

Revolution

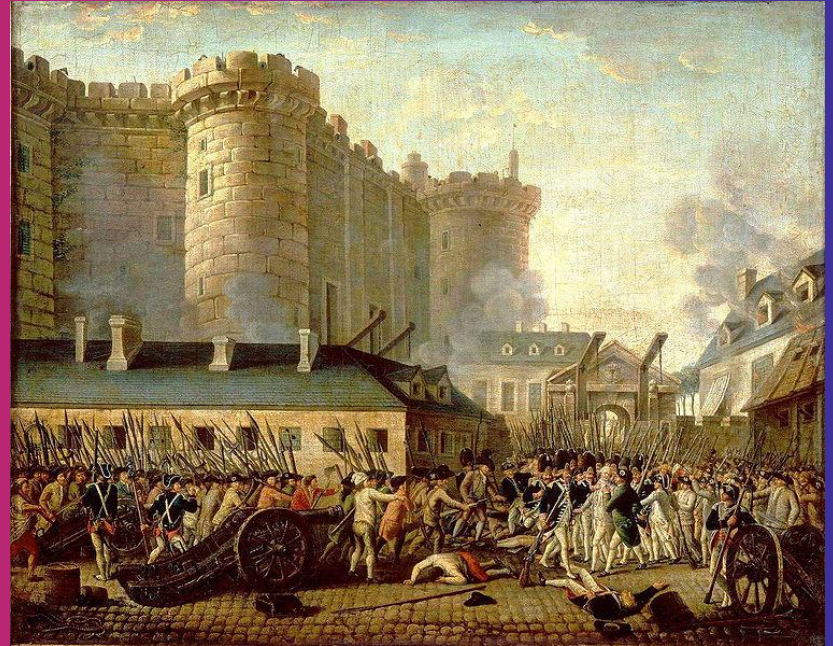
Moderate Unrest

National Assembly

- Victory for 3rd Estate
- Louis XVI loses control of Paris
 - Bread riots (riots against the price of bread)
 - Mob mentality (when people act like everyone else around them in a crowd despite their usual attitude)
- Calls more troops
- Fear Louis & Nobles would break-up assembly

Effect

- People Storm the Bastille (prison/fortress in Paris) on July 14th, 1789.
- After 4 hours and 94 deaths, the Bastille is taken.
 - looking for arms
- destroy a symbol of king's power and tyranny
- Similar violence erupts throughout country
- Seen as a tipping point in the French Revolution.



National Assembly makes reforms

- Done to prevent violence:
 - get rid of feudalism and Noble title
- “Declaration of the Rights of Man”
- **Liberty (freedom from oppression) & Equality (individuals equal under the law)**
- all men are free and equal
 - Eliminating 3 Estates
 - Power belongs to the people
- Louis refuses to sign reforms and make them Law



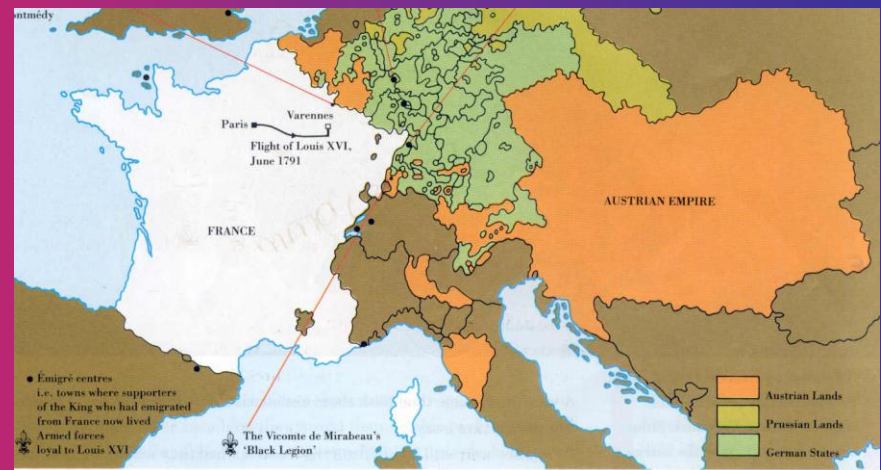
- **Effect**
- women march on Versailles
- force king & family to go to Paris
 - “keep an eye on them” (no escaping)
- over next 2 years – many gov’t and church reforms



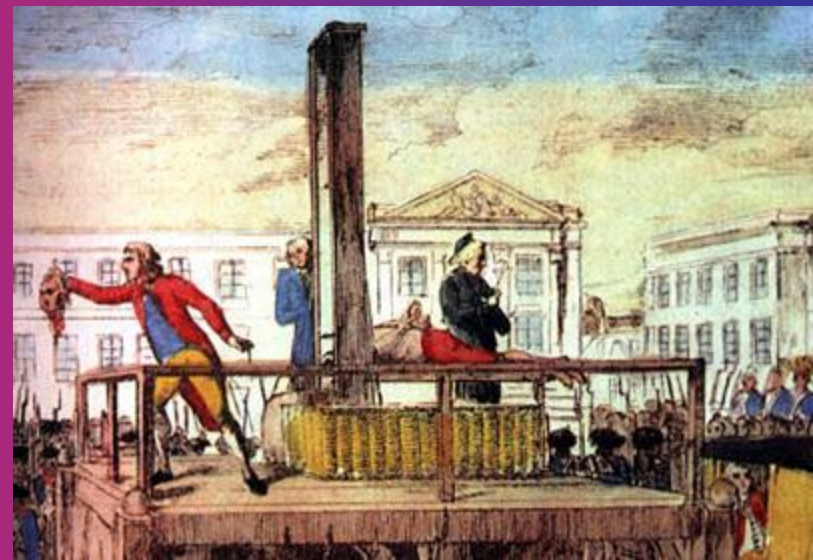
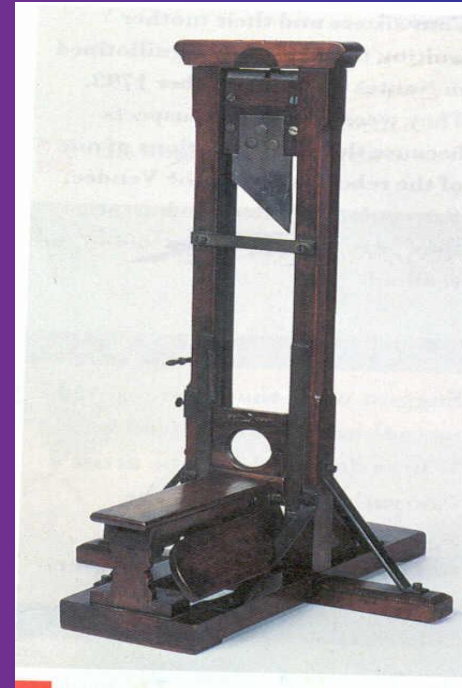
Mild to Radical

Louis tries to leave France

- Caught and arrested
- European Monarchs attack France
- Brunswick Manifesto meant that Austrian and Prussian allies would attack if damage was done to the French monarchy



- 10th August 1792 – Tuileries (palace)
Attacked
- Louis arrested
- Sept 1792
New Assembly called – “National
Convention”
 - France is declared a republic (power held
by the people and elected officials)
- Jan 1793
- Louis put on trial for treason
- Found Guilty and beheaded



Marie Antoinette

- The wife of Louis XVI.
- Encouraged her husband to move his army to stop the revolutionists earlier, but failed.
- Initially helped plan the royal escape.



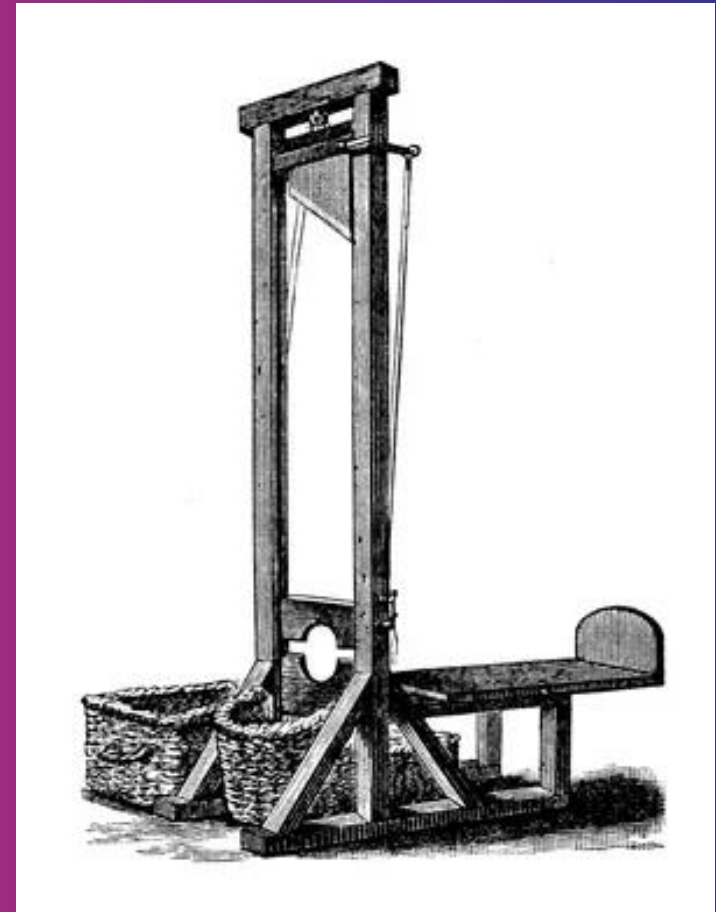
Marie Antoinette

- “Let them eat cake!” was her famous response to what peasants should do after running out of bread.
- Executed October 16th, 1793.



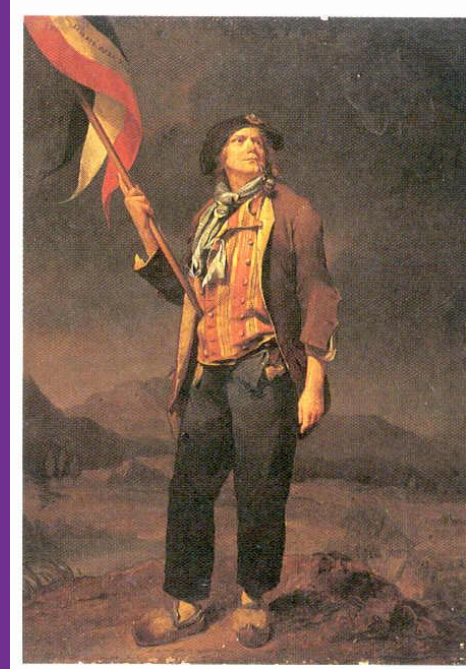
The Guillotine

- A device used to inflict capital punishment upon offenders.
- Seen as a humane execution because of lack of errors of a human executioner.
- Symbol of the French Revolution.



War Spreads

- **Three major problems**
 1. disaster for French forces,
 1. defeated by Austrians
 2. big problem with rising food prices
 3. political conflict in the Convention
 - will result in it's failure



Jacobins vs Girondins

- Jacobins (radical)
 - Wanted a parliament similar to England
 - People good or bad, honest or wicked
 - Lower classes good
 - Aristocrats bad
 - Athiest
 - Mostly Bourgeoisie (middle class business owners)
- Girondins (moderate)
 - wanted a parliament similar to England
 - all people are equal
 - Freedom and equality of religion
 - Former Aristocrats

- Jacobins take over Gov't
- Expel Girondins from convention
 - Blamed for defeat at war, and rising food prices
- triggered revolts
- 60 out of 83 provinces rebelled against government