

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

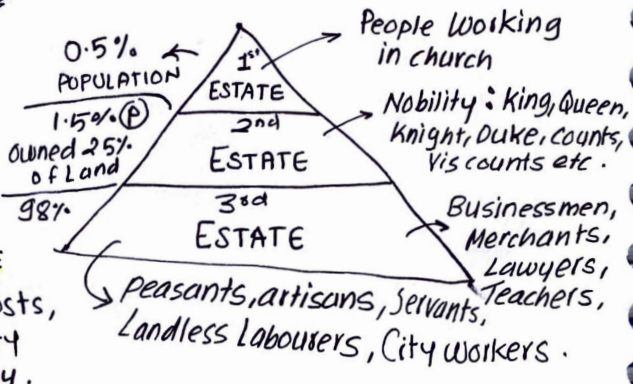
1.1. FRENCH SOCIETY DURING THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

INCREASE THE TAXES

I AM THE STATE

LOUIS XVI
 Became king in 1774 @ 40 years of Age
 Married Austrian Princess

MARIE ANTOINETTE
 Welcomed hosts, throws party after party.



1.2. ECONOMIC CRISIS

MAIN CAUSE OF SUFFERING AND DISCONTENT AMONG THIRD ESTATES

- Landless labourers: Small section of Feudal lords controlled majority of land
- Helped American colonies in their war of independence. Wars are costly. \$ tt
- BAD HARVEST 1788-89** - Food inflation - Poor cannot afford bread - Food riots - weak bodies - Epidemics Increased number of deaths.
- Unemployment, maintenance of palaces, wars, extravaganza, population increased

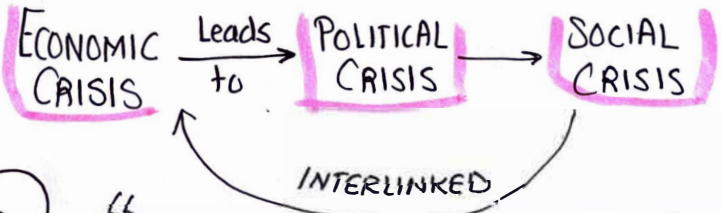
ONLY THIRD ESTATES PAID THE TAXES

TITHES: A tax levied by Church, 1/10th of the Agricultural produce.

TAILLE: A tax to be paid directly to the State. i.e. Direct tax on Land.

SUBSISTENCE CRISIS

An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood remains undangered.



1.3. END OF PRIVILEGES

BURGEOISE Middle class in France

JOHN LOCKE

TWO TREATISES OF GOVERNMENT
 Opposed doctrine of divine rights

ROUSSEAU

SOCIAL CONTRACT between people and their representatives

MONTESQUIEU

Separation of Powers
 STATE → Legislature
 → Judiciary
 → Executive

66 If there is crisis (social, economic or political), Middle class shall come forward and provide solution 99

These ideas spread like a wildfire. but Louis XVI wished to solve problems by increasing taxes further!



To be continued

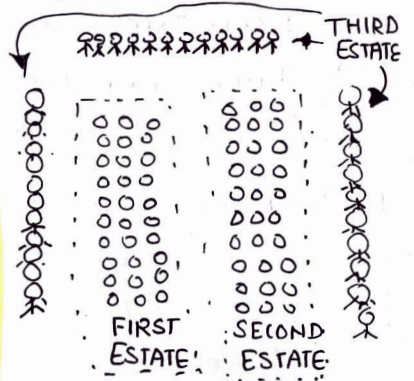
2.0 OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTION

Free slaves
BROKEN CHAIN



KING LOUIS XVI INCREASED TAXES, we learned in last lesson.

ESTATES GENERAL In France under old regime, legislative body
Three estates sent their representatives in Estates General; last time it was done in 1614.



1774: Louis XVI becomes king of France. Faces empty treasury and discontent. So he increased taxes.

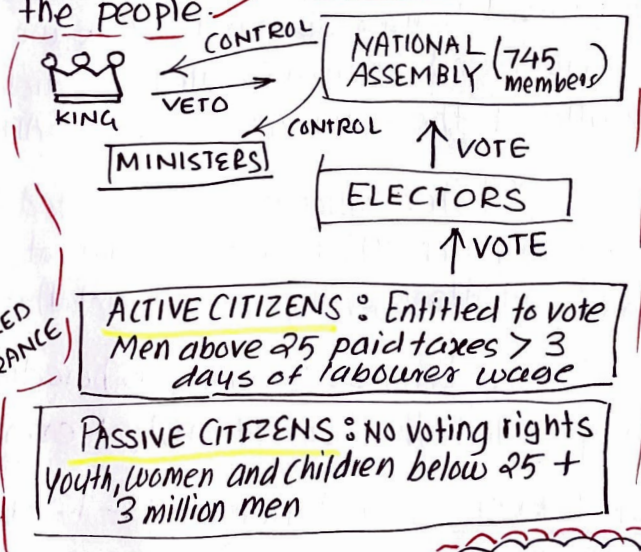
1789: Convocation of Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes, king rejected one member one vote proposal,
↳ Tennis Court oath: 20th June 1789
↳ Third Estates formed national Assembly

* Each estate had one vote
Members of third estate demanded voting be conducted by the Assembly as a whole where each member would have one vote

EYE = KNOWLEDGE
RAY = Ignorance will vanish

Bastille stormed & destroyed; Tithes abolished
Manor, chateaux attacked, Nobles fled their home, Abolishing Feudal system

1791: Constitution framed, limit the powers of the king and guarantees rights to the people.



↳ SOCIAL CONTRACT
Democratic principle

BASTILLE SYMBOL OF AUTOCRATIC
BUNDLE OF RODS
UNITY

ROUSSEAU
Born in noble family, provided leadership in early stages delivered powerful speeches.

BLUE-WHITE-RED
COLOR OF FRANCE

ACTIVE CITIZENS: Entitled to vote
Men above 25 paid taxes > 3 days of labourer wage

PASSIVE CITIZENS: No voting rights
Youth, women and children below 25 + 3 million men

MIRABEAU
priest, wrote pamphlet, called what is third estate.

MANOR: An estate consisting of lord's lands and mansion

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF MEN AND CITIZEN

CHATEAU: Castle + nobleman

Snake biting tail: symbol of eternity

Rights, Liberty, preventive detention, Security, Speech

PHYRGIAN CAP
Free Man

AUTOCRACY → CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY → REPUBLIC → MILITARY DICTATORSHIP

FRANCE ABOLISHES MONARCHY AND BECOMES A REPUBLIC

WAR BETWEEN PEOPLE AND KINGS, ARISTOCRACIES

- Louis XVI wanted his lost reputation back
- Neighbouring aristocracies afraid that revolution will reach here and overthrow us
- Louis XVI and King of Prussia in secret negotiation; plan to suppress revolution
- National Assembly declared war against Prussia and Austria.

Marseillaise: Patriotic Song composed by poet Roget de L'Isle; Not famous is now the national anthem of France.

Revolution — Economic difficulties — men fighting at the front — Women taking care of families — Political Clubs became rallying point. More important was Jacobin Club.

POLITICAL CLUBS



Maximilien ROBESPIERRE

REIGN OF TERROR — JACOBIN CLUB — ROBESPIERRE

Less prosperous section of society (shopkeepers, artisans, shoemakers, cooks, were daily wage worker were part of members of Jacobin club. Leader was ROBESPIERRE! Wore striped trousers similar to dock workers. Robespierre and Jacobins ruled as dictators under the title of the COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

* DECREE: ~~Power~~ order having the force of Law

Jacobins held king hostages — Later National Assembly voted for the imprisonment of the royal family. Earlier only men who paid taxes could vote; From now onwards men above 21, regardless of the wealth got the right to vote.

▶ 21st SEPTEMBER 1792: France becomes Republic (No hereditary ruler) Newly elected assembly called the convention, took over. ↓ People elect

* REIGN OF TERROR Period from 1793-1794.

- ↳ 21st JAN 1793 King Louis XVI publicly executed, next was Marie
- ↳ Within a week Robespierre killed 5000 people in France
- ↳ Ex-Nobles, clergy, members of other political parties arrested, imprisoned; if found guilty beheaded at public square.
- ↳ Wages decided, emphasis on communism
- ↳ Abolition of slavery, meat and bread rationed, Churches shut



designed to cut the head ↳ Women's right suppressed, supporters demanded moderation

In July of 1794,
Robespierre declared
tyrant and
guillotined

Fall of Jacobian Government;
Wealthier middle classes
Seized power, new constitution
Directory (executive body)
of five members

Directory often
clashed with
Legislature
INSTABILITY

NAPOLÉON
BONAPARTE
grabbed
Opportunity
and became
Dictator

CONTRIBUTION: Ideals of Liberty,
Equality of law and Fraternity
inspired political movement in France
and the rest of Europe.



BONAPARTE
NAPOLEON

DID WOMEN HAVE A REVOLUTION?

Womens participated in
Revolution, they demanded
equal political rights as
men but 1791 Constitution
reduced women to passive
Citizens

REFORMS

- ↳ Schooling made compulsory for all girls
- ↳ No force marriages
- ↳ Divorce made legal
- ↳ Women could train for jobs, run small businesses

In Reign of terror,
closure of womens
political club was
announced and
banning political
activities.

★ 1946 Women in France
won Right to Vote



OLYMPE DE
GOUGES

⁶⁶ Criticised the Constitution and declaration of rights
of man and Citizen, as they excluded women
In 1771, she wrote a Declaration of the Rights of
Woman and Citizen, addressed to queen and
the National Assembly. She criticised Jacobin
govt for forced closure of womens club; later
she was charged with treason and executed. ⁹⁹

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

Jacobin govt abolished slavery,
it was again reintroduced
by Napoleon and finally
it was abolished again in 1848



REVOLUTION IN EVERYDAY LIFE

- ↳ Abolition of Censorship
books, newspapers, plays
earlier could not be published
before approved by king
- ↳ After storming Bastille, and
declaration of the Rights
news, pamphlets flooded
the markets

OUTCOME democratic ideas, liberty,
Equality, Fraternity spread!
Abolition of monarchy, republic
Freedom, Rights such ideas inspired

