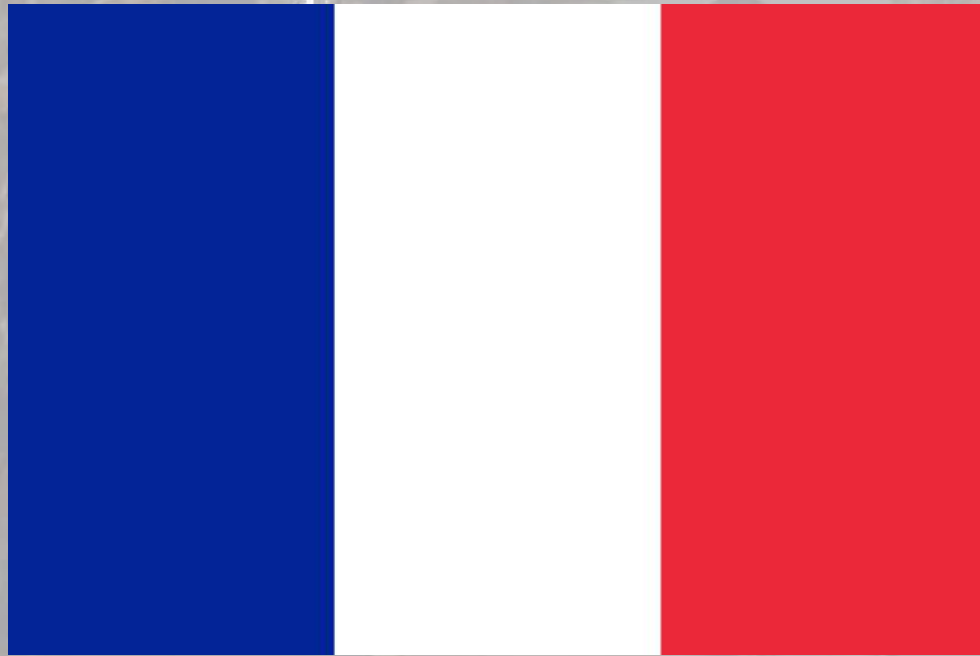


THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



The Radical Stage



SHIFT TOWARDS RADICALISM

- Why did the revolution become more radical after 1792? (MULTIPLE REASONS)
 - Threat from foreign nations to restore the monarchy
 - Counterrevolutionaries
 - Attempted escape of royal family
 - Bad ECONOMY
 - Rapid inflation
 - High \$\$\$ of bread
- more drastic measures need TO BE taken





The background of the slide features a faded historical painting of a battle scene from the French Revolution. On the left side, there is a vertical strip containing three small portraits of historical figures and a small graphic with the text 'THE FRENCH REVOLUTION'.

**Attitudes
& actions
of
monarchy
& court**

**Fear of
Counter-
Revolution**

**Religious
divisions**

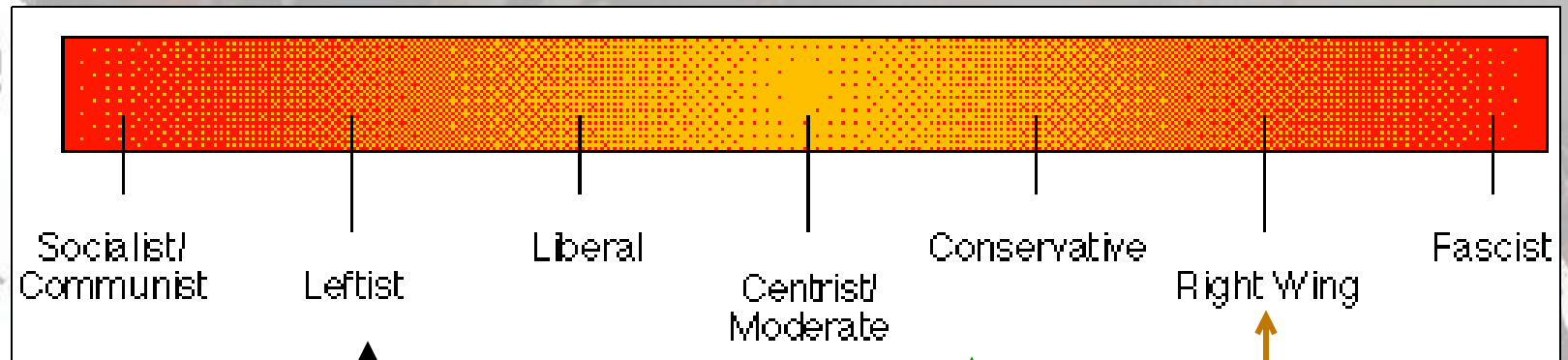
***The Causes of
Instability in
France
1792 - 1795***

**Economic
Crises**

**Political
divisions**

War

POLITICAL SPECTRUM



1790s:

Montagnards
("The Mountain")

The Plain
(swing votes)

Girondists

Monarchien
(Royalists)

Jacobins

THE JACOBINS

- Debating Society (Former Monastery)
- Robespierre, Danton, Marat (Jacobins)
- Instrumental in the creation of THE FIRST REPUBLIC
- RADICAL – “In order for the revolution to live the King must die” – Robespierre



THE SANS-CULOTTES

- “without knee-breeches”
- Working class
- Shopkeepers, artisans, tradesman
- Symbolic of patriotism
- Idealism of the French Revolution



NATIONAL CONVENTION

- Sept. 1792
 - New elections, new constitution is formed, and RADICALS take charge
- Advocated for by sans-culottes
- Storm Tuileries Palace
 - DEMAND UNIVERSAL MANHOOD SUFFRAGE

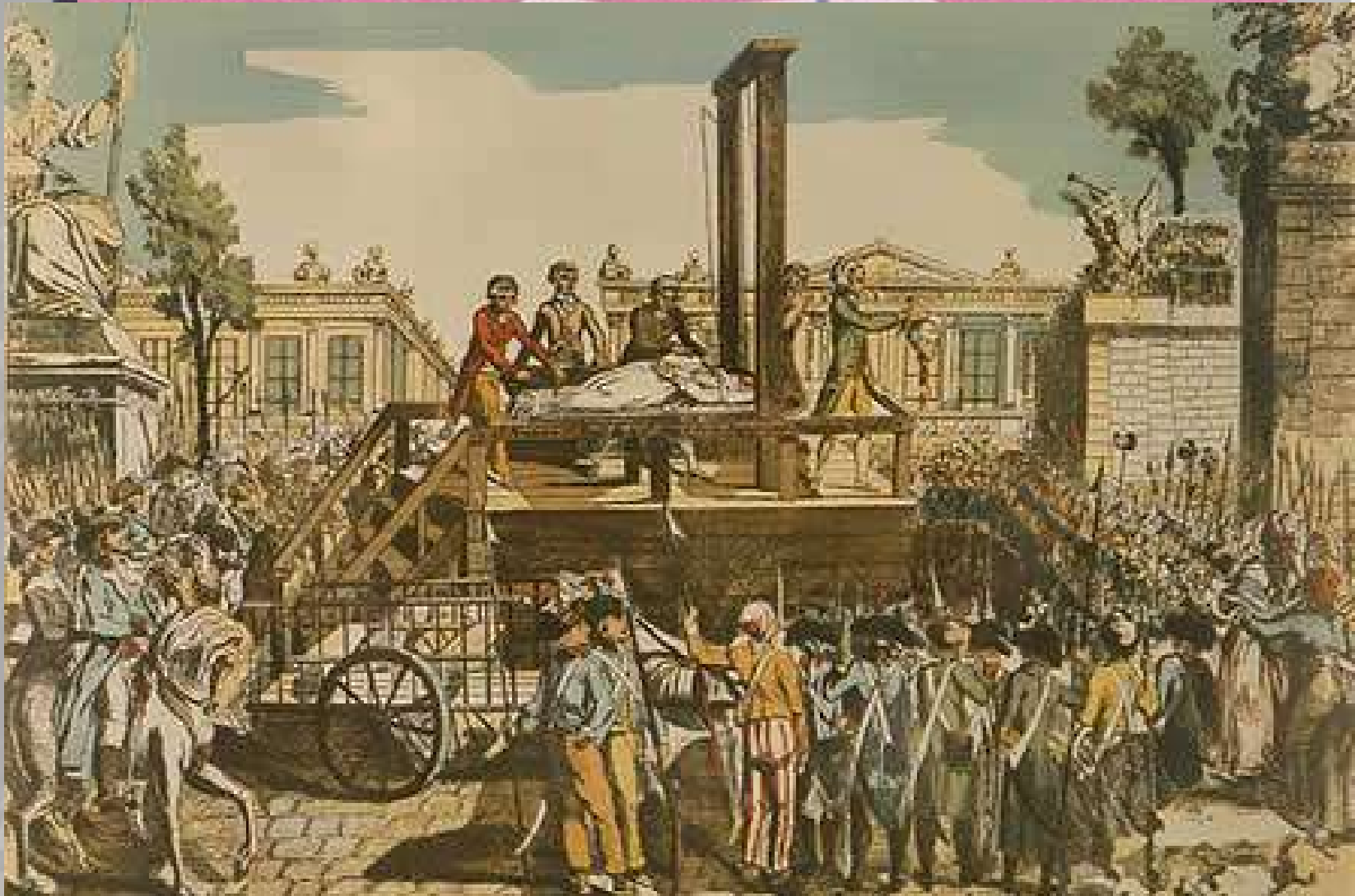


NATIONAL CONVENTION

- 1st action = abolish the King Sept. 22, 1792
- Politically divided = Jacobins, Mountain Men, Girondins, Royalists
- YEAR 1 – FRENCH REPUBLIC IS BORN
- Should the King die?
- VOTE – 387 to 334



THE DEATH OF A KING



THE FRENCH
REVOLUTION



CHILDREN OF MARIE ANTOINETTE

- Marie Therese (1778– 1851)
- Louis Joseph (1781–1789)
- Louis Charles (1785–1795)
- (Louis XVII)
- Sophie (1786–1787)



CRISIS

- Committee of Public Safety (1793-1794)
- Revolutionary tribunals – trial and execution
- Consisted of 12 members
 - Included: DANTON & ROBESPIERRE
 - GOAL: "Crush enemies of the Revolution"
 - WHO WERE THE ENEMIES?
 - **LAW OF SUSPECTS** (Sept. 17, 1793)
 - **Conscription** of anyone 18-25 yrs old
 - **Levée en masse** – Army of 1 million to fight!
 - EQUALITY IN THE MILITARY!



CRISIS

- Counter-revolutionary uprisings
- Brutally suppressed by Robespierre



RADICALS IN CONTROL

- **Maximillian Robespierre** (1758–1794)
 - “Terror is nothing other than justice, prompt, severe, inflexible”
- **Goerges Jacques Danton** (1759–1794)
 - “Revolutions cannot be made with rose water”
- **Jean Paul Marat** (1744–1793)
 - “Five or six hundred heads cut off would have assured your repose, freedom, happiness”



RELIGIOUS TERROR

- DE-CHRISTIANIZATION
- Jacques Hébert (1757-1794)
- ROOT OF THE PROBLEMS = CHURCH
- DESTROY THE CHURCH
 - Religion = ENEMY OF THE REVOLUTION
 - Remove street names with "Saint"
 - Banned religious ceremonies, dress
 - Destroyed statues
 - Notre Dame Cathedral (TEMPLE OF REASON)
 - GOAL: STAMP OUT CHRISTIANITY



RELIGIOUS TERROR

– New Republican Calendar

- Sept. 22, 1792 = Day 1, Year 1
- Months based on REASON = named after seasons
- 30 DAYS IN MONTH
- 10 DAYS IN WEEK
- New Secular Holidays: Hatred of Traitors and Tyrants, Festival of the Supreme Being
- **GOAL: Stamp out Christianity**



REPUBLICAN CALENDAR

MONTH	MEANING	DATES
Vendémaire	Vintage	Sept. 22-Oct. 21
Brunmaire	Fog	Oct. 22 – Nov. 20
Frimaire	Frost	Nov. 21 – Dec. 20
Nivose	Snow	Dec. 21 – Jan. 19
Pluviose	Rain	Jan. 20 – Feb. 18
Ventose	Wind	Feb. 19 – March 20
Germinal	Budding	March 21 – April 19
Floreal	Flowers	April 20 – May 19
Prairial	Meadow	May 20 – June 18
Messidor	Harvest	June 19 – July 18
Thermidor	Heat	July 19 – August 17
Fructidor	Fruit	August 18 – Sept. 21

RELIGIOUS TERROR





Francesco Goya
Saturn
Devouring his
Son (1819-23)

***"The revolution is
about to eat its own"***



THE FRENCH
REVOLUTION



Jacques Louis
David
***The Death
of Marat***
(1793)



Paul-
Jacques-
Aimé Baudry
The
Assassination
of Marat by
Charlotte
Corday
(1860)

RED TERROR!



- September 1793 – July 1794
- ↑ in executions
 - 40,000 people guillotined
- Seen as republican in name
 - The “general will” of the people
 - Terror = “will” by force
- DANTON – October 1793
- TERROR ends with the fall of Robespierre on July 27, 1794





EDMUND BURKE

- Irish Political Theorist, Philosopher (1729–1797)
- ***Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790)***
- Caution in political reform = gradual change over time



CONSEQUENCES

- Overthrow of the monarchy
- Weakened power and wealth of nobility
- Secularization of the state
- More equality before the law
- Radical reorganization of the military
- Prolonged instability
- Great Britain emerged as global superpower
- Rise of Napoleon

