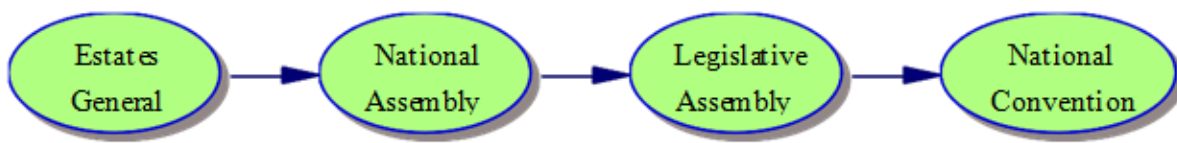


The French Revolution: The Late Stages 1791-1805

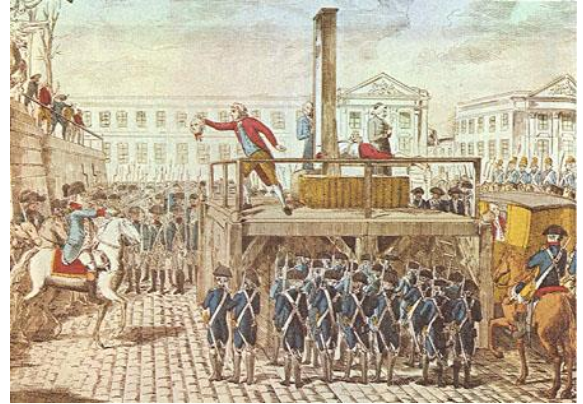
The Radical Revolution

- "The Second Revolution"
- **Flight to Varennes**
 - o June 1791
 - o Louis XVI attempted to flee
 - Possibly England
 - o Captured and brought back to Paris
 - Significant since it too away people's trust in king
- Imprisonment of Royal Family
 - o August 1791
 - o Limited Monarchy ended
 - o New constitution needed
- Foreign War Begins
 - o Spring 1792
 - o France declared war on Austria and Prussia
 - French wanted to spread democratic ideas
- Declaration of War
 - o French losing
 - o Austrians and Prussians outside of Paris
 - Surrender or else they threaten to destroy the city of Paris
 - Issue an order not to hurt the royal family
 - Brunswick Manifesto
 - August 1792
 - o French Angry
 - Rally and resume war effort
- Paris Commune
 - o **Radicals** took over the municipal city government of Paris
 - o Radicals kick out all the moderates
 - August 1792
 - Demand creation of **National Convention**
- **Storming of the Tuileries**
 - o Popular Revolt
 - Of the Common People
 - Supported by National Guard
 - o Attack on the King's palace
 - Massacre of Palace Swiss guards
- **September Massacre**
 - o September 1792
 - o Mobs of the poor roam the streets
 - o Kill enemies of the Revolution
 - 1st and 2nd estate
 - 1200+ Killed



- **National Convention**

- Replaced the Legislative Assembly
- Declares **Universal Male Suffrage**
 - Every male Votes
- Purpose was to end rioting, discontent, food shortages, chaos
 - Have trouble
- Controlled by the Jacobins
 - Very Radical
- **Execute the King**
 - January 21, 1793



- Foreign War Expands

- Battle of Valmy
 - Turning Point of the war
 - September 1792
 - French Victory
- Expansion
 - To Belgium and Netherlands
 - France annexes territories
 - Against Britain
 - “In the name of spreading equality”
- **First Coalition**
 - Formed against the French
 - Britain
 - Spain
 - Austria
 - Prussia

- Committee of Public Safety

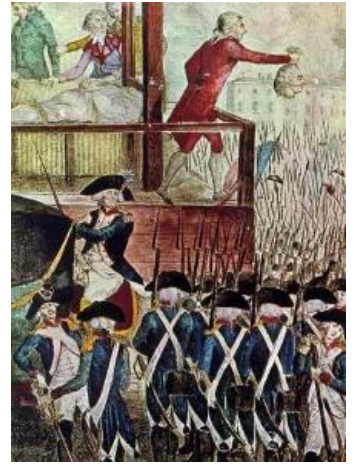
- 12 Member Dictatorship
 - Emergency powers
 - “Temporary”
 - Goals
 - Win war
 - Protect the revolutionary movement
 - Lead by **Maximilian Robespierre**
 - Bourgeoisie
 - Jacobin
 - **Republic of Virtue**
 - Everyone equal
 - Everyone in peace
 - Ideal society
 - **Reign of Terror**
 - To achieve Republic of Virtue
 - Killed all who did not agree with him or Republic of Virtue
 - 40,000-60,000 killed
 - Revolutionary tribunals
 - System of special courts
 - Very short trials
 - Often without any evidence
 - “2 minute trials”

- Law of Suspect
 - To find and punish traitors
 - Suspected anti-revolutionaries arrested and imprisoned
 - Without good evidence
- **Levee en Masse**
 - To fight foreign war
 - Conscription
 - All men eligible
- Law of Maximum
 - To control inflation
 - Set wage and price controls
 - Easy to get around
- Revolutionary calendar
 - To emphasize revolution
 - Year 1 = 1792
 - Weeks were 10 days long
 - Months based on season and climate
- **Worship of the Supreme Being**
 - Similar to Deism
 - Saw the church as too conservative
 - Trying to weaken church
 - De-Christianization Campaign
 - To demand loyalty to the state
- New forms of Address
 - Madame and Misseou
 - Citizeness and Citizen
 - Used for everybody
- Subsistence Commission
 - To feed the soldiers
 - State could confiscate food, clothing, “war supplies”
- New Constitution
 - Commission of Public Safety disbanded before
 - Enforced radical ideas
- **Ventrose Laws**
 - To weaken the nobility and help the peasants
 - Confiscated property of anti-revolutionaries and gave it to the poor
- Abolished slavery
 - In all colonies
 - Already in France itself
- Educational Reforms
 - Set up military academies
 - Planned for free public elementary education
 - Never instituted
- Weaknesses
 - Never could enforce
 - Went too far
 - Overextended in foreign war
 - People hated “laws of maximum”
 - Frightened foreign governments

- Robespierre Killed
 - Blamed and executed
 - 10th Thermidor
 - July 27, 1794
 - End of the terror

The Conservative Reaction

- Thermidorian Reaction
 - Reaction against terrors of Committee of Public Safety
 - Robespierre executed
 - Led by **moderates and conservatives**
 - Closed Jacobin clubs
 - Reopened Churches
 - Repealed
 - Law of suspects
 - Revolutionary tribunals
 - Universal male suffrage
 - **White Terror**
 - Execution of radicals
 - Wrote new constitution
 - Constitution of Year III
- **The Directory**
 - New Government
 - Replaced National Convention
 - Empowered by the Constitution of the Year III
 - Control over France and Belgium
 - Created a republic
 - Universal Male Suffrage
 - 1795-1799
 - Moderates/Conservatives
 - Controlled by bourgeoisie
 - Represented their interests
 - Most interested in economics
 - Free market
 - Voting
 - Universal Male Suffrage
 - All adult males vote for **electors**
 - **Electors** choose all governmental officials
 - Organization
 - Two House Legislature
 - **Council of Elders/Ancients**
 - Upper House
 - Married men over 40
 - Conservatives
 - **Council of 500**
 - Lower House
 - Men over 30
 - Executive Branch
 - Five Directors
 - Middle Class men over 40
 - Picked by elders



- Goals
 - Restore stability
 - Reduce crime
 - End rioting
 - Did not succeed
 - Repair finances
 - Abolished assignats
 - Cut expenditures
 - Reduce debt
 - Continue foreign war
 - **Defeated First Coalition**
 - Second Coalition formed
- Weaknesses
 - VERY corrupt officials
 - Lacked leadership
 - The directors were businessmen not politicians
 - Did not solve problems
 - Dependent on military success
 - **Napoleon Bonaparte**
 - Put down revolts
 - Constantly at war
 - Hardly won battles
 - Ongoing problems
 - Rioting
 - Unable to stop it
 - Fixes elections and purges
 - Religious conflict
 - Inflation and debt
 - Enemies
 - **Right**
 - Monarchists
 - **Clichy Club** (Royalists)
 - Wanted to bring back Louis XVI brother
 - **Left**
 - **Conspiracy of Equals**
 - Organized by Gracchus Babeuf
 - To overthrow the Directory
- **Coup d'Etat**
 - Sudden, bloodless overthrow of government
 - Planners
 - Ducos (Director)
 - Sieyes (Director, Activist)
 - Napoleon (General)
 - Set up Consulate
 - Three Consuls
 - Napoleon is 1st Consul
- Consulate
 - 1799-1805
 - Napoleon leads
 - 1802 names 1st Consul for life

- 1805 named Emperor of the French
 - By plebiscite



Results

- Bourgeoisies gained most from revolution
 - o New bourgeois elements
 - o “Nouveaux riche”
- New Generation
 - o Different point of view
 - o Young people were tired of revolution

