

A graphic of a bullet with a large, bright orange and yellow flame trailing behind it, positioned above the word "SHOT".

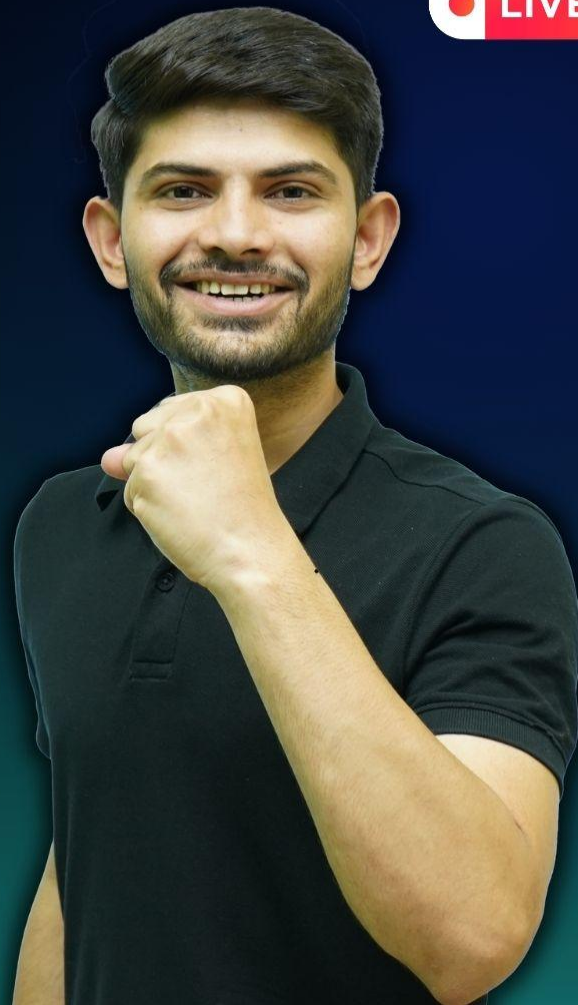
ONE **SHOT**

REVISION SERIES

CLASS 9

HISTORY

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION





ONE SHOT

REVISION SERIES

The French Revolution

One Shot Live Revision Series

Date	Class 10 th Live @ 6:00 PM Daily	Class 9 th Live @ 8:45 PM Daily
17 Sep 23	The rise of nationalism in Europe	The French Revolution
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Introduction

French society during the late eighteenth century



- The struggle to survive
- Structure
- Growing middle class

Outbreak of the Revolution



Constitutional
monarchy

Monarch to republic



- Jacobin club
- Directory rules France

- Revolution of women
- Abolition of slavery
- Revolution in everyday life

French society during the late eighteenth Century



'Old regime' [society and institution before 1789]



In 1774, Louis XIV of the bourbon family ascended the throne of France



Found an empty treasury

Why 🤔

Taxes

Tithe - A tax levied by the church, comprising one tenth of the agricultural produce

Taille - Tax to be paid directly to the state

1st estate

Clergy

2nd estate

Nobility

3rd estate



Big businessmen,
merchants, court
officials, lawyers etc.



Peasants and
artisans



Small peasants,
landless labour,
servants

The struggle to survive

What is subsistence crisis? 🤔



An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered.

Increase in population ↑
[23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789]



Reasons 🤔

↑ Rapid increase in the demand for foodgrains.

X

↓ Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand.

Impact 🤔

Decline in production

+

Drought or Hail



- The price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly.
- Wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices.
- Gap between the poor and the rich widened.



Further reduced the harvest.

Subsistence crisis

Growing middle class envisages an end to privileges

Middle class ↑



Prosperous and had access
to education and new ideas



- They all believed in the idea of privileges on merit and not on birth.
- These ideas were based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all in a society.
- These ideas were highlighted by philosophers like



- **John Locke:** Two treatise of government
- **Jean Jacques Rousseau:** social contract
- **Montesquieu:** The sprit of the laws

The outbreak of the revolution



In 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estate general to pass proposals for new taxes



Voting was conducted on the notion that each estate, as a whole, had one vote



- But members of the 3rd estate demanded that each individual should be given a right to vote.
- This was one of the democratic principles by Rousseau, written in his book 'The Social Contract'.
- When their proposal was rejected by the king, the members of the 3rd estate walked out of the assembly in protest.
- The 3rd estate declared themselves as the National Assembly and drafted the constitution for France, which limited the powers of the monarch.
- There was an outbreak on the streets, where crowds of angry women stormed into the shops, after spending hours in long queues at the bakery.



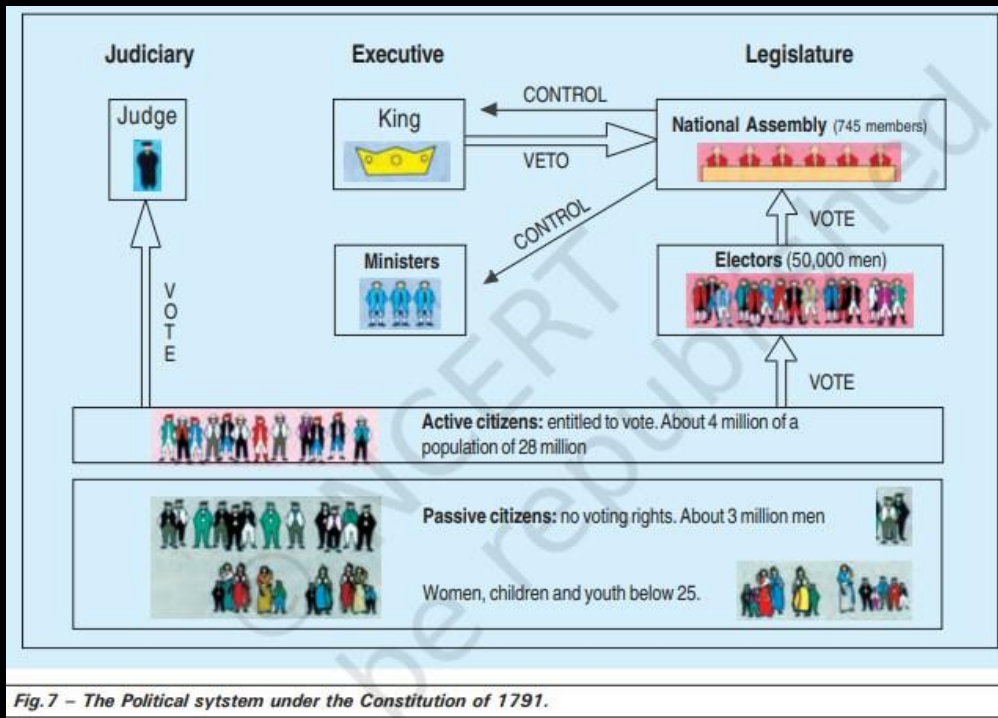
On 14 July, the outbreak took place.

France becomes constitutional monarchy



The constitution of 1791

- The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.
- Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, Freedom of opinion, equality before law, were established as natural and 'inalienable' rights, that is, they belonged to each human being y birth and could not be taken away.



France Abolishes monarchy and become a republic

Estate general



National assembly



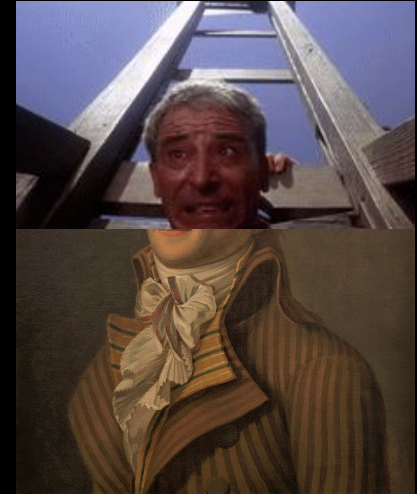
Constitutional monarchy

- Even though Louis XVI had signed the constitution, he entered into a secret negotiation with king of Prussia.
- A war was declared by the National Assembly against Prussia and Austria in April 1792
- As the constitution provided political rights only to a richer section of the society, a large section of the population were convinced that the revolution should continue.
- People started forming political clubs to discuss government policies and plans.
- The most successful of these clubs was of the **Jacobins**.
- The members of the Jacobin club belonged mainly to the less prosperous sections of the society including shopkeepers, artisans and workers.
- Their leader was **Maximilien Robespierre**.
- These Jacobins came to be known as the Sans-Culottes, meaning - Those without knee breeches'.

The reign of terror (1793 - 1794)



- **Robespierre:** The leader of the Jacobins - followed a policy of severe control and punishment
- A those whom he considered as his enemies - including his club members and anyone who did not agree to his methods - were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal
- If the court found them guilty, they were 'guillotined' (Guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded).
- Laws were introduced in placing maximum ceiling on wages and prices by Robespierre's government
- Robespierre pursued his policies so relentlessly that even his supporters began to demand moderation
- He was convicted by a court in July 1794, arrested and guillotined



The Directory rules



Estate general

National assembly

Convention

Directory

- After the fall of the Jacobin Government - the wealthier middle class took over the power
- A new constitution was introduced which denied the voting right to those who did not own property
- It gave way to two elected legislative councils.
- These then appointed a Directory, an executive made up of five members.
- This provided a safeguard against any one man dominating the power
- The Directors often clashed with the legislative councils
- This political instability paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Did women have a revolution?



Women, their participation in revolution and hopes.

- Most women did not have access to education or job training.
- Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent.
- Their wages were lower than those of men.



Political clubs and newspapers were started.



Situation improved?



- The revolutionary government did introduce laws that helped improve the lives of women.
- Women's struggle for equal political rights, however, continued.
- It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote.

The abolition of slavery



Why slavery was prevalent? 🤔



Slave trade

Old regime



1789



National assembly



Jacobin regime



Napoleon Rule



Slavery was
prevalent



Debates about abolition, but it
was not abolished.



Slavery was
abolished



Slavery was
reintroduced

Revolution in everyday life



Can politics change the clothes people wear, the language they speak or the books they read?



French Revolution did?



The revolutionary governments took it upon themselves to pass laws that would translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice.



Explain



Conclusion



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
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WE CAN

