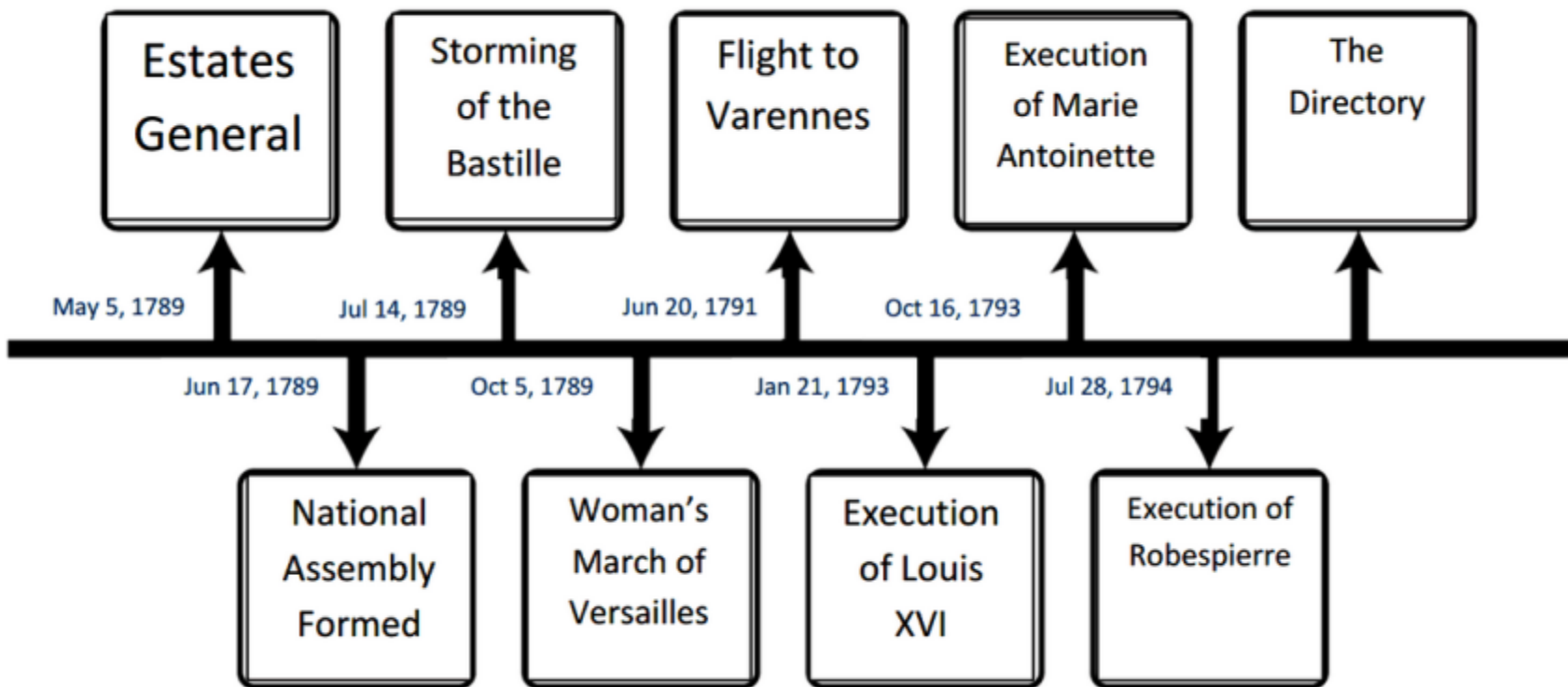


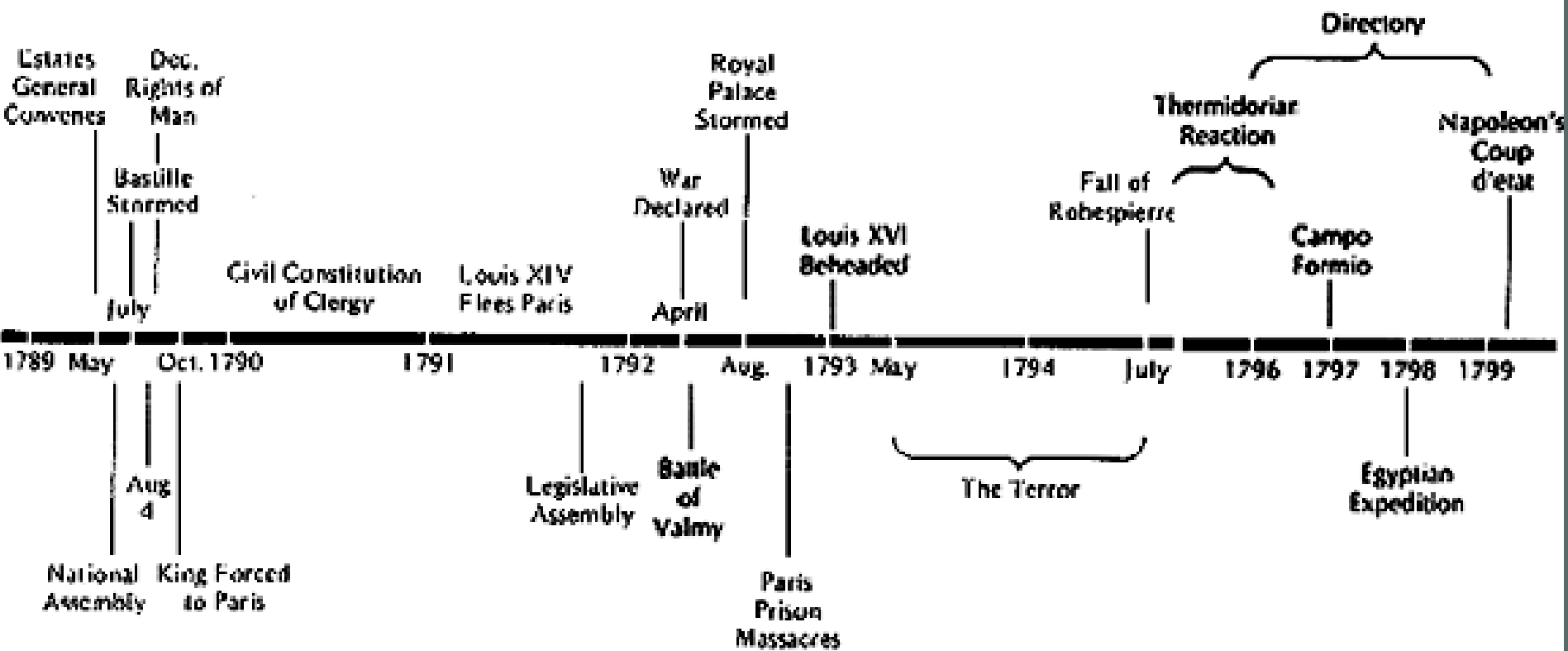
French Revolution



French Revolution, 1789-99

- Much more radical than the Am Rev and also more influential
- Systemic problem raising taxes
- **The French Revolution: Crash Course World History #29**





Cycles of Revolution

Monarchy

Moderate Phase

Radical Phase

Conservative
Result

France: Louis 16

Estates General
National Assembly
Lafayette

Republic
Reign of Terror

Napoleon
Louis 18

Cycles of Revolution

Monarchy

Moderate Phase

Radical Phase

Conservative Result

France: Louis 16

Estates General
National Assembly
Lafayette

Republic
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Napoleon
Louis 18

England: Charles I

Long Parliament

Cromwell
Levellers

Restoration
Charles II

US: George III

1st Continental Congress

Articles of
Confederation

Presidency

Russia: Nicholas II

Provisional Gov't

Lenin

Stalin

Aristotle: Monarchy

Oligarchy

Democracy

Monarchy

Causes of the French Revolution

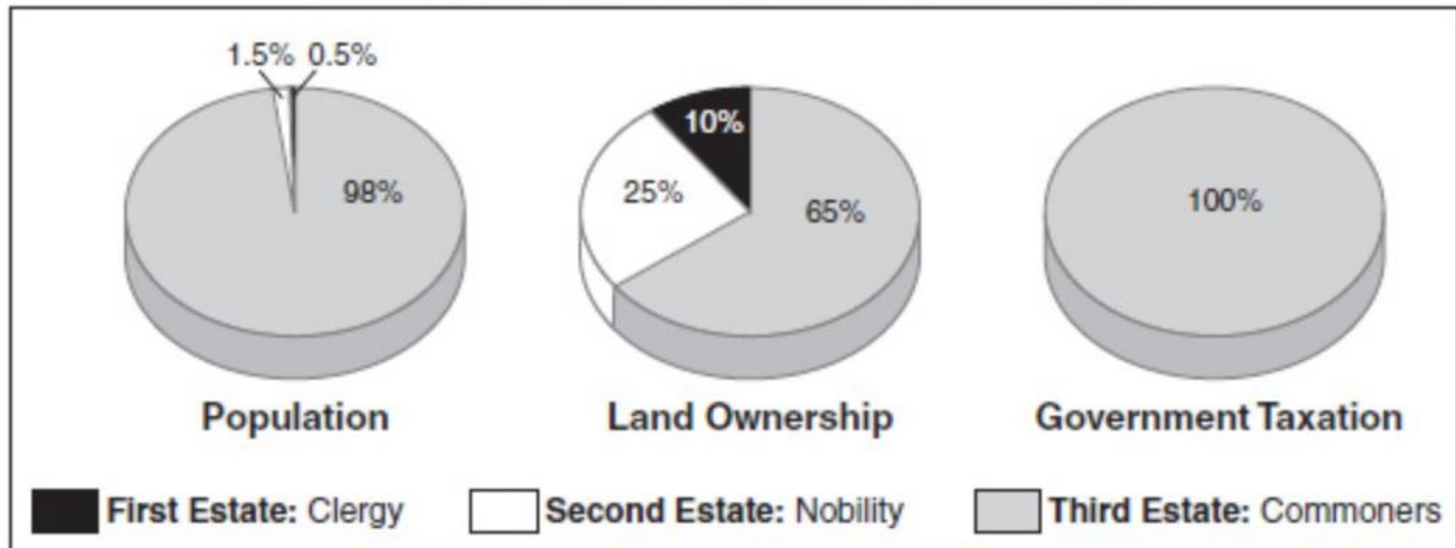
- Despotic rule of Bourbon kings, like L.14
- Costly French wars, like 7 Years war (lost N.A., India), American Rev.
- Need to borrow money-the Dutch
- $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual budget went to paying the interest on the debt
- Three Estates-Clergy, Nobility, Commoners , now growing middle class with no power.
- First 2 estates privileges-but no taxes
- New Nobles of the Robe, like Montesquieu and Lafayette knew reforms needed.
- Survival of feudalism-pay lord for land, corvee, hunting privileges

Causes of the French Revolution



Death of the old Regime

The Three Estates in Pre-Revolutionary France



Source: Jackson J. Spielvogel, *World History*, Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, 2003 (adapted)

Causes of the French Revolution

- Intellectual-
- Age of the Enlightenment
- Liberal theories of Locke, Voltaire and Montesquieu (ie. Locke condemned absolutism, Voltaire disliked orthodox Christianity and tyrannical govt.-wanted enlightened despot or Bourgeois republic. M. and separation of powers)
- Democratic theory of Rousseau
- “state of nature” a paradise, opposite of Hobbes
- The “general will” ie the vote of the majority should make the decisions
- Adam Smith and “Wealth of Nations”-labor is the real source of wealth

Causes of the French Revolution: The Royalty

Louis XV



Lost the Seven Years” War:
Loses India and N.A.
Après nous, le deluge

Louis XVI



Grandson
r. 1774-92

Isolated at Versailles

Shy,* poorly educated and lazy

He preferred to tinker with locks

Wrong person

And Louis 16 spends vast amount of money

To aid the Americans our Revolution

- Married Marie-Ant... 16 May, 1770
- Consummated the marriage in July, 1773
- But she does not get pregnant until 1778

Causes of the French Revolution: The Royalty

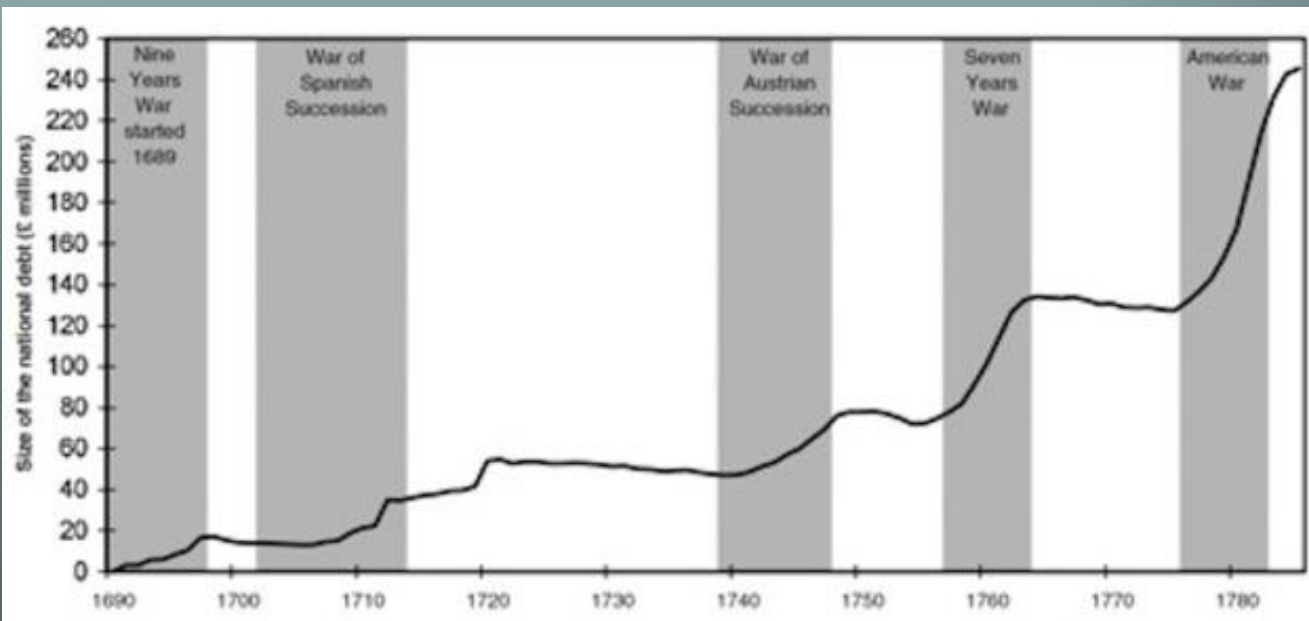


Marie Antoinette
an Austrian=the
enemy
and very naïve
and big spender
“Madam Deficit”



Death of the Old Regime

- The Dutch stop lending money.

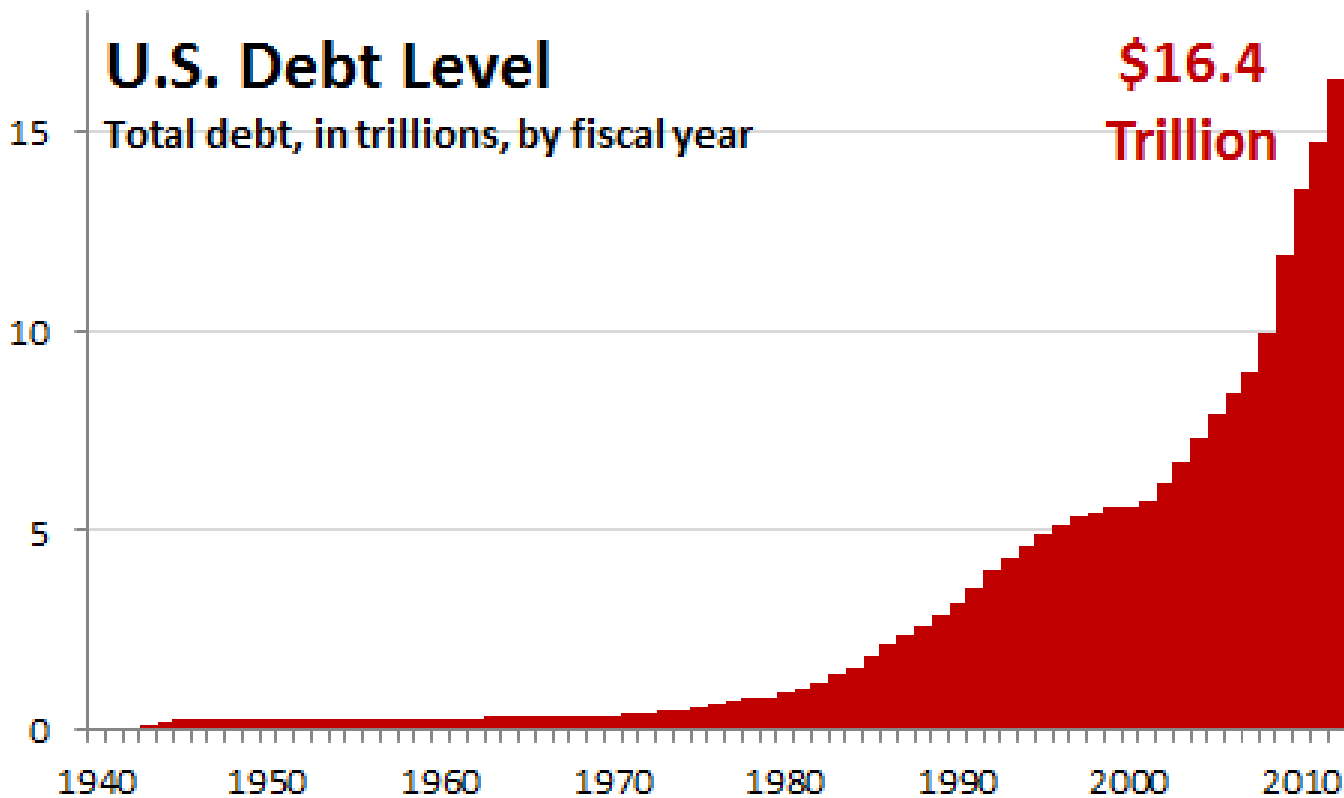


Over 50% of Budget went to pay debt interest

U.S. Debt Level

Total debt, in trillions, by fiscal year

**\$16.4
Trillion**

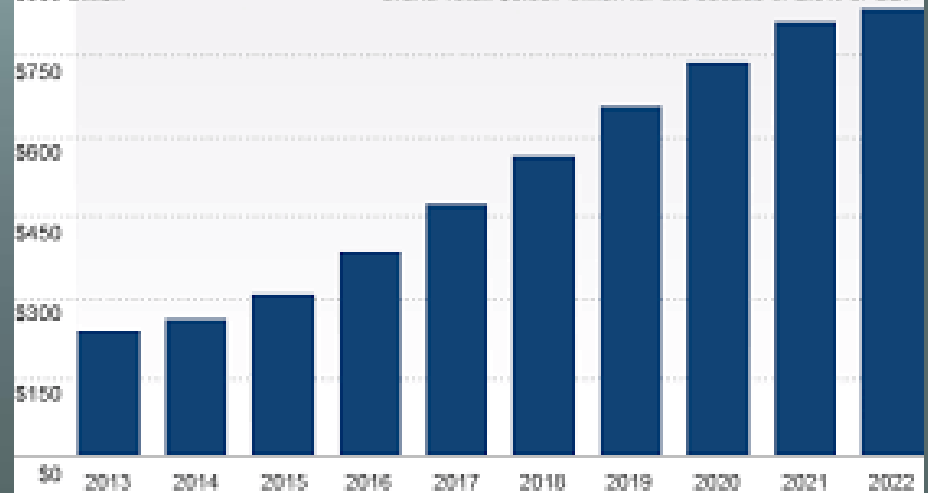


We are now
\$33 trillion
Interest 1 trillion

COST OF INTEREST ON U.S. DEBT

\$900 Billion

Grand Total: \$5,307 billion for the decade or 2.6% of GDP



SOURCE: CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Death of the old Regime

Economics

- Jacques Necker-
- Borrow more money
- Need to provide bread
- Need to tax nobility
- Dismissed in 1783
- Calonne-
- Increase public spending to “buy” their way out of the problem
- Fails so Louis XVI must convene

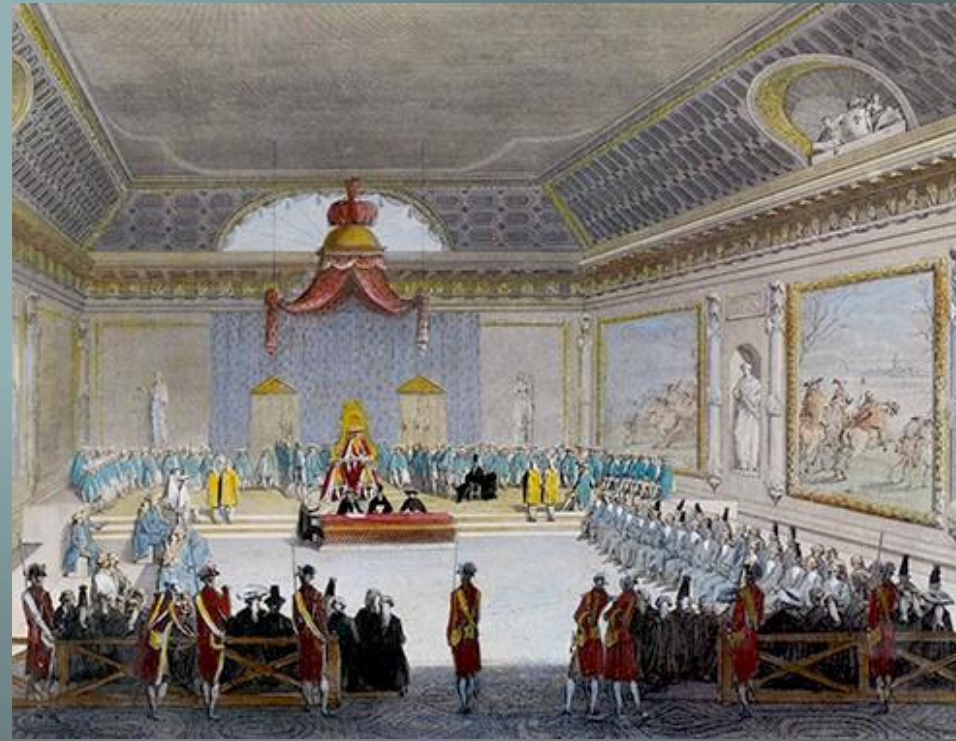
Death of the Old Regime

- Assembly of Notables

1787-the debt is out of control, when the nobility was told how large it was, they were shocked, but not enough to pay some taxes-

L. Falls into depression

M.A. sides with nobles



Prominent nobles and high clergy

1788/89 Crop Failures

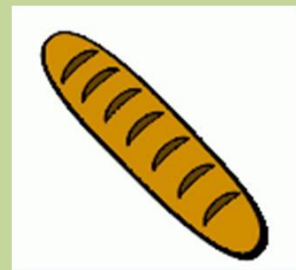
- Floods followed by hailstorms, then
- Severe winter brought famine and starvation
- 88% of workers daily wage now went to buying bread

The French Revolution

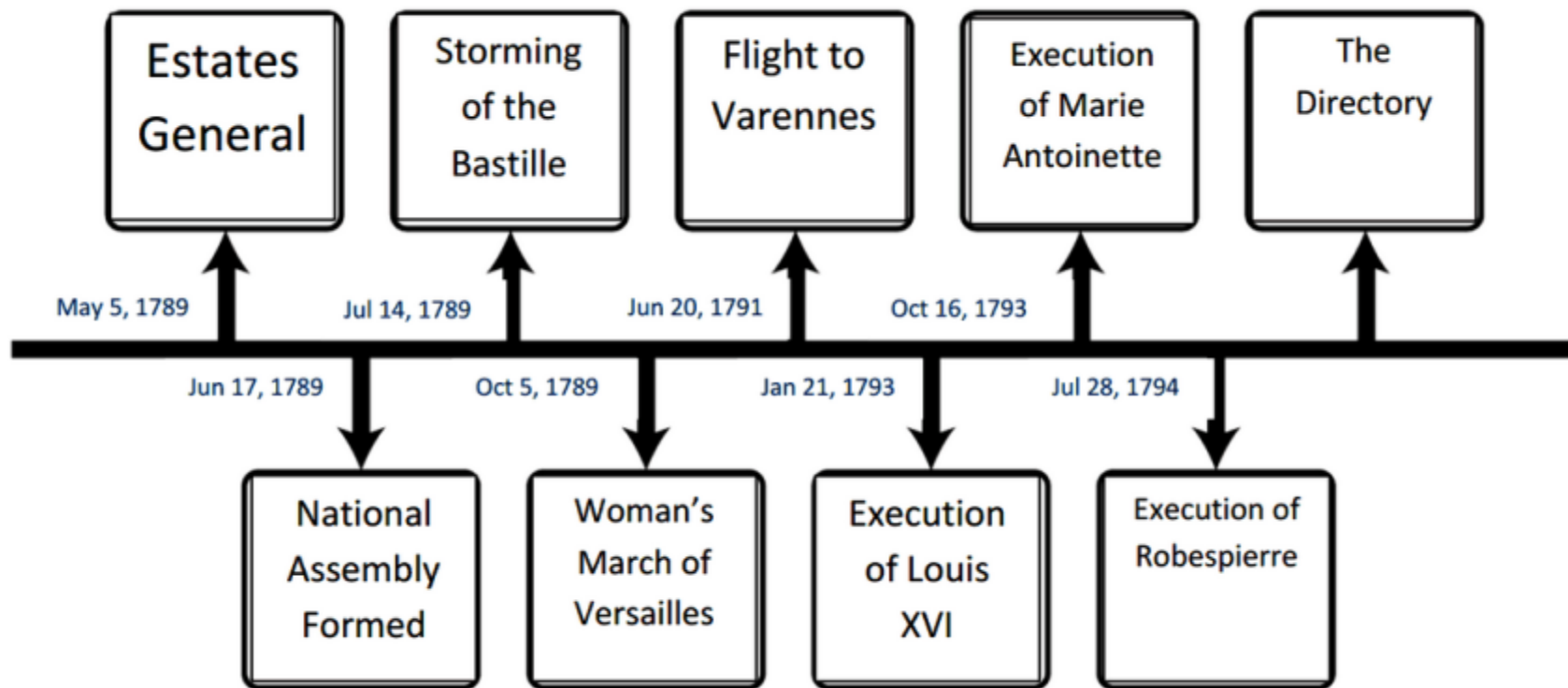
50% of income
in 1787



80% of income
in 1788

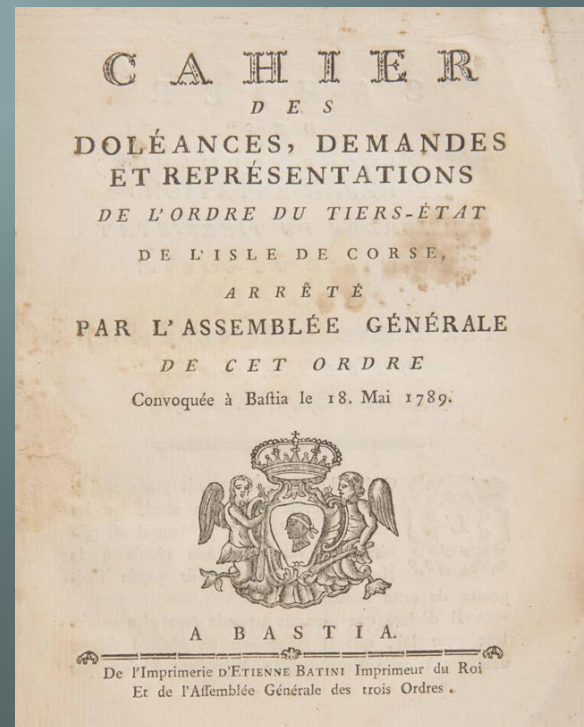


Average French family spent 70-90% on bread



Beginning of the French Revolution

- Sooooo
- Must call the **Estates General** in 1788 to meet in 1789
- Much enthusiasm
- Not met in hundreds of years (1618)
- How to vote?
- In Middle Ages 1 vote per estate, so 2 to 1.



Beginning of the French Revolution

- Abbe Sieyes
- *"What is the Third Estate? Everything. What has it been hitherto in the political order? Nothing. What does it desire to be? Something."*
- the problems of France were not simply a matter of addressing "royal tyranny," but that unequal privileges under the law had divided the nation



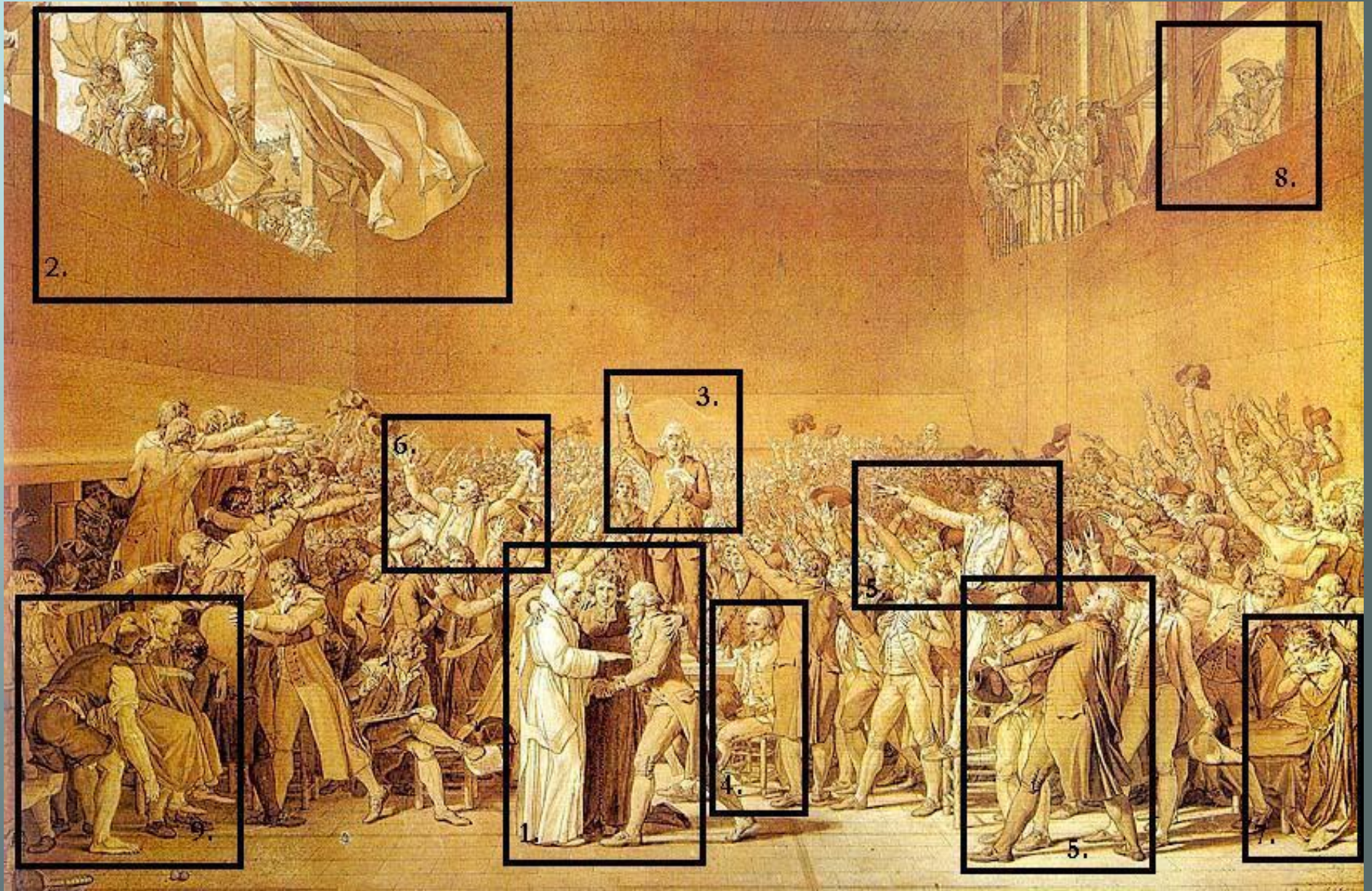
A clergy elected to 3rd Estate

National Assembly

- On June 17, 1789 the 3rd Estate, knowing they will be out-voted, withdraw and proclaim the N.A., invite others to join, many of the clergy and a few nobles do.
- Two days later most of the clergy join them



David, *The Oath of the Tennis Court*—June 20th, 1789
This is the real beginning of the French Revolution
June 27, L. 16 orders remaining delegates to join



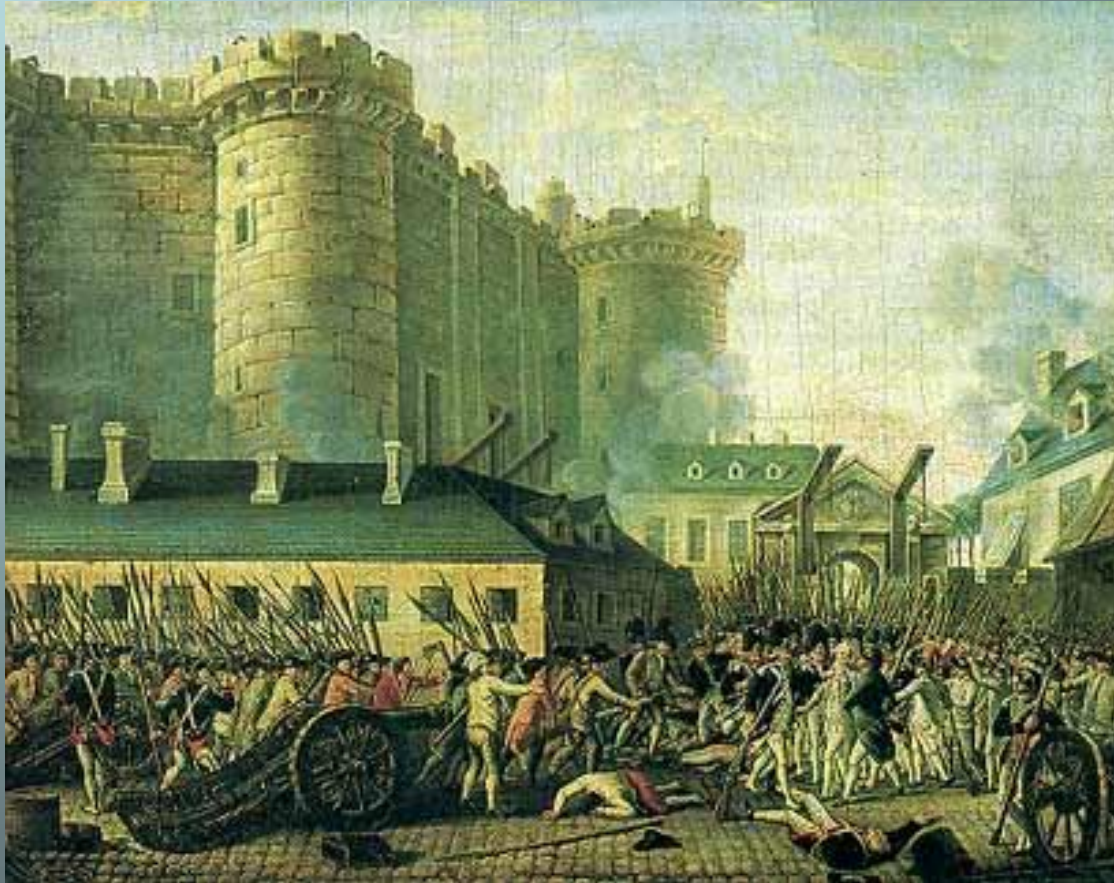
1. Protestant, Catholic and Patriot embracing.
2. Winds of change?
3. The Oath.
4. Abbé Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès.
5. A Noble man.
6. Maximilien Robespierre.
7. Phrygian hat = ancient dreams of liberty
- 8.

Oath of the Tennis Court

- The deputies pledged not to stop meeting until a constitution had been written.
- This is revolutionary and takes power away from the king.
- Thus begins stage 1 of the rev.-June 1789 to August, 1792.
- This phase was moderate and dominated by middle class.
- Want a constitutional monarchy
- To placate the aristocrats, L16 brings 18,000 troops to Versailles

Storming of the Bastille

July 14, 1789



The Bastille was a symbol of the Old Regime . Paris now Became an independent city with its own govt.
L16 “rien”

August 4, 1789, the Great Fear

- Peasants start rampaging against feudal obligations
- Burning documents, etc
- One noble after another renounce tithes, serfdom, feudal privileges, hunting privileges

The Assembly, accomplishments.

- Ending of Feudalism.
- The “fear”-summer 1789-peasants attack nobles’ houses and burn feudal documents.
- The assembly ended feudalism, a real revolution
- Declaration of the rights of man and the citizen
- Freedom of speech, press and religious toleration. Due process of law. Sovereignty lay with the people. But no redistribution of the wealth.

Declaration of the Rights of Man

- **1.** Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.
- **2.** The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.
- **3.** The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation. No body nor individual may exercise any authority which does not proceed directly from the nation.
- **4.** Liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else; hence the exercise of the natural rights of each man has no limits except those which assure to the other members of the society the enjoyment of the same rights. These limits can only be determined by law.
- **5.** Law can only prohibit such actions as are hurtful to society. Nothing may be prevented which is not forbidden by law, and no one may be forced to do anything not provided for by law.

The Assembly, accomplishments.

- Secularization of the Church.
- Church lands seized, clergy to be employees of the state.
- This divides the clergy
- Constitution of 1791
- Retained the monarchy but declared that sovereignty lay with the legislative Assembly.
- Created “active” citizens, those who paid taxes, so about 2/3 males could vote.

October Days, 1789 force the king to Paris



Heads of bodyguards of Versailles
on pikes

- The harvest was poor, bread expensive. sooo
- On 5 October 1789 thousands of Parisian women tramped twelve miles to Versailles to bring the king back to the capital. This event radicalized the French Revolution.
- Bring King to Paris.

The State and the Clergy

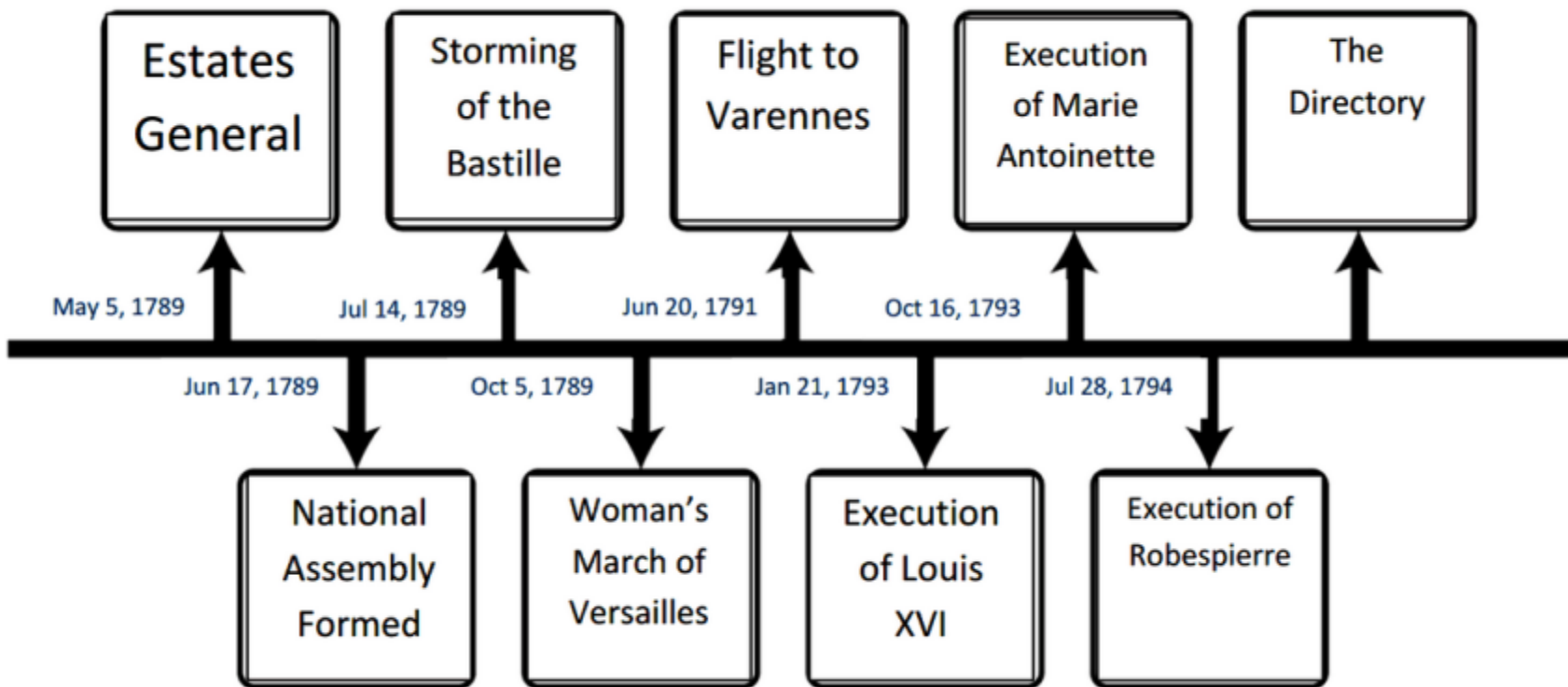
- The National Assembly began to enact social and economic reform. Legislation sanctioned on 4 August 1789 abolished the Church's authority to impose the tithe. In an attempt to address the financial crisis, the Assembly declared, on 2 November 1789, that the property of the Church was "at the disposal of the nation." They used this property to back a new currency, the *assignats*.
- Church lands are seized and sold.
- The **Civil Constitution of the Clergy**, passed on 12 July 1790, turned the remaining clergy into employees of the state. This established an election system for parish priests and bishops and set a pay rate for the clergy.
- This makes the Pope an enemy of the revolution

L. 16 & the royal family flees to Varennes- 1791



The King's misguided flight had a profound impact on public opinion, turning popular sentiment further against the clergy and nobility, and built momentum for the institution of a constitutional monarchy.

King abandoning France?
A traitor?



Declaration of Pillnitz



- a statement issued in 1791 at Pillnitz Castle near Dresden by Frederick William II of Prussia and the Habsburg Holy Roman Emperor Leopold II who was Marie Antoinette's brother. It declared the joint support of the HRE and Prussia for King Louis XVI against the French Revolution
- Where does L. stand?

War

- Emigrees
- French refugees, former members of the nobility, Catholics, royalist sympathizers, or anti-republicans.
- There they became a force for counterrevolution
- In the spring of 1792, France declared war on Prussia and Austria=First coalition.
- At the Battle of Valmy
- French forces turned back the invasion =
- Citizen-soldiers
- great French nationalism

SO

- The victory rejuvenated the French nation and emboldened the National Convention to abolish the monarchy = Part 2

