

Grievances, Goals and Reactions

Cahiers

- Grievances written by the 3rd Estate representatives that they wanted reformed

Examples:

Art. 11. Personal liberty, proprietary rights and the security of citizens shall be established in a clear, precise and irrevocable manner. All **lettres de cachet** shall be abolished forever, subject to certain modifications which the States General may see fit to impose.

lettre de cachet

- (l'ʁ d kähʃ) ([KEY](#)) , formerly in French law, private, sealed document, issued as a communication from the king. Such a letter could order imprisonment or exile for an individual without recourse to courts of law. Of very early origin, the lettre de cachet came into common use in the 17th cent. as an instrument of the new monarchy. Although its actual use was restrained, the issuance to local officials of lettres de cachet with the space for the name left blank inspired great fear. The occasional invocation of them against leaders of opinion, including Voltaire, became a symbol of arbitrary royal power and tyranny.
- The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition. 2001-05.

- Art. 12. And to remove forever the possibility of injury to the personal and proprietary rights of Frenchmen, the jury system shall be introduced in all criminal cases, and in civil cases for the determination of fact, in all the courts of the realm.
- Art. 15. A wider liberty of the press shall be accorded, with this provision alone: that all manuscripts sent to the printer shall be signed by the author, who shall be obliged to disclose his identity and bear the responsibility of his work;
- Art. 21. No tax shall be legal unless accepted by the representatives of the people and sanctioned by the king.
- Art. 22. Since all Frenchmen receive the same advantage from the government, and are equally interested in its maintenance, they ought to be placed upon the same footing in the matter of taxation.
- Art. 23. All taxes now in operation are contrary to these principles and for the most part vexatious, oppressive and humiliating to the people. They ought to be abolished as soon as possible, and replaced by others common to the three orders and to all classes of citizens, without exception.

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Step 1 of Revolution

- June 17th 1789 – 3rd Estate declares there should be a “National Assembly”
- June 20th – locked out by king
- Move to a nearby Tennis Court
- Tennis Court Oath to create a Constitution



Kings Response

- Fears a 3rd estate constitution
- Sends delegates from 1st and 2nd estates to National Assembly
- Orders 18,000 soldiers into Paris to keep order

People's Response

“First Wave” of Revolution

- Bastille
- Great Fear

1. The Storming of the Bastille

- July 14th – mobs of Paris attack the Bastille (prison, armory, symbol of tyranny)
- Raid weapons
- Kill local officials



2. The Great Fear

- July 20th – Aug. 6th
- Rumors spread that noble will kill peasants and seize lands
- Citizen militias
- Refuse feudal dues
- Break into manors
- Drive nobles/ landlords from land
- Destroy feudal records



Old Regime vs. the New Ideal



National Assembly 1789-1791

- Meets at Versailles

Votes to end:

- seigniorial dues
- noble and clerical privilege



Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen – August 26th 1789

- Access to govt. office based on talent
- Equality for men under law
- Restriction of king's powers
- Freedom of speech
- Citizen participation in govt.
- Leaves out the ladies
- Olympe de Gouge write DoRoW &FC – ignored by NA

King ignores all changes by NA

The Bread Riot

- October 1789
- Women lead
- Becomes armed gathering
- 12 mile march to Versailles
- King promises bread from Paris – forced to go with the demonstrators to Paris
- In Paris king is “guarded” by revolutionaries



Civil Constitution of the Clergy- July 1790

- Bishops elected & paid by govt.
- 46% of clergy refuse oath to Constitution (Pope's orders)
- Good Catholics vs. Good Revolutionaries

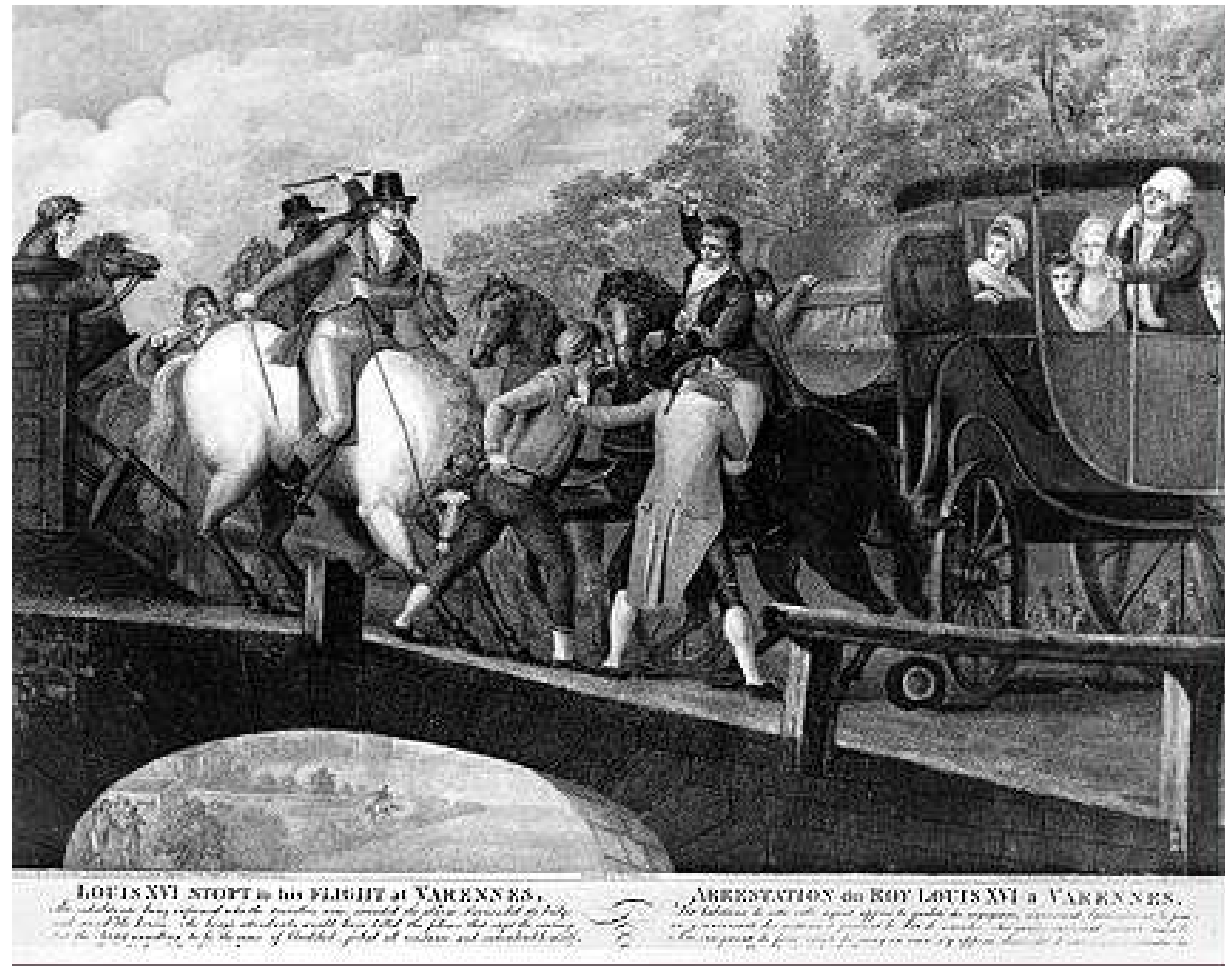


1791- France declared a Constitutional Monarchy

- 1st election of Legislative Assembly October 1791
- Voting Men vote for
 - Electors who vote for
 - Deputies who make up the new legislature
- Active citizens (vote) vs. Passive citizens
- Not all men can vote (based on taxes)
- Most of those who gained office were bourgeoisie



- King Louis tries to flee France
- Arrested June 1791



LOUIS XVI STOPPED in his FLIGHT at VARENNES.

The soldiers being ordered to the frontier were, amidst the storm, prevented by the king and his family, and were obliged to retreat. The king, who had been told the plan, fled upon the road, and the king's escape was the cause of the king's flight at Varennes and the king's arrest.

ARRESTATION du ROI LOUIS XVI à VARENNES.

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