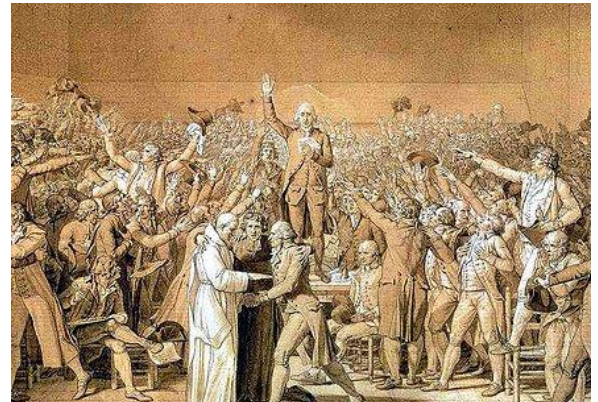


The French Revolution: The Early Stages 1789 - 1791

The Moderate Revolution

- Estates General Meeting
 - o Expectations of the king
 - New taxes -> Go Home
 - o Expectations of the clergy
 - Not too much change
 - Split in half
 - o Upper clergy willing to cooperate with king
 - o Lower clergy wants to help out the poor
 - o Expectations of the nobles
 - Wanted to change government to get more power for themselves
 - Willing to trade taxes for power
 - o Expectations of the bourgeoisie
 - More rights
 - More privileges
 - Social mobility
 - Vote by head and not by house
 - o Expectations of the poor
 - Food
- Cahiers
 - o Writings of complaints
 - o **Abbe Sieyes**
 - Member of the clergy
 - Abbe=Abbot
 - “What is the Third Estate?”
 - Similar to “Common Sense”
 - Thomas Paine
 - Vote by head not by house
- Doubling the Third
 - o 300 members of the Clergy
 - o 300 members of the Nobility
 - o 600 members of Commoners
 - Did not solve any problems
 - Still voted by house
- **King locked 3rd Estate out**
 - o June 17th, 1789
 - o Cannot get into meeting room
 - o **Tennis Court Oath**
 - Went to an indoor tennis court
 - Some clergymen joined them
 - Declared themselves National Assembly
 - Declared themselves the rightful government of France
 - Rule of the People
 - Vowed to meet anywhere they had to until a new constitution was written
- **Bastille Day**
 - o July 14th, 1789
 - o Storming of the Bastille
 - Bastille was old fortress/prison



- Revolt of the Masses
 - Symbol of **oppression**
 - Commoners wanted weapons
 - Only had a few prisoners
 - After storming they cut off the officers head and paraded it around town
- King and nobles decide to join the National Assembly
- **Great Fear**
 - Summer of 1789
 - Everybody scared
 - Commoners afraid of nobility
 - Nobility afraid of commoners
 - Minimal violence
 - **Flight of the émigrés**
 - Nobles who left France because of fear
- **Night Session of August 4th**
 - Secret session of the National Assembly
 - Easier to pass at night than day
 - Not as many nobles showed up
 - Nobles would give up privileges
 - Everyone equal
- **March of the Women**
 - Many 3rd estate women march to Versailles
 - To tell king that bread prices were too high
 - Ended up forcing king to come back to Paris



Reforms of the National Assembly

- Dissolved Estates General
 - Everyone now involved in National Assembly
- **Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**
 - August 26th, 1789
 - Pre-Constitution
 - Rights of man
 - Men born free and equal
 - Natural Rights
 - Liberty
 - Property
 - Security
 - Resistance to oppression
 - Voice in the law
 - With restrictions
 - Freedom of
 - Speech
 - Press
 - Religion
 - Due Process
- **Civil Constitution of the Clergy**
 - Declared French church independent from Rome
 - Abolished tithe
 - Gave state control over the church
 - Rights

- Confiscated church property
 - Pay clergy
 - Select bishops
- Guaranteed freedom of religion
- Required clergy to take oath to Civil Constitution of the Clergy
- Significance
 - Biggest mistake of French Revolution
 - Some priests refused to take the oath
 - Church considered to be *anti-revolutionary*
- **Constitution of 1791**
 - Established Limited Monarchy/Constitutional Monarchy
 - Gave king a limited veto
 - Established **Legislative Assembly**
 - Replaced the National Assembly
 - Met for first time in October 1791
 - Distinguished between active and passive citizens
 - Only active could vote
 - Active required minimum amount of taxes
 - All are equal before the law
- Other Reforms
 - Sold confiscated lands
 - Abolished internal tariffs
 - Abolished slavery in the colonies
 - Prohibited strikes and unions
 - Established system of uniform weights and measures
 - Issued **assignats**
 - New currency
 - Reformed local governments
 - Replaced old system of provinces with 83 departments
 - Abolished dues
 - Freedom of religion
 - To Jews and Protestants
 - Clergy and nobility pay taxes



Political Parties

- Jacobins
 - Bourgeoisie
 - Represented lower classes as well
 - VERY Radical
 - Pro-Revolutionary
 - **Sans Culottes**
 - “Without Pants”
 - Working class
 - Called for reforms
 - Lower prices
 - Republic
 - Jobs
 - Universal male suffrage
 - Headed by **Maximilien Robespierre**



- Girondins
 - o Bourgeoisie
 - Liberals (not as radical)
 - o Pro-Revolutionary
 - Wanted foreign war
 - Spread French ideas and democracy

