

The French Revolution Part 2

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

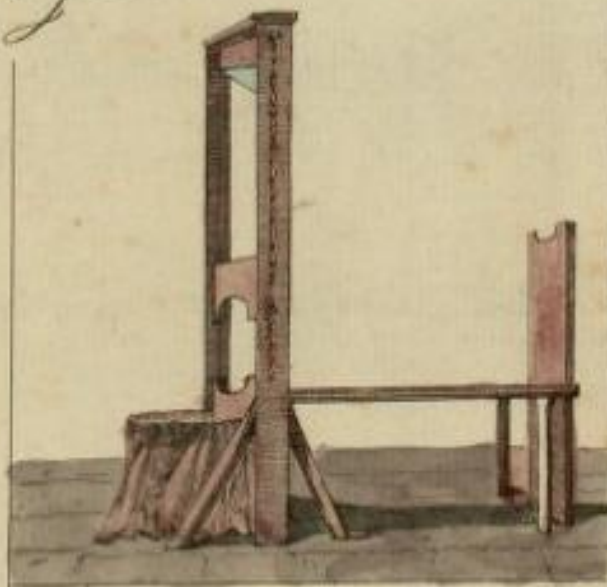
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1787		Assembly Notables		Calonne Brienne	...							
1788					Brienne vs. parlements			Bankrupt Brienne Necker				
1789			Estates-General cahiers de doléances	Estates-General	National Assembly Tennis Court	Bastille Great Fear	Decl. of Rights Man			October Days	Church lands confiscated	
1790		Départements created		Religious riots (S France)			Civil Const. of Clergy				Oath to Civil Const. of Clergy	
1791			metric system		Louis 16 to Varennes	Champ de Mars massacre	Pilnitz	Const. of 1791		Legislative Assembly		
1792				War of the First Coalition		Patrie en danger Brunswick	-> France 10th of Aug	Republic National Convention September massacres				
1793	Louis XVI		Vendée	Committee of Public Safety	Girondin Const. of 1793	Marat Federalist	-> France	The Terror Suspects Maximum		Girondins Marie Antoinette	Revolutionary calendar	Const. of the Terror
1794	slavery	Chouans	Hébertistes	Dantonistes	22 prairial	Thermidor (Robespierre) Robespierre	Thermidorian Convention				Jacobin clubs	
1795				White Terror Germinal	Prairial (Jacobins)	Louis 18		Const. of l'an III		Vendémiaire	The Directory	

The French Revolution: Crash Course World History #29

Phase 1- 0:40

Phase 2- 7:30

Dialogue

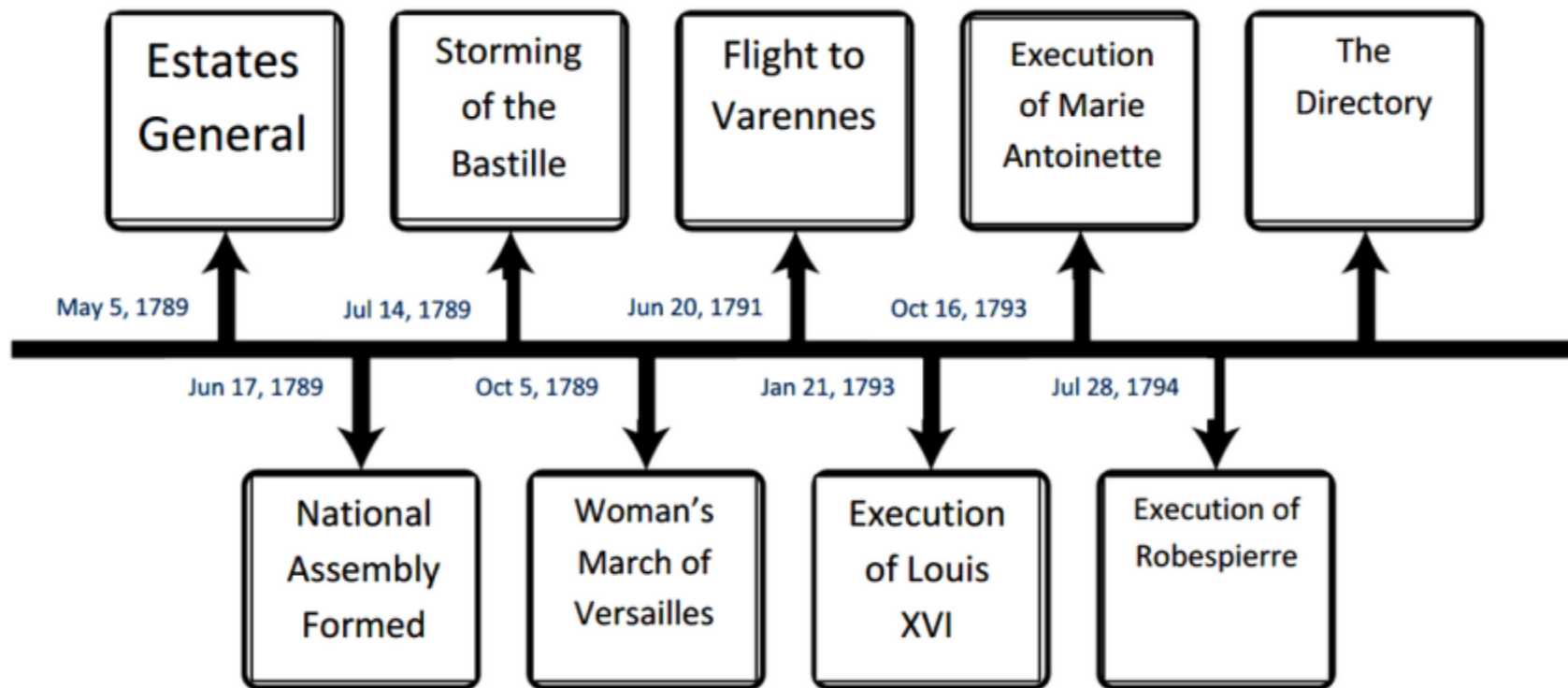


je perds une tête

j'en trouve une

5180

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The Brunswick Manifesto

The commanding general of the Austro-Prussian army declared that Paris would be destroyed if Louis XVI was hurt.

He issued this July 1792.

Where are the king's loyalties?

Riots broke out in August.

Establish the Republic

22 September 1792

Because of the riots, a National Convention was given the task to oversee new elections.

Its first act was to est. the Republic and strip the king of all Power.

September Massacres

There was a fear that foreign and royalist armies would attack Paris and that the inmates of the city's prisons would be freed and join them. Radicals called for preemptive action, especially journalist Jean-Paul Marat, who called on draftees to kill the prisoners before they could be freed



The Republic tries the king for treason Place de la Concorde-pedestal for L. 16



The Jacobins

were closely allied to the sans-culottes, who were a popular force of working-class Parisians that played a pivotal role in the development of the revolution. The Jacobins had a significant presence in the National Convention, and were dubbed 'the Mountain' for their seats in the uppermost part of the chamber. Leaders were Marat, Danton and Robespierre.

Left-right
4th estate



The Reign of Terror

The Committee of Public Safety came under the control of Maximilien Robespierre, a lawyer, and the Jacobins unleashed the Reign of Terror (1793–1794). According to archival records, at least 16,594 people died under the guillotine



Queen Marie Antoinette on the way to the guillotine on 16 October 1793 (drawing by Jacques-Louis David).



Achievements of the Radical Phase

- Abolition of slavery in the colonies
- No debt imprisonment
- The metric system
- Repeal of primogeniture
- Abolishing the remnants of feudalism
- Great estates broken up and sold to peasants
- Abolish religion and redivide the months so there will be no Sundays
- Later this would be changed to freedom of religion

Robespierre pushed Deism and Virtue. Hébert's atheist movement initiated a religious campaign to de-Christianize society. The climax was reached with the celebration of the flame of Reason in Notre Dame Cathedral on 10 November.

- Autumn:
 - **Vendémiaire** in French (from French *vendange*, derived from Latin *vindemia*, "grape harvest"), starting 22, 23, or 24 September
 - **Brumaire** (from French *brume*, "mist"), starting 22, 23, or 24 October
 - **Frimaire** (From French *frimas*, "frost"), starting 21, 22, or 23 November
- Winter:
 - **Nivôse** (from Latin *nivosus*, "snowy"), starting 21, 22, or 23 December
 - **Pluviôse** (from French *pluvieux*, derived from Latin *pluvius*, "rainy"), starting 20, 21, or 22 January
 - **Ventôse** (from French *venteux*, derived from Latin *ventosus*, "windy"), starting 19, 20, or 21 February
- Spring:
 - **Germinal** (from French *germination*), starting 20 or 21 March
 - **Floréal** (from French *fleur*, derived from Latin *flos*, "flower"), starting 20 or 21 April
 - **Prairial** (from French *prairie*, "meadow"), starting 20 or 21 May
- Summer:
 - **Messidor** (from Latin *messis*, "harvest"), starting 19 or 20 June
 - **Thermidor** (or Fervidor) (from Greek *thermon*, "summer heat"), starting 19 or 20 July
 - **Fructidor** (from Latin *fructus*, "fruit"), starting 18 or 19 August

Note: On many printed calendars of Year II (1793–94), the month of *Thermidor* was named *Fervidor* (from Latin *fervens*, "hot").

Most of the month names were new words coined from French, **Latin**, or **Greek**. The endings of the names are grouped by

Other democratic changes

Metric system

New dress and hair fashions-opposite of wigs and aristocratic styles

Personal names that evoke the Roman Republic or nature.

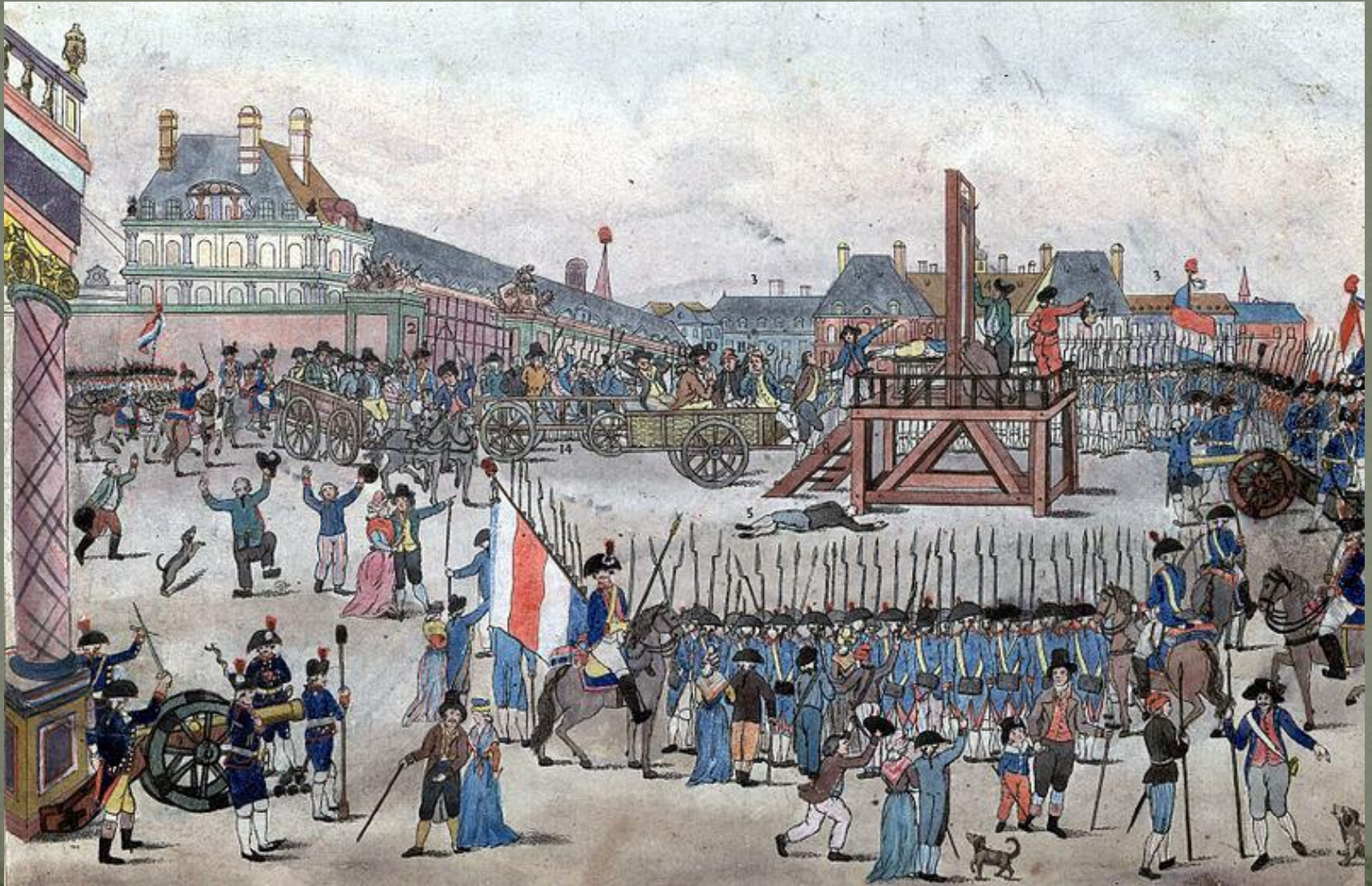


VUE DU JARDIN NATIONAL ET DES DÉCORATIONS,

Le jour de la fête célébrée en l'honneur de l'Être Suprême le Decadi 20 Prairial l'an 2. de la République Française.

The Festival of the Supreme Being on 8 June 1794

The execution of Robespierre on 28 July 1794 marked
the end of the Reign of Terror
the revolution is eating its own children



27 July 1794, the Thermidorian Reaction

The arrest and execution of **Robespierre** and other leading **Jacobins**. The new government was predominantly made up of **Girondists** who had survived the Terror. After taking power, they took revenge banning the Jacobin Club, and executing many of its former members in what was known as the **White Terror**.

Ie. Conservative backlash.

“White” Terror

The White Terror took place in 1795, during the period known as the Thermidorian Reaction. It was organized by reactionary "Chouan" (silent ones) royalist forces, and was targeted at the radical Jacobins and anyone suspected of supporting them. Throughout France, both real and suspected Jacobins were attacked and often murdered. These groups were called "bands of Jesus"



Constitution of the Year III

In the wake of excesses of the Terror, the Convention approved the new "Constitution of the Year III" on 22 August 1795.

A plebiscite (c. 1,000,000 to 49,000) approved it.

The constitution created a more conservative government led by the Directory, but did embrace separation of powers, So the Directors had to deal with the legislative branch: The Council of 500 and the Council of Ancients.

Election of 1797, conservatives, even royalist swept into power.

The Directory, November 1795-99

Consisted of 5 Directors

A time of economic depression, civil war, foreign wars. Paper money was now worth just 1% of value.

Palmer: The Directory became a kind of ineffective dictatorship. It repudiated most of the assignats...but failed to restore confidence... The religious schism became more acute...

In this chaotic time, Napoleon invaded Egypt.

13 Vendemiaire 1795, Napoleon Becomes a Hero by saving the Directory



A little “grapeshot” defeats the royalist and makes the young Napoleon a hero.

Coup d'état 18 Brumaire 1799

Napoleon overthrows the Directory and replaces it with the Consulate.

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Phase 2- 7:30

Results of the French Revolution

- Aspirations of liberty
- So many more revs.
- Separation of church and state (in some places)
- Abolition of slavery starts, as does emancipation of Jews & Protestants
- Declaration of the rights of man and citizen
- Absolutism thought dead (but Stalin and Hitler).
- Feudalism is dead (except Russia), including nobles' privileges
- Growth of jingoism
- Cheapening of human life

Results of the French Revolution

- “Liberty, equality, and fraternity”
- L. or the right to live freely, a core value of modern democracies but untrue in so many societies today equality
- Equality another core value, but minorities?
- Equal under the law?
- Fraternity, women treated the same?