

French Revolution

French Society

- 1774 -Luis XVI- Bourbon family -20 years - Marie A Antoinette
- Empty Treasury:-
 1. Long years of war
 2. Cost of court and palace of versailles
- War gave 2 billion Livers of Debt
- Had to increase taxes
- 60% land - not belong to 3rd estate
- Tithes - to church - 1/10th of agricultural revenue
- Taille - To government

Struggle to survive

- Population - 23 million - 28 million in 74 years
- Population increase, no harvest = subsistence crisis

Growing Middle Class

- Emergence of social groups - middle class
- Wealth - see trade, silk etc
- Believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth, merit.
- Jhon Locke - 2 treaties of govt - no divine power
- Jean Jacques Rousseau - Social contract - govt is a thing for people.
- Montesquieu - Spirit of the Laws - Division of power

Outbreak of Revolution

- Estates General - 5th May 1789, previous 1614
- 300 to each, 600 to 3rd estate.
- wanted individual Vote
- When denied, left the hall
- 20 June, Tennis court, Versailles.
- Mirabeau and Abbe Sieys - leaders.
 - Mirabeau - Noble family - Gave speech
 - Abbe Sieys - Priest who wrote pamphlet called **What is 3rd estate**
- National Assembly at Versailles - Drafting Constitution
- Bad Winter , bad harvest - bread price rose.
- Angry women break into shops.
- King ordered Troops to move into Paris.
- 14th July - Stormed Bastille
- Rumours of lords of Manors to destroy crops
- Peasants attacked **Châteaux - Castle fo Noble People**
- Nobles fled to other places.
- King accepted the constitution
- On 4th August 1789, abolished Feudal system.
- Lands owned by church were confiscated.
- Govt acquired 2 billion Livers.

France - Constitutional Monarchy

- Constitution ready by 1791.

- National Assembly - Make laws - 1791 - Indirectly elected.
- Only men above 25 could vote, paid 3 days workers wage. - Active citizen.

Source - Declaration of Rights fo Man And Citizen.

- Right to life
- Right to freedom of speech
- Freedom of opinion
- Equality before law
- Duty of state to protect these rights.

1. Men are born free and remain free
2. Govt protects these laws.
3. Nation decides the Sovereignty
4. Do what we want - Not harm others. - Liberty
5. No injuring society
6. Law is the expression of general will.

Source - Jean-Paul Marat

- In his newspaper L'Ami dh Peuple (Friend of the people) - wrote on new constitution of 1791.
- Laws should be give to everyone
- Only the rich get to make laws.
- Poor will always be suppressed.
- Laws only last till when people decide to follow them.

France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic

- King - Negotiations with Persia
- Plan to Send troops and restore conditions back
- April 1792 - France Vs Persia, By the National Assembly
- Thousands of volunteers, From Marseilles to Paris Sing song by Roget de L'Isle.
Name Marseillaise and now the national anthem of france
- War - losses
- women had to do everything while men fought
- Political clubs *Jacobin's club - Name from ST Jacob in paris.
- Women also had clubs
- Members of Jacobin - less prosperous section of society
- Leader Maximilian Robespierre.
- Jacobin Clothing:-
 1. Long striped trousers
 2. different from Nobles
 3. Way of saying and end to the power of the Nobles.
 4. Sans - culottes
 5. Men wore red cap
- 1792 Jacobins Planned Insurrection.
- August 10- stormed the Palace of Tuileries
- Held King hostage for hours
- Assembly voted for imprison of royal Family
- All men above 21, any wealth voted for this election
- New National assembly - Convention
- 1st Sept 1792, Abolished monarchy and became republic.
- King death on 21 Jan 1793 and wife and Place de la Concorde.

Reign of Terror

- From 1793-1794
- All *enemies* who didn't accept the new policies were beheaded.
- He arrested the members of his own club if they didn't agree with him.
- Guilty- Guillotined - Device of 2 poles and blade.

Rules from Robespierre

- Maximum on wages and prices.
- Meat was rationed.
- Peasants were forced to transport grain to cities , fixed price
- Expensive white flour is forbidden- everyone ate Equality bread, pain d'égalité - wholewheat
- Monsieur - sir, Madame - Madam to Citoyen and citoyenne.
- Churches shutdown- Buildings converted into barracks or offices.
- supporters began to question
- July 1794 - court, arrested and guillotine next day

Directory

- A new constitution - no vote to non-propertied sections
- 2 elected legislative, who appointed a Directory-5 members
- Directors clashed with legislature, councils, who wanted to dismiss them.
- Political instability - Napoleon Bonaparte

Source - What is Liberty

- Camille Desmoulins - 1793 - Executed
 - Liberty is like a child.
 - Needs to be disciplined
 - Liberty:-
 - Happiness
 - Reason
 - Equality
 - Justice
 - Declaration of Rights
 - Would you like to finish them off by guillotining them? = senseless
 - If you keep doing this more enemies.
- Robespierre:-
 - The Enemies of liberty need to be killed
 - Terror is a fast quick and severe way of curbing the enemies
 - We will not survive if we don't do so

Women

- women were active
- brought changes.
- worked as seamstress, sold flowers, fruits, vegetables, domestic servants.
- only rich could study
- low wages
- 60 women's clubs.
- Society of Republican Woman - Club
- Wanted same rights
- disappointed that the constitution didn't give rights to them.
- wanted to vote
- In the early years:-

1. helped improve lives of women
 2. state schools, schools compulsory for all girls.
 3. No force marriage
 4. Divorce made legal
 5. train for jobs - run small businesses
- During reign of terror:-
 1. closure of women's clubs, banning of political activities
 2. women were arrested and executed
 - 2 hundred years
 - International suffrage moment - Vote for women
 - 1946 women got right to vote.

Source - Olympe de Gouges

- Politically active in France.
- Protested - Constitution and Declaration of rights of Man And Citizen
- Addressed - Queen, National Assembly - Act on Constitution and Declaration of rights of Man And Citizen
- 1793, criticised Jacobin govt for closing women's clubs.
- Tried by the Convention, charged with treason and executed

Rights of women by Olympe de Gouges

- Woman is born free and remains equal to man in rights.
- Goal of political associations is the preservation of the natural rights of woman and man.
 - liberty
 - prosperity
 - security
 - resistance to oppression
- Source of all sovereignty resides in the nation, which is nothing but the union of man and woman
- The law should be the expression of the general will; all female and male citizens should have a say either personally or by their representatives in its formulation;
- it should be the same for all. All female and male citizens are equally entitled to all honours and public em

Abolition of Slavery

- Jacobin - Abolition fo slavery
- Colonies in the Caribbean -
 1. Martinique
 2. Guadeloupe
 3. Sans Domingo
- From colonies:-
 1. Tobacco
 2. indigo

- 3. sugar
- 4. coffee

- No one wants to work in unknown lands.
- Slave trade - 17th century
- Ports - Bordeaux and Nantes
- From ports to African coast
- Bought slaves from local chieftains.
- Slaves were packed into ships.
- 3 month long journey to the Caribbean
- Sold to plantation owners.
- Exploitation made possible:-
 - 1. Sugar
 - 2. Coffee
 - 3. indigo
- Port cities became rich
- National Assembly debated on the topic of slaves, but no action fearing opposition of businessmen.
- Convention freed all slaves in overseas. - 1794
- 10 years later Napoleon reintroduced slavery.
- People thought their freedom included enslavement of Negroes
- Abolished in 1848.
- **Negroes** - Indigenous people of Africa, bad term
- **Emancipation** - Act of setting free

The revolution and Everyday Life

- Prior, the books needed to be censored by the king.
- Now, everyone is writing books on their opinion and what is happening in the country
- There is conflict between the people who support the new form of govt.
- There were plays for the people who couldn't read the books written by these philosophers.

Napoleon

- In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France.
- Went to conquer the other countries.
- Created kingdoms where he placed members of his family.
- He saw himself as a moderniser of Europe.
- Introduced many laws:-
 - 1. Protection of private property
 - 2. Uniform system of weights

3. Measuring with decimals.

- everyone saw him as a liberator who will bring freedom to the people.
- All kingdoms saw him as an invading force.
- Defeated at Waterloo in 1815.
- His laws had impacted on Europe even after Napoleon left.

- Ideas of French Revolution:-
 - Freedom
 - Liberty
 - Democracy
 - During the 18th century the ideas of The revolution spread to other parts of Europe.
 - Feudal systems were abolished
 - Tipu sultan and Rammohan Roy who took the ideas of the French revolution.
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