



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

ANICEN REGIME TO THE END  
OF THE REIGN OF TERROR

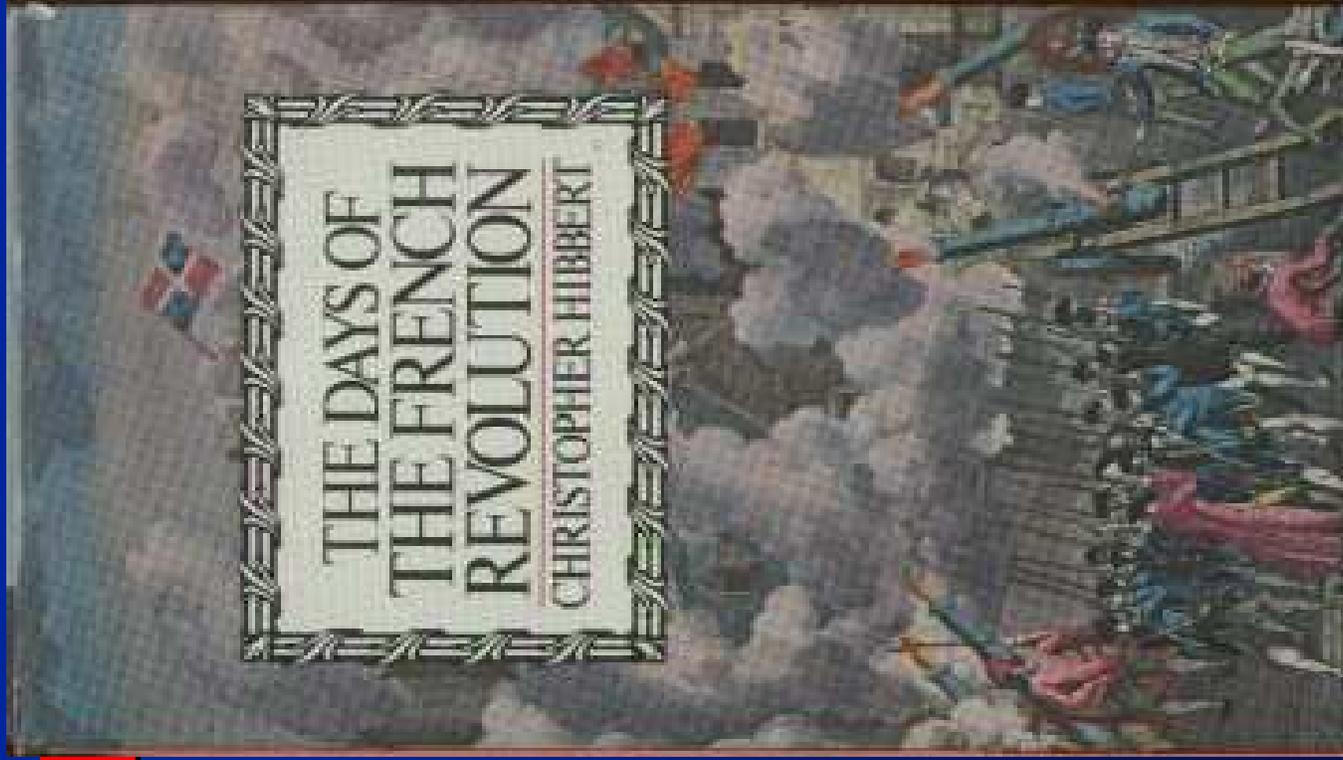


THE TIMES REPORTS + THE TIMES REPORT

# THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Extracts from *The Times*  
1789 - 1794

Introduced and edited by  
Neal Ascherson



THE DAYS OF  
THE FRENCH  
REVOLUTION  
CHRISTOPHER HIBBERT





# Ancien Regime Chronology

1770

May 16-----Marriage of the dauphin(later Louis XVI) to Marie Antoinette of Austria

1774

May 10-----Death of Louis XV. Succeeded by his grandson, Louis XVI

1776

July 4-----American declaration of independence

1777

April-----Marquis de Lafayette's French volunteers arrive in America.

1781

May 19-----Louis XVI dismisses Necker  
October 19---Cornwallis capitulates at Yorktown

1783

September 3--Peace of Versailles between Britain, France, Spain, and U.S.A.  
November 10--Charles Calonne appointed French controller-general

1785

August 15-----Arresy of Cardinal Rohan in Diamond Necklace Affair

- **Louis XV**  
**(1710-1774)** Louis XV successfully succeeded his great-grandfather to the throne at the age of 5, in 1715.
- For part of his reign he was guided by the able statesman André Hercule de Fleury but when Fleury died in 1743 Louis did not appoint a successor and proved to be unable to rule forcefully.
- The loss of Canada and other colonial possessions and the expense involved in the War of Austrian Succession (1741-1748) and the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) increased the country's economic difficulties, which led directly to the Revolution in 1789.



- Marie Leczinska (1700-1745)  
She was the daughter of the dethroned king of Poland Staniclaus Leczinski.
- She was 23 years old when she married Louis XV. who was 15.
- During their life together she bore him 10 children 8 girls and 2 boys only one who survived.
- She was a good sweet, moderately intelligent person. The two were very much in love but as she aged and changed with child birth he grew less interested and she grew more religious



**Poisson,  
Jeanne  
Antoinette,  
Marquise de  
Pompadour  
(1721 - 1764)**



- **Becu, Marie Jeanne, Comtesse du Barry (1743-1793)**
- **the illegitimate daughter of a seamstress and a tax collector. After a brief convent education, she was apprenticed to a Paris milliner at the age of fifteen. She was dazzlingly beautiful, with abundant blond hair and a well-developed bosom which she emphasized by wearing deeply décolleté dresses**



- **Louis XVI (1754-1793)**
- **He succeeded his grandfather, Louis XV, to the throne in 1774.**
- **He was reasonably well intentioned but lacked the will to govern progressively . wife Austrian Marie Antoinette, whom he married in 1770.**
- **Louis was faced with a legacy of a half-century's financial bankruptcy on a national level. He wavered between courses of action, in 1776 disposing of the able Turgot, who might have discovered a reasonable solution to France's great economic problems. Louis led the country into involvement in the American Revolutionary War in 1778 and Necker had to finance this successful but ruinously expensive transatlantic venture.**













Marie's  
Anteingotto's



FRANCESCO BIANCHI

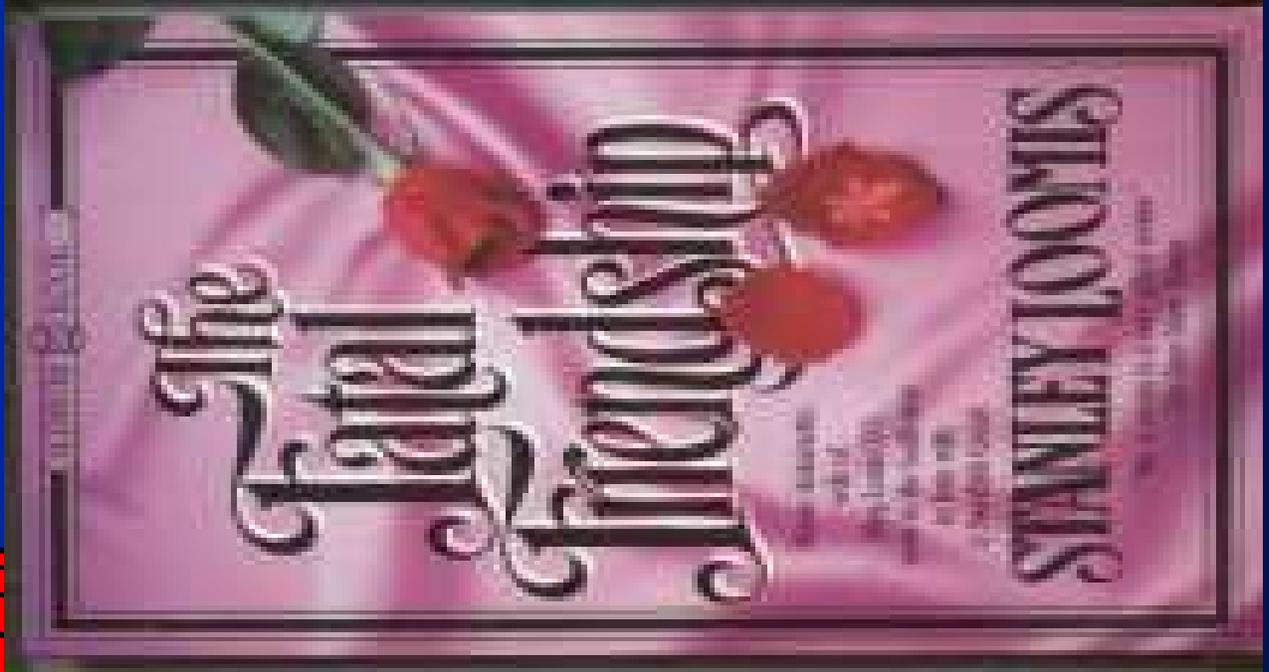
a biography of Marie Antoinette

QUEEN OF  
FRANCE

ANDRÉ CASTELLON



FRANCESCO BIANCHI





# Social Reasons

- 1. Survival of privilege
    - A. 1<sup>st</sup> Estate-Clergy
      - 1. High Clergy-Bishops, Cardinals
      - 2. Low Clergy-Priests
    - B. 2<sup>nd</sup> Estate-Nobles
      - 1. Nobles of the Sword-old families
      - 2. Nobles of the Robe-Titles purchased or acquired
- 



## 2. Relics of Feudalism

A. Annual rent to a Lord who used to own the land

B. Donation of a share of the price received whenever the land was sold

C. Banalities-fees to Nobles for use of their facilities (Mill)

D. Corvee-So many unpaid days of work on a lords land

E. Hunting privileges





# Political Reasons

- 1. Despotic rule of Bourbon Kings
    - A. No checks on power
    - B. Lettres De Cache
  - **Cachet, Lettres De (Sealed Letters).**  
**Letters or orders issued by the king under the royal seal (cachet). Best known for cachets used to imprison or punish without trial. In the 18th century they were often issued without names, which could be filled in later. Lettres de cachet were abolished by the Constituent Assembly (q.v.) in January 1790.**
- 



## 2. Confused Government

A. No budget

B. Laws varied from area to area

C. Collection of Taxes Irregular

## 3. Costly Wars





# Economic Reasons

- ◉ 1. Rise of Middle Class
  
  - 2. Opposition to mercantilism
    - A. Government monopolies
    - B. Wage/price controls
- 



3. Inequitable tax system

A. Direct taxes

1. Taille-tax on real estate and property.

2. Capitation-poll or head tax

3. Vingtieme-income tax: 5%--11%

B. Indirect Taxes

1. Gabelle-Salt Tax





## ◦ Taille.

Tax in France that took two forms, personal and "real," and provided the greater part of all taxation under the ancien regime. Personal taille, a direct tax levied from the 15th century to 1789, was assessed on personal possessions at a rate that was arbitrarily determined by the tax collector. In practice it fell almost entirely on the peasants because the First and Second Estates and many of the Third Estate were exempt. "Real" taille was levied over a similar period in the Midi and southwest of France and fell on common land. Less arbitrary than personal taille, it raised more revenue.

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○ **Gabelle.**

**Tax on salt, first imposed by Phillip the Fair in 1286 and abolished on May 19, 1790. The word was originally applied to any indirect tax but later was restricted to salt and was a royal monopoly. All the salt made in France was sold at a price fixed by the government. Some areas had to pay twice as much as other and everyone above the age of 8 had to purchase a minimum quantity weekly. The tax produced 38 million francs under Louis XVI.**





# Philosophical Reasons

- 1. John Locke = Liberal Theory Limited Government (Parliament in England)
  - 2. Voltaire = Government was a necessary evil but should be limited to enforcement of natural rights.
  - 3. Montesquieu = Democracy, separation of powers
- 



# Immediate Reasons - 1789

○ A. Economic Problems

B. Bad Harvest

C. Unemployment

D. Near bankruptcy of the Government

E. Stagnation of the Government to do anything

F. Calling of the Estates General





## Estates General

Body called by Louis XVI to reform the French government and the system of taxation. The voting procedure of the body led to great discord and the eventual declaration of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate of forming a Constituent Assembly which the other two estates eventually joined.





# 1788

- February 22---Parlement of Paris presents a list of grievances
  - May 9-10-----Riots in Rennes
  - June 11-----Riots in Dijon
  - June 19-----Riots in Pau
  
  - August 8-----Louis XVI summons Estates-General for May 1789
  
  - August 27-----Jacques Necker recalled as minister of Finance
  - September 25--Paris Parlement recommends Estates General should be constituted as in 1614
- 
-



# 1789

- January-----Publication of "What is the Third Estate" by Abbe Sieyes
  - May 5-----Estates General meets at Versailles
  - May 20-----Clergy renounce their financial privileges
  - May 23-----Nobility renounce their financial privileges
  - June 4-----Death of Dauphin
- 



# Estates General

Estate	Numbers	Seats
First estate (clergy)	100,000	300
Second Estate (nobility)	400,000	300
Third Estate (rest of the population)	22,500,000	300





# Actual Estates-General

Estate	Numbers	Seats
First estate (clergy)	100,000	300
Second Estate (nobility)	400,000	291
Third Estate (rest of the population)	22,500,000	610





# Voting Problem

Problem of voting began to be debated before the Estates General met.

1. Voting by Order (majority in each Estate carried the Estate-Under this system only 3 votes counted toward the passage of a law-one from each of the estates)
  2. Voting by numbers (all estates members votes would be totaled and the largest numbers would win)
- 



# Aims of Nobles

1. Demand constitutional government
  2. Guarantee personal liberty for all
  3. Free speech and press
  4. Freedom from arbitrary arrest and confinement
  5. To become the most powerful political element in France. They wanted to be ruled by the Estates General
- 



# Aims of the Third Estate

Avoid at all costs what the Nobles  
wanted (power).





# 1789

June 17-----Third Estate adopts title of  
National Assembly

June 19-----Majority of clergy vote to  
join the Third Estate

June 20-----Tennis Court Oath

June 26-----Troops begin to concentrate  
around Paris

June 27-----King orders clergy and  
nobility to join the Third Estate

July 12-17-----Riots in Paris

July 9-----National Assembly declares  
itself a constituent assembly









# The Tennis Court Oath - 20 June 1789

"The National Assembly, considering that since it has been called to decide the constitution of the realm, to achieve the regeneration of public order, and to maintain the true principles of the monarchy, nothing can prevent it from continuing its deliberations in whatever place it may be forced to establish itself, and that wherever indeed its members are assembled, there is the National Assembly;

Resolved that all the members of this assembly shall immediately take a solemn oath never to separate, and to reassemble wherever the circumstances demand, until the constitution of the realm has been established and secured on solid foundations; and that, the said oath having been taken, all its members, each individually, shall confirm by their signature this unshakeable resolution."





# 1789

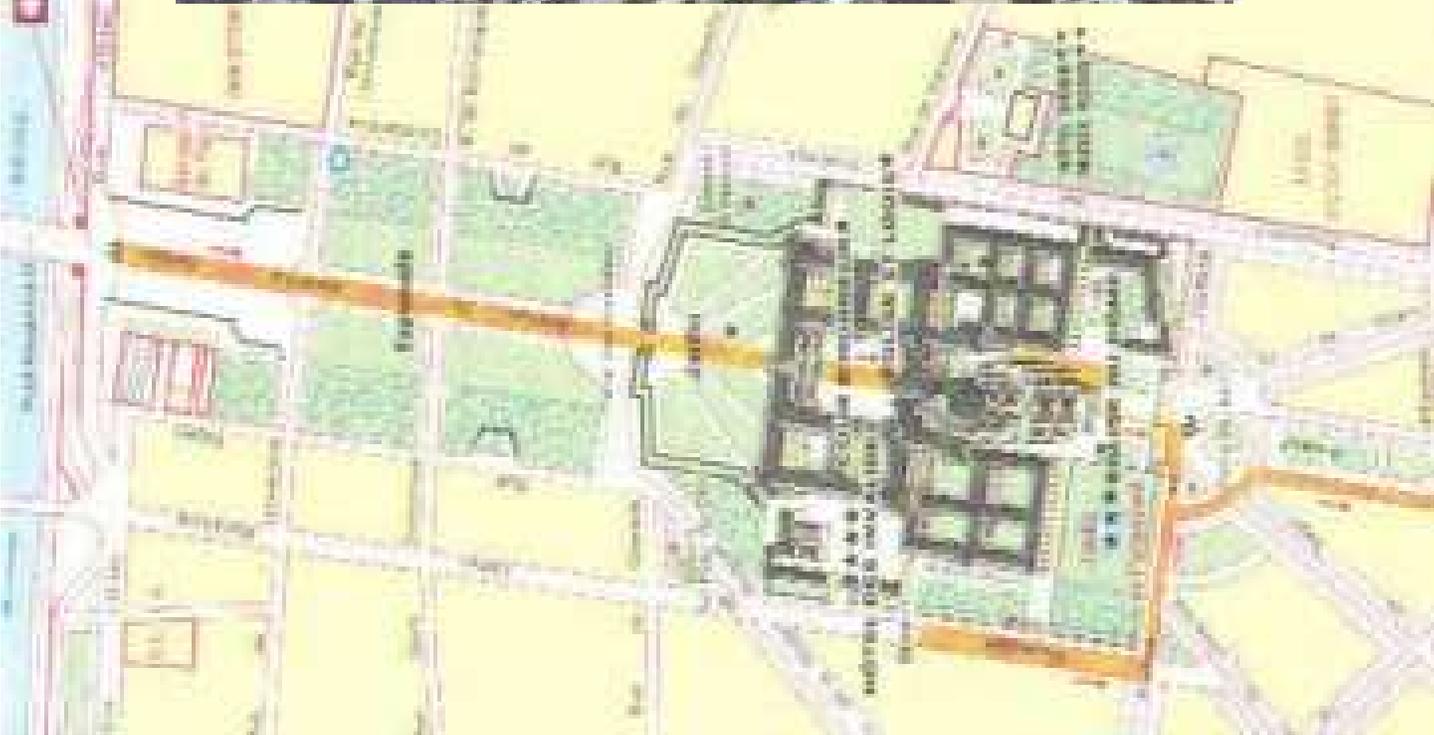
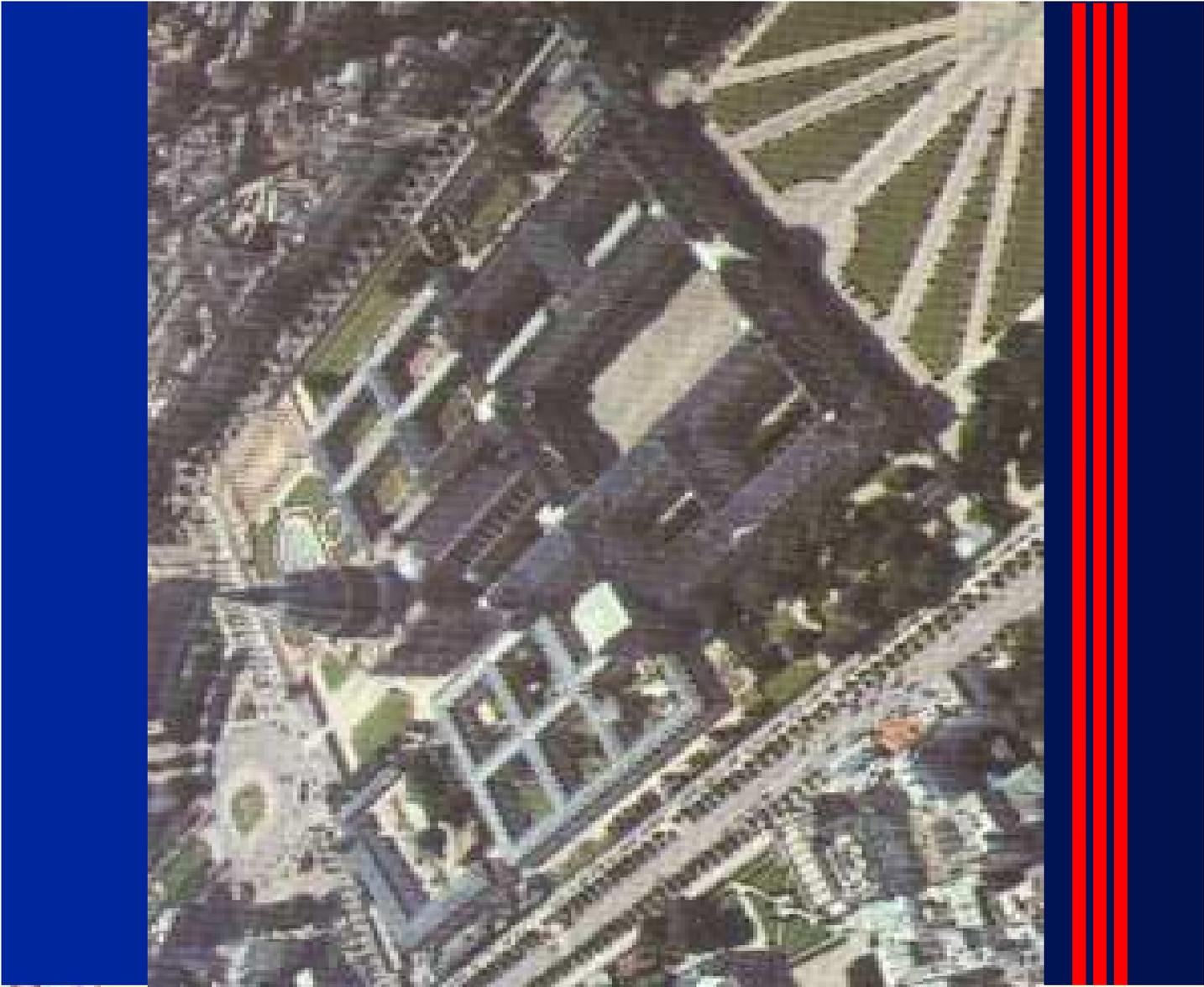
July 13-----March on the Invalides for  
weapons

July 14-----Storming of the Bastille

July 15-----King received at Hotel de  
Ville and adopts the tricolour cockade

July 17-----Jean Bailly becomes mayor of  
Paris and Marquis de Lafayette commander  
of the National Guard









## Action at the Invalides July 14

The morning of Tuesday, 14, July, 1789 was overcast; heavy clouds threatened rain. Throughout the night the atmosphere in Paris had been rife with rumours that thousands of troops were on the march.

As yet, few citizens had guns, and soon after dawn a crowd of about 60,000 people gathered on the parade ground in front of the Invalides demanding that weapons be supplied to them. A delegation had already made a plea to this effect the day before but Governor General Sombreuil had told them he could do nothing without orders from Versailles. Taking no chances the Governor had ordered his men to unscrew the hammers from the some 32,000 muskets in the depot. The pensioners, unwilling to help, set about the task in a very slow manner so that **after 6 hours only 20 weapons had been neutralized**



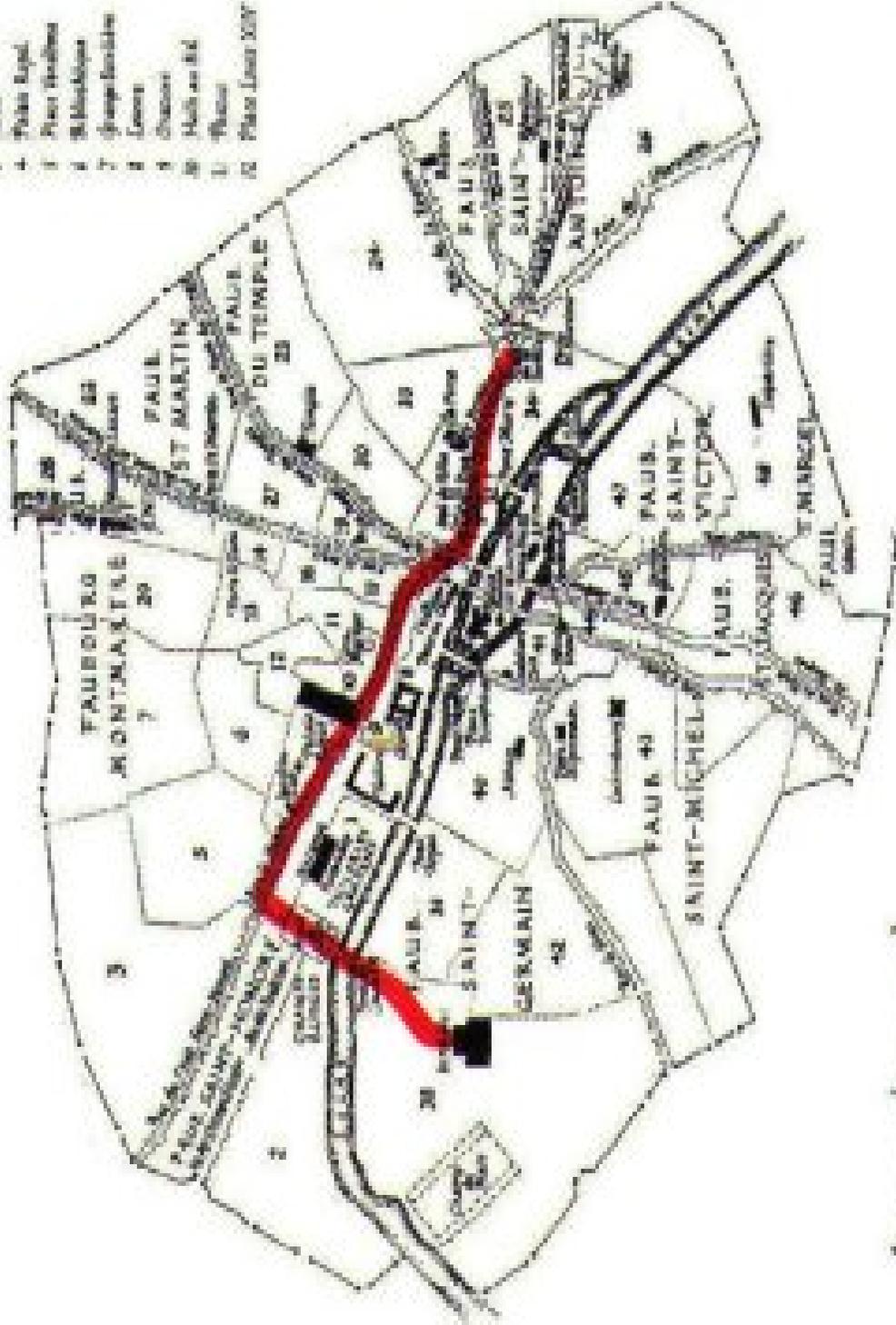
# Attack on the Bastille



# PARIS in 1790

## The Sections

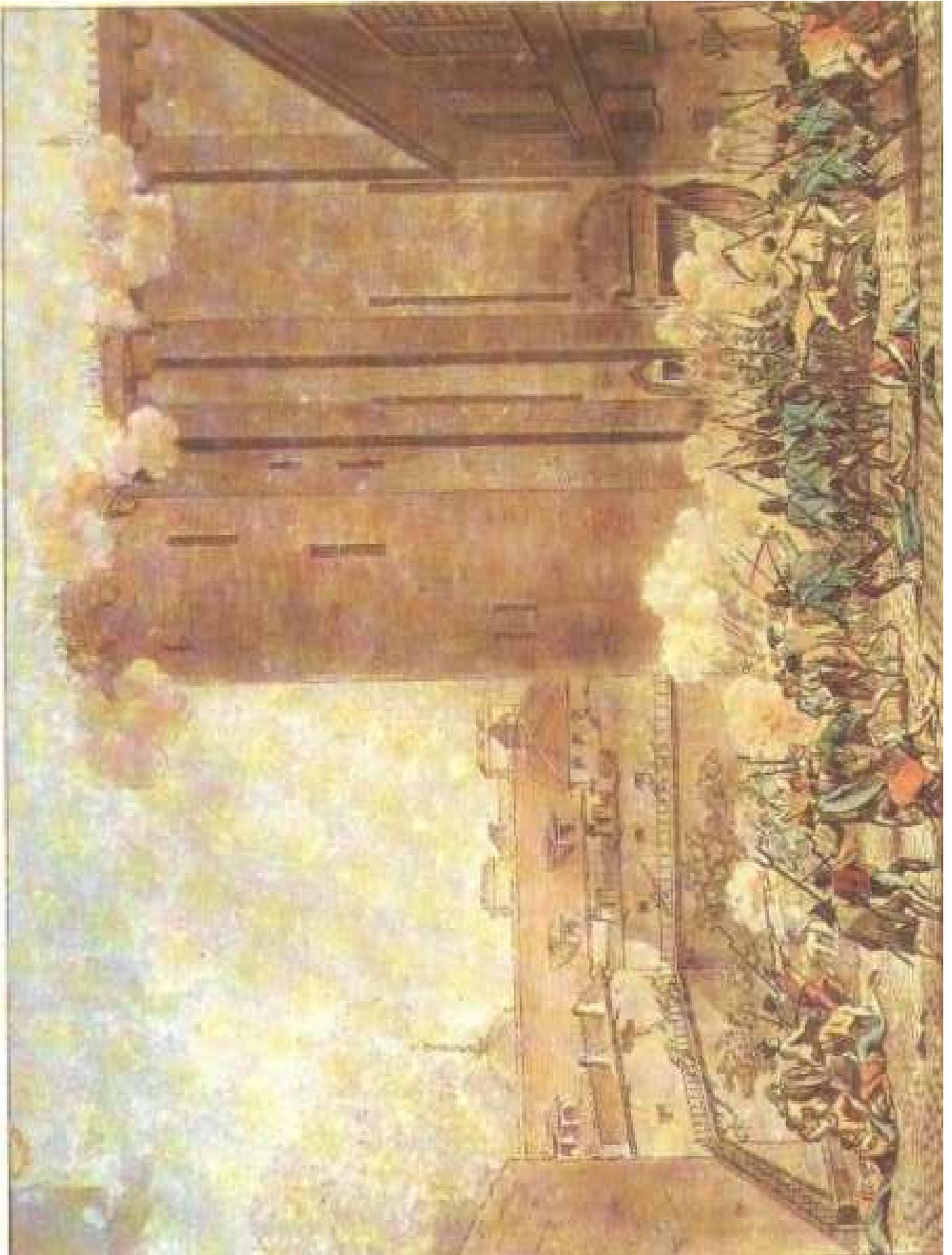
1	Touraine	15	Faubourg Montmartre
2	Châteaufort	16	Faubourg Nivernais
3	St. Germain	17	Faubourg Poisson
4	Faubourg St. Germain	18	Faubourg Poissonnière
5	Faubourg St. Germain	19	Faubourg Poissonnière
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85	Faubourg St. Germain	99	Faubourg Poissonnière
86	Faubourg St. Germain	100	Faubourg Poissonnière



Route of Mob to the Bastille July 14, 1789









The garrison, commanded by Monsieur de Launay, consisted of 32 Swiss Guards and 82 of the Invalides unit. The fighting and the negotiations took place in the Government courtyard, at the main entrance, by the main drawbridge, which was located on what is now the boulevard Henri-IV; which was therefore not in view of the rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine.

Of the attackers, 83 were killed and 88 wounded. The defenders lost one man, named Fortuné, not counting the six or seven Swiss Guards who were executed immediately afterwards.





# THE FALL OF THE BASTILLE

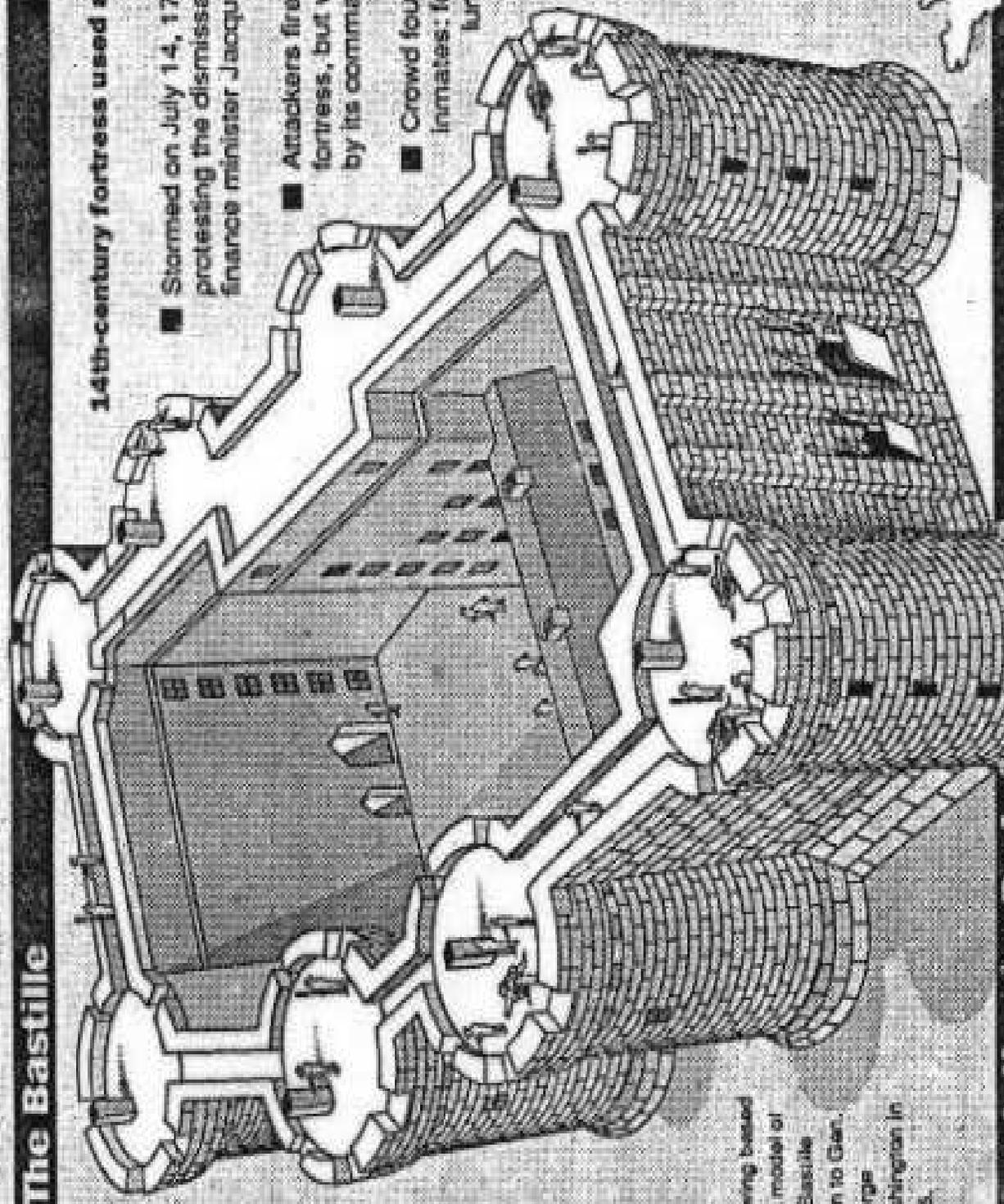
France is celebrating the 200th anniversary of the revolution that overthrew King Louis XVI and set up a democratic republic. The fall of the Bastille fortress in Paris touched off the violent phase of the revolution.

## The Bastille

14th-century fortress used as a state prison

- Stormed on July 14, 1789, by a mob protesting the dismissal of popular finance minister Jacques Necker.
- Attackers fired cannon at fortress, but were finally let in by its commander.
- Crowd found only seven inmates: four forgers, two lunatics and a count being held at his family's request.

**Stone walls**  
30 feet thick,  
100 feet tall.  
Surrounded by  
80-foot moat.  
Demolished  
after crowd  
seized prison.



Drawing based on a model of the Bastille given to Gen. George Washington in 1794.

★ Paris

## 9. Trades of the Bastille Insurgents, 1789

Trade	Participants (no.)	Trade	Participants (no.)	Trade	Participants (no.)
1. Food, Drink					
Bakers	5	Cabinet makers	48 (59)	8. Leather	—
Brewers	2 (1) <sup>a</sup>	Cheerless	—	Curriers	—
Butchers	3 (5)	Fancy wares	9 (1)	Leather, MO: dressers	2
Cafés, restaurants	4	Buttons	48 (58)	10. Print and Paper	—
Chocolate	—	Upholsterers	4 (1)	Bookbinders	—
Cooks	2 (2)	5. Tailors	3 (2)	Bookbinders	—
Fruit vendors	—	Burgomasters	—	Booksellers	1
Groomers	—	Blacksmiths	5 (5)	Printers	8 (10)
Butchers	2	Carpenters	2 (1)	11. Glass, Pottery	—
Pastry chefs	4	Coopers	5 (1)	Earthenware	1
Tobacco	—	Footmen	5	Porcelain	7
Wine merchants	1	Hatters, saddler	—	Royal Glass factory	1 (1)
2. Building, Tools		Footmen	18 (16)	12. Miscellaneous	—
Carpenters	3	River-side workers	5 (5)	Accountants, assistants, etc.	—
Glaziers	—	Shoepier workers	5 (5)	Beggars	—
Locksmiths	1 (2)	Whitewashers	—	Boatmen	—
Musical instruments	9 (1)	6. Minors	—	Boatmen	—
Navigators	2 (2)	Brassiers	7 (1)	Businessmen	4
Painters	4	Butcher-makers	3	Chemical burners	3
Plasterers	—	Carpenters	—	Civil servants	—
Quartermen	—	Edge-tool makers	2	Clocks	5
Sawyers	4 (1)	Engravers, gilders	2	Domestic servants, cleaners	—
Sculptors	20 (1)	Founders	5 (2)	Drapers	2 (1)
Shoemakers	4 (4)	Goldsmiths	6 (1)	Embroiders	—
Stonecutters	7 (5)	Instrument makers	—	Housewives	—
Surveyors	—	Jewellers	3	Journalists, publishers	—
Thiers	—	Mechanics	5 (1)	Labourers	—
3. Dress		Milkmaids	2	Laundresses	—
Beltmakers	28 (5)	Procurers	5 (1)	Narrators, vendors	—
Boot and shoe	—	Stewards	5 (2)	Postmen	—
Dressmakers	3	Timoniers	3 (4)	Profits	—
Dyers, cleaners	3 (2)	Watchmakers	2	Professional (lawyers, doctors)	22 (1)
Florists, gardeners	7 (2)	7. Wood	—	Shopkeepers, assistants	—
Furriers	10	Coopers	3 (1)	"Stragglers"	—
Hairdressers	—	Barners	20	Teachers	1
Hatters	3 (5)	8. Tobacco	—	Tailors	86 (1)
Robbin weavers	3 (7)	Cotton	—	Army, police, National Guards	—
Shoebinding weavers	5 (2)	Laces	22 (72)	— Officers	—
Tailors	7 (1)	Shirts	1 (1)	— Other	77
4. Farming		Wine	1	Total	662 (148)
Bakers/bakers	2				
Boatmen	1				

<sup>a</sup> Figures in parentheses represent insurgents who probably were wage-earners (i.e., not self-employed).









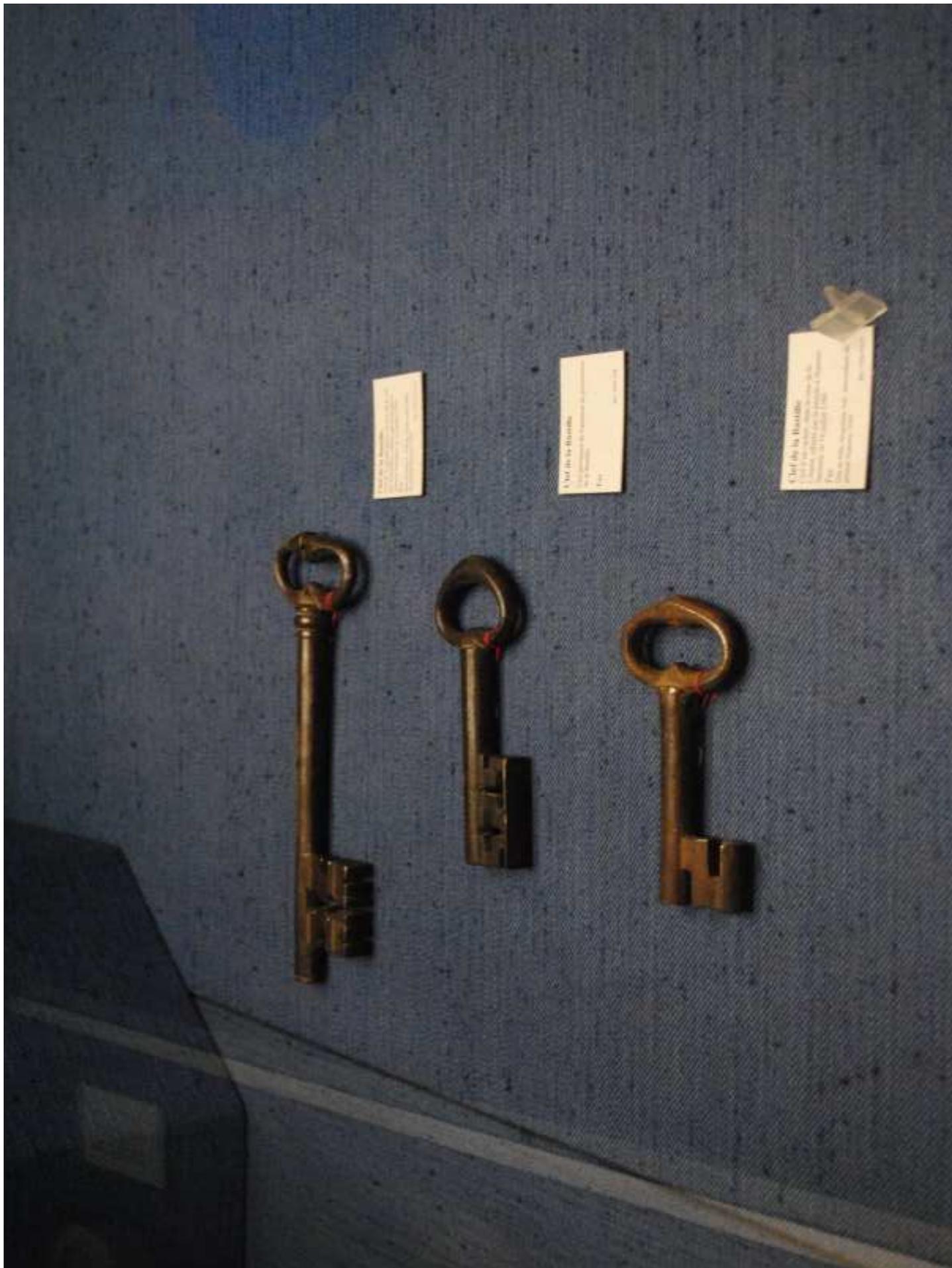




Barr va dauphin par  
Le gâble tennante de Paris  
est fait avec des pierres de  
la Bastille. Lors de pillage  
il est dit que le...  
à quatre gâs  
L'empire  
Abolition  
dans les...  
L'empire...  
no 134 135



Pierre de la Bastille  
donnée à Louis XVI par Voltaire,  
captaine de la garde nationale de Paris  
Paris musée  
no 134 135







M. DE LA

*Figure de la République*

*de la République*

PALETTE

*Figure de la République*

*de la République*



1793



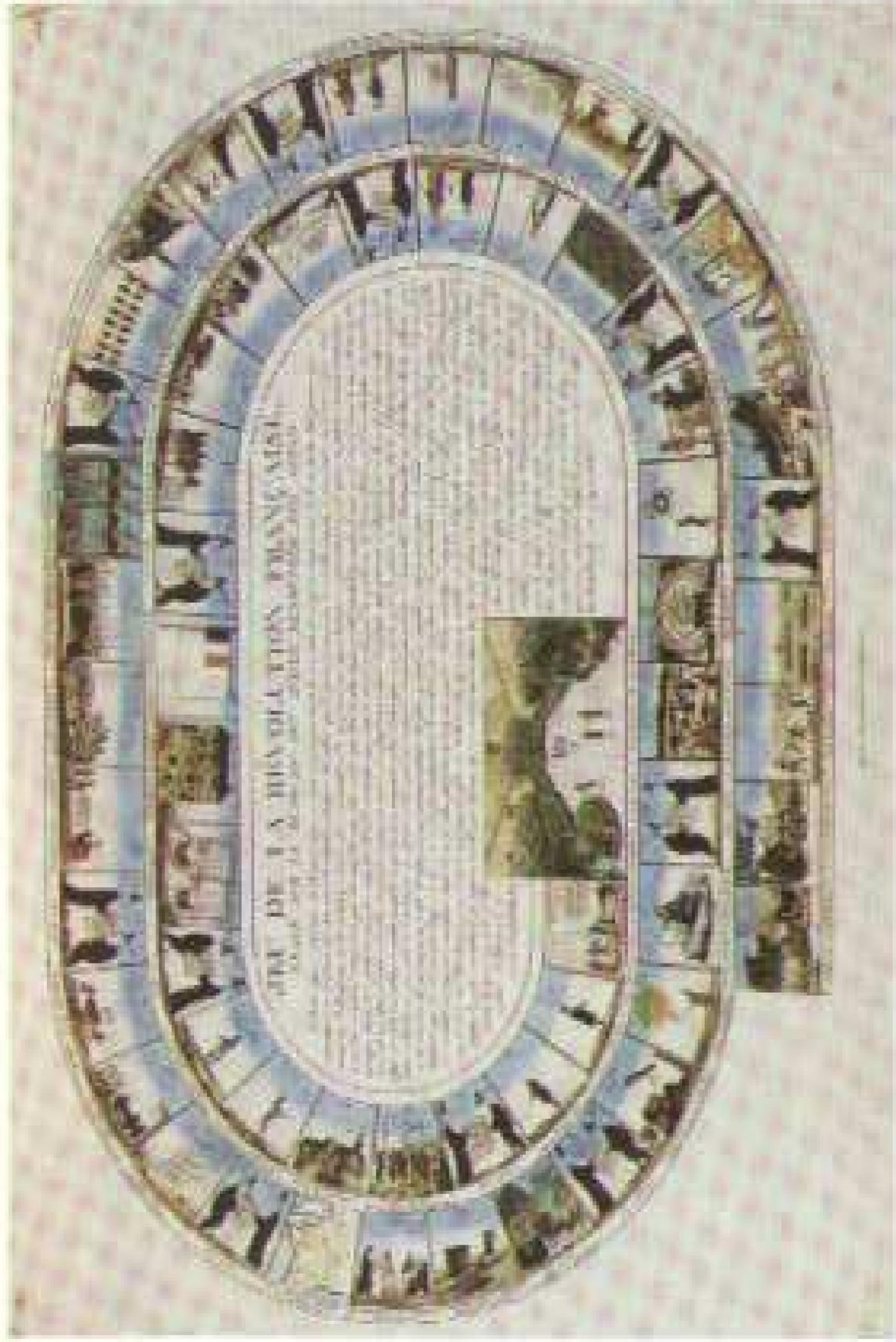




LA FUGA DA TROIA  
LA FUGA DA TROIA  
LA FUGA DA TROIA







15. Board Game of the French Revolution, Paris, n.d. Color engraving. Bibliothèque Nationale; Cabinet des Estampes, Collection Histoire de France.



# 1789

July 15-----King received at Hotel de Ville and adopts the tricolour cockade

July 17-----Jean Bailly becomes mayor of Paris and Marquis de Lafayette commander of the National Guard

July-August---The Great Fear

August 4-----National Assembly decrees equality of taxation, abolition of feudal rights and privileges, and sale of offices

August 23-----National Assembly decrees freedom of religion

August 24-----National Assembly decrees freedom of the press

August 27-----National Assembly adopts Declaration of the Rights of Man

October 5-6-----Paris mob, mostly women and children, march to Versailles and force Louis XVI to return to Paris with the royal family

November 2-----Church property nationalized

December 14-22-Local government reorganized

December 19----Assignats issued



# GREAT FEAR 1789

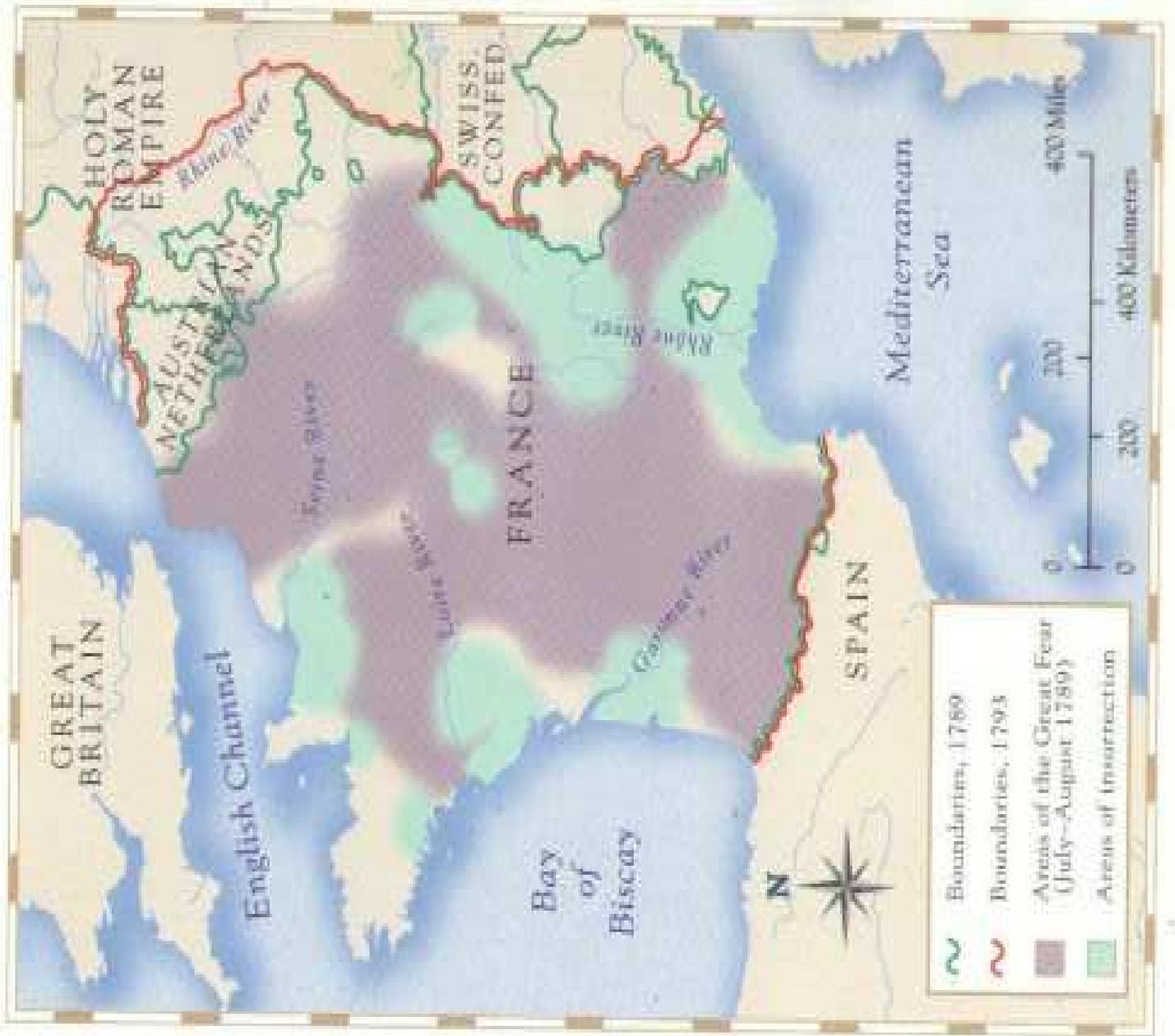
## The French Revolution

- 1789 borders
- Revolutionary centres in 1789
- Regions touched by the Great Fear (July-Aug 1789)
- Main operations of war among the peasants
- Counter-revolutionary strongholds
- Principal centres of counter-revolutionary activity
- Areas of Republic insurrections
- Areas of Federalist insurrections
- Actual offensives, 1792-7
- Less than 50% per cent literacy rate in the North

## Distribution of Jacobin Clubs 1789-1791

- Founded before August 1789
- Founded between August 1789 and July 1791







# French Revolutionary

## Governments

1789

The King (Jan-May)

King/Estates General (May-June)

National Assembly (June-July)

National Constituent Assembly (July- 1791)

- a. Patriots
  - b. Royalists
  - c. Jacobins
- 



## **Constituent Assembly**

**Body that was made from the National Assembly which was ultimately responsible for governing France and creating a Constitution for the new state. The end result was the Constitution of 1791.**





# ROYALISTS

## Monarchiens

Admirers of the English Constitution who wanted a bicameral legislature and an absolute royal veto on legislature. The monarchiens lost their votes overwhelmingly.





## Radicals-Jacobin Party

Founded in 1789 as the Breton Club, moved to Paris where they met in a Jacobin Convent (Jacobin in France meant an order of the Dominicans). It controlled the countryside through hundreds of associate societies. Interested in extreme changes and had several factions. It was responsible for the reign of terror. Overthrown in 1794 by the Coup of Thermidor and officially suppressed in 1794. Symbol was the Phrygian cap of Liberty





**Declaration of Rights of Man and  
Citizen** Adopted on 26 August 1789  
which served as a preamble to the  
Constitution. The document laid down  
the rights of all French citizens under  
the principles of liberty, equality and  
fraternity.





**August 26, 1789** Legal privileges replaced by  
legal equality Declaration of the Rights of  
Man and Citizen

**Meaning**

**A. Rule of law**

**B. Equal citizenship**

**C. Collective sovereignty of the people**

**D. Freedoms**

**Liberty=Freedom to do anything not  
injurious to others**

**Man=Abstract to include all sexes, races,  
and nationalities**





Le sceau de la Convention nationale  
sur le projet de la Constitution  
de 1793



Le projet de la Constitution  
de 1793



# 1789-1791

National Constituent Assembly

- a. Constitutional Royalists
- b. Girondin
- c. Mountain

Constitution of 1791





## Royalists

Party early in the revolution in favor of keeping the King but limiting his power. Quickly overthrown by the Flight to Varennes.





## **Girondins (Girondists)**

**Middle--Class Republican Party, made up of people from the SW part of France (Gironde area). Supported a limited constitutional monarchy and war with Britain, Holland, and Spain. Leaders were Brissot, Roland, Petion, and Vergniaud. Overthrown by Jacobins on June 2, 1793. Leaders executed on October 31, 1793.**





## Montagnards

The more leftist member of the legislative assembly who got their name from the fact that they sat on the higher side of the chamber. The Montagnards were not a cohesive political force as its leaders included Robespierre, Danton, Hebert, and Marat, who increasingly did not get along (well not including Marat who was murdered), after the Girondin had been purged from the Convention.





# 1790

- January 15-----83 departements established
  - February 13-----Religious orders , except those engaged in teaching or charitable, work, suppressed
  - June 19-----Titles of hereditary nobility abolished
  - July 12-----Civil Constitution of the Clergy adopted Jews given civil liberties
  - December 19-----Assignats issued
- 



## **Civil Constitution of the Clergy**

**Radical change in church organization which became one of the most divisive issues of the entire period. Clerical opposition to the new order took on counter-revolutionary dimensions as a large number of bishops and lower clergy refused to take the oath to the Constitution which tried to rationalize the Church structure. When the Pope excommunicated all those priests who took the oath, Louis XVI, a very pious Catholic, secretly used a non-juring priest.**





## **Biggest Blunder of the Revolution**

**1.Land confiscated**

**2.Gov.Assembly viewed the church as a form of public authority which should be subordinate to the sovereign power**

**3.Civil constitution of the clergy**

**A.National church**

**B.Bishops and priests elected**

**C.Dioceses reduced from 130+ to 83**

**D.Forbidden to acknowledge papal authority**

**E.No papal decree enforced without government approval**

**F.Clergy paid by the state**

**G.Required priests to swear an oath of loyalty to the constitution**

**1.Juring clergy-priests who took the oath**

**2.Non-juring clergy-priests who refused to take the oath also called refractory priests they were not allowed to function as priests**

**Many left France for Italy and Spain areas in France against the Revolution used non-juring priests as did the king.**





Je jure de maintenir  
de tout mon pouvoir  
La Constitution &





# GuillotineCommittee

**Dr. Guillotin**

**Dr. Louis**

**- Herr Tobias Schmidt**

**- Charles Sanson**

**- King Louis XVI**



# LEGACY *of* DEATH

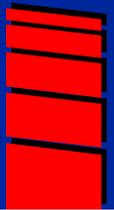
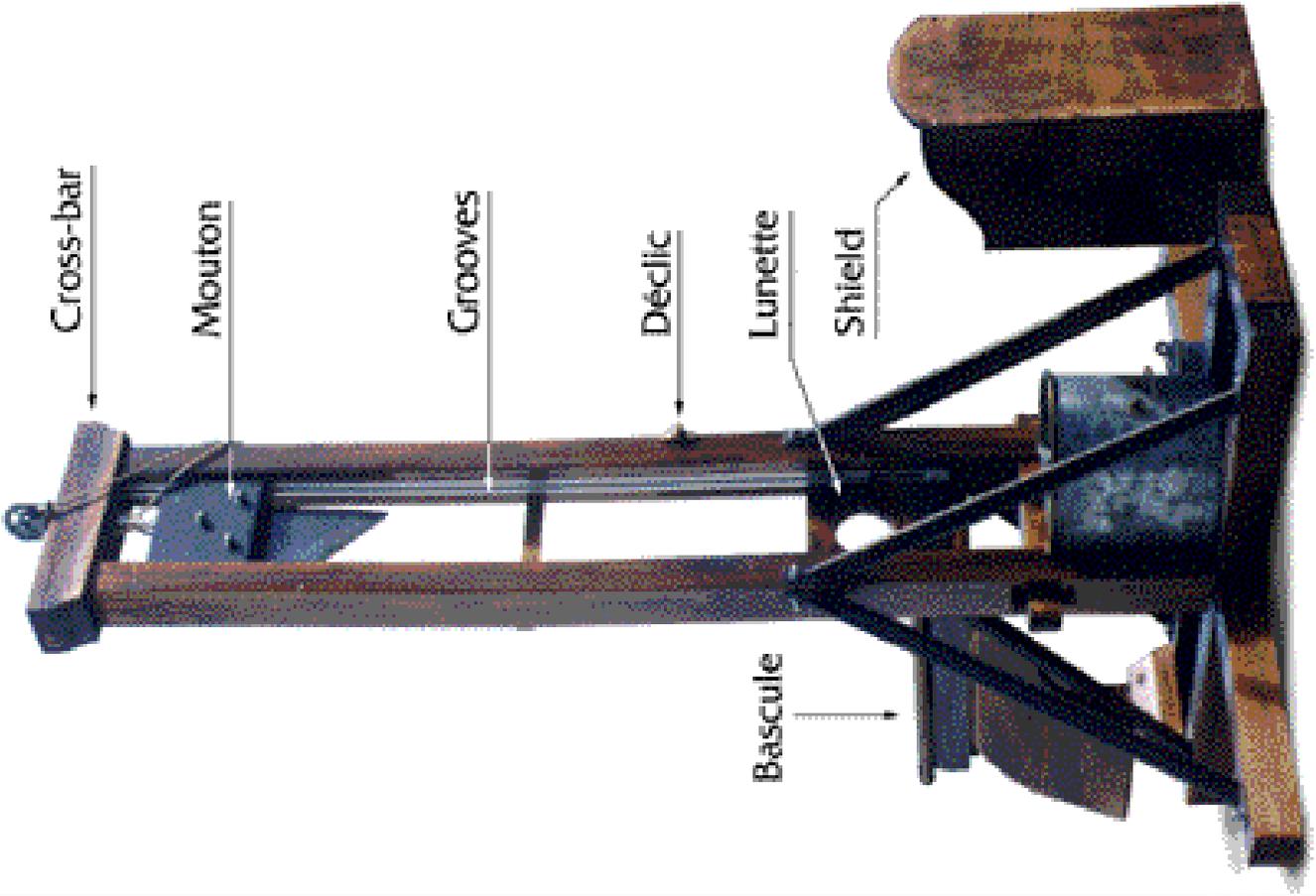
*The Remarkable Saga of the Sanson  
Family, Who Served as  
Executioners of Princes*

*for Seven Generations*

BARBARA LEVY







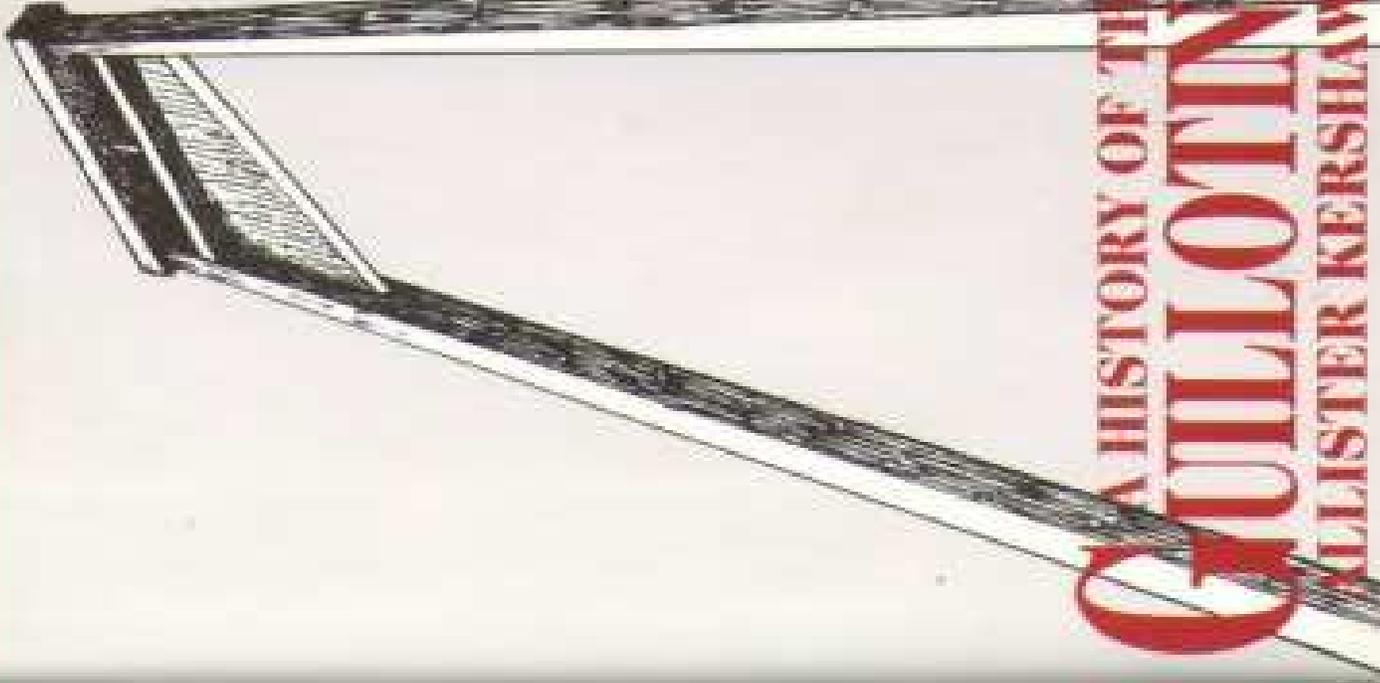
# GUILLOTINE

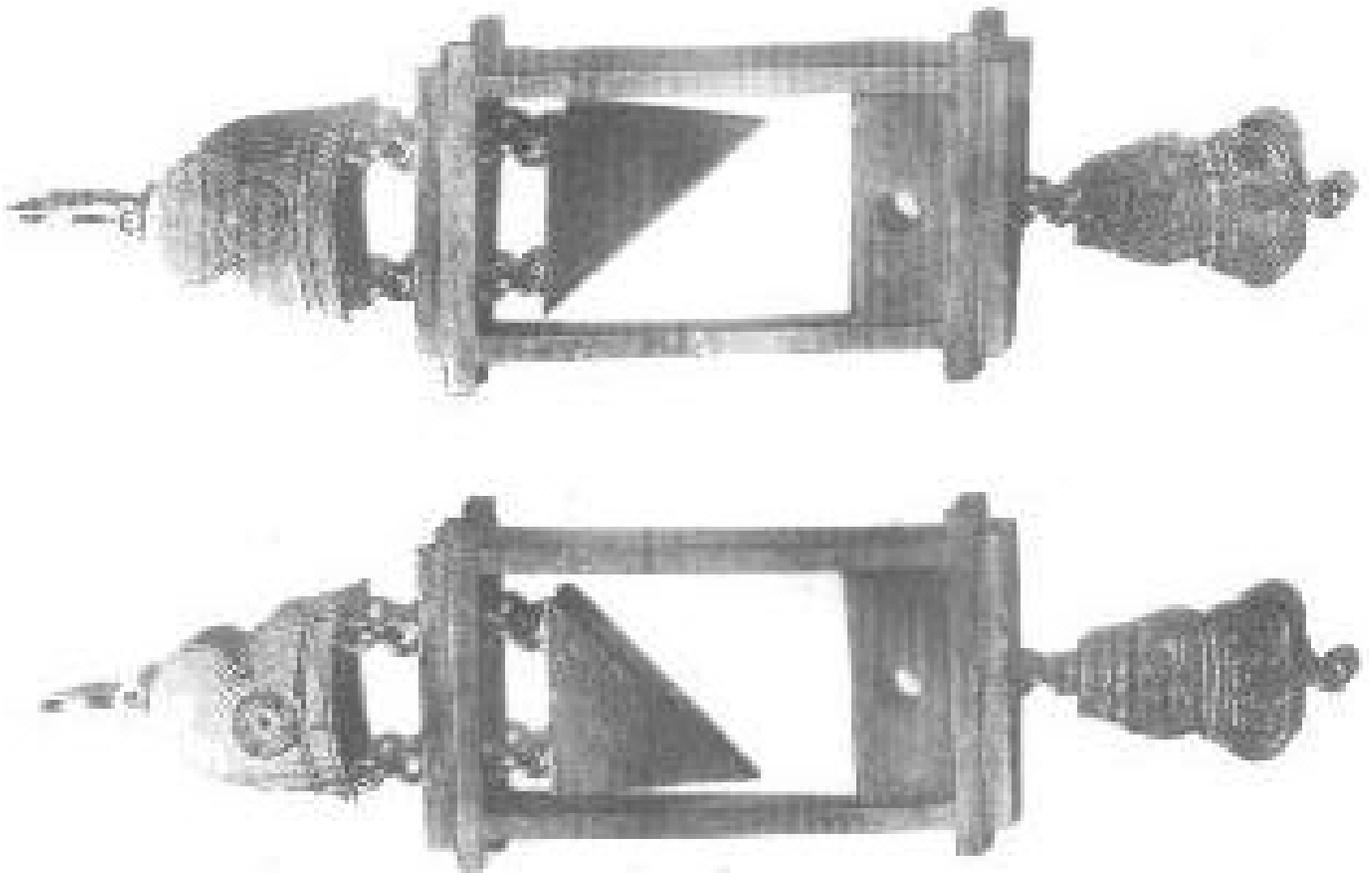
THE LEGEND OF AN ILL FORTUNE



*Painted by Corrado*

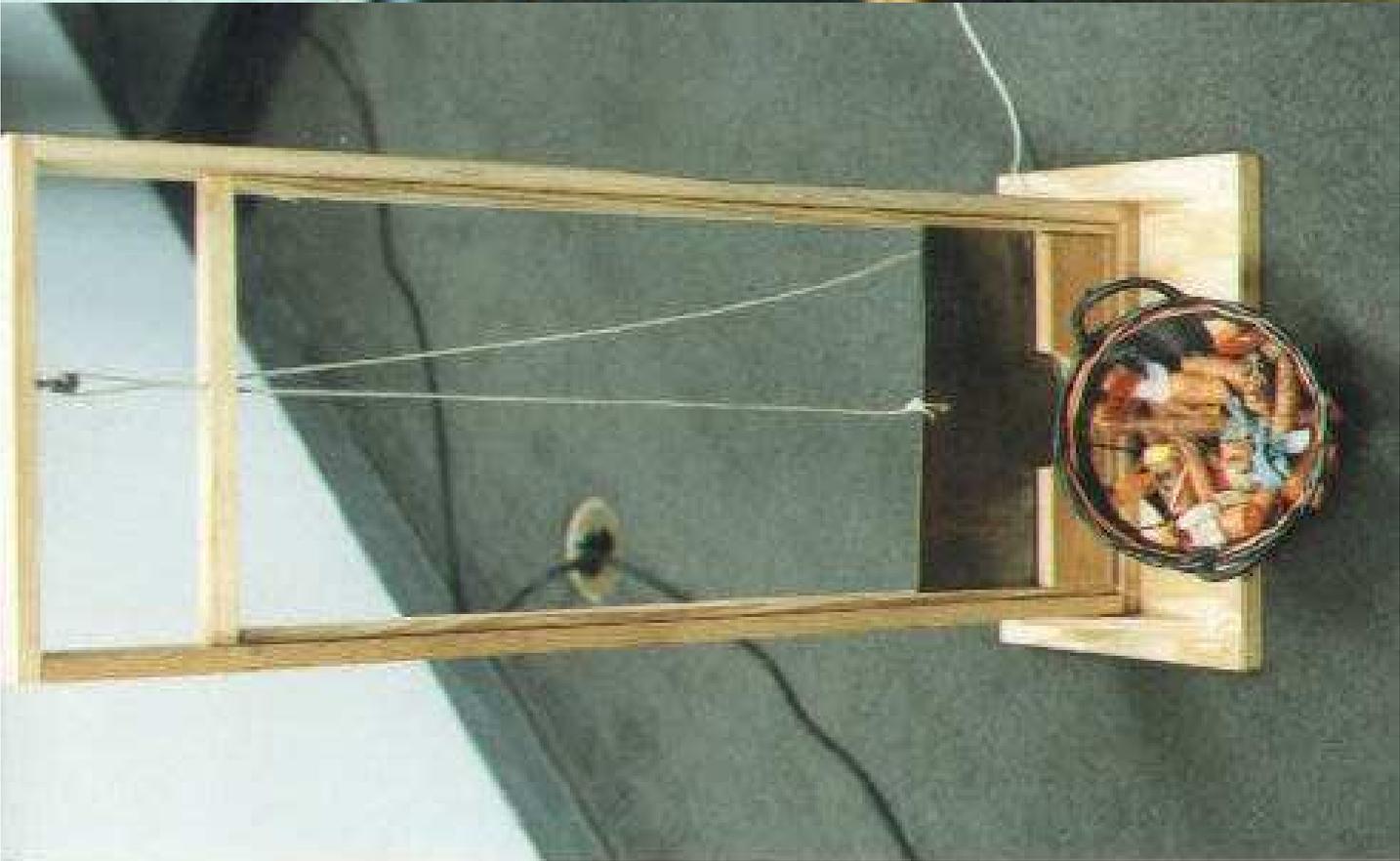
# A HISTORY OF THE GUILLOTINE COLLISTER KERSHAW





GENUINE  
FRENCH  
BIRTH CONTROL  
DEVICE

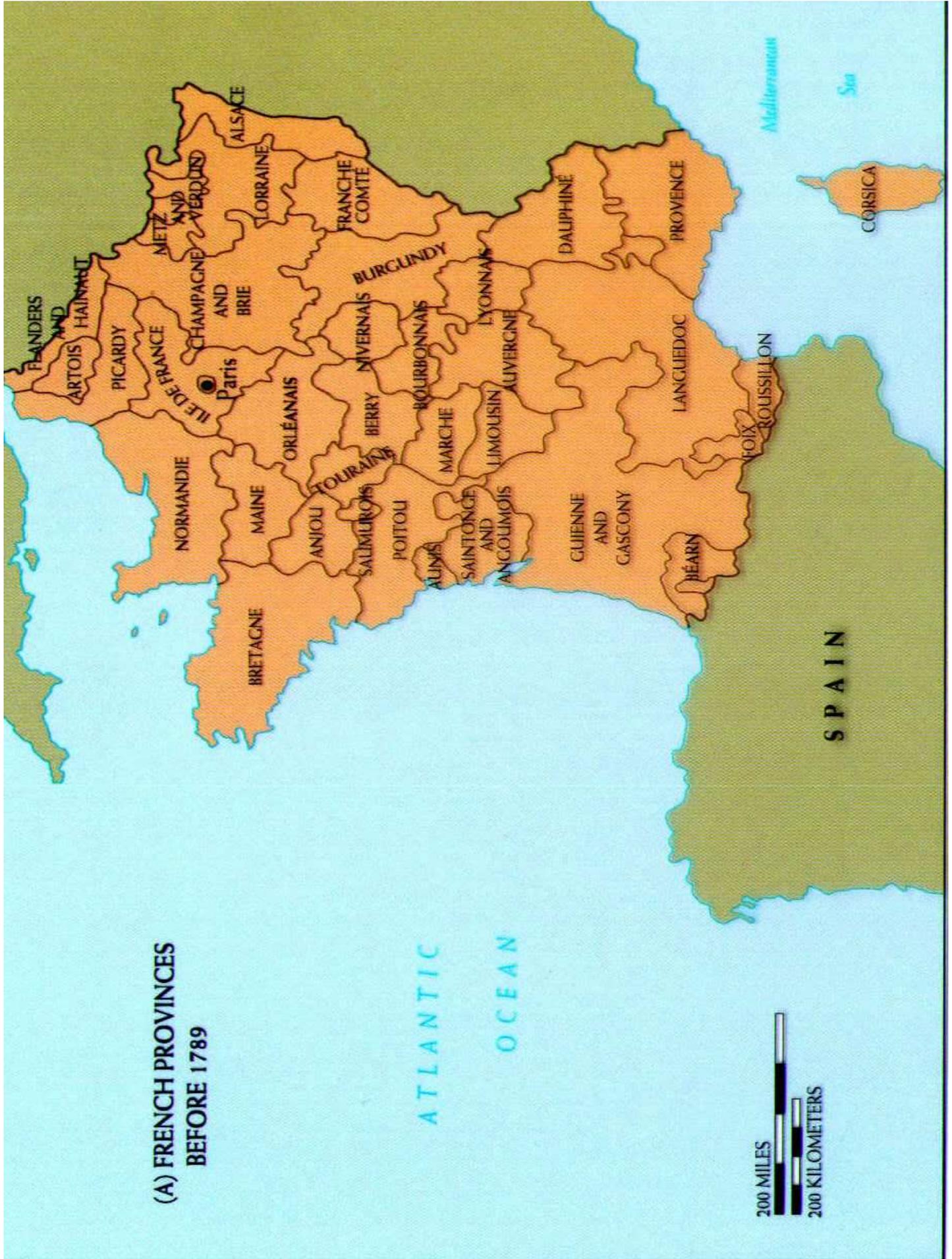












(A) FRENCH PROVINCES  
BEFORE 1789

200 MILES  
200 KILOMETERS





# 1791

- January-----Inflation due to over printing assignats
- January 30-----Mirabeau elected President of the French Assembly
- February 9-----Election of first bishops of constitutional church
- March 10-----Pope condemns Civil Constitution of the Clergy
- April 4-----Mirabeau dies
- June 20-----Flight to Varennes
- June 25-----King suspended from his functions on being brought back to Paris
- July 6-----Leopold II of Austria issues letter calling on the powers to support Louis XVI
- July 17-----Massacre at the Champ de Mars
- August 27-----Declaration of Pilnitz
- November 9-----Decree ordering the return to France of all emigres suspected of conspiracy against the nation
- November 12-----King vetos decree against the emigres
- November 19-----King vetos decree against non-juring priests
- November 29-----Assembly passes decree against non-juring priests
- 



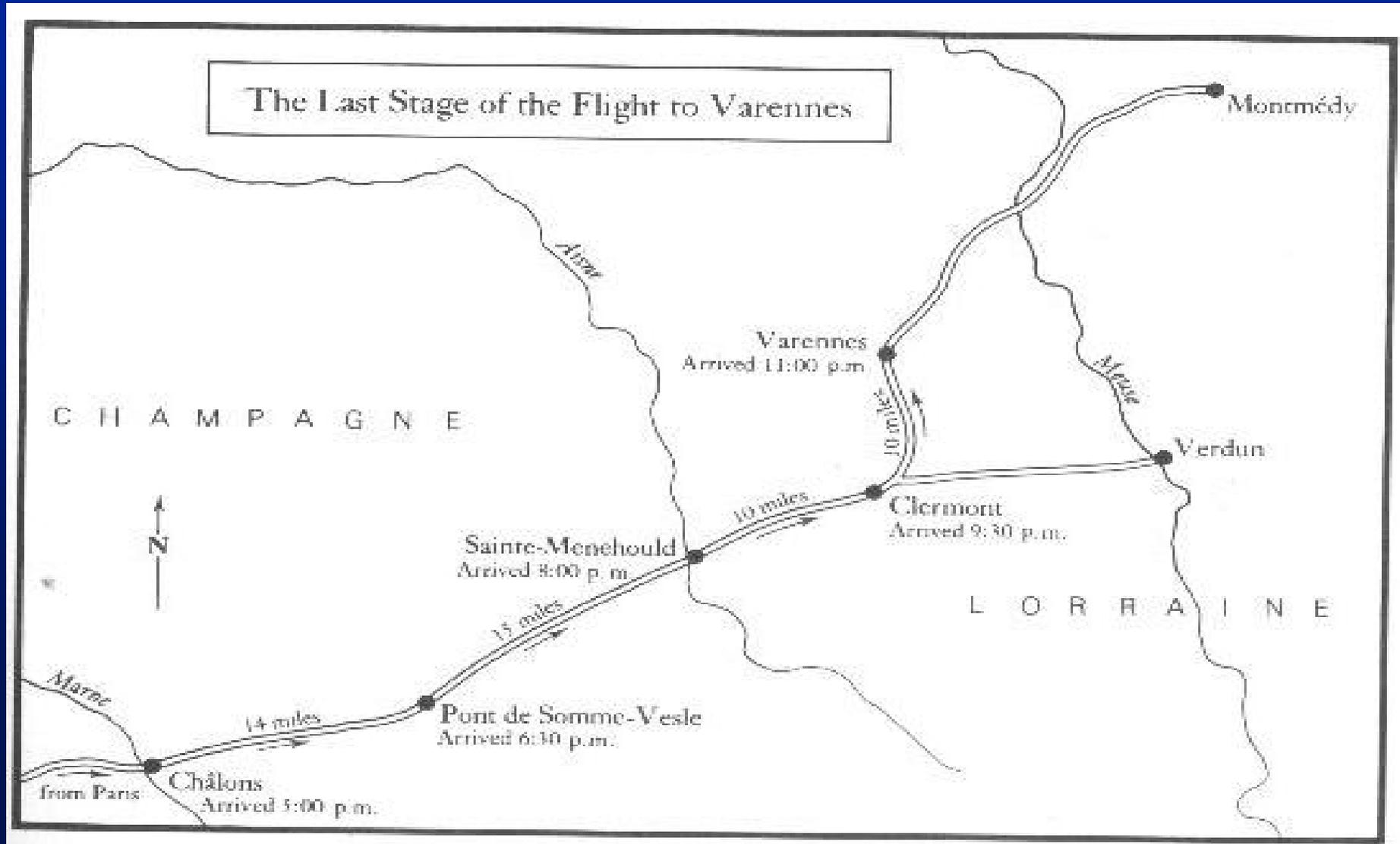
# National Assembly 1789-1791

## Successes

1. Abolished Feudalism
  2. Declaration of the Rights of Man
  3. Constitution of 1791
  4. Tax System
    - A. Took over Church land
    - B. Printed new money (assignats)
  5. Religious Measures
    - A. Took over Church land
    - B. Clergy elected by the people
    - C. Clergy paid by the state
    - D. Clergy required to take an oath of allegiance to the state (Juring Clergy) Non-Juring clergy refused to take oath (2/3 of Clergy)
- 

# Flight to Varennes

## 21 June 1791









Arrestation du Roy à Varennes

le 22 juin 1791



**1791-Sept.21, 1792**

**Legislative Assembly**

- a. **Constitutional Royalists**
  - b. **Girondin**
  - c. **Mountain**
- 



# 1792

February 9-----Property of emigres decreed forfeit to nation

April 20-----War declared

June 20-----Mob invades Tuileries

July 25-----Brunswick Manifesto

July 25-30-----Arrival of federes from Brest and Marseilles

August 17-----Storming of the Tuileries. King suspended from functions

September 20---Battle of Valmy, Convention constituted

September 21---Convention abolishes the monarchy

September 22---Convention decrees that all acts from now on are to be dated from Year One of the Republic

December 11---Opening of Trial of Louis XVI





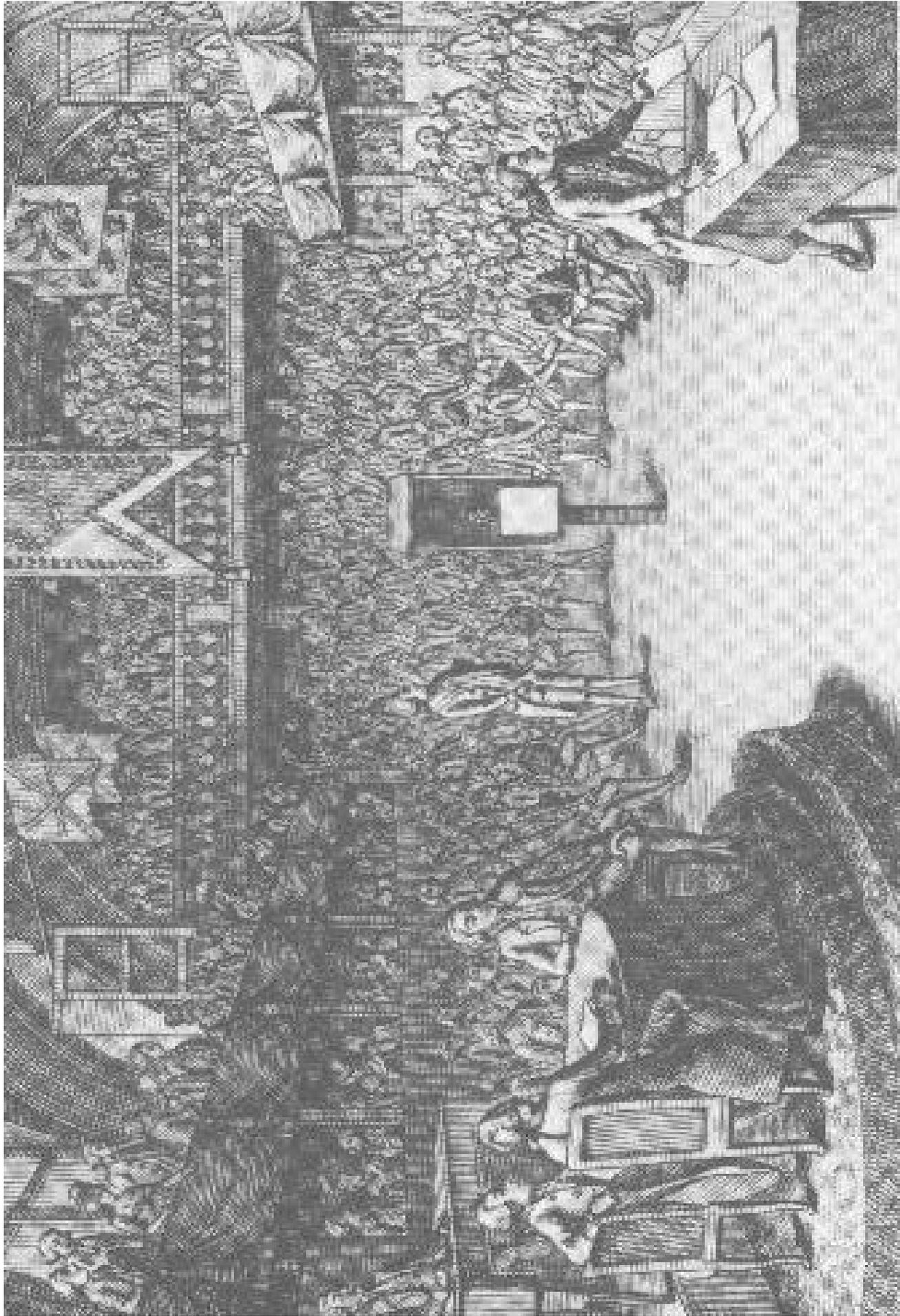
# 1792 (Sept. 21-Dec)

## National Convention

- a. Girondin
- b. Mountain

**Convention-** Body created after the trial and execution of Louis XVI to give the French Republic a new constitution (obviously a Republican one). However, the Convention basically became the government during the war and Civil War, though it gave most of its authority to the Committee of Public Safety





32 *The trial of Louis XVI in the National Convention, 26 December 1792*



**745 members(1 dead)**  
**21 not available to vote**  
**361 needed for a majority**

**319 imprisonment**  
**366 for death**



*January 23rd, 1793*

enemies, my honourable poverty. The moment, perhaps, is not distant, when I shall bequeath it to my children; but while I live I will exert myself, with all my power, for the maintenance of order; without which a Republic can only be a combination of ruffians. I declare as a man who has a profound knowledge of our success, of our resources, and of those of the powers who threaten us, that we have nothing to fear from Kings and their satellites; and, I add, that if we do not destroy that system of disorganization which has raised its audacious head, the Republic is lost.”

Tranquillity was restored in the Assembly. The tumult had been so great a few minutes before, as to force the President to put on his hat. The Deputy who had been indisposed, voted for detention and banishment.

“The Assembly is composed of seven hundred and forty-five Members—one of these is dead, six indisposed, two absent without cause, and censured in the Minutes, conformable to the decree, eleven absent upon commissions, and four who do not vote, making, in all, twenty-three Members who have given no opinion. The number of votes is thus reduced to seven hundred and twenty-one. In order that there may be a majority, it is necessary that there should be an union of three hundred and sixty one suffrages. Twenty one Members have voted for death, with the demand of a discussion on the period of his execution; one has voted for death, with the reserve of its commutation or delay; two for death, not to be carried into execution till peace, unless in the case of invasion of the French territory, in which instance, to be inflicted within twenty-four hours after such invasion has taken place; two for chains; three hundred and nineteen for imprisonment and banishment; three hundred and sixty-six for death!”

The *President* then, lowering the tone of his voice, amidst the most profound and awful silence, proceeded to pronounce the following Sentence:

“I DECLARE, THEN, IN THE NAME OF THE CONVENTION, THAT THE PUNISHMENT WHICH IT PRONOUNCES AGAINST LOUIS CAPET IS—DEATH!”

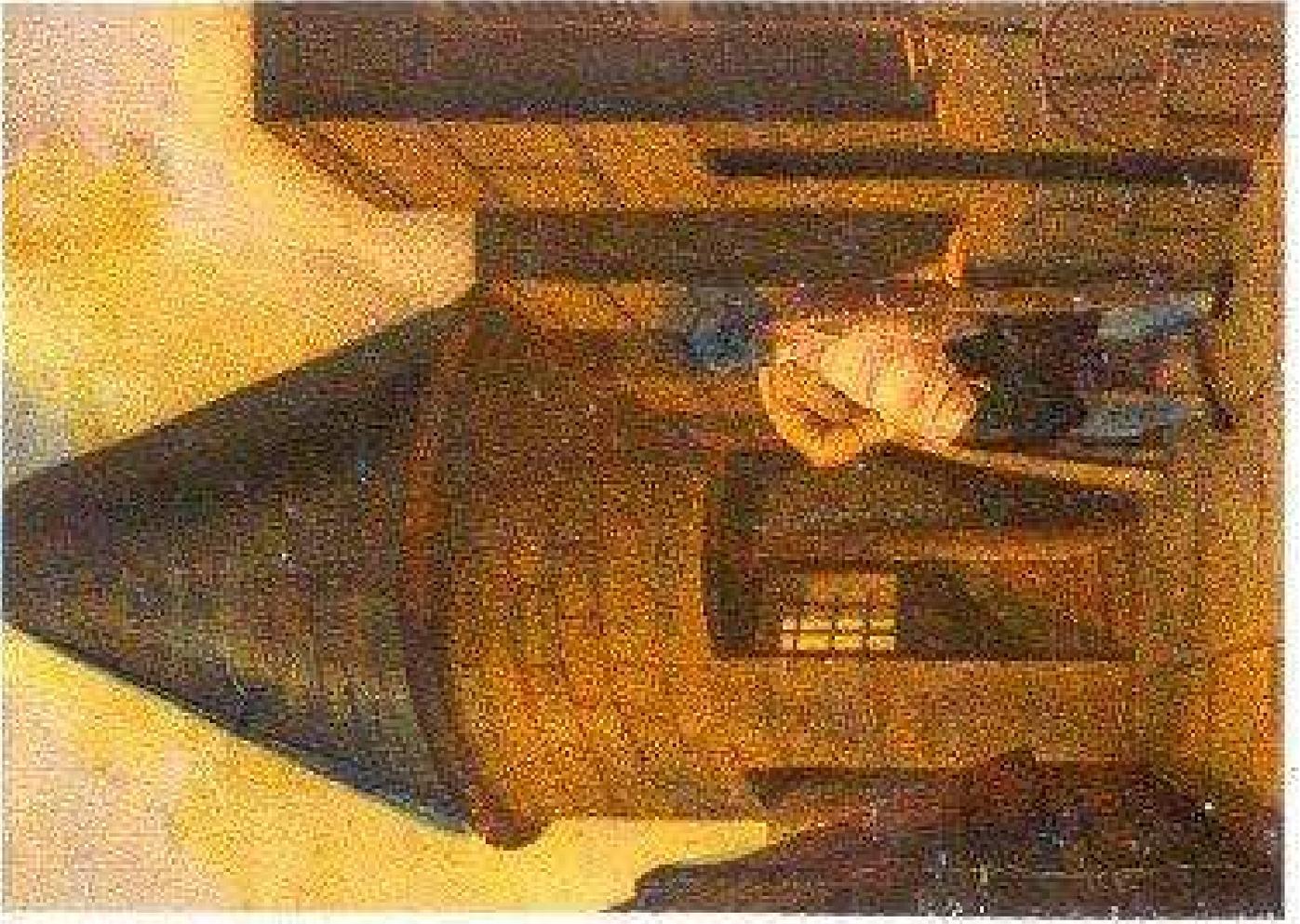
The three Defenders of Louis Capet were then admitted to the Bar. One of them, *de Seze*, said,

“Citizens, Representatives, the law and your decrees have entrusted to us the sacred function of the defence of Louis. We





Le Roi ordonne aux bacheliers de  
Dijon de soutenir leurs thèses et de  
y aller avec leurs parents.  
M

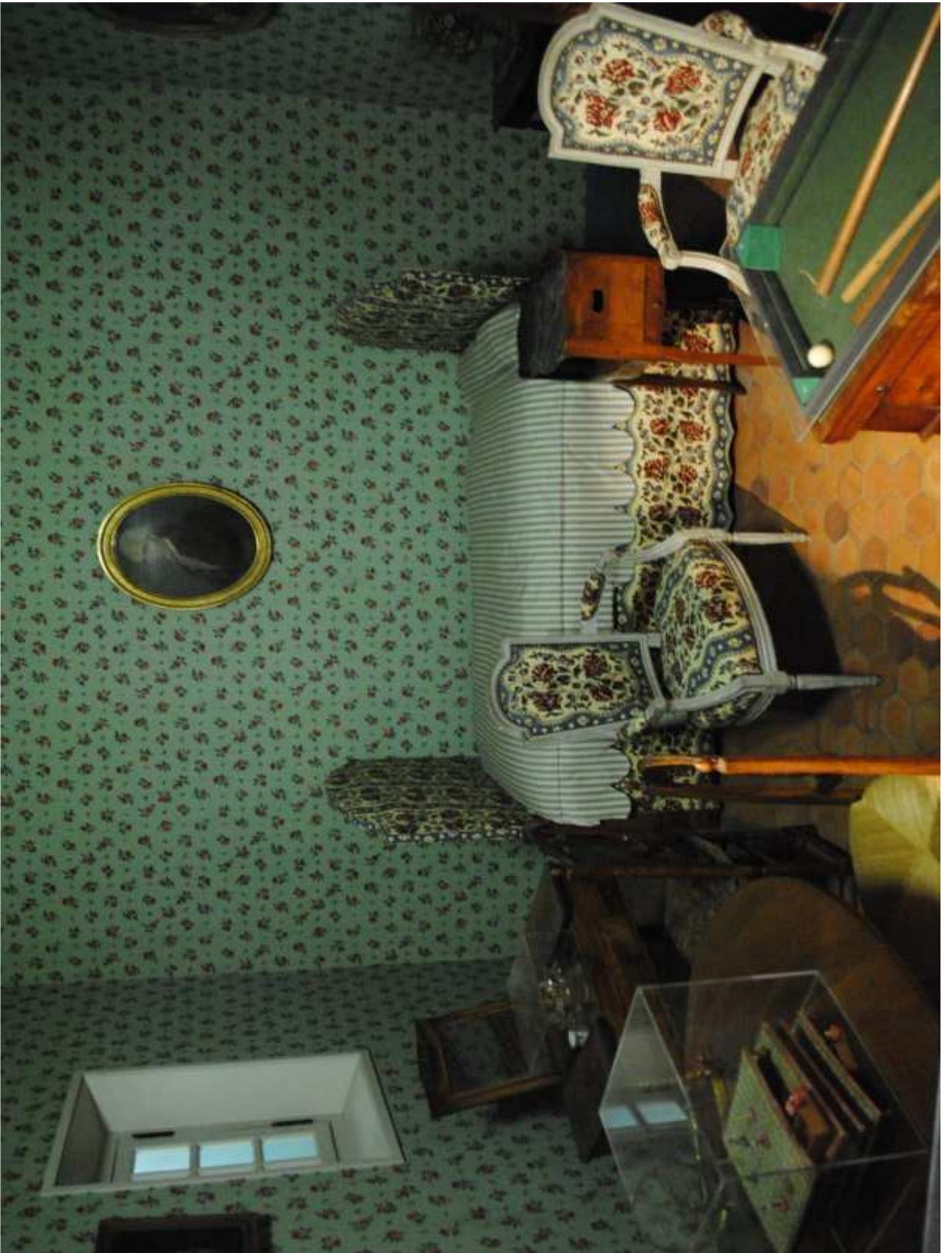






Clef de la prison du Temple  
*fer*  
Don de La Motteville, 1911  
Inv. O.M. 1556

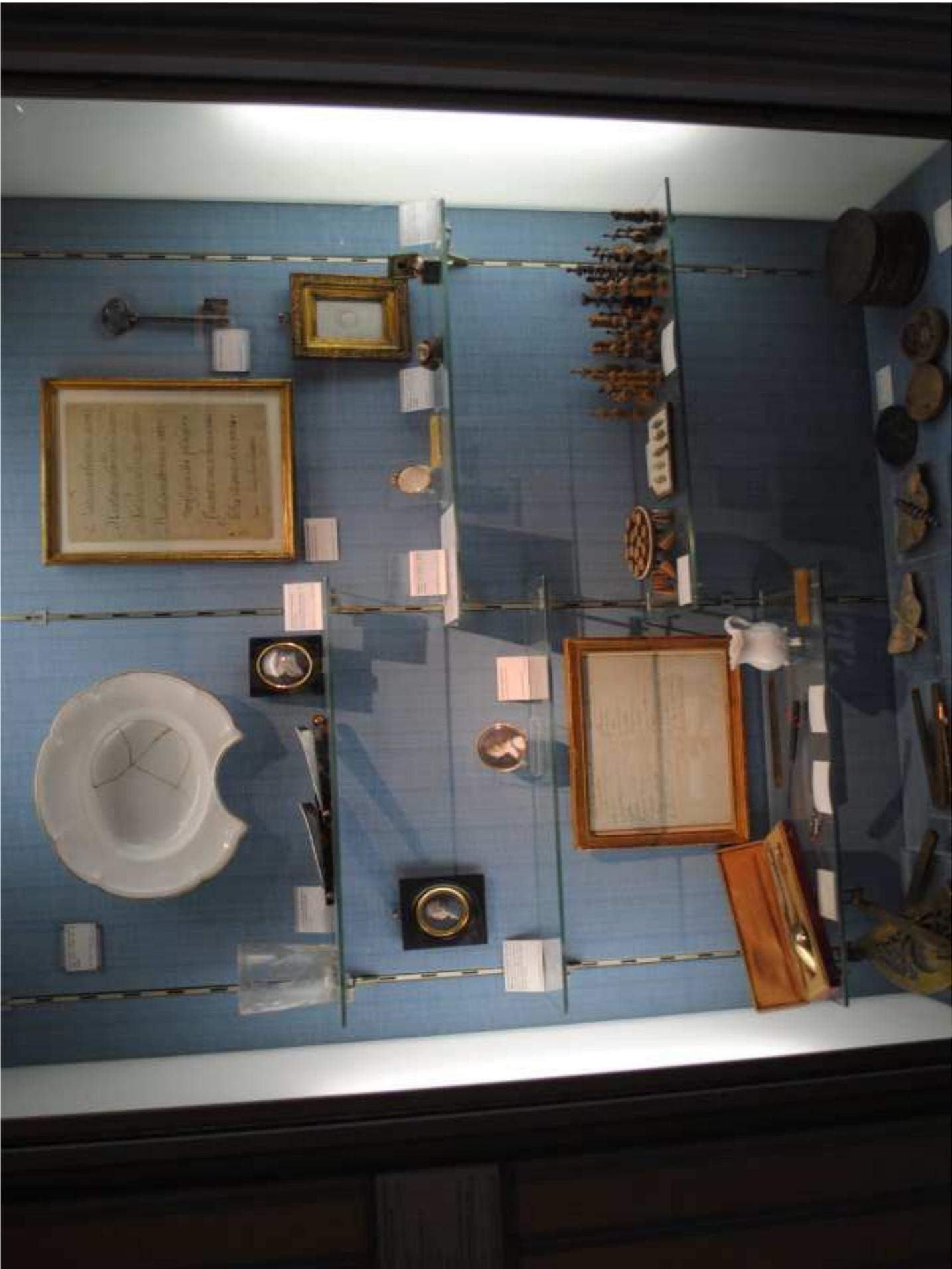
...aume  
...aume  
...aumeen  
...aume  
...aume  
...aume













Bouché  
au T...

Convoy de Louis XVI au Temple  
Argente  
Don de Mme. Archambault, 1830



Historische Schachfiguren  
aus der Zeit des 17. Jahrhunderts  
aus dem Schachmuseum  
in Wien

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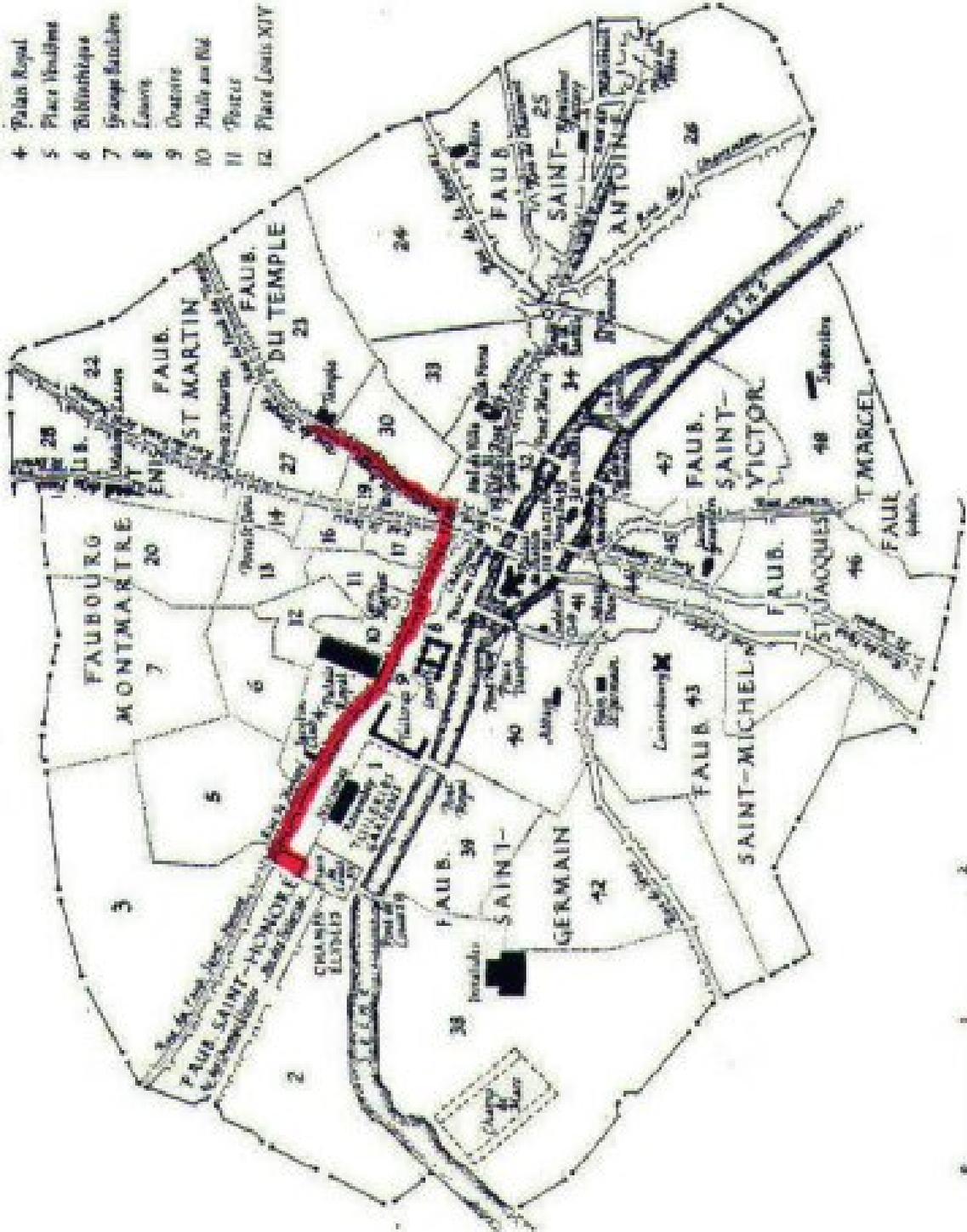




# PARIS in 1790

## The Sections

- |    |                 |    |                       |
|----|-----------------|----|-----------------------|
| 1  | Tuileries       | 13 | Fountain Minerva      |
| 2  | Champs-Élysées  | 14 | Bonne Nouvelle        |
| 3  | Rue de la Harpe | 15 | Pantheon              |
| 4  | Palais Royal    | 16 | Marcenot              |
| 5  | Place Vendôme   | 17 | Miracle des Innocents |
| 6  | Bibliothèque    | 18 | Combarbs              |
| 7  | Grande Galerie  | 19 | Arts                  |
| 8  | Louvre          | 20 | Faub Montmartre       |
| 9  | Covent          | 21 | Pharmacie             |
| 10 | Hôtel de Ville  | 22 | Bondy                 |
| 11 | Porte           | 23 | Temple                |
| 12 | Place Louis XIV | 24 | Byronnet              |
|    |                 | 25 | Montreuil             |
|    |                 | 26 | Quatre-Vents          |
|    |                 | 27 | Gravilliers           |
|    |                 | 28 | Faub Saint-Denis      |
|    |                 | 29 | Bourbon               |
|    |                 | 30 | Enfants Rouges        |
|    |                 | 31 | Ro de Juilly          |
|    |                 | 32 | Midi de Ville         |
|    |                 | 33 | Place Royale          |
|    |                 | 34 | Arsonal               |
|    |                 | 35 | Ile Saint-Gous        |
|    |                 | 36 | Nive-Daunt            |
|    |                 | 37 | Henri IV              |
|    |                 | 38 | Invalides             |
|    |                 | 39 | Fountain de Grenelle  |
|    |                 | 40 | Quatre Nations        |
|    |                 | 41 | Midi de France        |
|    |                 | 42 | Cour Royale           |
|    |                 | 43 | Luxembourg            |
|    |                 | 44 | Therme de Julien      |
|    |                 | 45 | Saint-Germain         |
|    |                 | 46 | Observatoire          |
|    |                 | 47 | Jardin des Plantes    |
|    |                 | 48 | Gobelins              |





Il Re Vittorio Emanuele II con il Principe di Savoia, il Principe di Piemonte e il Principe di Acaja, a Genova, il 27 gennaio 1878.





Ludwig den XVI<sup>te</sup> de France og Henvedte den 21<sup>te</sup> Junii 1793





## Last Words

"I forgive those who are guilty of my death, and I pray God that the blood which you are about to shed may never be required of France. I only sanctioned upon compulsion the Civil Constitution of the Clergy." But his next words were lost as an officer on horseback shouted a command to the fifteen drummers who immediately resumed the beating of their drums.

An account by the Abbe Montgaillard, Louis's last words were interrupted by Santerre, Commandant of the Garde Nationale, who shouted: "I brought you here, not to harangue the populace, but to die."

## Words Drowned Out

"I die innocent of every crime of which I have been accused. I forgive the perpetrators of my death and I pray God that my blood will not fall upon France."







# 1793

- January 14-17----Convention debates the fate of the King
- January 21-----The King is executed
- February 1-----War declared against England and Holland
- March 7-----War declared against Spain
- March 10-----Revolutionary Tribunal established
- March 11-----Revolt in the Vendee begins
- March 26-----Committee of Public Safety established
- April 4-----General Dumouriez defects to Austria
- May 4-----First maximum
- May 29 - June 2--Overthrow of the Girondins, arrest of Jacque Brissot beging The Reign of Terror
- June 24-----Constitution of 1793
- July 13-----Murder of Marat
- 

A DRUM BOOK

"Mr Loomis is a very gifted writer."  
-The New York Times

# PARIS IN THE TERROR

THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO  
LED THE REIGN OF TERROR DURING  
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

## STANLEY LOOMIS



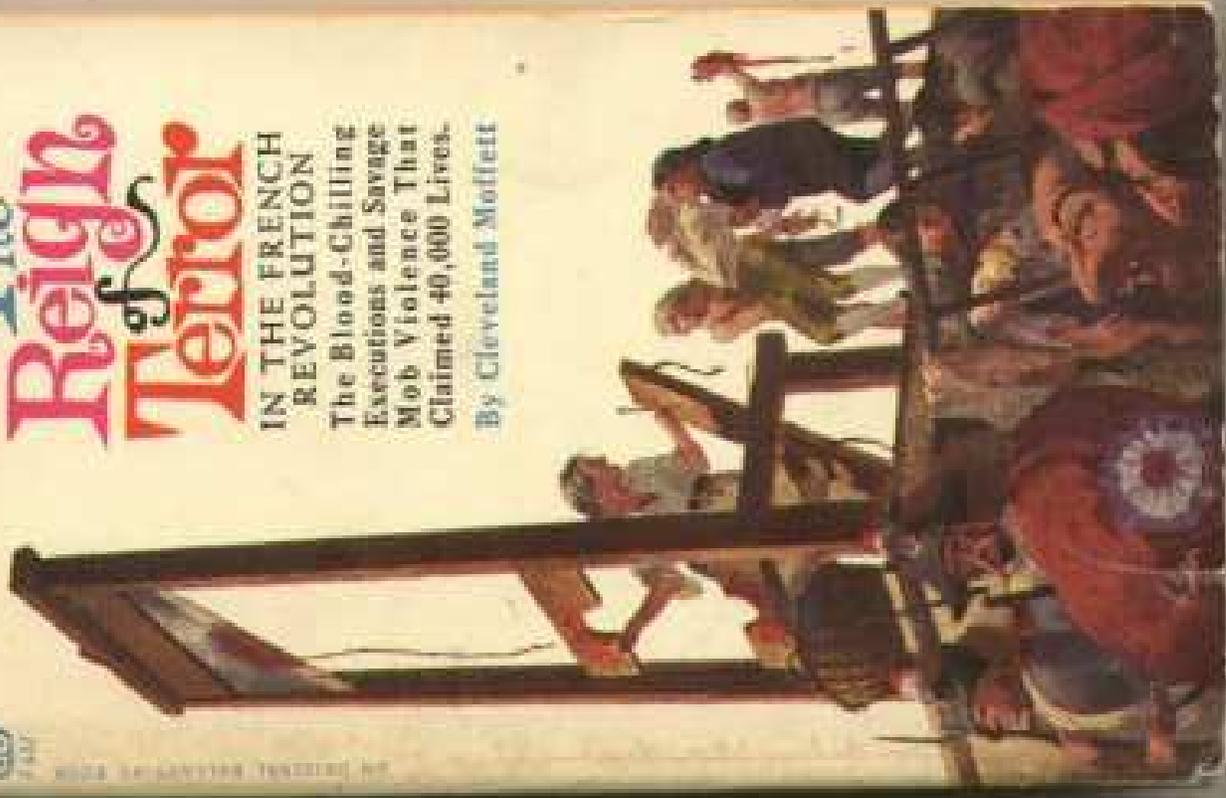
THE  
DRUM  
BOOK

# The Reign of Terror

IN THE FRENCH  
REVOLUTION

The Blood-Chilling  
Executions and Savage  
Mob Violence That  
Claimed 40,000 Lives.

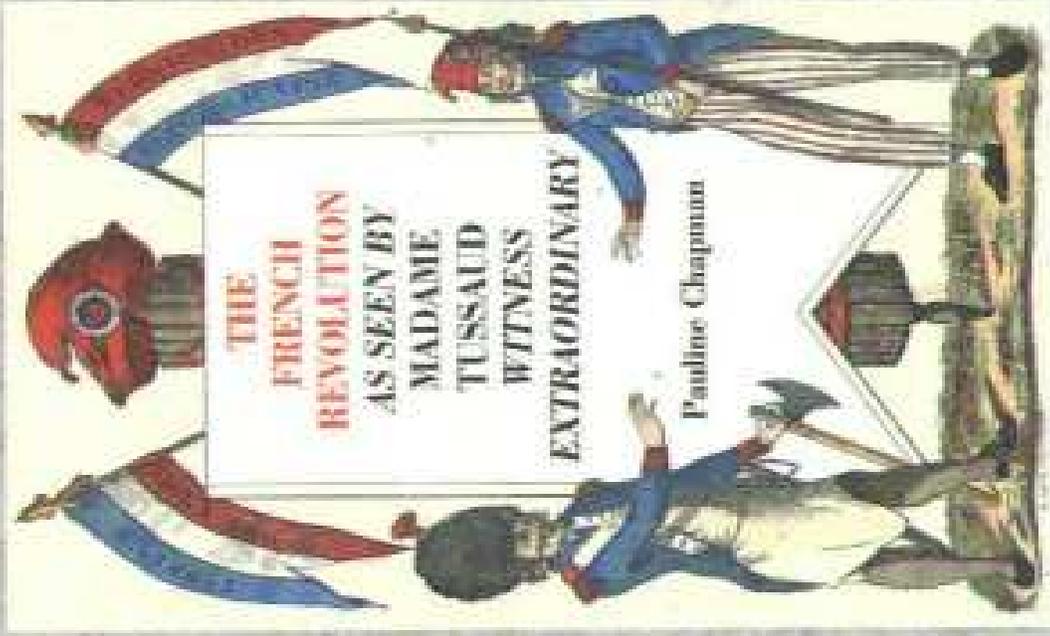
By Cleveland Moffett



# *Last Letters*



**PRISONS & PRISONERS OF  
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION  
OLIVIER BLANC**



**THE  
FRENCH  
REVOLUTION  
AS SEEN BY  
MADAME  
TUSSAUD  
WITNESS  
EXTRAORDINARY**

Pauline Chapman



# Committee of Public Safety

Body established by the Convention which increasingly took over executive control of the Republic. With the faltering of the international war, the Vendee uprising, and the expulsion of the Girondin, the Committee was ran by the Montagnards (first Dantonists, then Robespierrists), which saved the Republic in spite of its dictatorial tendencies. After Thermidor, the Committee lost most of its executive powers and many Terrorist on the Committee were either guillotined or banished





# Causes of the Reign of Terror

- A. War with Coalition Powers (France Losing)
- B. Rising Prices
- C. Rising Unemployment
- D. Mountain used the mob to oust the Girondins

Terror instituted by Robespierre to:

- A. Win the war
  - B. Put down counter revolution
  - C. End internal fighting among revolutionaries
- 



# Committee of Public Safety Duties

A. Directed Armies

B. Conducted Foreign Affairs

C. Conducted the Reign of Terror





Joseph Beuys (1921-1986)  
Jeanne Paul Marquet (1744-1794)  
généraliste et publiciste  
1800-1801 inv. K 110

Dimitri Mendeleev (1834-1907)  
Pierres-Julesques de Marquet  
Pionnière de la chimie  
à la fin du XVIIIe siècle  
1800-1801 inv. K 110

POISSON, de la couleur noire  
Table de lecture à deux pages, enroulée  
dans une boîte en bois (1794)  
Le dessin est une œuvre de l'artiste  
français, attribué au peintre de la période  
néoclassique, Augustin-Louis Levasseur  
1800-1801 inv. K 110



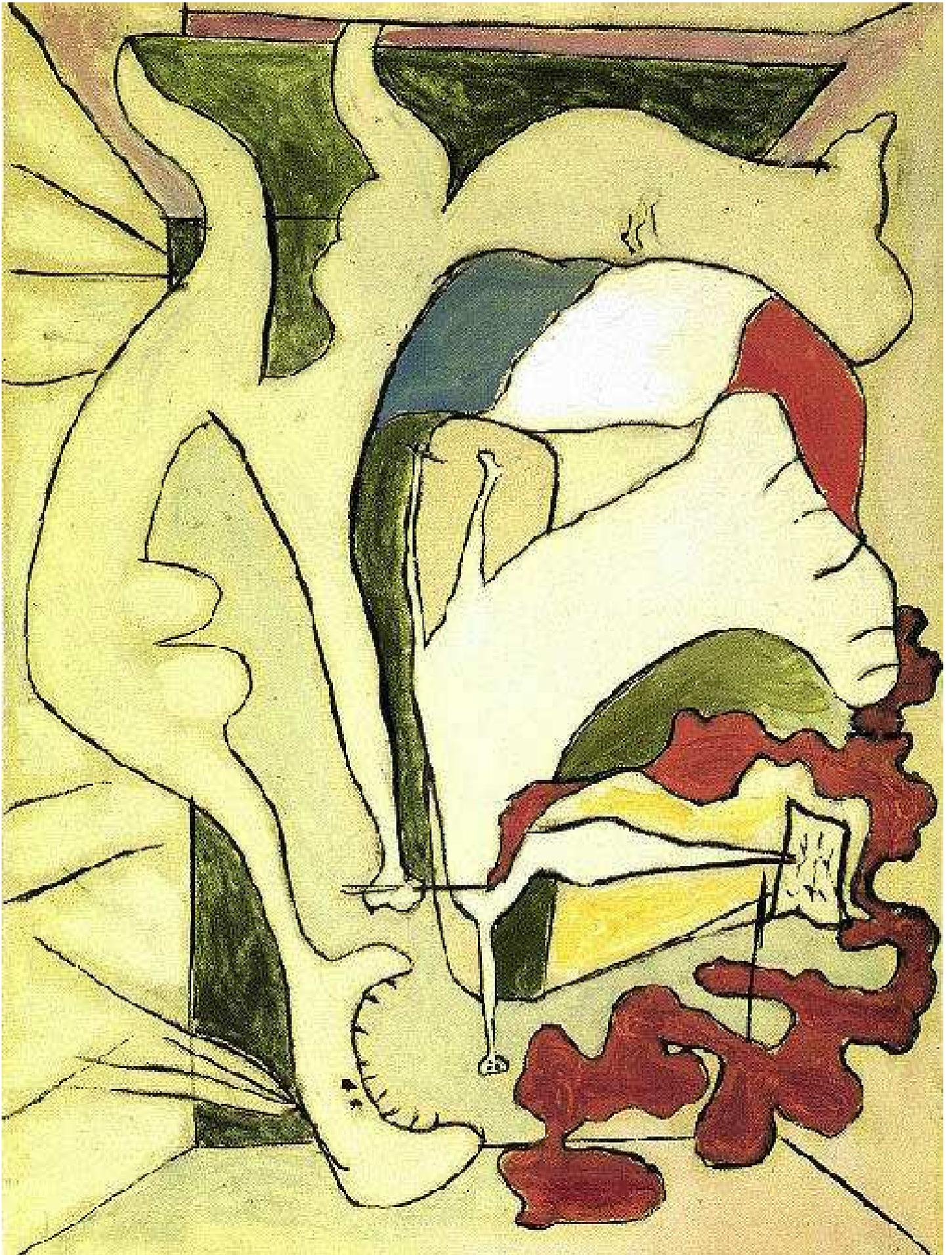
110

63

Ernst Brachmann (1804-1875)  
Comité de rédaction  
1800-1801 inv. K 110

Ernst Brachmann (1804-1875)  
Christians - Cordey (1798-1799) - An  
homme en robe de chambre  
Marquet (1744-1794)  
1800-1801 inv. K 110







# 1793 Terror

## National Convention

a. Mountain

b. Hebertists

c. Dantonists

Constitution of 1793





## Hebertists

Followers and supporters of Jacques Hebert. One of the two factions of the Mountain. Commune based, violent and irrational, atheistic, cult of reason. Started de-Christianization movement. Ran against Robespierre and as a result were purged.





## **Indulgents**

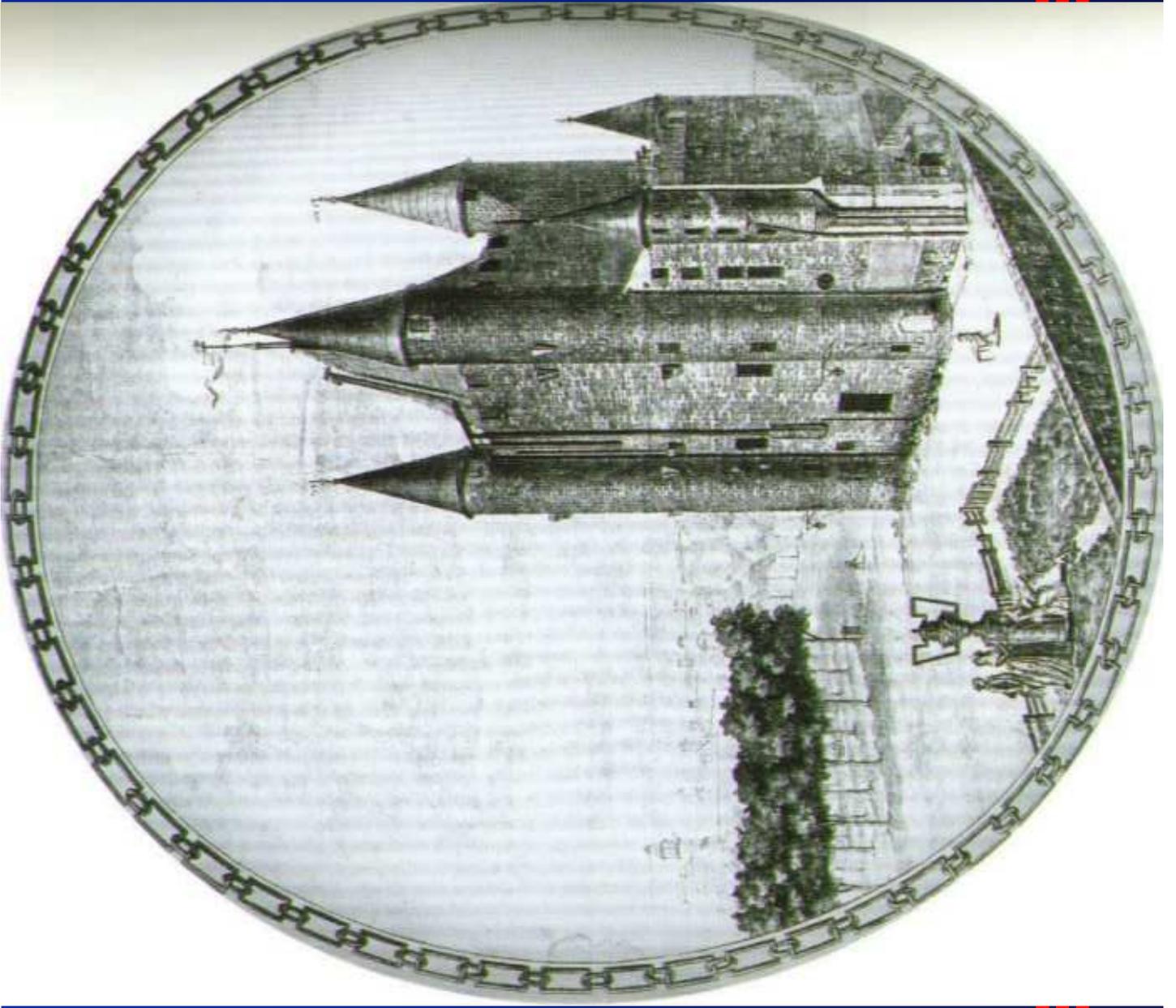
**The second faction formed from the split in the mountain. Reasonably moderate. Led by Danton, Desmoulins, and Fabre D'Eglantine**





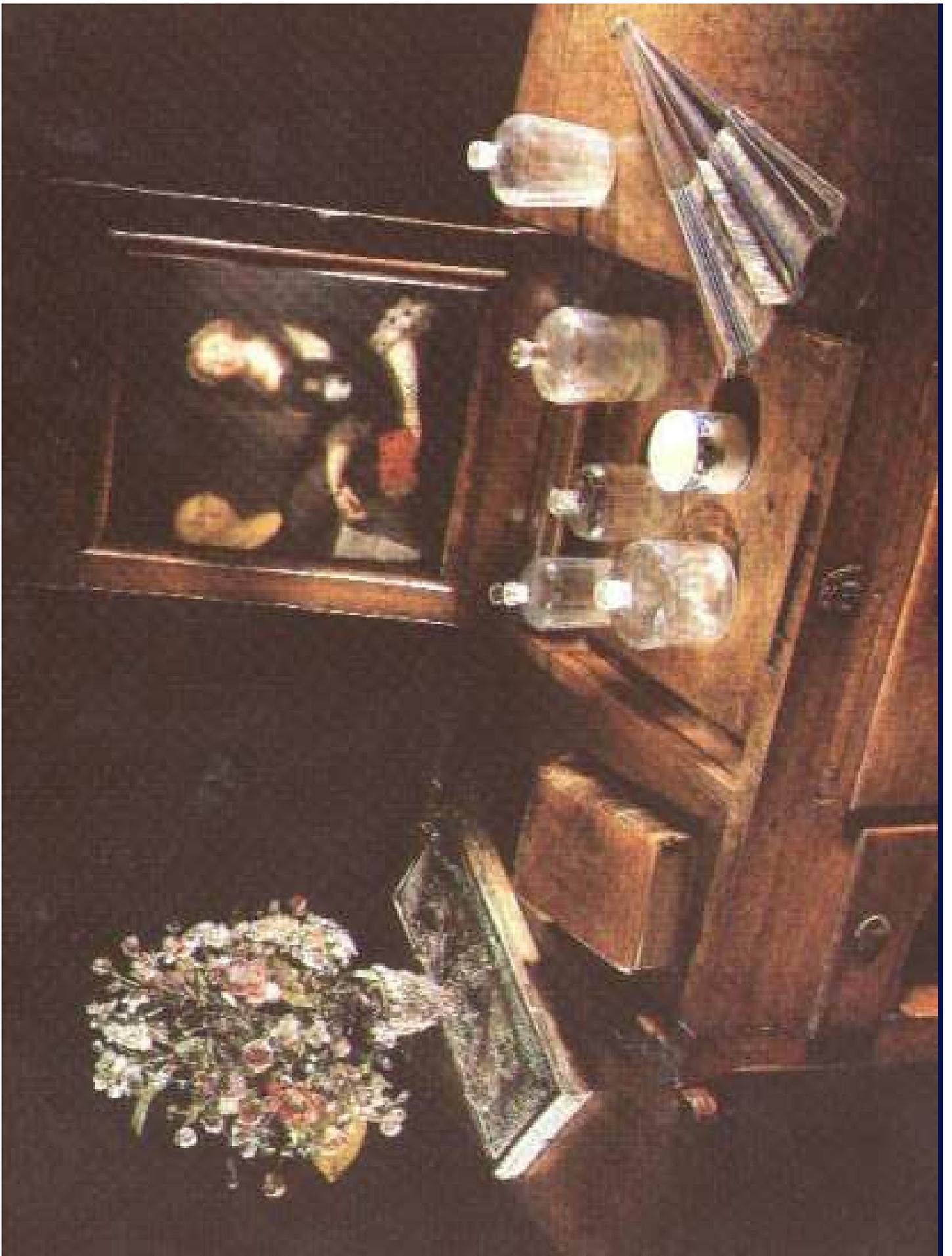
# 1793

- August 23-----Decree of levee en masse
- September 5-----Attempted coup by Hebertists
- September 29-----The General Maximum is restraint of prices and wages
- October 5-----Christianity of abolished
- October 7-----Adoption of the Revolutionary Calendar;  
Year II deemed to have begun on 22 September
- October 16-----Marie Antoinette executed
- October 31-----Girondin leaders executed
- November 6-----Duc d'Orleans executed
- November 8-----Madame Roland executed
- November 10-----Worship of the goddess of reason in Notre Dame
- December 5-----First issue of the Vieux Cordelier initiates a campaign against the Hebertists
- December 19-----English evacuate Toulon
- 









Portrait of a woman in a black dress, holding a red book, by a painter. The painting is displayed in a museum setting with a striped wall.



Portrait of a woman in a black dress, holding a red book, by a painter. The painting is displayed in a museum setting with a striped wall.

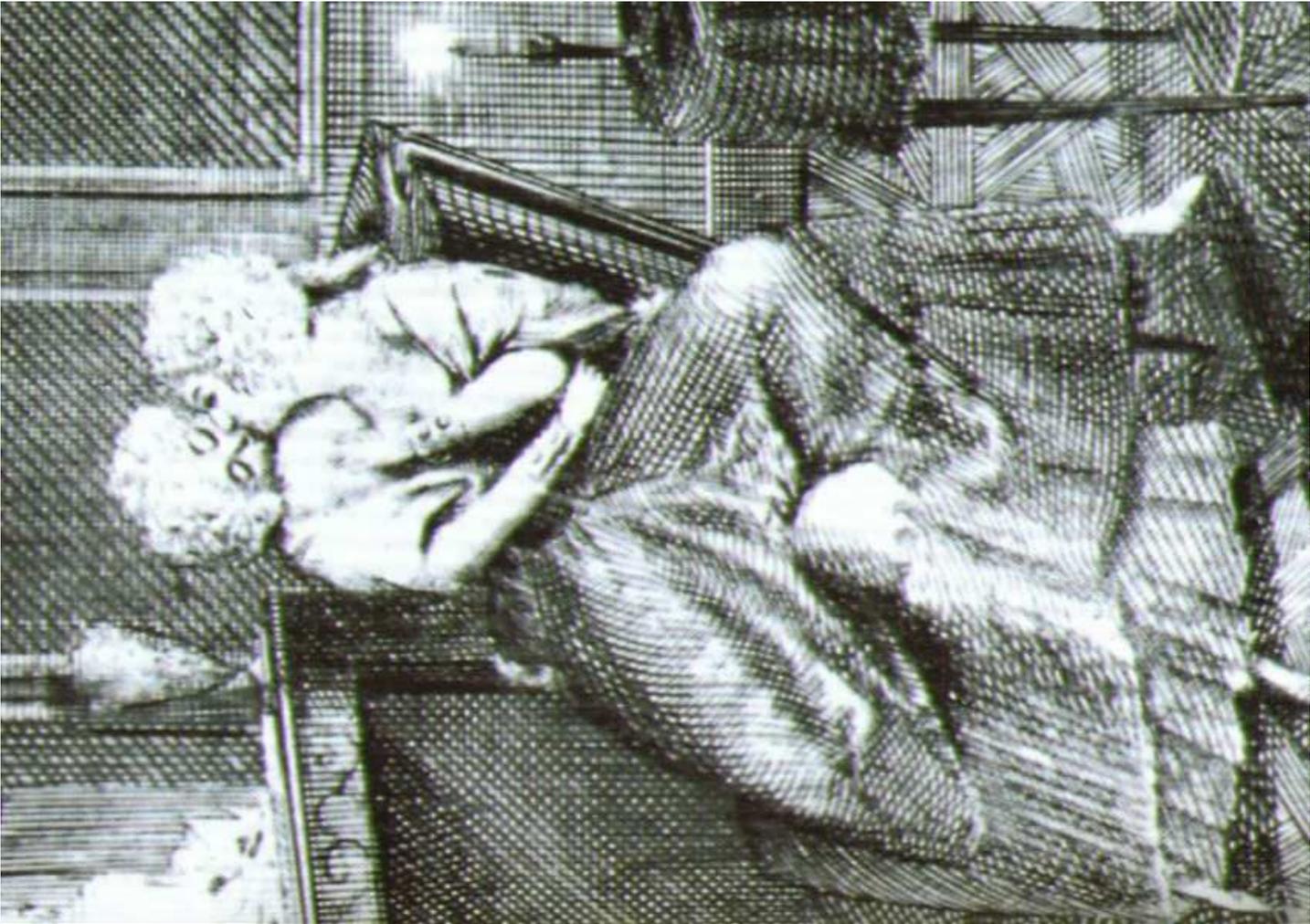


Portrait of a young girl, 18th century  
Oil on canvas, 100 x 80 cm  
The young girl is depicted in a three-quarter view, wearing a white dress with a large, ruffled collar and a dark, patterned shawl. Her hair is styled in a bun. The background is a plain, light color.



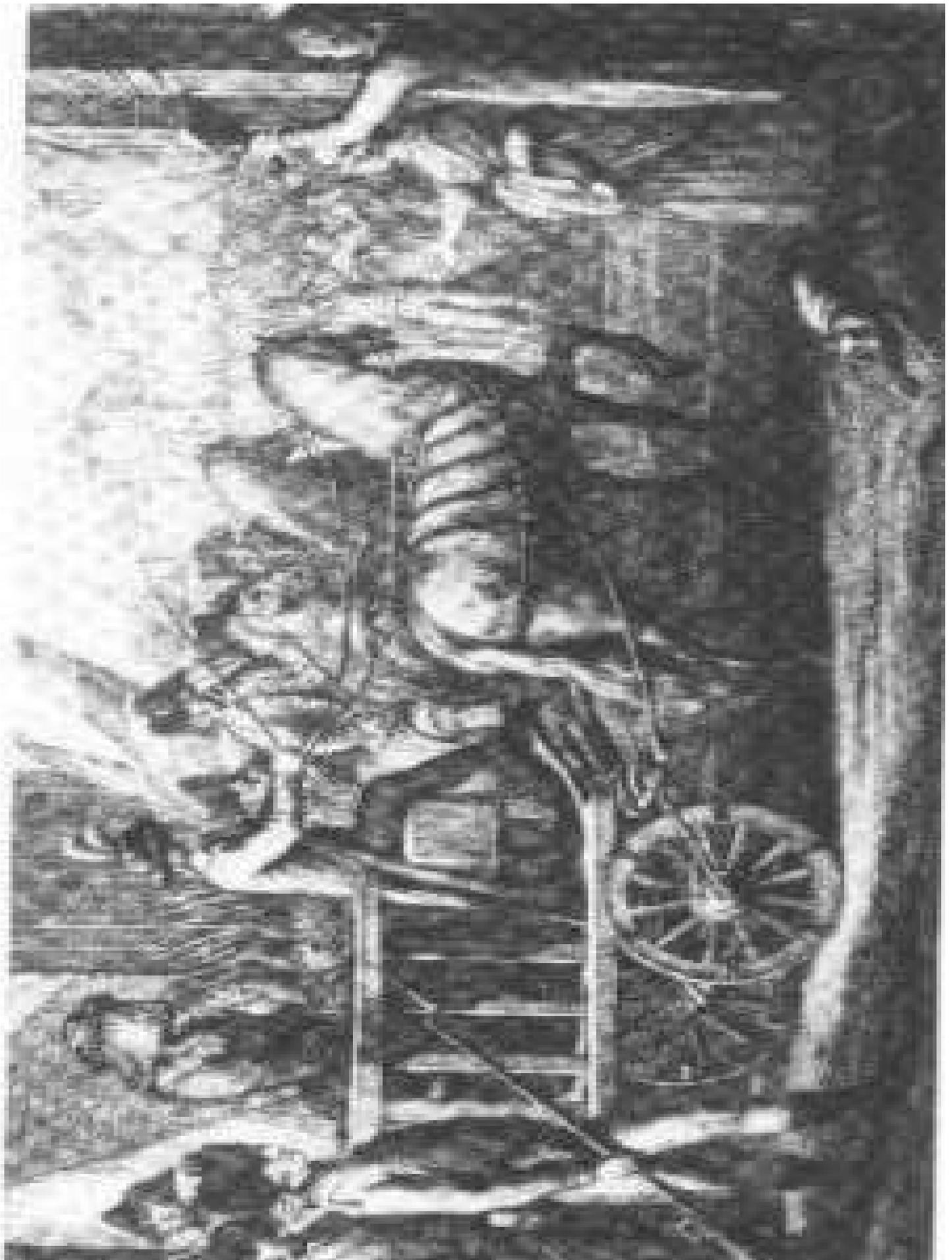
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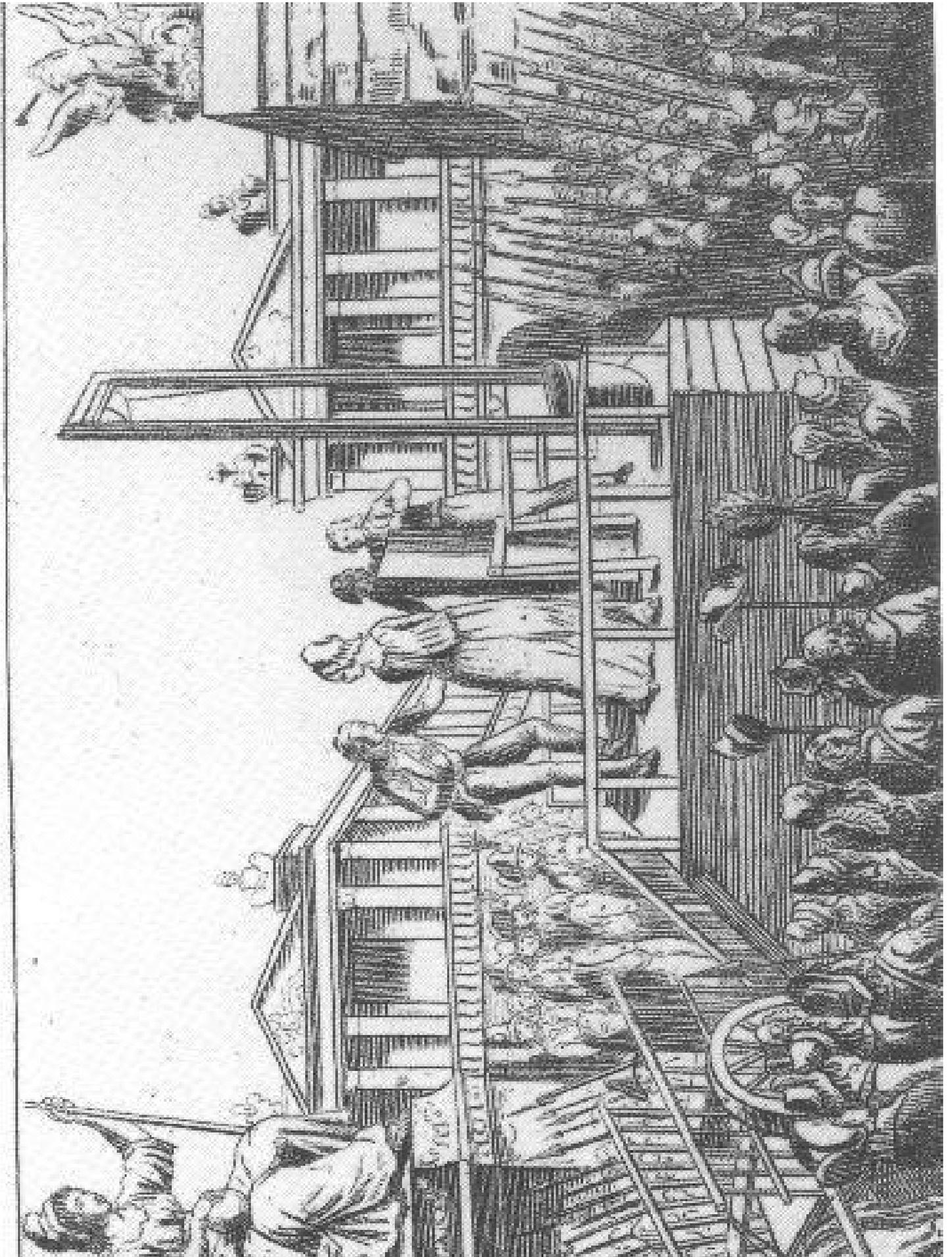






*Maria Antonetta Downing of Frankfort, Kentucky, March 16, 1793*







# Victims of the Reign of Terror

Breakdown by class of trial victims

Clergy	980
Nobility	1158
Upper Middle Class	1964
Lower Middle Class	1488
Working Class	4389
Peasants	3961
No Class Given	200

Total  
14,080 legally tried





# Results of the Reign of Terror

- A. Stimulated patriotism for the war against the coalition
  - B. Wage Price ceilings (maximums/minimums)
  - C. Property of Emigres given to poor
  - D. Rationing
  - E. New Calendar (September 1792 = Year 1)
  - F. Metric System
  - G. Censorship
  - H. Executed 20,000+ people
- 



# 1794

January 12-----Arrest of Fabre d'Eglantine

February 4-----Convention proclaims all blacks to be free and the

February 15-----Tricolour adopted as the French National Flag

March 24-----Execution of Hebertists

April 2-----Danton's trial begins

April 5-----Execution of Dantonists

June 8-----Festival of the Supreme Being

July 26-----Robespierre calls for purge in his last speech in the  
Convention

July 27-----Thermidorean reaction

Robespierre arrested

Abolition of the Paris Commune by the Convention

July 28-----Execution of Robespierre and his followers

July 30-31 -----Reorganization of the Committee of Public Safety

November 12-----Jacobin Club closed

December 8-----Return of surviving Girondin to the Convention

December 24-----Maximum's abolished









# 1794 (Jan-July) (Terror)

## National Convention

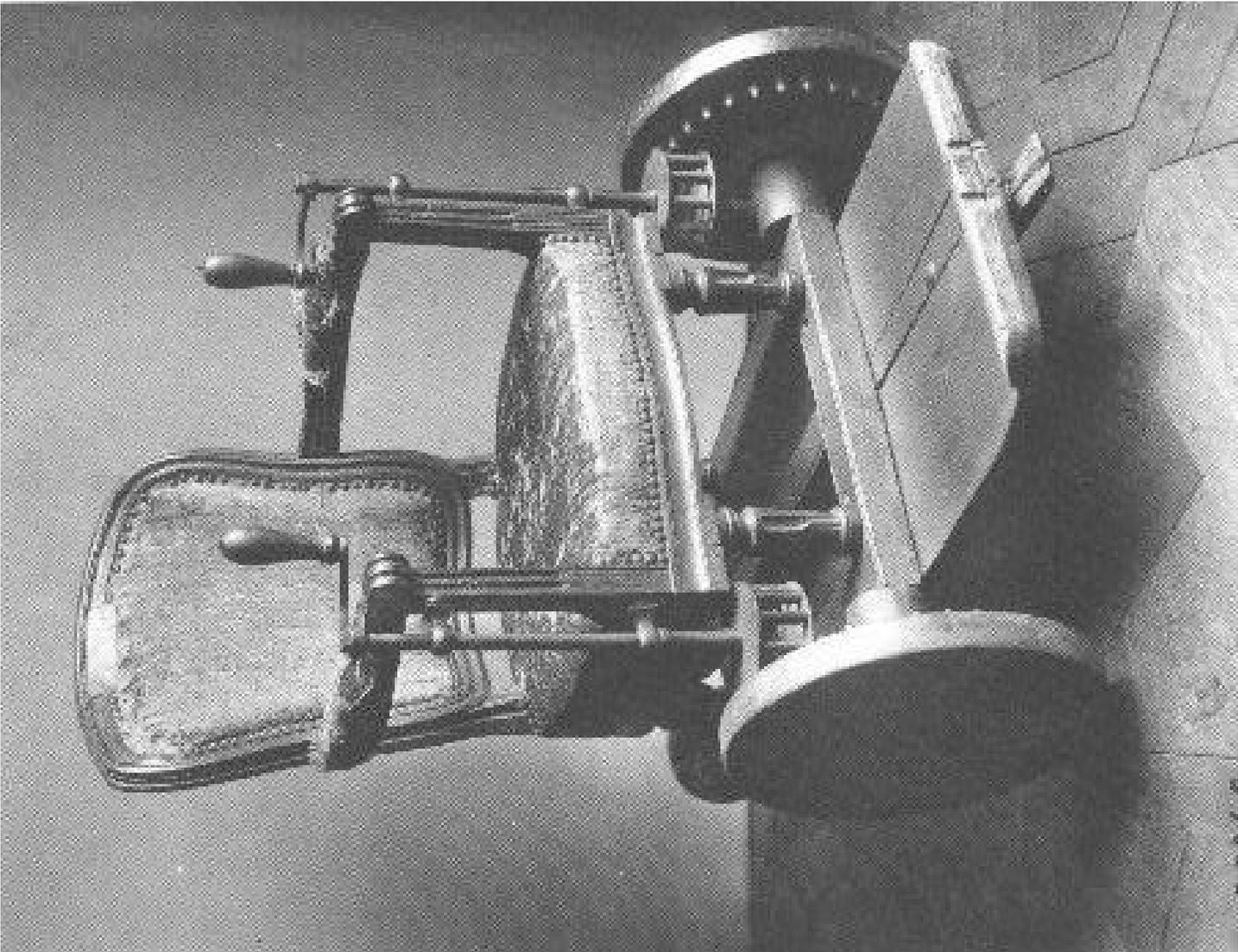
### a. Mountain

#### 1. Robespierre

#### 2. Committee Public Safety

### b. Moderates



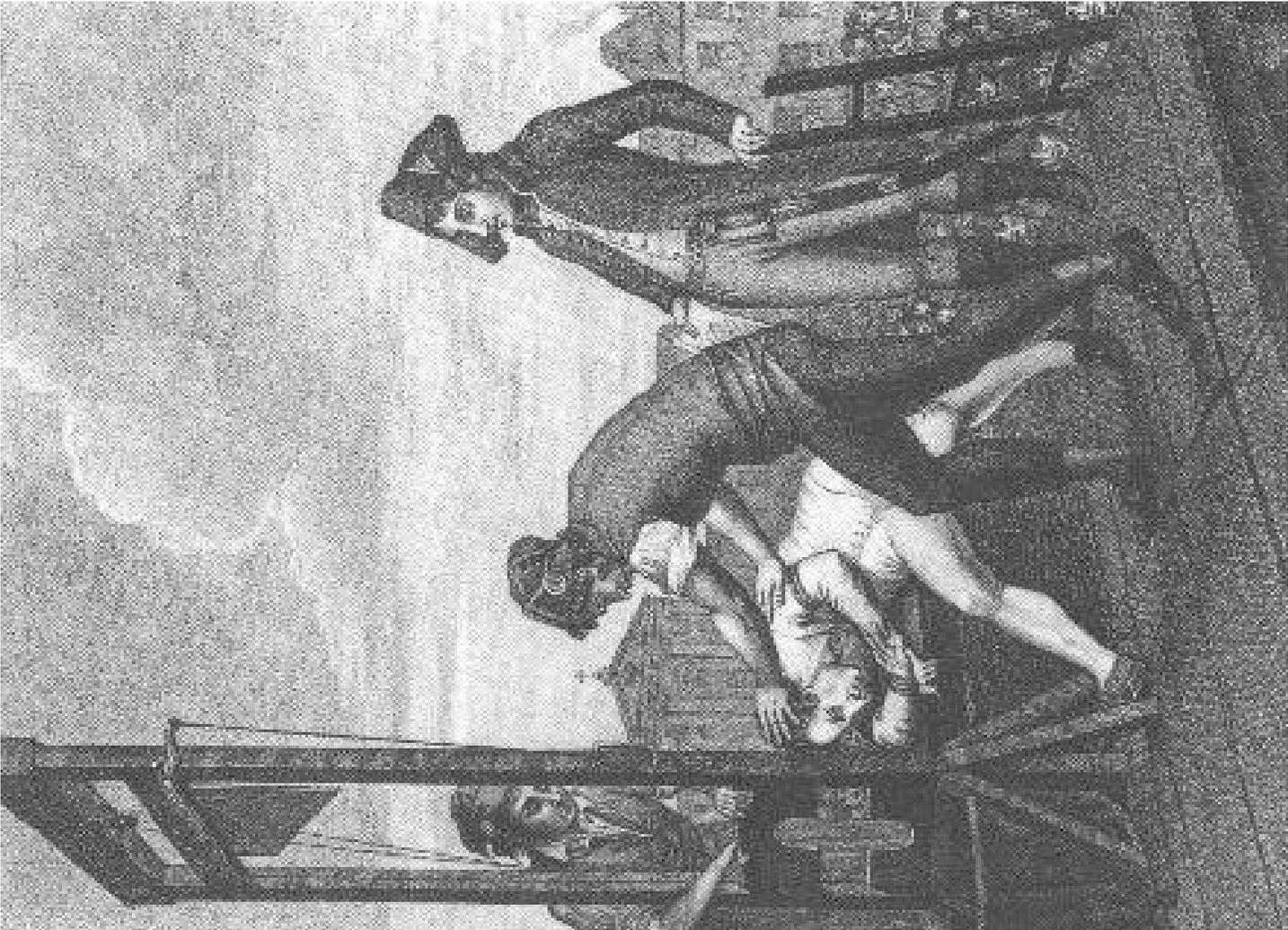














# 1795

- February 15-----Peace of La Jaunate whereby the Vendean  
come to terms with The French government
- February 21-----Decree separating Church and State
- May-June-----White Terror
- June 8-----Death of the Dauphin
- June 24-----Comte de Provence,(Louis XVIII), issues  
proclamation from Verona
- August 22-----Convention approves Constitution of the  
Year III
- October 5-----Napoleon saves the government "whiff of  
Grape"
- October 26-----Convention is dissolved. Directory is  
inaugurated
- November 1-----Directory is formed, with Senate, Council  
of 55, and an executive Directory of 5 members
- 



**1795-1799**

**Directory**

**18 Brumaire**

**Constitution Year VIII**







# 1794 (July-1795)(White Terror)

Thermidorean Reaction

National Convention

a. Thermidoreans

b. Surviving Girondin

Constitution Year III





## Thermidoreans

Revolutionaries who passed the decree of accusation against Robespierre and his followers on 9 Thermidor 1794 (July 27, 1794). Until the Directory was established, the Thermidoreans ruled through the Convention and ended the Terror and the Jacobin dictatorship. They achieved the ascendancy of the middle classes by breaking the power of the sans-culottes and the Paris Commune (Commune de Paris) but under the Directory proved to be in favor of maintaining the decrees against the clergy, the émigrés and the nobility.

