

Establishing the Republic

July 1789 – December 1798

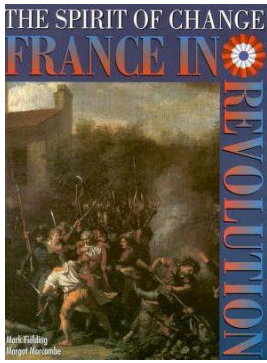


The August Decrees

- After failing to dissolve or disperse the National Assembly in June, the Assembly renamed itself the *National Constituent Assembly* on 9 July and began to draft a new French Constitution.
- Louis XVI recognised their **legitimacy** and when the delegates announced on 4 August, 1789 : "The National Assembly abolishes the feudal system entirely," this was accepted by the Monarch.
- As a result of the **August Decrees**, Louis XVI's official title changed from 'King of France' to 'King of the French'.
- There were **counter-revolutionary** sentiment within the First and Second Estates who had lost their privileges, land rights and were no longer paid taxes.



Anonymous, (1789) "The Night of August 4-5, 1789", Carnavalet Museum, History of Paris



Source 9.1, Pages 83-4, “The Abolition of Feudalism”

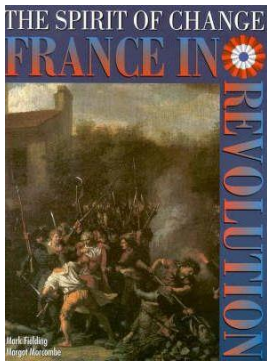
J.H. Stewart, A Documentary Survey of the French Revolution, pp. 107-10



Predict

Clarify

Summarise



Source 9.1, Pages 83-4, “The Abolition of Feudalism”

J.H. Stewart, A Documentary Survey of the French Revolution, pp. 107-10



THE ABOLITION OF FEUDALISM

1. The National Assembly abolishes the feudal regime entirely, and decrees that both feudal and **censuel** rights and dues deriving from real or personal **mainmorte** and personal servitude, and those representative thereof, are abolished without indemnity, and all others declared redeemable; and that the price and manner of redemption shall be established by the National Assembly. Those of the said dues which are not suppressed by the present decree, however, shall continue to be collected until reimbursement has been made.
2. The exclusive right to **fuies and colombiers** is abolished; pigeons shall be confined at times determined by the communities; and during such periods they shall be regarded as game, and everyone shall have the right to kill them on his own land.
3. The exclusive rights of hunting and open warrens is likewise abolished; and every proprietor has the right to destroy and to have destroyed, on his own property only, every kind of game, conditional upon conformity with police regulations relative to public security. All **capitaineries**, even royal ones, and all hunting preserves, under whatever denomination, are like-

wise abolished; and provision shall be made, by means compatible with the respect due property and liberty, for the preservation of the personal diversions of the King.

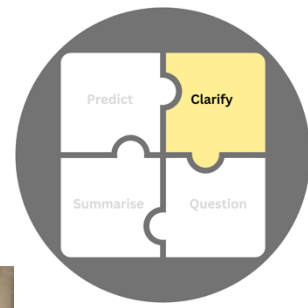
The President shall be charged with requesting the King for the recall of persons exiled and consigned to the galleys simply for hunting, the release of prisoners now detained, and the cancellation of existing proceedings in that connection.

4. All **seigneurial** courts of justice are suppressed without any indemnity; nevertheless, the officials of such courts shall continue in office until the National Assembly has provided for the establishment of a new judicial organization.
5. Tithes of every kind and dues which take the place thereof, under whatever denomination they are known and collected ... are abolished, subject to the devising of means for providing in some other manner for the expenses of divine worship, the maintenance of ministers of religion, relief of the poor, repairs and rebuilding of churches and parsonages, and for all establishments, seminaries, schools, colleges, hospitals, communities and others, to the

maintenance of which they are now assigned. Meanwhile, until such provision is made and the former possessors are furnished with their equivalent, the National Assembly orders that collection of the said tithes shall continue according to law and in the usual manner.

6. All perpetual ground rents, either in kind or in money, of whatever species, whatever their origin, to whatever persons they are due ... shall be redeemable; **champarts** of every kind and denomination likewise shall be redeemable at a rate established by the Assembly. No nonredeemable due may be created henceforth ...
9. Collection shall be made from all citizens and on all property, in the same manner and in the same form; and means of effecting proportional payment of all taxes, even for the last six months of the current year, shall be considered ...
11. All citizens may be admitted, without distinction of birth, to all ecclesiastical, civil, and military employments and offices, and no useful professor shall entail forfeiture.

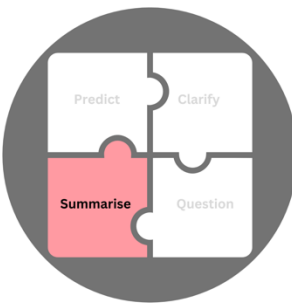
Declaration of the the Rights of Man and of the Citizen



- The **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen** was approved by the National Constituent Assembly on 26 August, 1789.



Declaration of the the Rights of Man and of the Citizen <https://tinyurl.com/RofManCit>



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The end of the French Monarchy

After the Storming of the Bastille

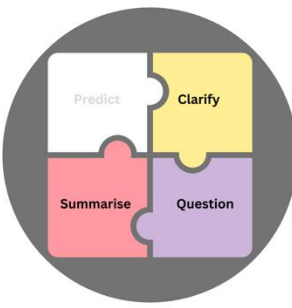


- Louis XVI was held under house arrest at the Tuileries Palace in Paris from July 1789-June 1791. He was a figurehead, but had limited power.
- Louis XVI attempted to flee Paris and meet up with French general François Bouchard, in Montmédy (300km from Paris, near the German / Luxembourg and Austrian borders).
- The royal family were recognised as they passed through Varennes, were arrested and taken back to Paris.
- Louis retained his position but the French people remained suspicious of him, and the Constituent Assembly demanded that he swear an oath of loyalty to the French constitution.



Marshall, T.M. (1854) "Louis XVI and his family, dressed as bourgeois, arrested in Varennes".

Cornell Notes: Louis XVI's attempted escape from Paris in the Flight to Varennes



HistoryPod (2019) "Louis XVI's attempted escape from Paris in the Flight to Varennes", *YouTube*. Available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UuQqYSG3_XE (Accessed: 12 January 2025).

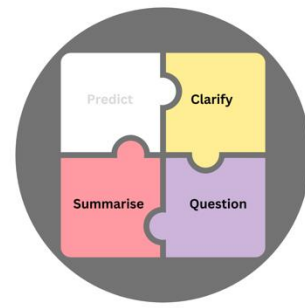
Key Ideas / People

Key Points

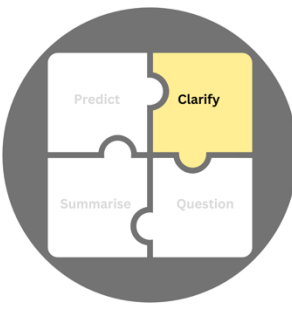
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Questions

Cornell Notes: Louis XVI's attempted escape from Paris in the Flight to Varennes



HistoryPod (2019) "Louis XVI's attempted escape from Paris in the Flight to Varennes", *YouTube*. Available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UuQqYSG3_XE (Accessed: 12 January 2025).

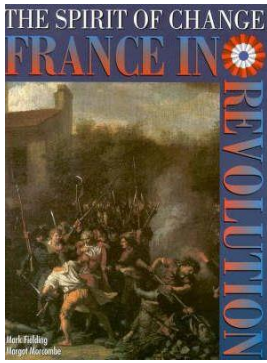


Louis XVI : The Last Months

- From late-1791, Louis XVI encouraged a war with Austria, with the expectation that the French would lose and he would be returned to power.
- In April 1792, France entered into war with Austria, and it was discovered that there was a plan to destroy Paris if the safety of the royal family was threatened again.
- An uprising by the people of Paris saw the capture of the Tuileries by the people of Paris and **provincial militia** on August 10, 1792.
- Proof of Louis XVI's secret dealings with Revolutionaries and attempts to encourage foreign intervention into a **counter-revolution** were found in a secret cupboard in the Tuileries.
- Louis XVI was charged with Treason on December 3, 1792.



Jean Duplessis-Bertaux (1793)
“*Capture of the Tuileries Palace, 10 August 1792*”



Source 10.2, Page 102 “Charges against Louis XVI”

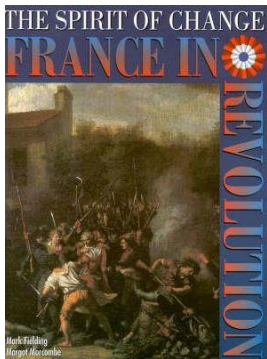
J.H. Stewart, A Documentary Survey of the French Revolution, pp. 386-91



Predict

Clarify

Summarise



Source 10.2, Page 102 “Charges against Louis XVI”

J.H. Stewart, *A Documentary Survey of the French Revolution*, pp. 386-91



THE CHARGES AGAINST LOUIS XVI

Louis, the French people accuses you of having committed a multitude of crimes in order to establish your tyranny by destroying its liberty.

1. On 20 June 1789, you attacked the sovereignty of the people by suspending the assemblies of its representatives and by driving them by violence from the place of their sessions.
2. On 23 June you wished to dictate laws to the nation; you surrounded its representatives with troops; you presented them with two royal declarations, subversive of every liberty, and you ordered them to separate. Your declarations and the minutes of the Assembly establish these outrages undeniably.
3. You caused an army to march against the citizens of Paris; your satellites caused their blood to flow, and you withdrew this army only when the capture of the Bastille and the general insurrection apprised you that the people were victorious ...
6. For a long time you contemplated flight: on 23 February a memoir was sent to you indicating the means therefor, and you approved it. On the 28th a multitude of nobles and officers distributed themselves throughout your apartments at the Tuileries Palace to facilitate such flight ... on 21 June you made your escape with a false passport; you left a declaration against those same constitutional articles; you ordered the ministers not to sign any documents emanating from the National Assembly, and you forbade the Minister of Justice to deliver the Seals of State.
7. After your arrest at Varennes, the exercise of the executive power was for a time taken from your hands; and still you conspired. On 17 July the blood of citizens was shed at the Champ-de-Mars. A letter in your handwriting, written in 1790 to Lafayette, proves that a criminal coalition existed between you and him, and that Mirabeau had acceded thereto. On 14 September you apparently accepted the Constitution; your speeches announced a desire to maintain it, and you worked to overthrow it before it even was achieved.
8. An agreement was made at Pillnitz, on 24 July, between Leopold of Austria and Frederick William of Brandenburg, who pledged themselves to restore to France the throne of the absolute monarchy; and you were silent on that agreement up to the time when it was known to all Europe ...
15. Your brothers, enemies of the state, have rallied the émigrés under their colors; they have raised regiments, borrowed money, and contracted alliances in your name; you disavowed them only when you were quite certain that you could not harm their plans ...
17. You issued an order to the commanders of the troops to disorganize the army, to drive entire regiments to desertion, and to have them cross the Rhine in order to place them at the disposal of your brothers and Leopold of Austria; this fact is proved by a letter from Toulangeon, commander of Franche-Comté.
32. On 10 August you reviewed the Swiss Guards at five o'clock in the morning; and the Swiss Guards fired first on the citizens.
33. You caused the blood of Frenchmen to flow.

21st January 1793: Louis XVI executed by guillotine for committing high treason



HistoryPod. (2023) "21st January 1793: Louis XVI executed by guillotine for committing high treason" *YouTube*. Available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_NpSQ2SZUkM (Accessed: 12 January 2025).

*EXECUTION of LOUIS XVI.
KING OF THE FRENCH*

By an express which arrived yesterday morning from Messrs. *Fector* and Co. at Dover, we learn the following particulars of the King's execution:

At six o'clock on Monday morning, the KING went to take a farewell of the QUEEN and ROYAL FAMILY. After staying with them some time, and taking a very affectionate farewell of them, the KING descended from the tower of the Temple, and entered the Mayor's carriage, with his confessor and two Members of the Municipality, and passed slowly along the Boulevards which led from the Temple to the place of execution. All women were prohibited from appearing in the streets, and all persons from being seen at their windows. A strong guard cleared the procession.

The greatest tranquillity prevailed in every street through which the procession passed. About half past nine, the King arrived at the place of execution, which was in the *Place de Louis XV.* between the pedestal which formerly supported the statue of his grandfather, and the promenade of the Elysian Fields. LOUIS mounted the scaffold with composure, and that modest intrepidity peculiar to oppressed innocence, the trumpets sounding and drums beating during the whole time. He made a sign of wishing to harangue the multitude, when the drums ceased, and Louis spoke these few words. *I die innocent; I pardon my enemies; I only sanctioned upon compulsion the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.* He was proceeding, but the beating of the drums drowned his voice. His executioners then laid hold of him, and an instant after, his head was separated from his body; this was about a quarter past ten o'clock.

After the execution, the people threw their hats up in the air, and cried out *Vive la Nation!* Some of them endeavoured to seize the body, but it was removed by a strong guard to the Temple, and the lifeless remains of the King were exempted from those outrages which his Majesty had experienced during his life.

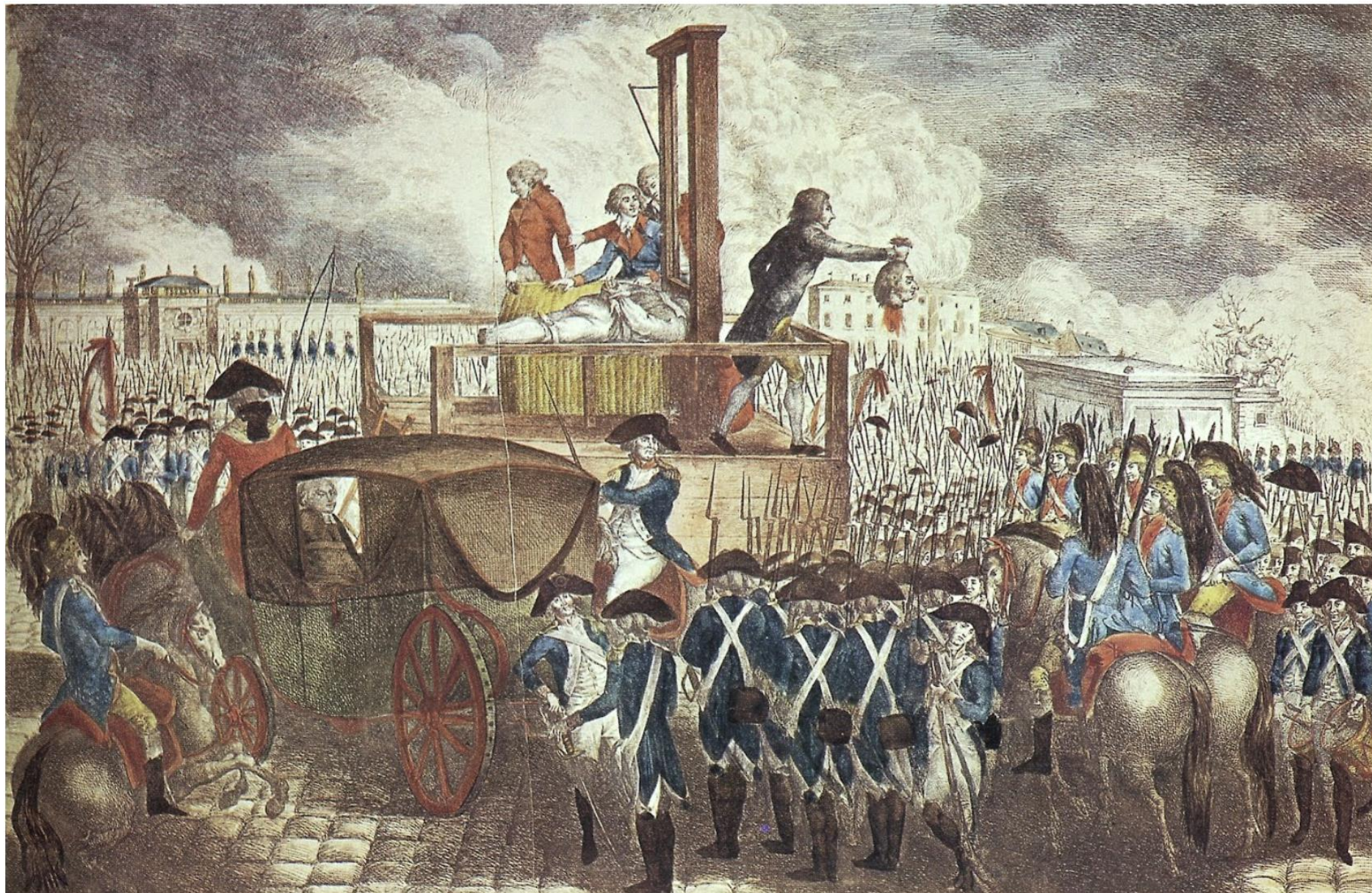
The King was attended on the scaffold by an Irish Priest as his Confessor, not choosing to be accompanied by one who had taken the National oath. He was dressed in a brown great coat, white waistcoat and black breeches, and his hair was powdered.

When M. de *Malsherbes* announced to LOUIS, the fatal sentence of Death, "Ah!" exclaimed the Monarch, "I shall then at length be delivered from this cruel suspense." The decree was imported that LOUIS should be beheaded in the *Place de Caroussel*, but reasons of public safety induced the Executive Council to prefer the *Place to la Revolution*, formerly the *Place de Louis XV.*

Since the decree of death was issued, a general consternation has prevailed throughout Paris;—the Sans Culottes are the only persons that rejoice.—The honest citizens, immured within their habitations, could not suppress their heart-felt grief, and mourned in private with their families the murder of their much-loved Sovereign.

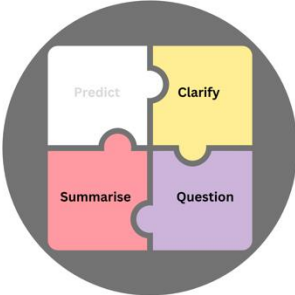
The last requests of the unfortunate LOUIS breathes the soul of magnanimity, and a mind enlightened with the finest ideas of human virtue. He appears not to be that man which his enemies reported. His heart was sound—his head was clear—and he would have reigned with glory, had he but possessed those faults which his assassins laid to his charge. His mind possessed the suggestions of wisdom; and even in his last moments, when the spirit of life was winged for another world, his lips gave utterance to them, and he spoke with firmness and with resignation.

Thus has ended the life of LOUIS XVI.



Georg Heinrich Sieveking (1793) "Execution of Louis XVI", Thomas Jefferson Foundation at Monticello

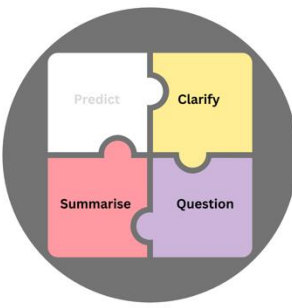
Cornell Notes: Why is Marie Antoinette so controversial?"



Harris, C. (2024) "Why is Marie Antoinette so controversial?", *TedED on YouTube*. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5D3hQS6ezXc> (Accessed: 12 January 2025).

Key Ideas / People	Key Points
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Questions	

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Harris, C. (2024) “Why is Marie Antoinette so controversial?”, *TedED on YouTube*. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5D3hQS6ezXc> (Accessed: 12 January 2025).

The Reign of Terror

The Jacobian Regime

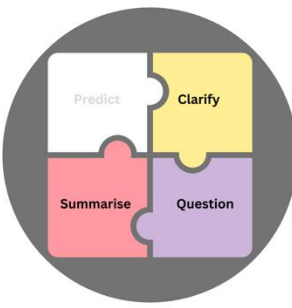


- The Jacobian Club was founded in 1789 as a **republican movement** during the French Revolution.
- The Jacobians were led by Maximilien Robespierre, a trained lawyer from Arras.
- They came to prominence in May 1793 after removing the most powerful political voice – the Girondins – when they seized control of the government.
- Between May 1793 - July 1794, their methods for controlling the Revolution were dubbed “**The Reign of Terror**”
- It is estimated that the number of people executed during the Reign of Terror range from 17,000 to 50,000.



Pierre-Antoine Demachy (1793) "Une Exécution capitale, place de la Révolution"

Cornell Notes: 16th November 1793 Mass drownings begin in Nantes during the French Revolution's Reign of Terror



HistoryPod (2024) "16th November 1793 Mass drownings begin in Nantes during the French Revolution's Reign of Terror", *YouTube*. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8-r6XRdgAlk> (Accessed: 12 January 2025).

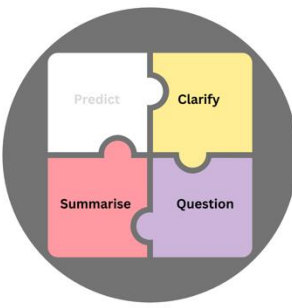
Key Ideas / People

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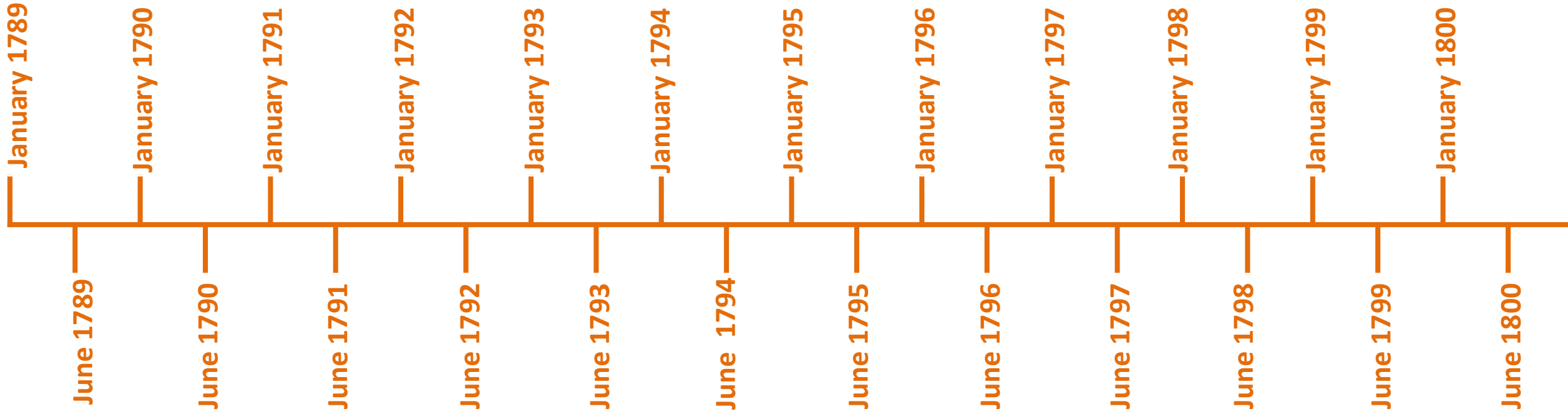
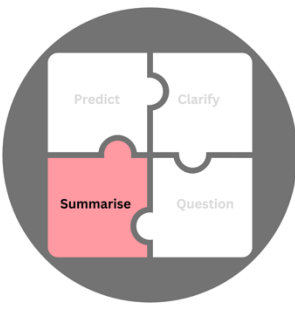
Questions

Cornell Notes: 16th November 1793 Mass drownings begin in Nantes during the French Revolution's Reign of Terror



HistoryPod (2024) "16th November 1793 Mass drownings begin in Nantes during the French Revolution's Reign of Terror", *YouTube*. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8-r6XRdgAlk> (Accessed: 12 January 2025).

Add to your timeline

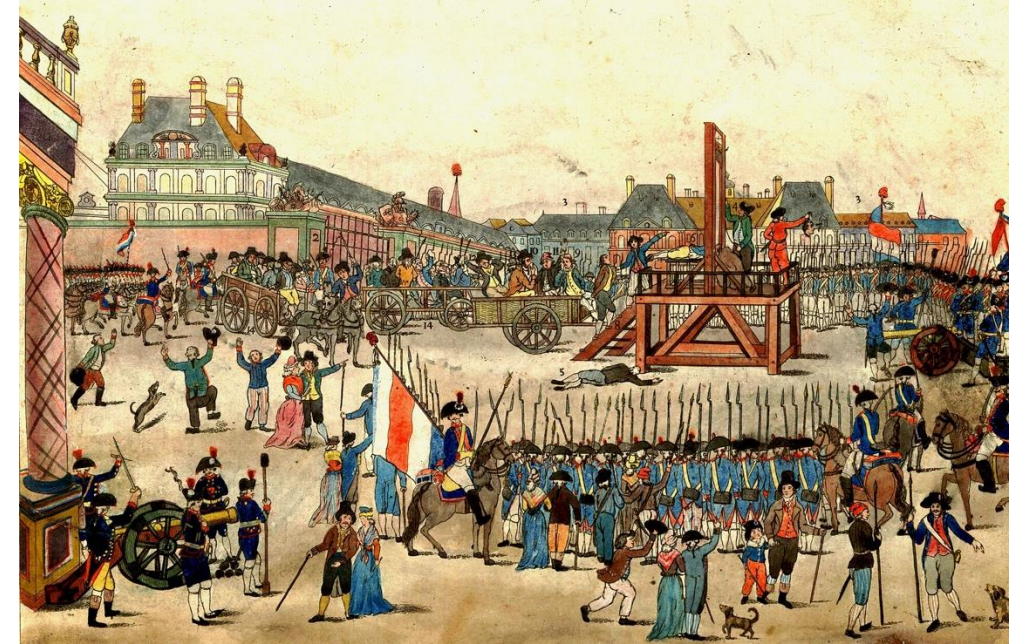


The Final Years of the Revolution

The Thermidorian Reaction

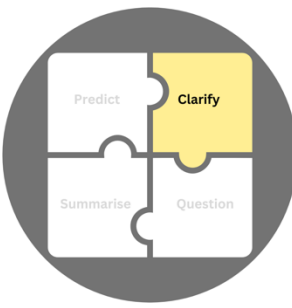


- On August 22, 1795, the National Convention approved a new constitution that created France's first two-house legislature (parliament).
- Executive power would lie in the hands of a five-member Directory (*Directoire*) appointed by parliament.
- The Directory's four years in power were marked by:
 - financial crises
 - civil unrest
 - political corruption
 - Wars against Austria, Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Great Britain.



The execution of Robespierre on 28 July 1794 marked the end of the Reign of Terror

Napoleon

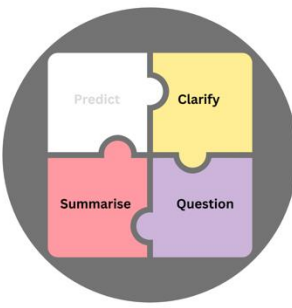


- In September 1789, Napoleon Bonaparte was commissioned as a second lieutenant in *La Fère* artillery regiment.
- From 1793, Napoleon saw action in the
 - Siege of Toulon (1793-94)
 - 13 Vendémiaire (1795)
 - First Italian campaign (1796-1797)
 - Egyptian expedition (1798-1799)
- Upon his return to France, Napoleon launched a **coup d'état** against the Directory in November 1799.



The Emperor Napoleon in His Study at the Tuileries, by Jacques-Louis David (1812) - National Gallery of Art

Cornell Notes: Napoleon's Bloodless Coup



History Channel (2020) "Napoleon's Bloodless Coup", *YouTube*. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3cFbxVCMtjQ> (Accessed: 12 January 2025).

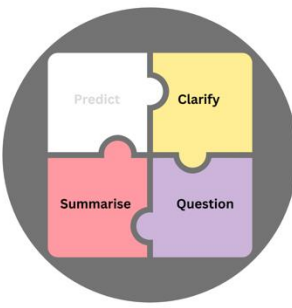
Key Ideas / People

Key Points

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Questions

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