French Revolution

1789-1792
Louis XVI

1788

Portrait by Francois Callet
Cahier de doleance 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 Couder
David, Jacques-Louis (1748-1825). French neo-classical painter associated with French Revolution, Napoleon
David  The Oath of the Tennis Court 1789 Versaille
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.”
The French flag *tricolore*

Red and blue: colors of city of Paris

White: color of the monarchy
David's <The Revolt of the Sabine Women> in ancient Rome, set in front of the Bastille.

The date of the 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

*Tricoleur cockade*
The tricolour 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
La journée of June 20 1972 -- popular forces enter the Tuileries 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 …)
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
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. 21, 1793.
When on the scaffold he did say—Wringing his hands with upmost anguish.
Receive my soul O God I pray—And Oh forgive my Enemies.
Drawn by C. Sheldon, 1793.
Journée du 21 Janvier 1793
la mort de Louis Capet sur la Place de la Révolution
Présentée à la Convention Natonale
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