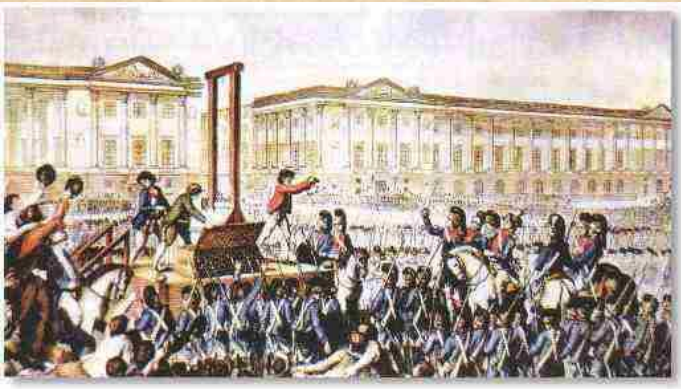


# The French Revolution 1789-1799



It was the best of times,  
It was the worst of times,  
It was the age of wisdom,  
It was the age of foolishness,  
It was the epoch of belief,  
It was the epoch of incredulity

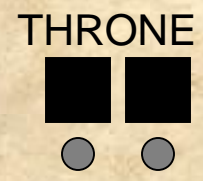
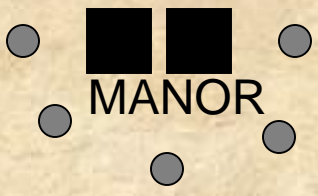
- Charles Dickens

*A Tale of Two Cities*

# What Were the Causes of The French Revolution?



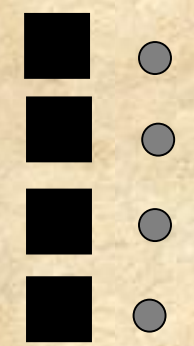




**Controller General**



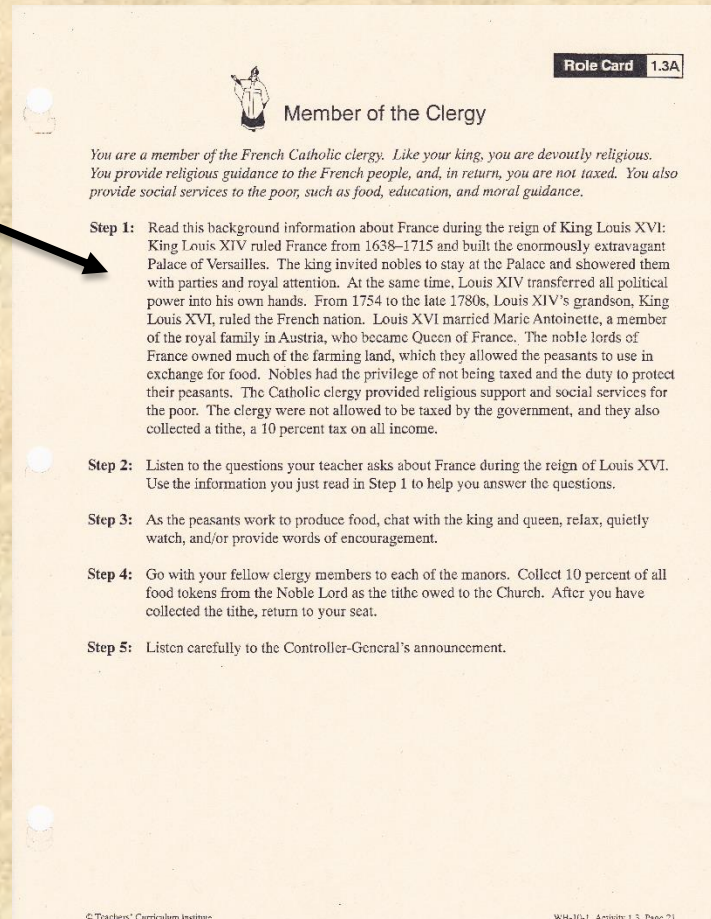
Palace of Versailles




CLERGY

# Instructions

## Step 1- Read Background information on your role sheet



**Role Card 1.3A**

 **Member of the Clergy**

*You are a member of the French Catholic clergy. Like your king, you are devoutly religious. You provide religious guidance to the French people, and, in return, you are not taxed. You also provide social services to the poor, such as food, education, and moral guidance.*

**Step 1:** Read this background information about France during the reign of King Louis XVI: King Louis XIV ruled France from 1638–1715 and built the enormously extravagant Palace of Versailles. The king invited nobles to stay at the Palace and showered them with parties and royal attention. At the same time, Louis XIV transferred all political power into his own hands. From 1754 to the late 1780s, Louis XIV's grandson, King Louis XVI, ruled the French nation. Louis XVI married Marie Antoinette, a member of the royal family in Austria, who became Queen of France. The noble lords of France owned much of the farming land, which they allowed the peasants to use in exchange for food. Nobles had the privilege of not being taxed and the duty to protect their peasants. The Catholic clergy provided religious support and social services for the poor. The clergy were not allowed to be taxed by the government, and they also collected a tithe, a 10 percent tax on all income.

**Step 2:** Listen to the questions your teacher asks about France during the reign of Louis XVI. Use the information you just read in Step 1 to help you answer the questions.

**Step 3:** As the peasants work to produce food, chat with the king and queen, relax, quietly watch, and/or provide words of encouragement.

**Step 4:** Go with your fellow clergy members to each of the manors. Collect 10 percent of all food tokens from the Noble Lord as the tithe owed to the Church. After you have collected the tithe, return to your seat.

**Step 5:** Listen carefully to the Controller-General's announcement.

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## STEP 2- Discuss Background Info



### Palace of Versailles

- Who was King Louis XIV?
- When did he reign over France?
- What was the Palace of Versailles?
- How did Louis XIV use the palace to increase his power?



- Who was King Louis XVI?
- When did he reign?
- Who was the Queen of France during Louis XVI's reign?
- Where was she from?



# STEP 3- Peasants Produce Food

- Peasants use scratch paper to draw food and cut out.
- Must be exactly like the example
- If you don't make enough you will **STARVE** and **LOSE POINTS**
- 8 minutes



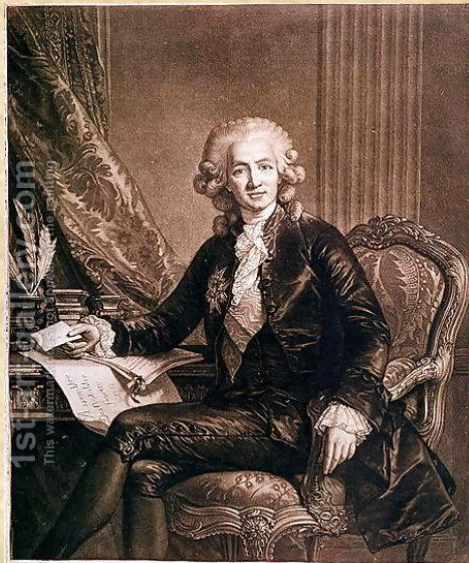


# STEP 4- PEASANTS PAY TAXES

- Lords collect & adds all tokens from peasants
- Clergy collects 10% of all tokens for church tithe
- Controller-General gets 50% of food tokens for tax to the king and queen
- Lord keeps HALF of the remaining food tokens (for lord's protection)
- Lord distributes remaining tokens to peasants



# STEP 5 –Controller-General Makes Announcement



MONSIEUR DE CALONNE  
Charles Alexandre de Calonne

**Role Card 1.3A**

**Controller-General**

*You are the Controller-General for France. This is the most important government position beside the king and queen. Appointed by King Louis XVI, you are responsible for the financial health of the nation. You collect and keep track of taxes paid to the government and advise the king on how to make France wealthy and economically strong.*

**Step 1:** Read this background information about France during the reign of King Louis XVI: King Louis XIV ruled France from 1638–1715 and built the enormously extravagant Palace of Versailles. The king invited nobles to stay at the Palace and showered them with parties and royal attention. At the same time, Louis XIV transferred all political power into his own hands. From 1754 to the late 1780s, Louis XIV's grandson, King Louis XVI, ruled the French nation. Louis XVI married Marie Antoinette, a member of the royal family in Austria, who became Queen of France. The noble lords of France owned much of the farming land, which they allowed the peasants to use in exchange for food. Nobles had the privilege of not being taxed and the duty to protect their peasants. The Catholic clergy provided religious support and social services for the poor. The clergy were not allowed to be taxed by the government, and they also collected a tithe, a 10 percent tax on all income.

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**Step 3:** As the peasants work to produce food, chat with the king and queen, relax, quietly watch, and/or provide words of encouragement.

**Step 4:** After the Clergy have collected their church tithe from each noble Lord, go to each manor to collect 50 percent of the food tokens as the government tax. After collecting the taxes, show the "revenue" you collected to the king and queen. Then return to your seat.

**Step 5:** When the teacher instructs you to, read the following statement in a very serious tone: *"Fellow citizens, though we have collected taxes this year, France is still in a grave financial crisis. The king and queen need the full support of French citizens to resolve this problem. I ask you, citizens, to consider how you can help your country."*

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# Discussion Questions

- How did it feel to be a monarch?
- The Controller-General?
- A noble? A member of the clergy?
- A peasant?
- How does it feel to be “born” into a role you cannot change?
- Who has the most power in society? Who has the least?

- What are some of the advantages of organizing a society in this way? What are some of the disadvantages?
- What do you think should be done to save the French nation?
- In what ways do you think your experience was different from the historical reality? In what ways do you think your experience was similar?

# French Monarchy Faced a Crisis

- A. Old Regime
  - Monarchy and Feudalism



- French accepted for hundreds of years but now growing tired of it



# 1.) Big Debts

- King's deficit

- Loans for wars in America and gov't operations

a.) By 1788 the national budget was:

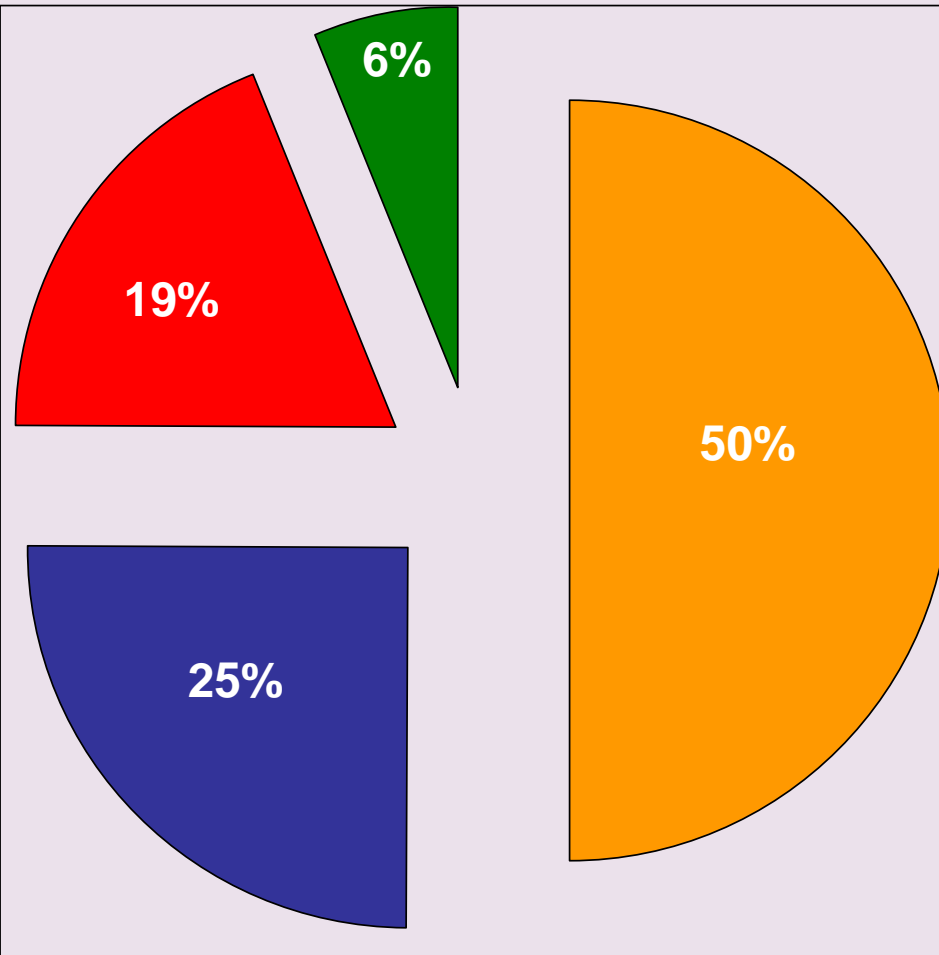
- 50% for interest payments

- 25% for military expenditures

- 6% for King's lifestyle



# By 1788 the national budget broke down like this



- **Interest on the debt**
- **Military**
- **Operating costs of nation**
- **King and his Court**

# Extravagant Lifestyle of King and Queen



- The average peasant earned about 500 livres a year.  
How much do you think the Queen spent in a year?
- How many people do you think worked on the household staff of the royal family?



- B.) King's Solution?

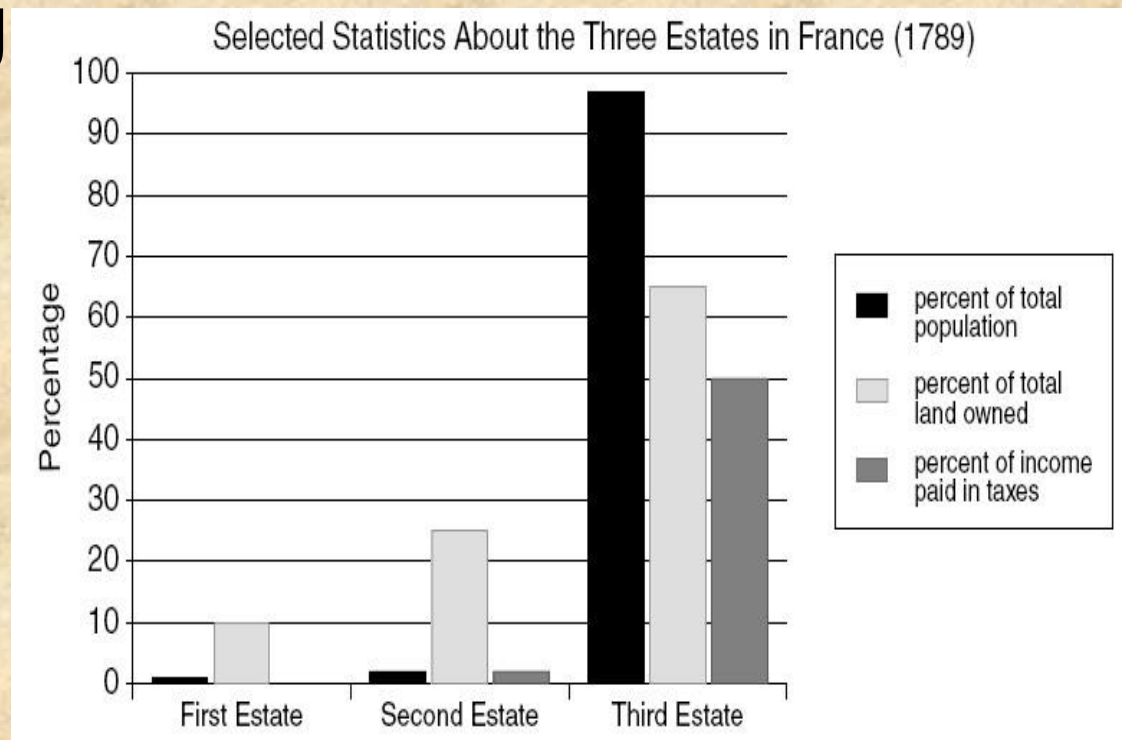
- RAISE TAXES OF COURSE!



- Estates General had not met since 1614
- 3 orders of or estates:  
**CLERGY, NOBILITY, and COMMONERS**

## 2.) Inequality of Taxes

- “web of obligations”
- peasants pay, clergy don’t
- Noble hunting grounds
- land-starved
- Subsistence farming



## Causes continued. . .

- **Harvest Failures** in 1787-1788
  - less food
  - higher prices
  - businesses failed
  - unemployment in cities

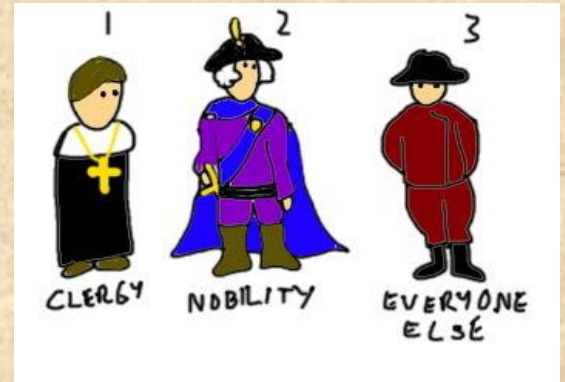


# A.) #1 + #2 + #3 = SOCIAL UNREST



# The Old Regime,

## Population breakdown by estate



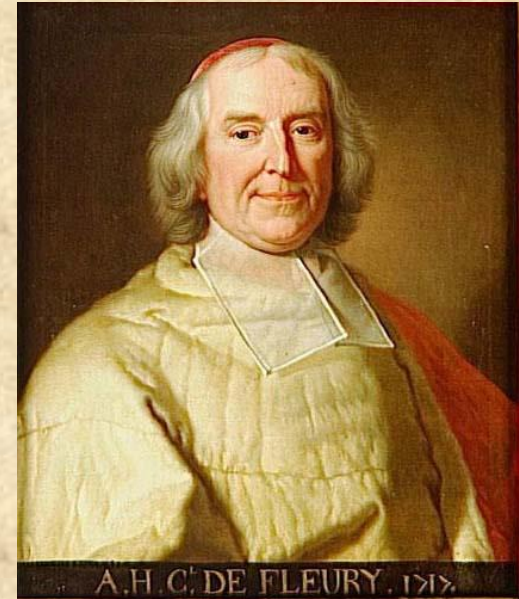
# B.) Three Estates

## 1. First Estate – CLERGY

### a. Higher Clergy

- Catholic Church high officials

- wealthy and lived in luxury



- \* Clergy didn't pay taxes but gave 2% income gift to gov't
- \* The church collected a tithe which was 10% of one's income
- \* church owned 10% of all land in France (even though they were 1% of population)

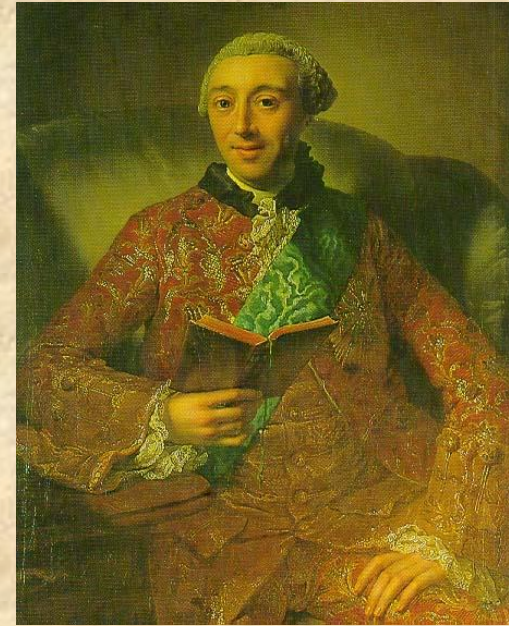
## b. Lower Clergy

- parish priests who were poor
- sympathetic to plight of peasants
- parish priests often lived a simple, hard-working life. Their role was to administer the church, run schools, care for the poor, and keep birth and death records for their congregations
- often as poor as peasants and sympathetic to plight of peasants



## 2.) Second Estate- NOBLES

- nobles and clergy made up 2% of population
- nobles owned 20% of the land
- held all of the high positions in army, gov't and courts of law
- Positions determined by birth not wealth or talent
- didn't have to pay taxes
- wanted to keep power





### 3. Third Estate

- commoners
- made up of 98% of population

#### a. Bourgeoisie

- middle class, doctors, merchants, lawyers, intellectuals
- had \$ but little prestige, **treated like peasants**
- many dressed like nobles in culottes



## b. Sans-Cullottes

- city workers- butchers, brewers, cooks, servants
- poorer than the bourgeoisie and no fancy pants!
- 1788- bad grain harvest + 2x prices = sans-culottes angry and dangerous mood



## c. Peasants

- largest group
- 4/5 of France's 26 million
- lost 1/2 money to taxes:  
(tithes to clergy, feudal dues to nobility, and royal taxes to King)
- owed **corvee**- peasants could be required to do unpaid road repair work for up to one month each year)
- sons of peasants had to serve in army for 6 years





*Self-Portrait as Huntsman, A. F. Desportes, 1699*

**Nobles also had other privileges that further burdened the poor peasants.**

**For instance, it was illegal for peasants to hunt or fish.**

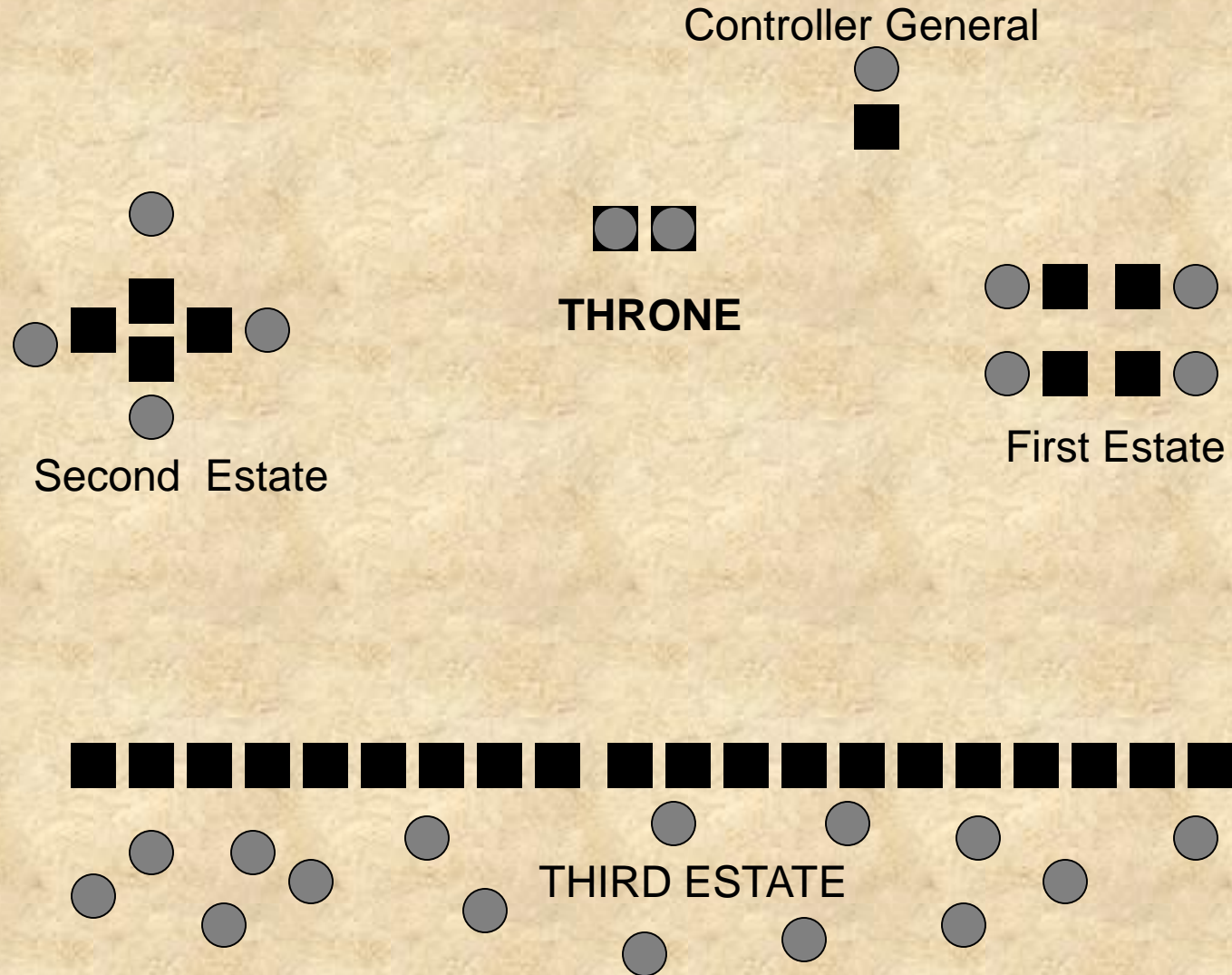
**Peasants could not hunt even rabbits or birds that were eating their crops.**

**Nobles tore up and ruined farmers' fields as they galloped across them enjoying a recreational hunt.**

- THIS IS THE SITUATION AS LOUIS XVI called a meeting of the Estates General on May 1, 1789



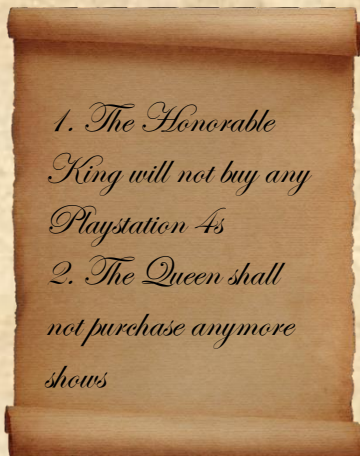
# PHASE 2: Meeting of the Estates-General



- Step 1: King assembles the Estates  
General for Advice
  - everyone must bow down to King
  - King reads speech on role sheet



- STEP 2-Three Estates Prepare to Meet
  - 1.) decide whether to vote by head or by order
  - 2.) draft a proposal to solve financial crisis
  - 3.) designate a spokesperson to present the proposal to the king and queen
  - 4.) create banners with slogans and a visual symbol representing their Estate.





- STEP 3

- Each Estate proposes a plan to save France

- First Estate goes first

- Second Estate goes

- Third Estate goes




# STEP 4: The King Proposes a Plan to Save France

- King reads statement



**Role Card 1.3C**

 King Louis XVI

Due to the urgent financial crisis facing France, you have decided to assemble the Estates General, a group that serves as representatives for the people of France. When last used 175 years ago to advise the king, the Estates General met as three separate Estates, or orders, with one vote each. The First Estate is the clergy, the Second Estate is the nobility, and the Third Estate represents the rest of France (peasants, workers, and other commoners). Now, in the 1780s, some people question whether the Estates General should be changed to have all the Estates meet together and allow each representative one vote.

**Step 1:** When the teacher directs you, stand and read the following statement to the class announcing the meeting of the Estates General:

*"French citizens, we are faced with a grave financial crisis that threatens to ruin France. We collect far less money than it costs to run this nation. We must either raise more money for the royal treasury or perish as a nation. I seek your advice and support. This is why I have assembled the Estates General. I instruct each of the Three Estates to decide and explain 1) whether they think the separate Estates should vote by order (each Estate, one vote) or by head (one person, one vote) and 2) how they propose France and its people can solve this horrible economic crisis."*

**Step 2:** Once the Three Estates begin working on their tasks, visit the First and Second Estates with the queen and the Controller-General. Remind those Estates that voting "by order" will help them preserve their privileges. Afterward, relax and talk quietly with the queen and the Controller-General.

**Step 3:** Listen as a spokesperson from each Estate kneels before you and presents the Estate's proposal.

**Step 4:** When the teacher directs you, read the following proposal for the Estates General to consider:

*"After hearing the wishes of each Estate, here is my plan. As established by longstanding precedent, I hereby proclaim that voting by the Estates General will continue to be by order. Furthermore, I strongly recommend that we continue our existing system of taxation in order to solve our dire financial crisis."*


**Step 5:** Listen as the spokesperson for each Estate announces the Estate's vote on your proposal. When the vote of the Three Estates has been announced, say, "The meeting of the Estates General is now over. Thank you for being here. France appreciates your courage and devotion."

**Step 6:** Listen to your teacher's announcement.


**Step 7:** Listen carefully to the class discussion. Respond honestly when called upon.

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- Step 5: The Estates General votes on the King's Plan
  - Estates discuss king's proposal for 2 minutes
  - Cast Votes
  - King reads statement from step 5 in role card



**Role Card 1.3C**

 King Louis XVI

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**Step 6:** Listen to your teacher's announcement.

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- Step 6: Severe Famine Occurs

Announcement:

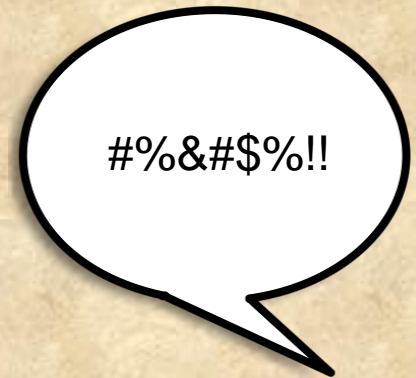


“A severe Famine has occurred. Bread prices have doubled. Commoners are having extreme difficulty obtaining food.”

- Collect food tokens from only Third Estate



- Step 7: The Third Estate Responds to Situation



# Qs for THIRD ESTATE

- Describe what happened at the Estates General.
- How does it feel to be a member of the Third Estate?
- Do you agree with the results? Why?
- How did you feel when the famine occurred?
- What options do the members of the Third Estate have to change their status?
- How many people would now meet apart from the Estates General as the true representatives of the people and start their own government? Why?
- How many people from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> estates would support the members of the Third Estate who wish to start a new government? Why?

## C.) Meeting of the Estates General May 1789

1. Called to solve the financial crisis

2. Controversy over voting-  
Head or Order?

- Third Estate always outnumbered due to vote by Order
- Third Estate demands vote by Head
- King sides with .....nobles



# II. Beginning of the Revolution

## A. The National Assembly

1. “What is the Third Estate?....”

2. Adopt title of National Assembly and declared itself the true representative body of France. June, 17, 1789.

-majority of the clergy voted to join the Third Estate



3. King locks them out from their meeting hall

4. Tennis Court Oath (June 20, 1789)

met in large indoor tennis court

pledge never to disband until they have  
written a new constitution for France



5. King Louis gives in but then he sends for 18,000 troops to come to Paris

## B Storming of the Bastille



1.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Parisians were unemployed
2. Bread prices so high people are starving
3. King's troops coming to break up  
National Assembly
4. #1 + #2 + #3 = storming of the Bastille  
(July 14, 1789)



## 5. Stormed Prison

6. “Why this is a revolt!” exclaimed King Louis XVI?

“No sire,” the duke replied. “It is a revolution.”

\* symbolized the beginning of the revolution

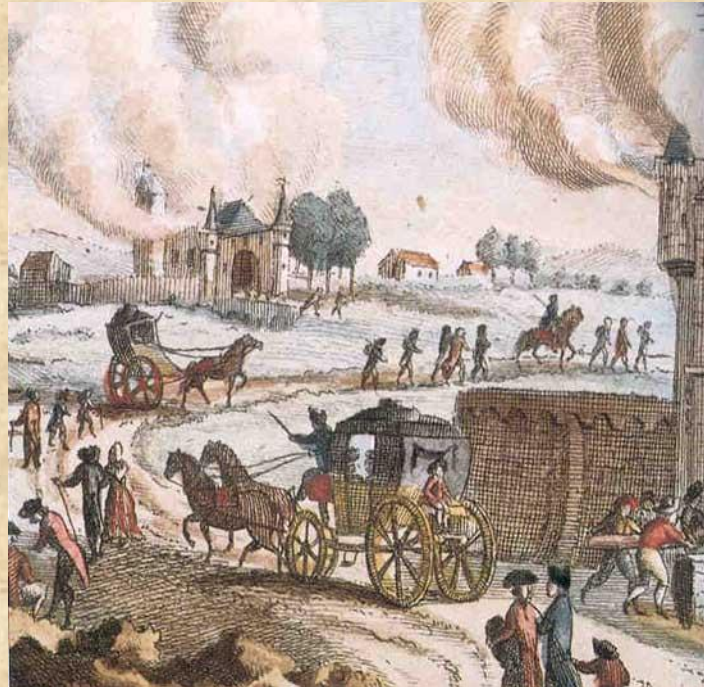
\* July 14, is celebrated as a national holiday similar to our 4<sup>th</sup> of July.

## 7. Results

a. King calls back troops

b. National Assembly saved

c. Great Fear



#### d. reforms

- ended feudalism, serfdom, and church tithes
- positions in gov't and church were open to all- no longer based on noble birth

**LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY**

# C. Declaration of Rights of Man (Aug. 1789)

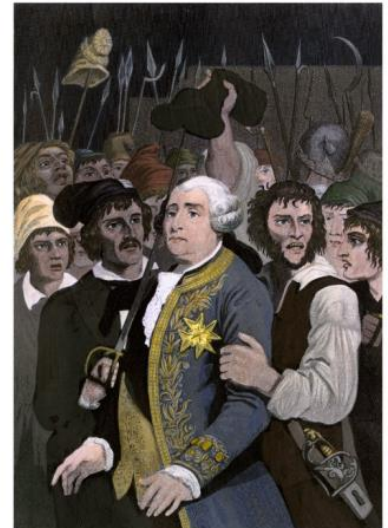
## Read Article

1. gov't belonged to people
2. set rights of citizens
3. protected natural rights of liberty and equality



## D. Women's March on Versailles

1. unemployment and hunger increased
2. 7,000 women march 12 miles from
3. Forces royal family to go to Paris





## E. Further Reforms (1789-1791)

1. Church lost its land and political independence

2. Emigres, the nobles who fled, lost their land

3. Constitutional Monarchy

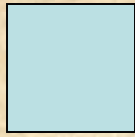
a. National Assembly makes laws

b. King remained head of state and could veto any law passed by the assembly

**Will people accept his veto if he uses it or revolt?**

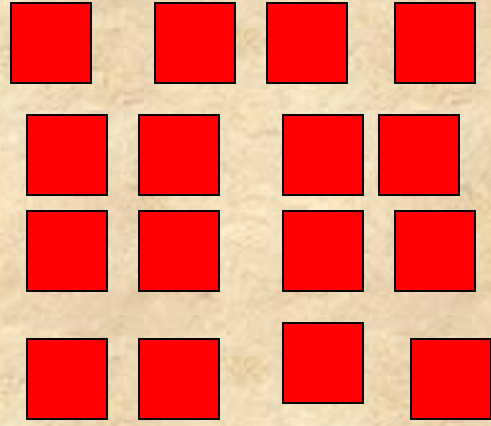
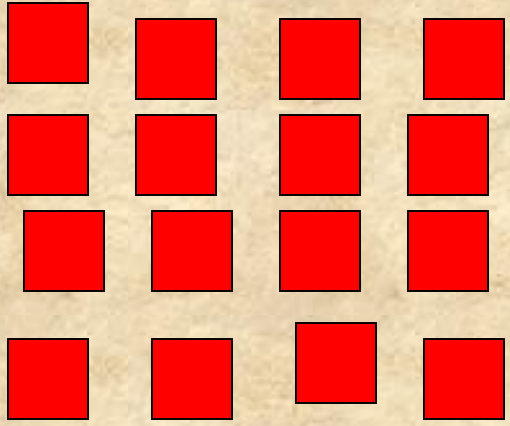
c. limits king's powers

# Stage Three: Experiencing the Radical Republic



Controller-General

THRONE



CEMETARY

# STEPS

- 1.) King Louis XVI recognizes the National Assembly
- 2.) Controller-General describes the financial crisis
- 3.) The National Assembly discusses & proposes solutions
- 4.) Robespierre announces a revolutionary plan.
- 5.) The National Assembly tries the King.
- 6.) Robespierre leads the radical republic
- 7.) The Reign of Terror ends.



# Connecting the Experience with History

- Describe what you observed in this stage of the activity.
- Why did the Legislative Assembly turn against the king?
- How did you feel when Robespierre gave his initial speech and showed the secret document?
- How did you feel when the king was executed?
- How did you feel toward Robespierre during the Reign of Terror? How did you feel when your classmates were executed?
- How did you feel when Robespierre was executed?
- What do you think occurred in France after Robespierre was executed?
- In what ways do you think your experience was different from the French roles you played? In what ways do you think your experience was similar?

# Fundamental Causes of the French Revolution

## A. Abuses of the Old Regime

### 1. Political

- a. King exercised unlimited powers
- b. King's officials selected by birth or favoritism, not ability or wealth
- c. censorship of press and speech
- d. King imprisoned his enemies indefinitely without charge, bail, or trial
- e. King denied people a voice in the government

## 2. Social

- a. First and Second Estates are privileged classes
- b. Third Estate unprivileged class

## 3. Economic

- a. Third Estate bears entire tax burden
  - i. tithe- church's tax
  - ii. taille- gov't tax
  - iii. Feudal dues- lords tax
  - iv. Corvee- forced labor

# Other Causes of French Revolution

## A. French Bourgeoisie

1. wanted to discard mercantilism and replace it with “laissez-faire”

Adam Smith

## B. French Philosophers (Enlightenment)

1. Voltaire (1694-1778)

a.

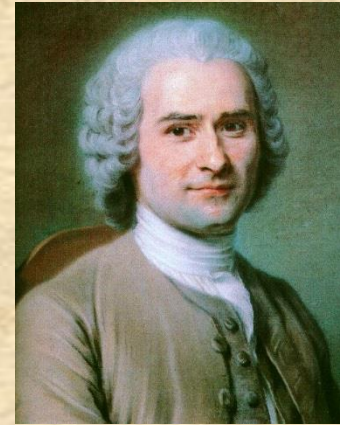
b.





## 2. Rousseau (1712-1778)

### a. Social Contract



*“Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains”*

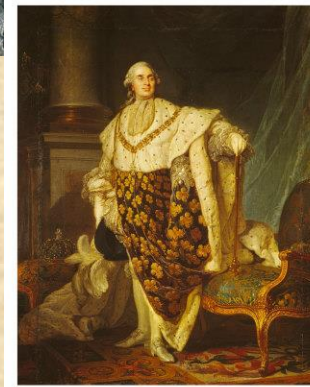
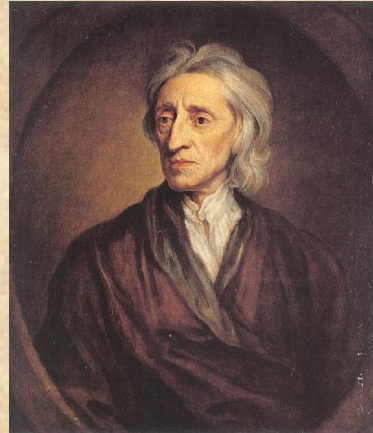
b. natural and inalienable rights to life, liberty, and property

c. by contract among themselves, people give gov't the power to serve them

d. may change gov't

### 3. Montesquieu (1689-1755)

#### a. separation of powers



C. Influence of English and American  
Revolutions

D. Incompetent and Unpopular Gov't

1. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette

### III. Immediate Causes of French Revolution

A. Louis XVI brings France to Financial Bankruptcy by 1788

1.

2.

3. refused to tax privileged classes

B. Bad harvest/ bread prices

C. Louis Summons the Estates General in 1789- May

a. King couldn't solve \$ problems

b. can of worms

# Second Stage of Revolution: The Radical Republic

## A. Flight of the Royal Family (June 21, 1791)



1. Caught and returned to Paris under guard  
“There is no longer a king in France.”

2. Strengthen influence of his radical enemies.

3. King signs Constitution of 1791, but vetoes several measures

-accepts it Sept. 1791

- radicals passed measure they knew he would oppose

- Marie Antoinette “Madame Veto”



## B. Legislative Assembly Takes Over

- National Assembly steps down
- newly elected group took over
- 3 groups fight over what should be done next

### 1. Conservatives-

Feullants

### 2. Radicals

Jacobins

### 3. Moderates

the rest

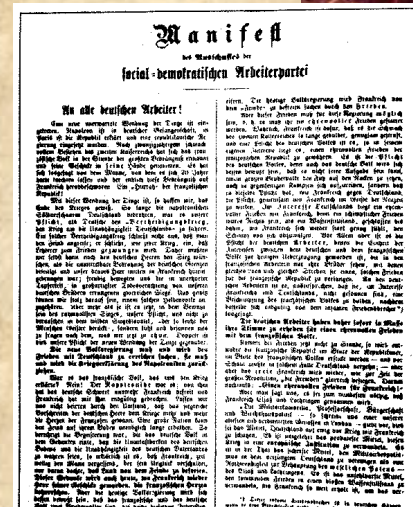


# C. War with Austria and Prussia

## 1. Leopold threatens France



## 2. Legislative Assembly declares war- April 20, 1792



## 3. Brunswick Manifesto July 25, 1792



## 4. Mobs swarm palace in Paris

## 5. National Convention takes over; France defeats Prussia and Austria





## D. Revolution in Crisis: Radical Stage

1. Sept., 21, 1792 National Convention meets for the 1<sup>st</sup> time

- a. end monarchy
- b. create a republic
- c. What to do with King?



d. *“From the depths of my conscience vote for imprisonment until there is peace, and until such time as the foreign powers have recognized the republic; then for exile.”*

-Lacaze. Deputy at the Nat’l Convention”

e.

*“One must never compromise with tyrants. One can only strike at kings through the head; nothing can be expected from European kings except by force of arms. I vote for the death of the tyrant.”*

-Danton, Deputy at the Nat'l Convention



f. January 21, 1793 Louis XVI  
beheaded by the guillotine

“ *I die innocent of all crimes of which I have  
been charged*” – last words of Louis XVI

-Queen executed Oct., 1793

## 2. First Coalition

Britain, Spain. Portugal join  
Austria and Prussia

a. citizen-army

1797- France defeated the coalition

# 3. Disputes in the National Convention

a. Jacobins

vs. Girondists



Very radical  
Leaders mostly bourgeoisie  
Marat, Robespierre, Danton



radical but not that radical  
drew support from outside of Paris  
peasants and commoners

## 4. Robespierre and Reign of Terror



- Jacobins take power
- Republic of Virtue
- a. Committee of Public Safety
  - identified enemies
  - “witch hunts”

ii. Danton executed

iii. 40,000 people executed and 300,000 imprisoned

iv. 80% were peasants, sans-cullottes, or bourgeoisie- the group which the revolution was supposedly for

v. Revolution ate it's own children



## 5. Robespierre Falls from Power

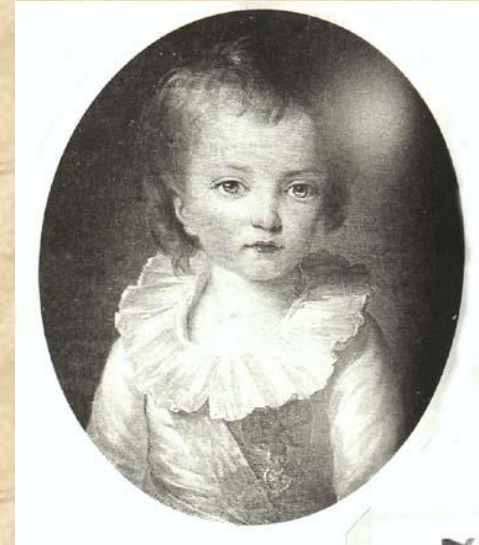
- members of the National Convention fear that they are next
- executed by guillotine on July 28, 1794
- revolt against Robespierre called the “Thermidorian Reaction”



# The Children (?)



Marie Therese (1778-1851)



Louis Joseph (1781-1789)



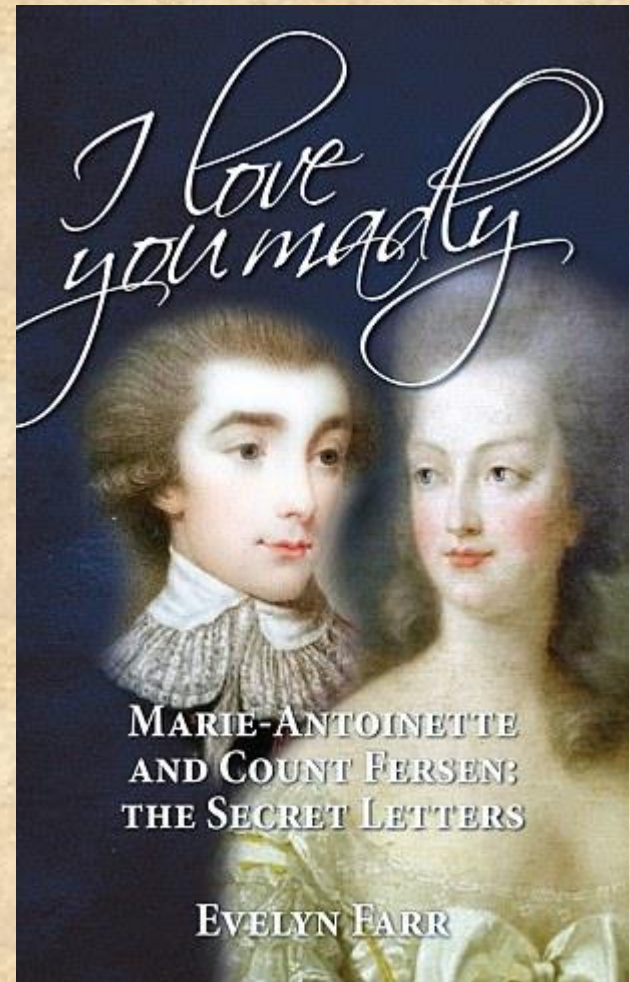
Louis-Charles (1785-1795)\*\*



Sophie Helene (1786-1787)\*\*



**Swedish Count Axel von Fersen**



“I love you and will always love you madly all my life... without you there is no happiness for me.” he told her while she was imprisoned.



# VII. Third Stage: Moderate Rule of the Directory

- A. Directory comes to power in 1795
  - 1. People tired of Terror
  - 2. People tired of skyrocketing prices for bread
  - 3. executive body of 5 moderates
    - 2 house legislature
      - a. provided country w/order
      - b. pick a talented general to lead France's army- Napoleon Bonaparte

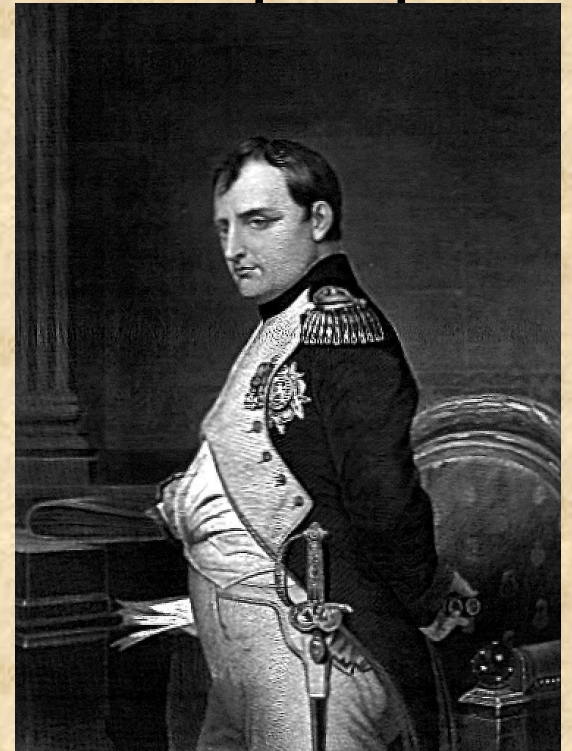
# III. Fourth Stage: Napoleon Seized Power

## A. Napoleon Seizes Power Nov. 9 1799

1. Quote

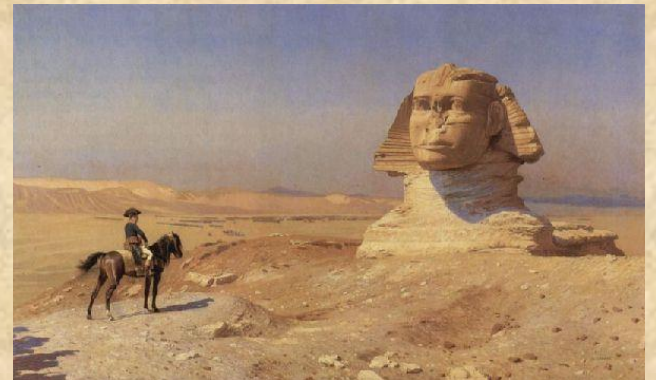
2. Directory lost confidence of the people  
-had been corrupt

3. Napoleon uses army to become First Consul of the French Republic



### 3. Napoleon uses army to become First Consul of the French Republic

- returned from campaigns in Italy and Egypt a war hero
- Directory votes to turn over power to 3 officials known as consuls
- Napoleon is one of the Consuls
- this is known a “coup”





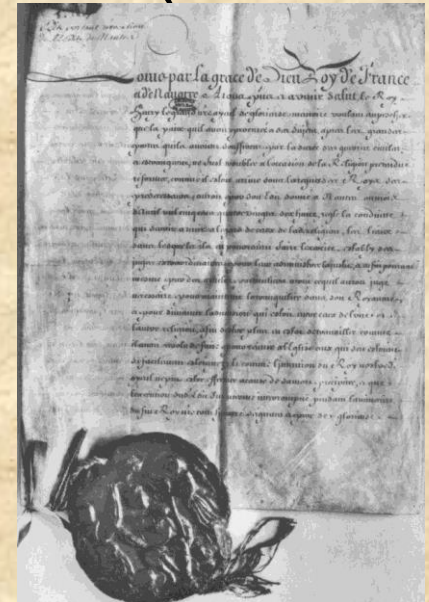
6. 1804- made himself emperor

- voters agreed to his decision
- crowned himself from the pope
- French Republic is dead
- now have an absolute monarchy, but Napoleon keeps some of the revolutionary reforms

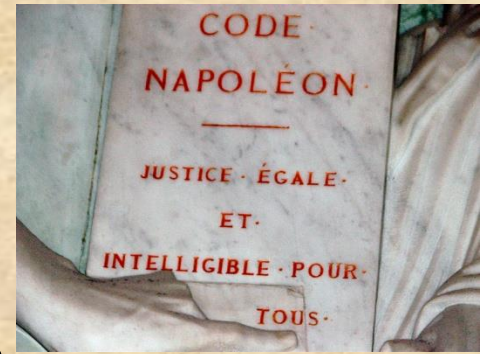
## B. Napoleon's Reforms

1. slowed inflation so sans-culottes could buy bread

2. promoted officials based on merit, not by noble birth
3. Gave Catholicism a favored position in France, but not absolute dominance
  - everyone free to worship as they wished
  - repairs relationship with church (a lesson Louis XIV didn't)



# 4. Napoleonic Code



- gave country a single set of laws
- abolished 3 estates and granted equal rights before the law for ALL classes
- In some ways it limited liberty
  - power for Napoleon to censor newspapers
  - women lost right to hold property that they had gained during the revolution

\*\*Laws applied equally to all citizens except Napoleon

# Causes (continued). . .

- The American Revolution 1775-1783
  - Showed Enlightenment ideas in action
  - French soldiers who helped (Lafayette) came home inspired
  - Put Louis XVI in deep debt

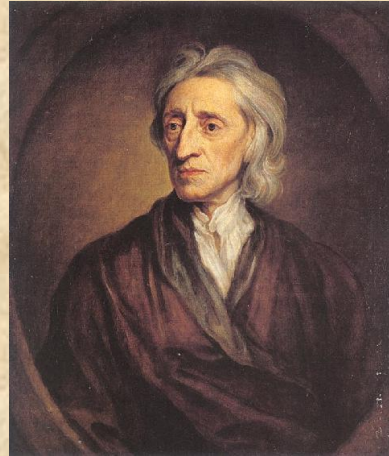


# Causes of the French Revolution

- The Enlightenment

- Ideas

- Liberty
    - Equality
    - Reason
    - Progress

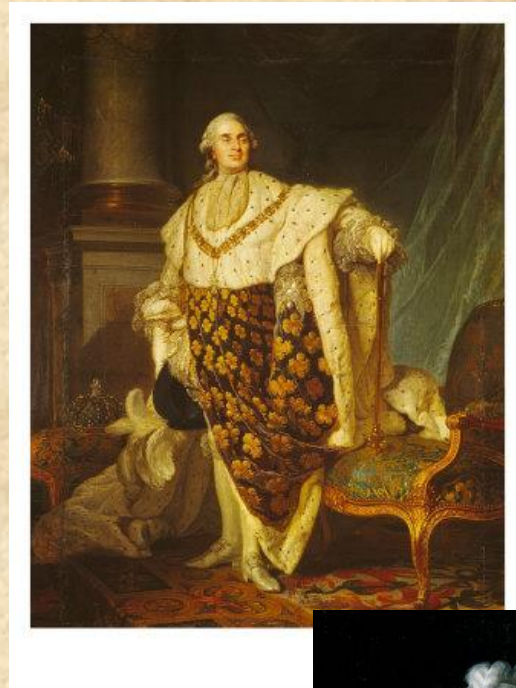


- Philosophies

- Locke defended private property, limited sovereignty, and fair government
  - Voltaire attacked noble privileges and Church's authority

# Causes continued...

- Louis XVI
  - Good intentions
  - “Enlightened”
  - Weak-willed
  - Indecisive
  - Marie- Antoinette allowed to dispense patronage to friends



# Periodization of the French Revolution

- **Moderate Stage: 1789-1792**
- **Radical Stage: 1792-1794**
- **The Directory: 1794-1799**
- **Napoleon: 1799-1815**

# Outbreak of Revolution

- **THE SPARK**: Fiscal crisis forced Louis XVI to call Estates General, summer, 1788 (1<sup>st</sup> time since 1614)
  - The three estates elected delegates
    - **First Estate** represented about 100,000 clergymen
    - **Second Estate** represented about 400,000 noble men and women
    - **Third Estate** about 24.4 million people

# OUTBREAK continued...

- **Main Disagreement: Representation**

- Should the estates vote by estate or by individual?
- Third Estate argued that all delegates should sit together and vote as individuals
- Third Estate demanded as many delegates as the First Estate and the Second Estates combined:  
“Doubling the Third”
- Louis Opposed, then changed his position

# Who were the Third Estate Delegates?

- Represented the outlook of the elite
- 25% lawyers
- 43% government officials
- Strong sense of common grievance and common purpose



# Outbreak continued . . .

- Ma 5, 1789: Estates General Convened at Versailles



- June 17, 1789: Delegates of the Third Estate declared themselves to be the **National Assembly**

# Tennis Court Oath

## June 20, 1789





# Outbreak continued. . .

- Public attention to the events in Paris was high
- Price of bread soared
- Rumors circulated that Louis was about to stage a coup d'etate
- Parisian workers (Sans-Culottes) organized a militia of volunteers



# Outbreak continued . . .

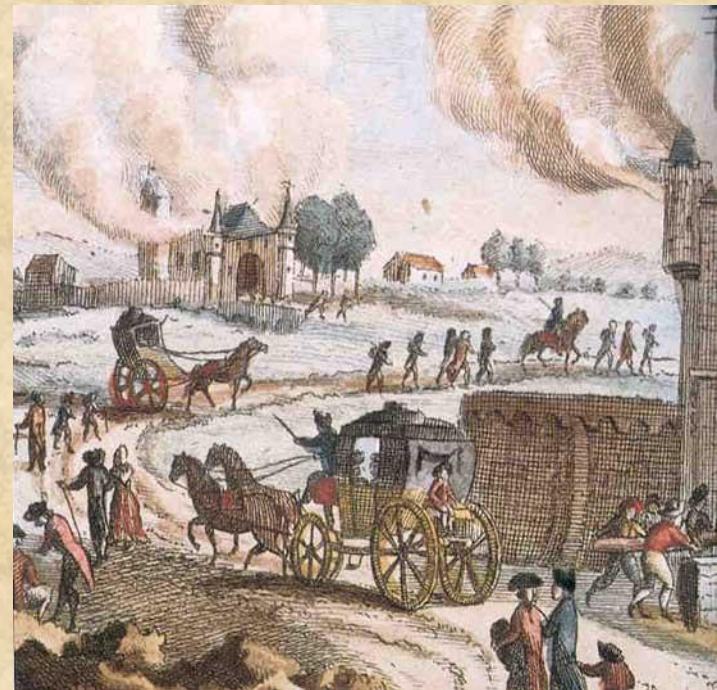
- Storming of the Bastille (July 14, 1789)
  - Bastille symbol of royal authority
  - Its fall symbolized the people's role in revolutionary change



# Outbreak continued . . .

- Rumors that the King's army were on their way
- Peasants attacked & burned manor houses
- Destroyed manor records

## The Great Fear



# Response

- National Assembly votes to abolish all nobles and privileges
  - Church tithe
  - the corvee
  - hunting privileges
  - tax exemptions and monopolies
  - gets rid of feudalism

# Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (Aug. 26, 1789)



# The National Assembly and the Liberal Revolution

- **THE DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND CITIZEN**
  - **Declared Natural Rights**
    - Private Property
    - Liberty, security, and resistance to oppression
  - **Declared freedom of speech, religious toleration, and liberty of the press to be inviolable**
  - **Equality before the law**

# The Masses Take the Initiative: October Days

- Brought by economic crisis
- Parisian women marched Versailles (Oct. 5) and demand to be heard



# The Masses Take the Initiative

## October Days

- Women demand Louis and his family return to Paris
- Women with the help of the National Guard force Louis (and the National Assembly) to move to Paris





# Women and the Revolution

- General Participation in the Revolution
  - took leading roles in mass actions
  - Joined demonstrations, and debates
  - Women as citizens
  
- Olympe de Gouges, Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Citizen (1791)
  - women should have the same rights as men

# Religion and the Revolution

- The most divisive issue
  - National Assembly confiscated Church property
  - Church reforms polarized France
    - Many resented the privileged position of the Church
    - Parish church an institution of great local importance
  - The Civil Constitution of the Clergy (July 1790)
    - Bishops and Clergy subject to the laws of the state
    - Salaries to be paid from public treasury



To support these activities, the church required that people pay a tithe, or income tax (10% of inc), to the church.

The church used the tithe money to buy huge tracts of land on which it paid no taxes. The clergy were only required to pay a “voluntary gift” (3% of their income) to the government every five years. Church owned 10% of land despite making up only 1% of population



