

French Revolution

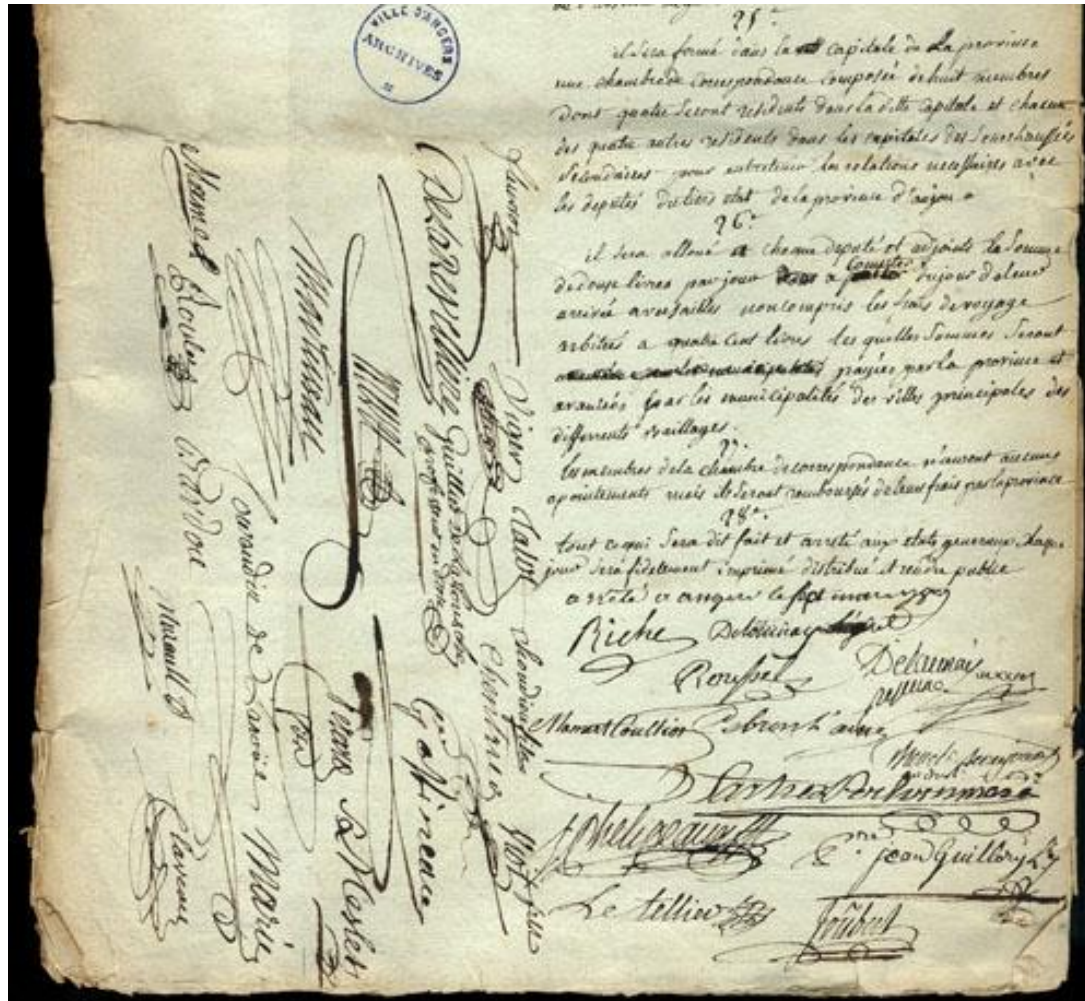
1789-1792

Louis XVI

1788

Portrait by
Francois
Callet





Cahier de doléance of Third Estate, city of Angers, signature page

FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789

1789 ESTATES GENERAL (first meeting since 1614)

meets in Versailles

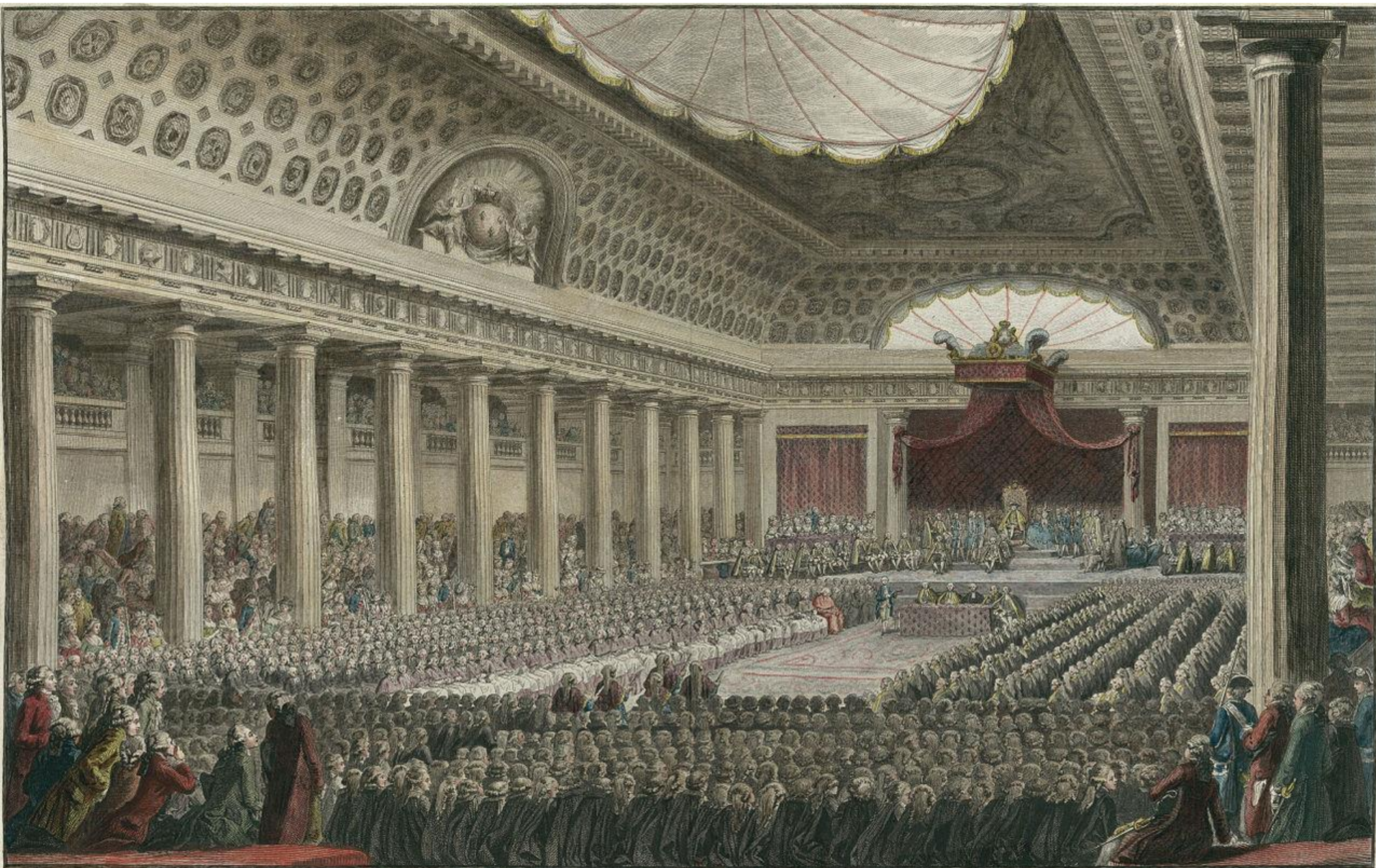
1st estate (clergy): 2% (100,000);

2nd estate (nobles): 8% (400,000)

3rd estate (bourgeoisie): represent other 90% of population

Number of delegates: clergy 291, nobility 270, 3rd estate 578

conflict between privileged orders and population of 23 million:



King Louis XVI opens the Estates General at Versailles May 5, 1789

1789

The Third
Estate

carries
the
weight



The Abbé Siéyès

Author of
*What is the Third
Estate?* 1789

Urges the Third
Estate to declare
itself the National
Assembly



Tennis
Court
Oath

June 20,
1789

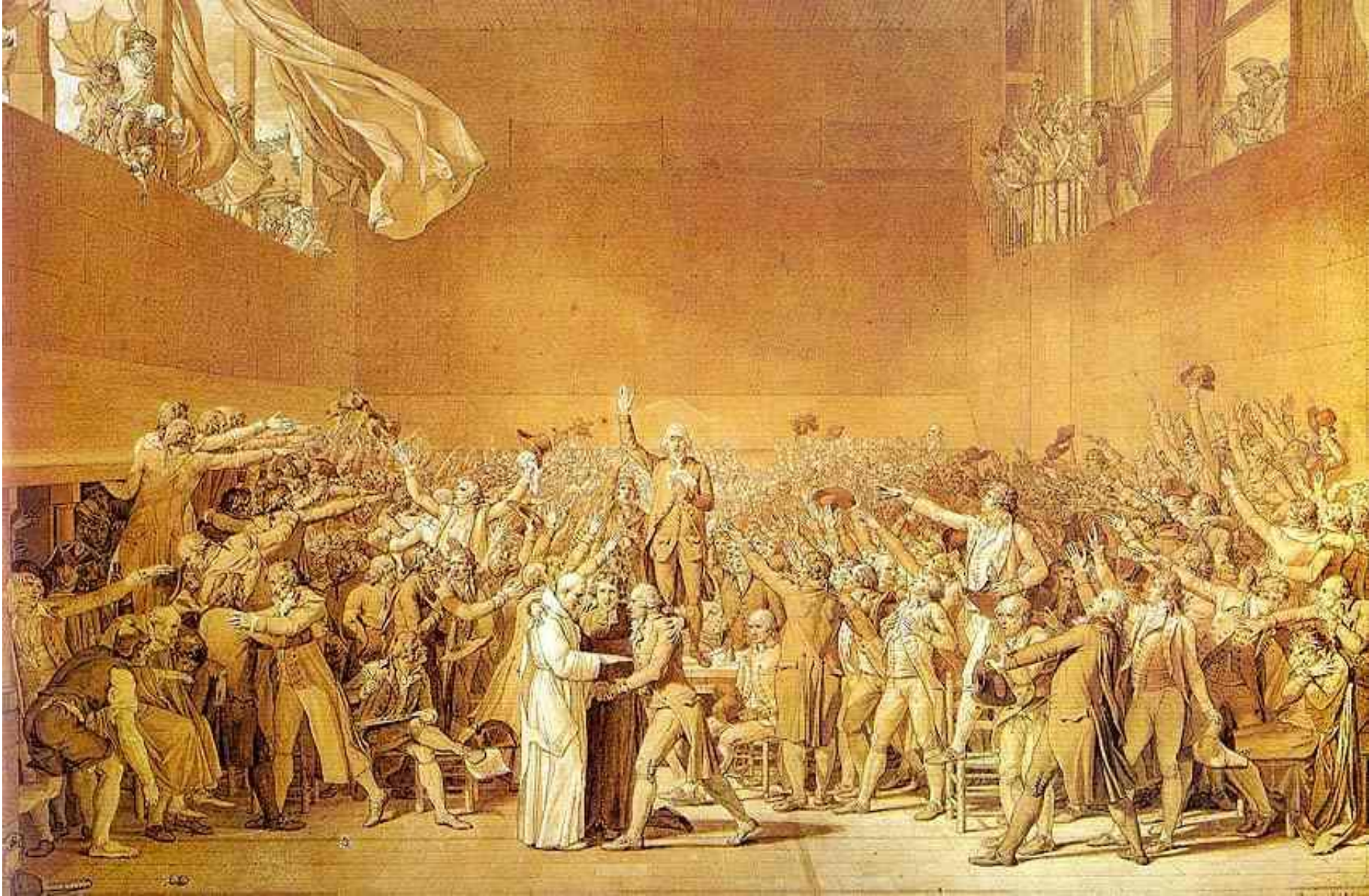
Painter
Coudé



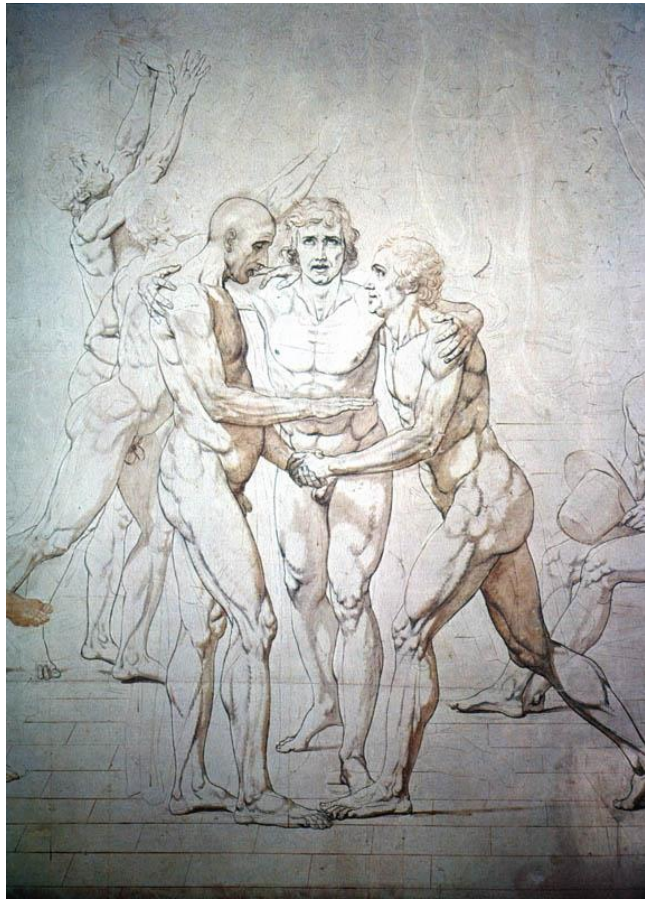
David, Jacques-Louis (1748-1825).

French neo-classical painter associated with French Revolution, Napoleon





David The Oath of the Tennis Court 1789 Versailles





Storming
of the
Bastille

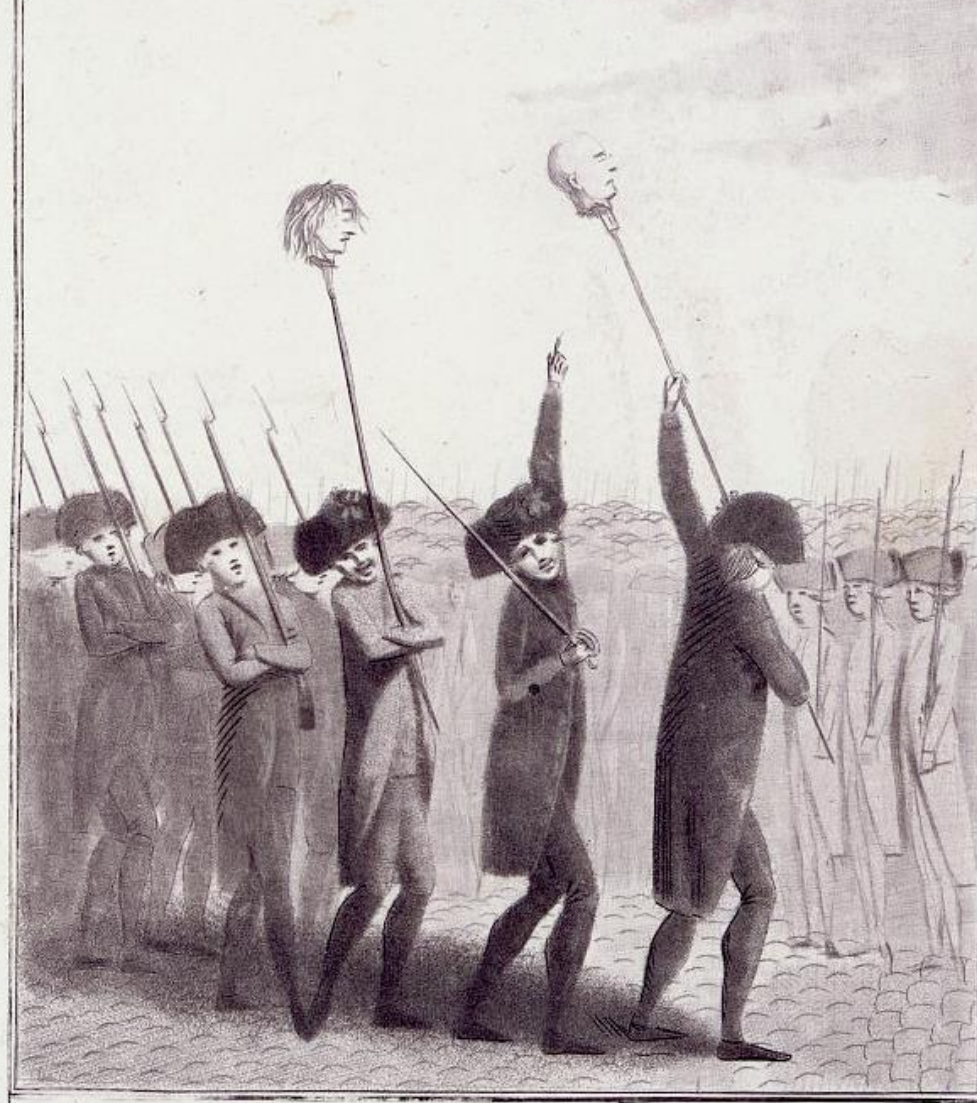
The
Royal
prison
in Paris
July 14,
1789



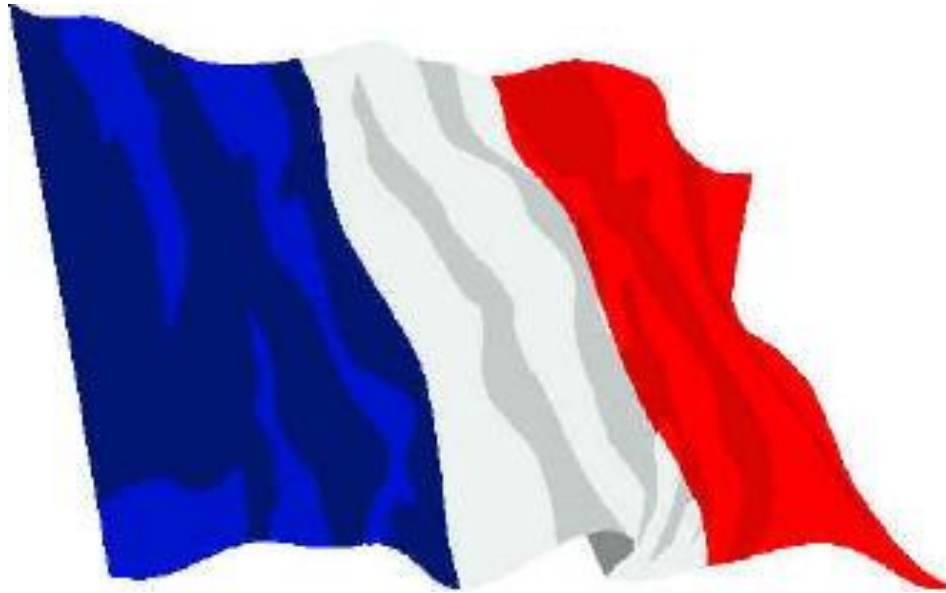
Heads of governor of
the Bastille the
Parisian guild of
merchants

July 14, 1789

“This is how we take
revenge against
traitors.”



c'est ainsi qu'on se venge des traitres.



The French flag *tricolore*

Red and blue: colors of city of Paris

White: color of the monarchy



David <The Revolt of the Sabine Women in ancient Rome, set in front of the Bastille
date of painting is 1799, but looking back to July 14, 1789

August 16 1789

Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen



Roman symbols

Pyramid

Phrygian cap

Roman dress

Roman fasces



Sans- culottes

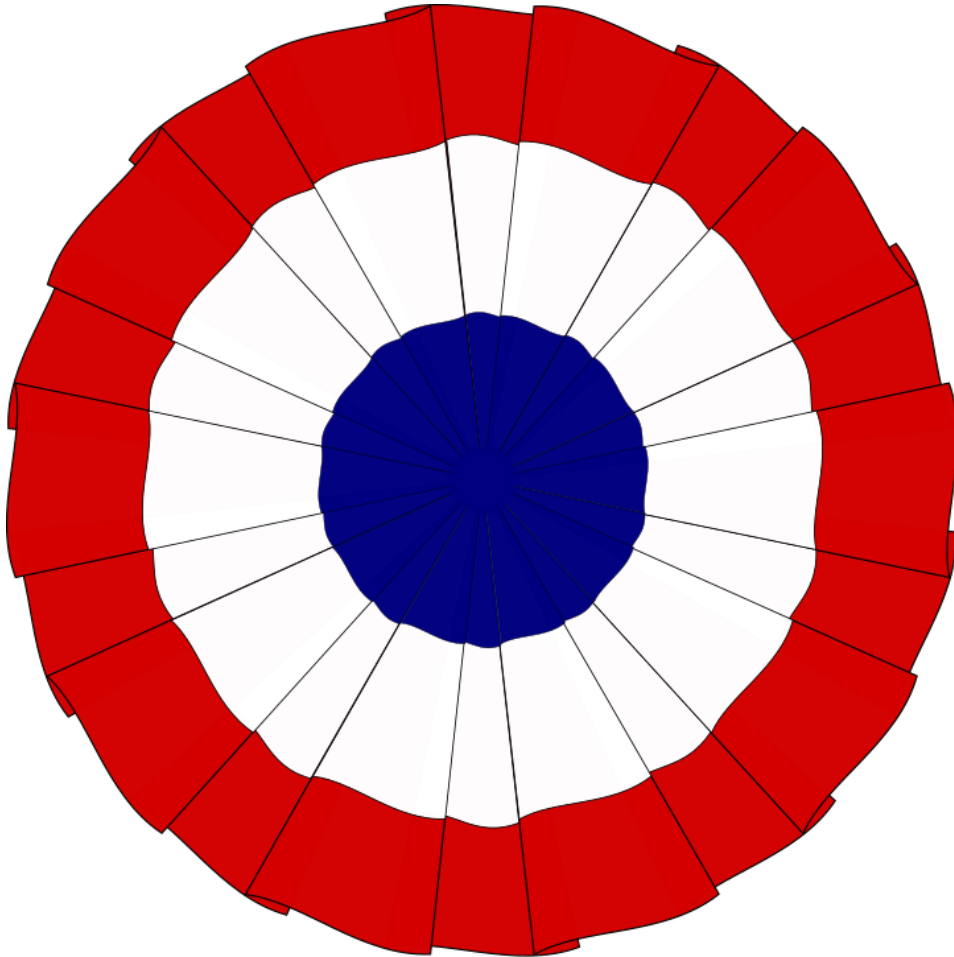
(those without
breeches)
or lower class
trouser wearers

with Phrygian
Cap (also called
bonnet rouge)

and

Tricolore
cockade

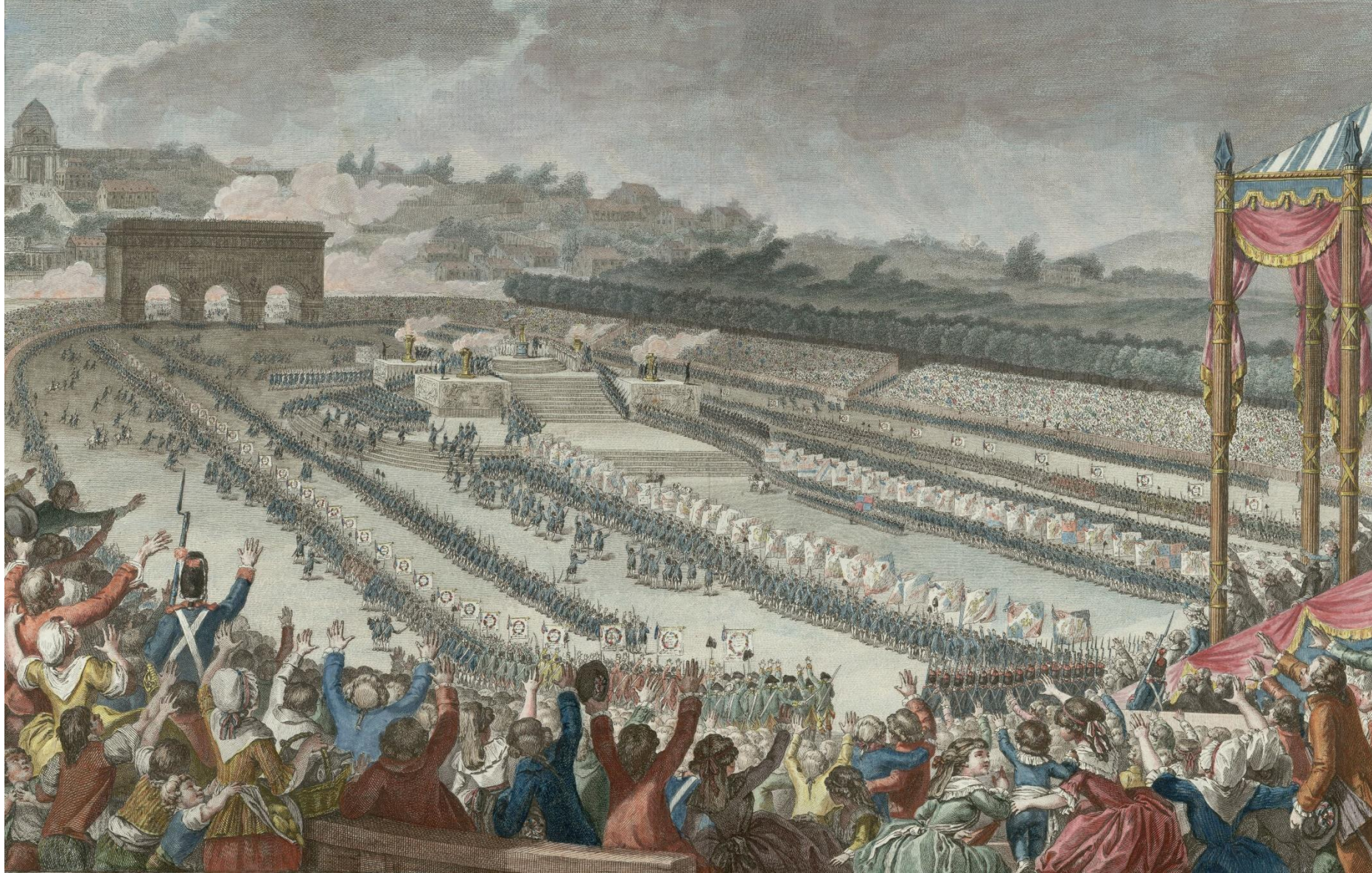




The
tricolore
cockade



Women's march on Versailles 6 October 1789



Festival of the Federation, July 14, 1790 at Champs de Mars outside Paris – celebrating the forthcoming Constitutional Monarchy



The flight to Varennes June 1791
royal family returned to Tuileries Palace in
Paris under house arrest



June 1791

Return of the royal family from the border town of Varennes

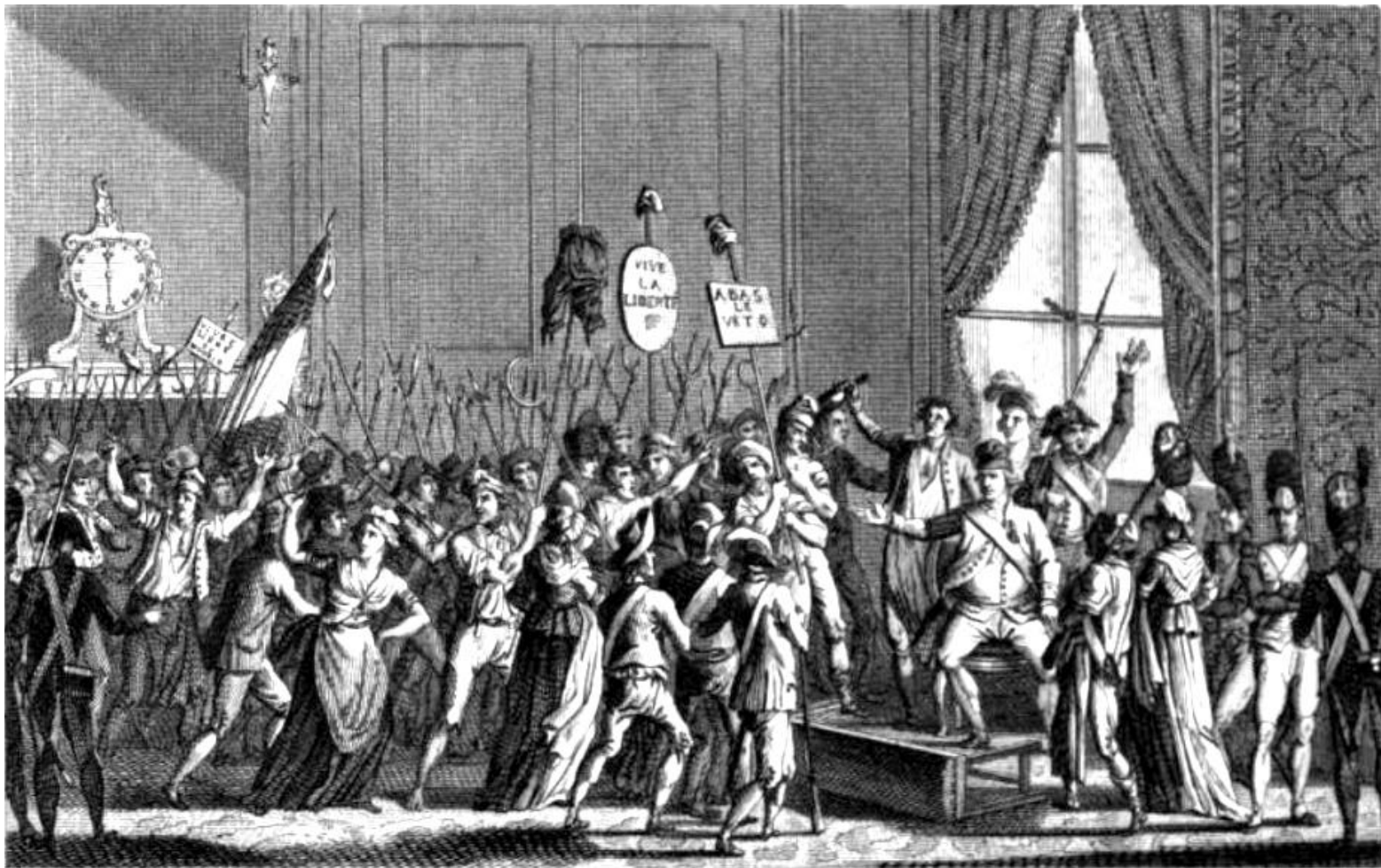


Massacre of republican demonstrators at the Champs de Mars, July 17 1791 after announcement of King as head of the government under the new Constitution of 1791 (estimate of dead unclear at least 12, perhaps 50)

1791-92 CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

1791 October: Legislative Assembly elected
under the self-denying ordinance –
no continuity of membership

1792 June 20 La journée at Tuileries
9-10 August: rising of Parisian population
invasion of the Tuileries Palace



Des. sur et gravé par Coucho fils

Terminé par Le Jeune

Le Peuple pénètre dans le Château des Tuileries

Le 20 Juin 1792

La journée of June 20 1972 -- popular forces enter the Tuilleries Palace

La journée of June 1792

Louis XVI

forced to wear the Phrygian
Cap and to
drink with the *sans-culottes*

who invaded the
Tuileries Palace uninvited

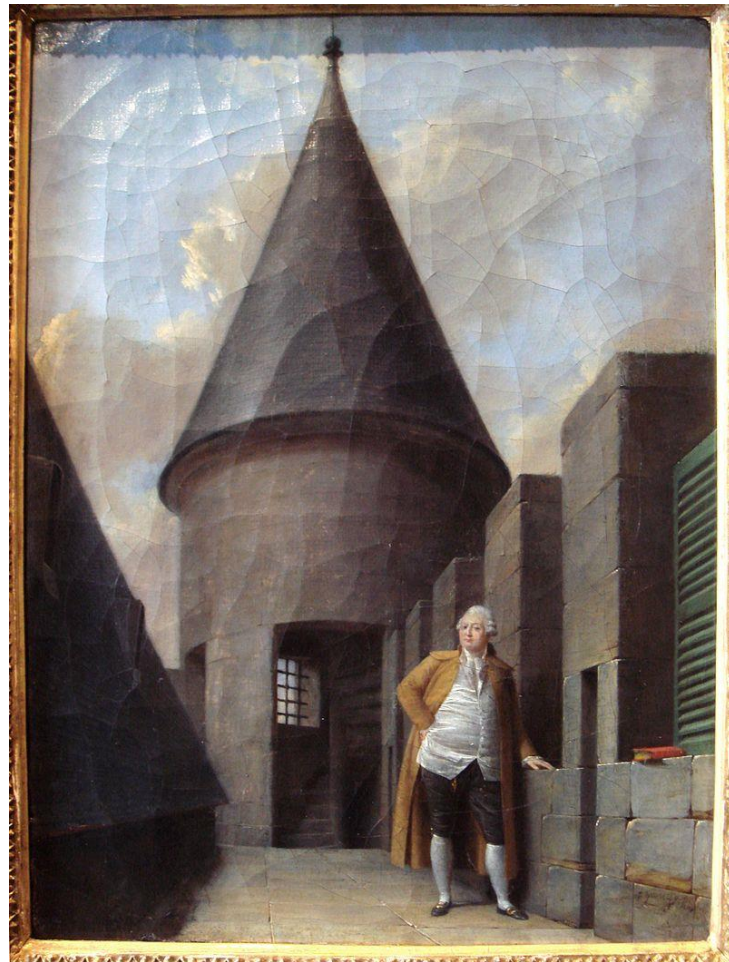
(things not looking good for
the monarchy ...)



LOUIS XVI. avoit mis le Bonnet rouge, il avoit crié vive la nation, il avoit bu à la santé des sans-culotte, il avoit affecté le plus grand calme, il avoit dit hautement qu'il ne craindroit jamais, que jamais il n'auroit à craindre au milieu du peuple; enfin il avoit semblé prendre une part personnelle à l'insurrection du 20 juin. Eh bien! ce même Louis XVI. a bravement attendu que ses concitoyens furent rentrés dans leurs foyers pour leur faire une guerre occulte et exercer sa vengeance.



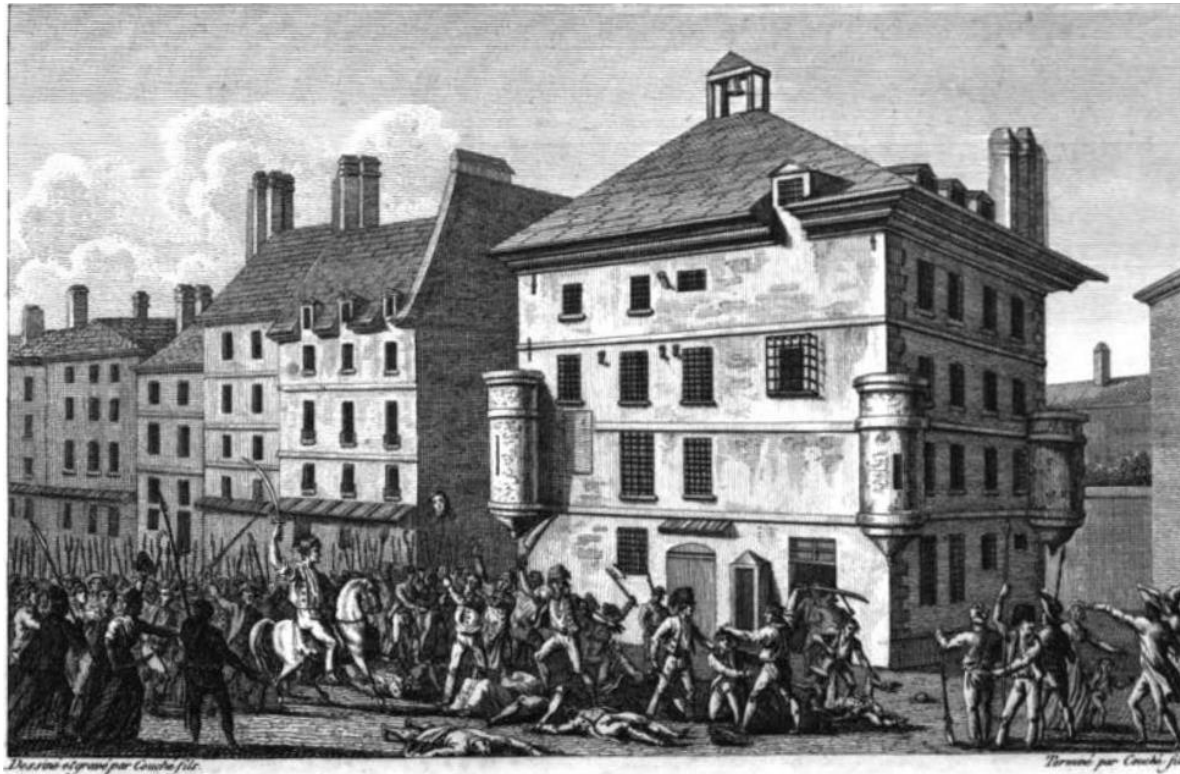
August 10 1792 Attack on the Tuileries Palace:
600 Swiss Guards massacred



Arrest of
Louis XVI and
family

August 13, 1792

Fall of the
Constitutional
Monarchy --
abolished in
September 1792



Massacres des 2, 3, 4, 5 et 6 Septembre

1792

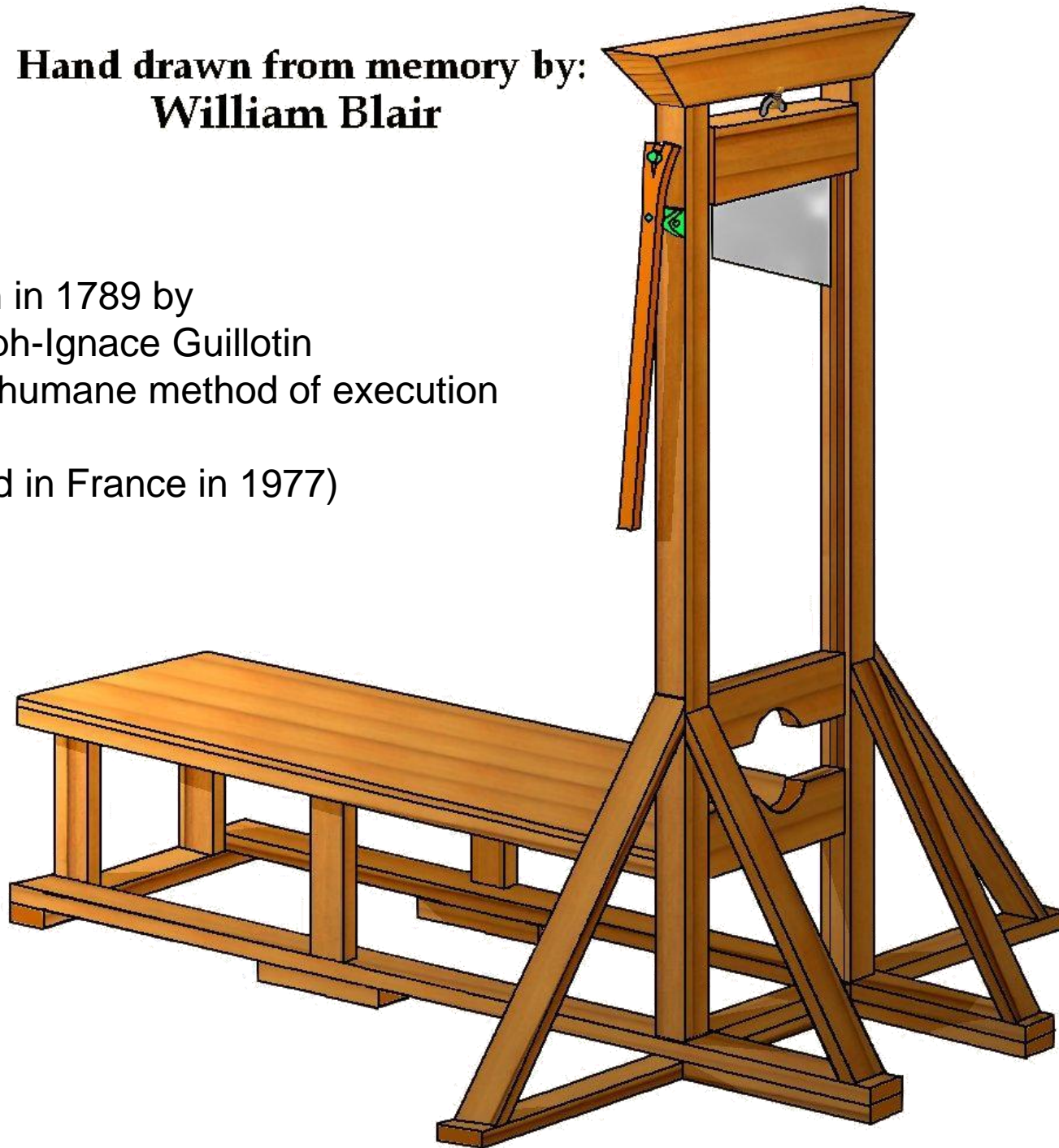
SEPTEMBER MASSACRES 1792 of “5th column” traitors (aristocrats see as using “brigands” against revolution)

Killed: 80 royal guards; 225 priests; 80 political prisoners, 1,300 ordinary criminals (= 1/2 prison population of Paris)

**Hand drawn from memory by:
William Blair**

Invention in 1789 by
Dr. Joseph-Ignace Guillotin
as more humane method of execution

(last used in France in 1977)



1792

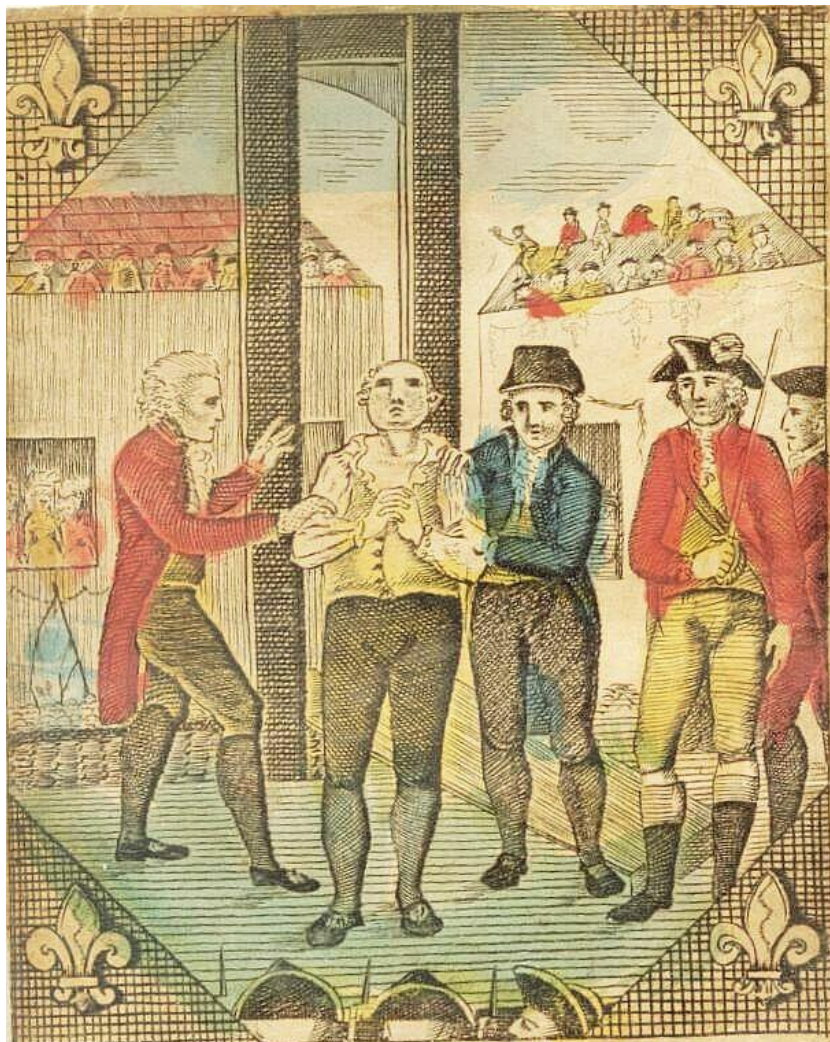
THE SECOND REVOLUTION -- REPUBLICAN

FIRST FRENCH REPUBLIC 1792-1795

1792 French Declaration of War against Austria
Start of the French Revolutionary Wars

1792 August Declaration of the end of the monarchy

1793 JANUARY 21: EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI
(Citizen Louis Capet):



DEATH of LOUIS XVI. King of FRANCE.

who was beheaded Jan^r 21. 1793.

When on the scaffold he did say — Wringing his hands with upcast eyes.
Receive my Soul O God I pray — And Oh forgive my Enemies

Published June 12. 1793. by C. Sheppard, N^o 15. St. Peter's Hill, Doctors Commons.



Journée du 21 Janvier 1793
la mort de Louis Capet sur la Place de la Révolution
Présentée à la Convention Nationale
le 30 Germinal par Helman

**REPUBLIC: monarchy abolished, September 1792 =
YEAR I OF THE REPUBLIC**

NATIONAL CONVENTION:

revolutionary, democratic republic; weak Executive Council
members to be elected by universal male suffrage, form new constitution
but peasantry abstains en masse,
about 7.5% male population votes: Paris Jacobins; Provinces Girondins

WAR: Battle of VALMY 1792

Dumouriez' French army victory over Duke of Brunswick

Revolutionary calendar begins with Year One,

ten day weeks called "decades," months renamed for climate, seasons

1793 France at war against Europe;

Uprising in the Vendée

April 6: Committee on Public Safety

May 31- June 2 - The Jacobin Coup d'État

July 13: Assassination of Jean-Paul Marat

September 17, 1793: The Terror begins

1793 October 16: The execution of Marie-Antoinette

David

sketch of
Marie
Antoinette
taken to the
Guillotine

August 1793

