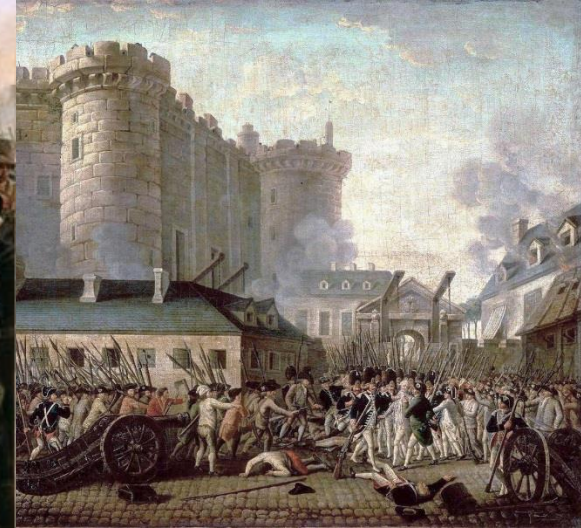


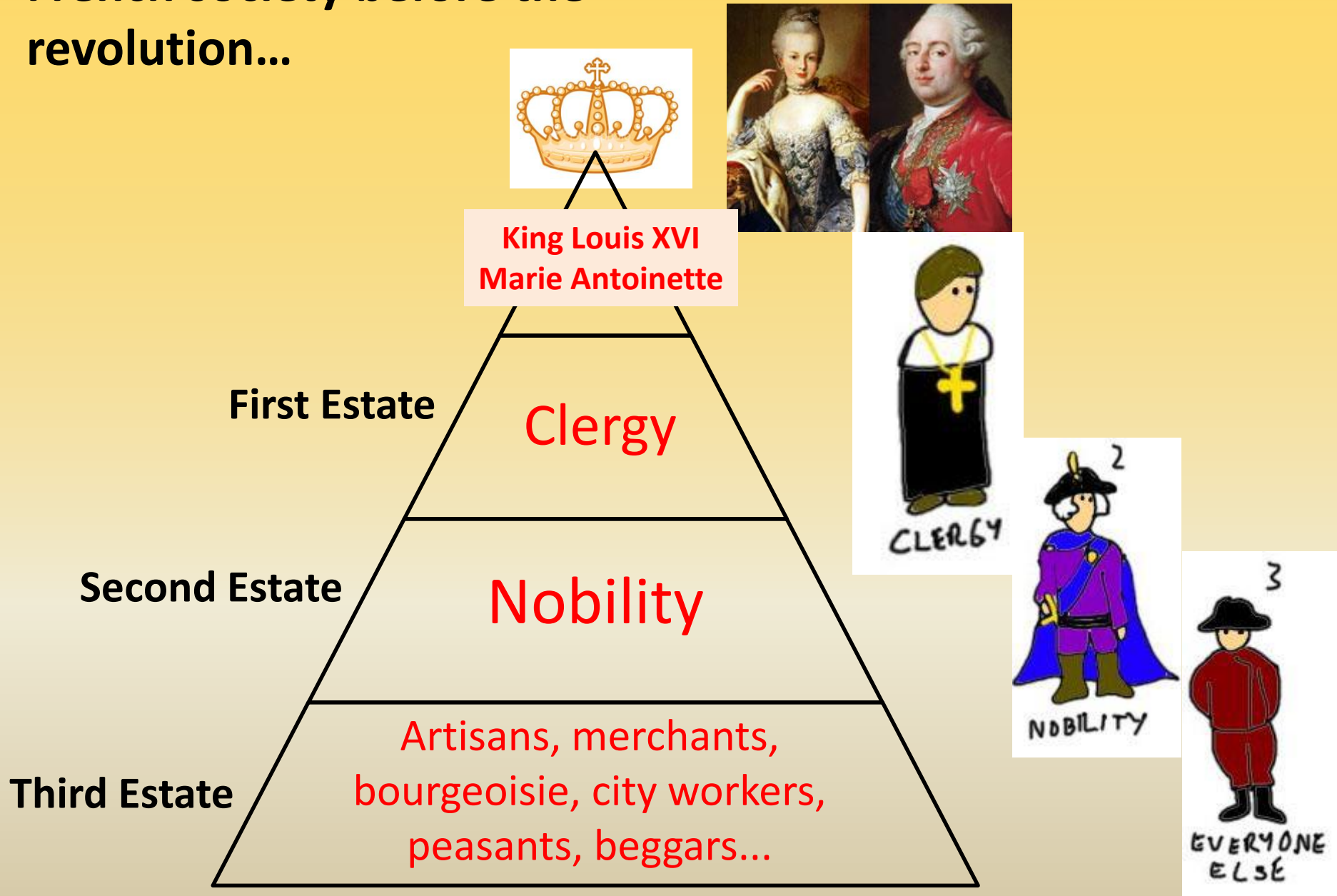
The French Revolution



[Video](#)

1789-1799

French society before the revolution...



Privileges



Obligations



CLERGY
30,000

- Collected the tithe (Church tax)
- Control of education
- Kept records of births, deaths, etc.
- State religion (honoured)
- Owned 20% of the land
- Paid **no taxes**

- Moral obligation to assist poor & needy
- Support monarchy & Old Regime



NOBILITY
110,000

- Collected rents & dues for lands
- Worked for military and state
- Owned 20% of the land

- Support monarchy & Old Regime



EVERYONE
ELSE
25,000,000

(artisans, bourgeoisie, city workers, merchants, peasants...)

- **Paid all taxes (SO MANY!!!)**
Tithe (Church tax), tax on goods brought into cities, poll tax, income tax, salt tax, land tax
- **Feudal dues** for use of local manor's winepress, oven, etc.



- **Peasants**
 - Few could read/write
 - Epidemics & famine
 - No access to education
- **City workers**
 - Shopkeepers, artisans, clerks, labourers
 - Half income went to food
- **Bourgeoisie**
 - Middle class
 - Laws & regulations, tariffs, tolls
 - Hard to make \$\$\$

The Three Estates: Activity



King Louis XVI
Marie Antoinette

First Estate

Clergy

Second Estate

Nobility

Third Estate

Artisans, merchants,
bourgeoisie, city workers,
peasants, beggars...

Response Questions

On the back of your graphic organizer answer the following questions in full sentences:

1. What is a revolution, and what kinds of factors do you think lead to a revolution?
2. How did the Three Estates Simulation make you feel?
3. If you were a peasant, what was unfair? Considering your position in society, what would/could you do to change the situation?

OR

If you were the clergy/nobility: did you feel bad for the peasants? Would you support them if they revolted against the government?

Monarchy



Louis XIV



Marie Antoinette



Louis XVI

Monarchy



Louis XIV

- “The Sun King”
- Palace of Versailles
 - [Video](#)
 - [Virtual Tour](#)
 - [Inside: 360](#)



- Ballet
- Wars: unsuccessful

Monarchy



Louis XVI

- Does not have qualities of a good ruler
- Little contact with lower classes
- Did little to improve conditions
- Poverty, taxes

Monarchy



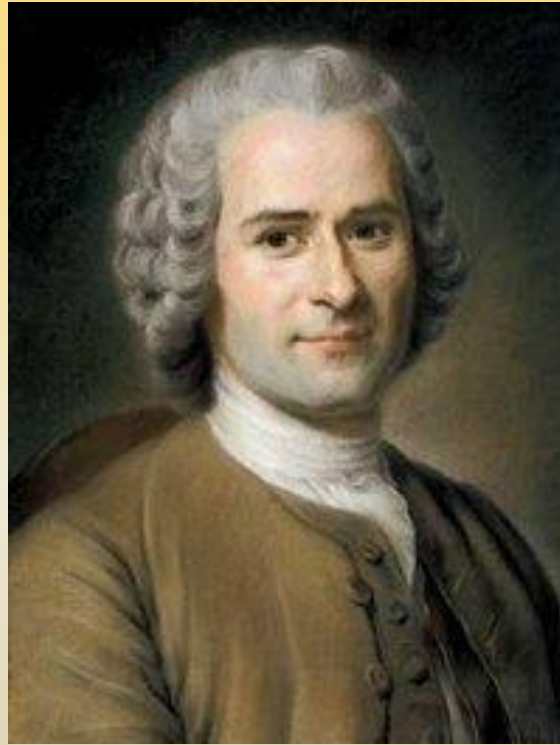
Marie Antoinette

- Wife of Louis XVI
- Idealized peasant life
“play farming”
- Loved extravagant, fine things
- Spent lots of \$\$\$ on jewels
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a8TAQ0AnDMc>

Philosophes



Montesquieu



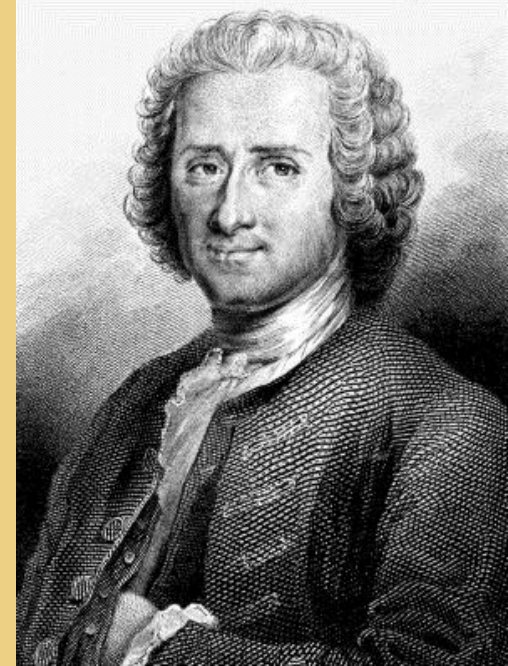
Rousseau



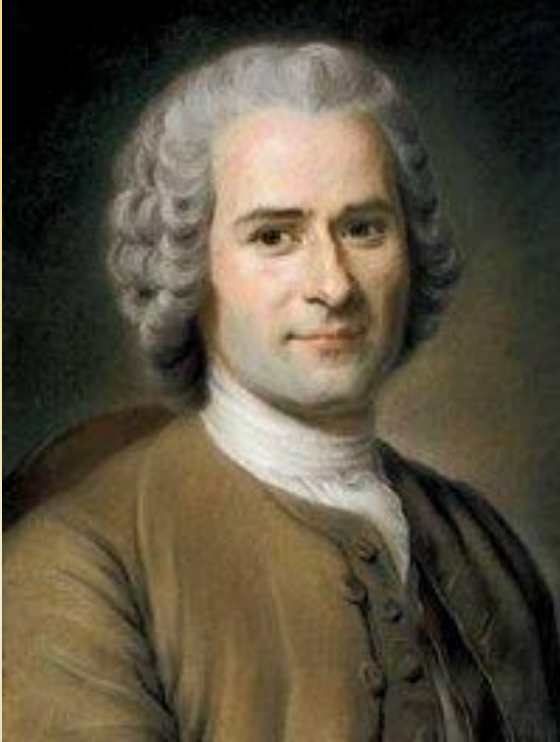
Voltaire

The Enlightenment

- New ideas= **catalyst** for revolution
- Discussion of society & problems
- Absolute monarchy vs. Democracy
- Scientific reasoning
- Conflict with Church



Philosophes



Rousseau

- Social Contract between citizens, where they agree to what the majority wants
- Natural good will of humans is destroyed by government and society

Philosophes

- Against the Church
- For freedom of thought
- Absolute monarchy= good
- Hated injustice



Voltaire

Philosophes



Montesquieu

- *Ruler should work with elected parliaments*
- Not well received by monarchs... Why??

Character Role Play

Communication #2: I can collaborate with others to plan and carry out activities

- Groups
- You will be given a “character card”
- Your job is to create some kind of a skit which **MUST** include the character on your card.
- You will present it to the class
- (Do not use names)
- Classmates will guess which character(s) you are!

Causes

of the French Revolution



Some Causes...

- No Money! (bankrupt)
- American Revolution (democracy/freedoms)
- Famines of 1780s
- Industrial Revolution (unemployment)
- Enlightenment ideas
- The structure of society

People are UNEMPLOYED,
STARVING, UNHAPPY
They don't have much to lose...



The Beginning...

of the French Revolution



[Video](#)

Crisis...

- Riots

- Response



Estates General, 1789





France created the event Estates-General of 1789.

1789 Comment · Like · Share



Third Estate wait, there are many more members of the third estate. why do we not get more of a say in what's going on with the country's finances?



Second Estate because this is how it's always been. it's un-French to think of changing it.



First Estate yeah. obviously, the people with the most money should be mostly in charge of the country's money. this is how we do it.



Third Estate yeah, but now we're in the midst of an economic collapse, so maybe the old way didn't work?



Common Sense the Third Estate is making some very good points.



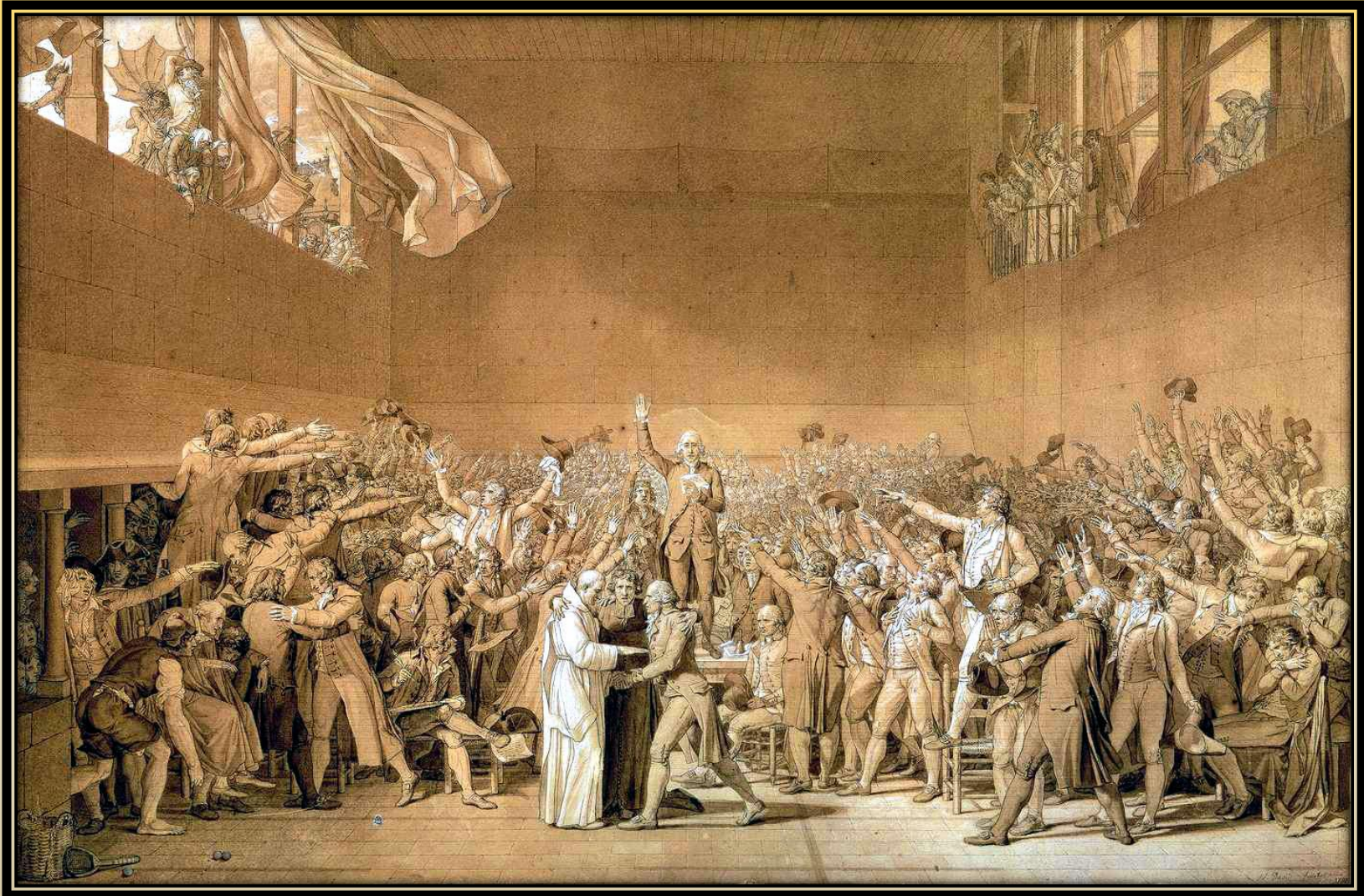
Third Estate yes. now let's wreak havoc everywhere until people have to listen to us.



Common Sense why is that ALWAYS the conclusion people reach?

2011

Tennis Court Oath

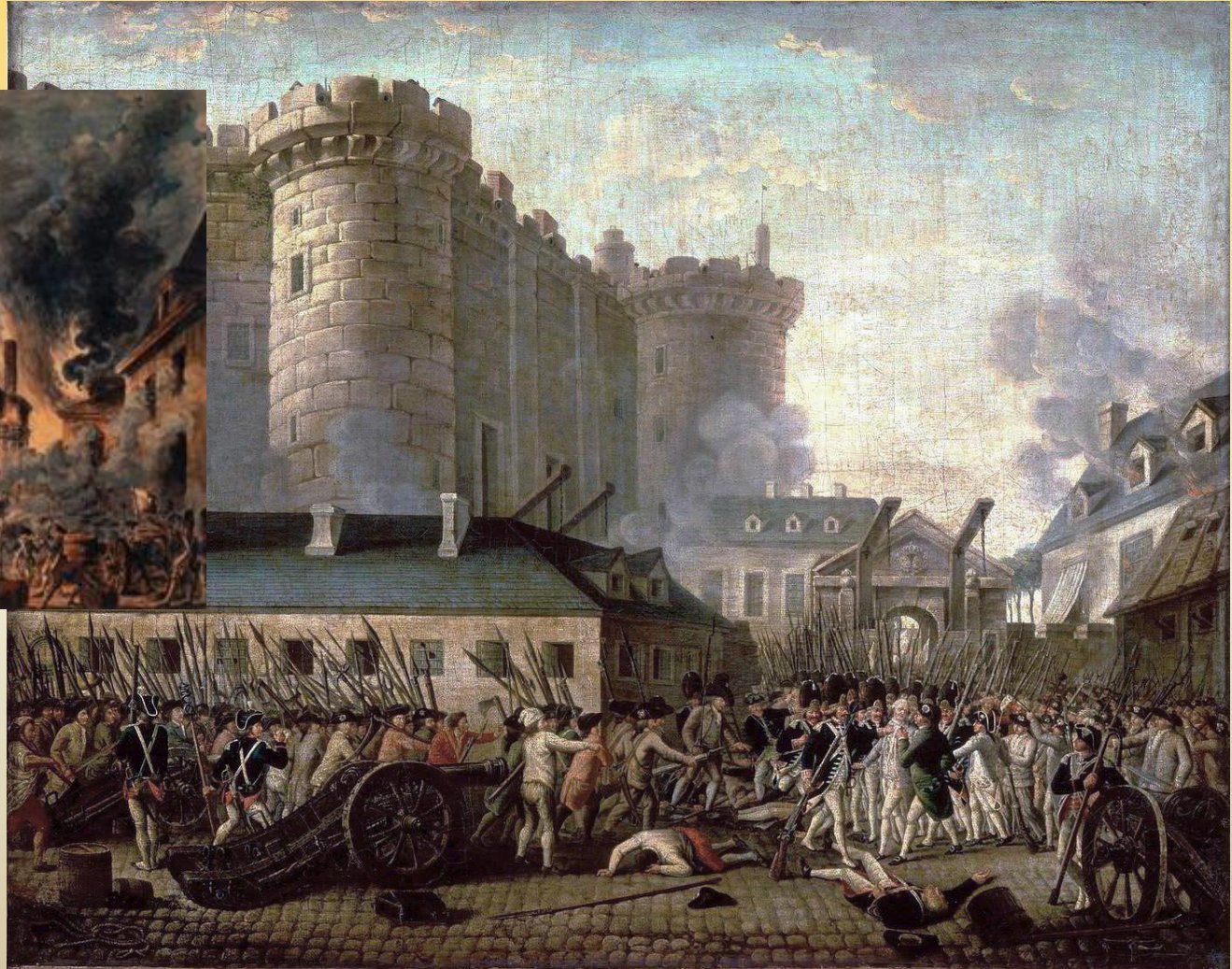


MORE RIOTS!

\$\$\$



The Fall of Bastille





The Third Estate created the event **Occupy the Bastille**.

1789 [Comment](#) · [Like](#) · [Share](#)



Louis XVI ooh, wish I could join you, but I gotta pop over to Varennes with the missus...

1791



Louis XVI ha. i mean, no way. I'm not going anywhere

The “Great Fear”



END of Feudal Rights & Serfdom



HOORAY!!!!

Women March to Versailles



Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen



- Freedom of thought
 - Freedom of speech
 - Freedom of religion
 - Freedom of security
 - Freedom of property
- **AND limits on the powers of the government**

Political Clubs

- **Girondists:** “conservative”
- **Jacobins:** “radical”
- ***Sans-culottes:***
 - Poor
 - Wanted lower prices, supply of bread
 - Violent: attacked anyone against revolution
 - Led by Marat



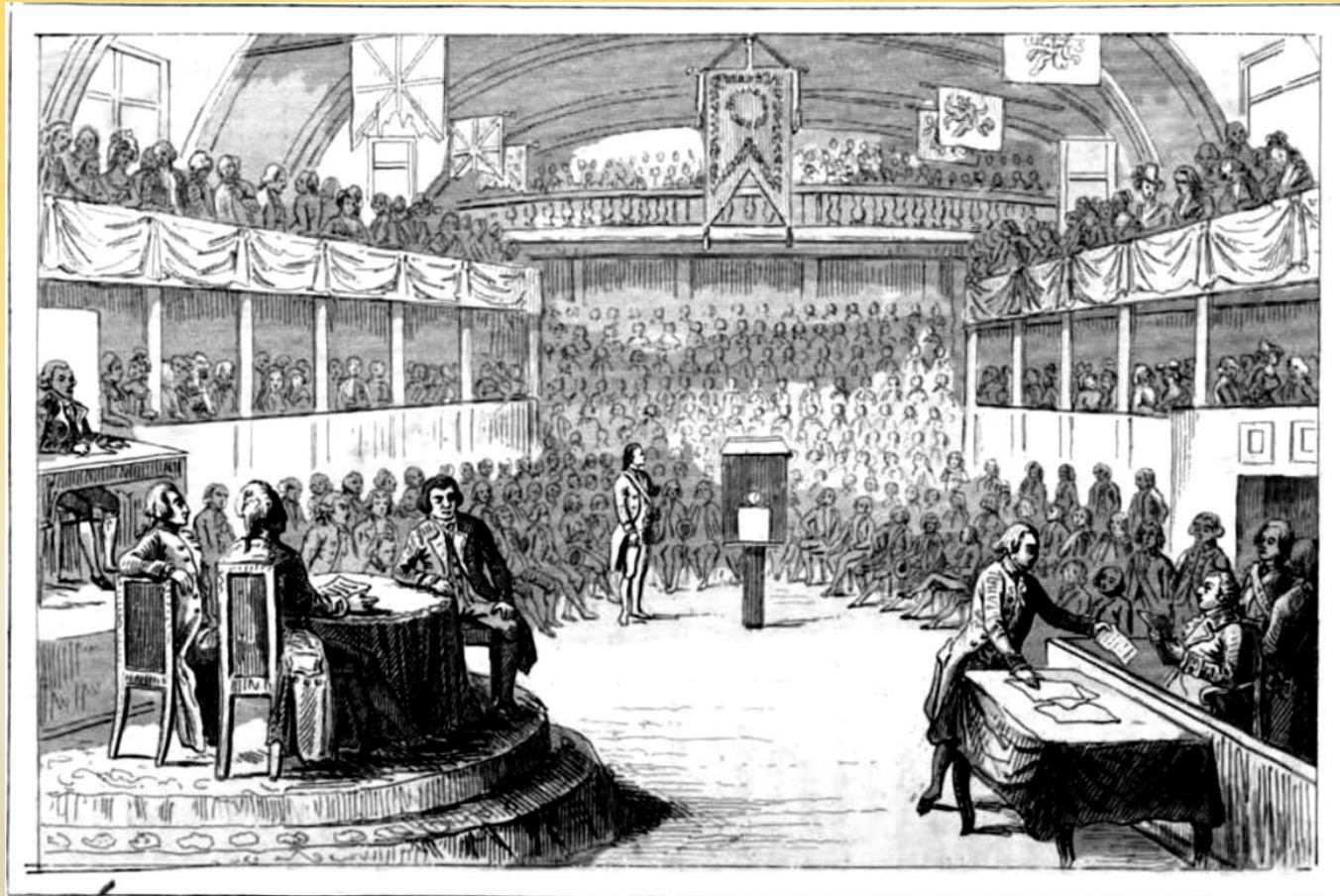
Revolutionary Wars

- Other countries nervous about Revolution in France
- Emigrés (nobles.. fled)
- Invasion to restore the king's power?
- France declares war on Austria, 1792



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BvSod16wfgg>

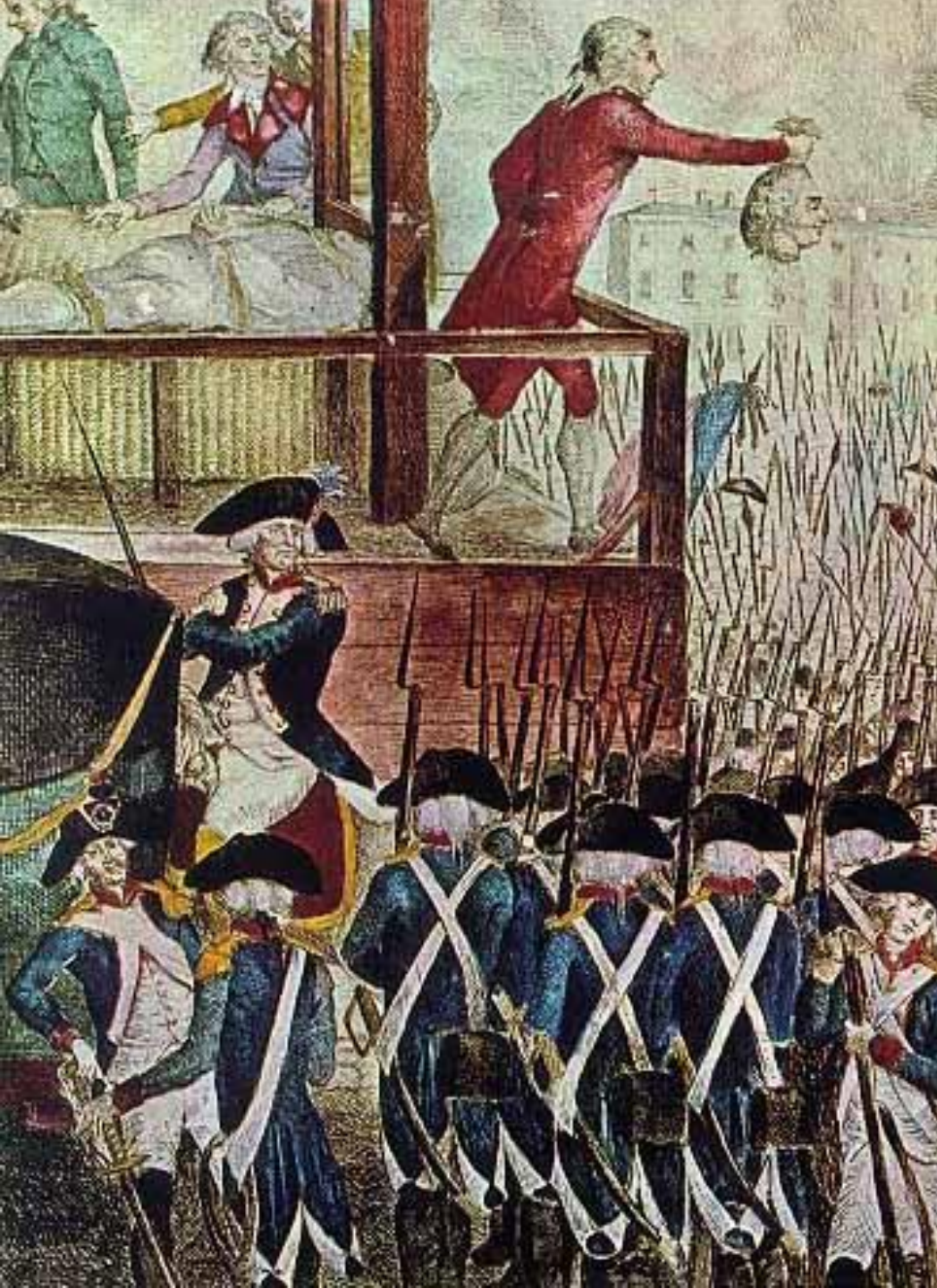
Trial of King Louis XVI



Massard del.

Rabel sc.

Interrogatoire de Louis le dernier



Louis XVI is beheaded
January 21, 1793

Marie Antoinette is
beheaded
October 1793

1793-94: “Reign of Terror”

- Jacobins overthrew Legislative Assembly
- Eliminated those who disagreed
- Killed thousands: “enemies of the Revolution”
- Over 37,000 guillotined!!!



Robespierre

- Modernized France
 - Metric system
 - Revolutionary calendar
 - Army more efficient
 - New schools & universities
- People feared dictatorship:
arrested and guillotined



The Directory

- Middle class
- Gave power to people with property
 - Vote
 - Elect members to government
- Equality was over...
- Many advances swept away

Video:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=otnADq4Y0-A>

Why is it significant?

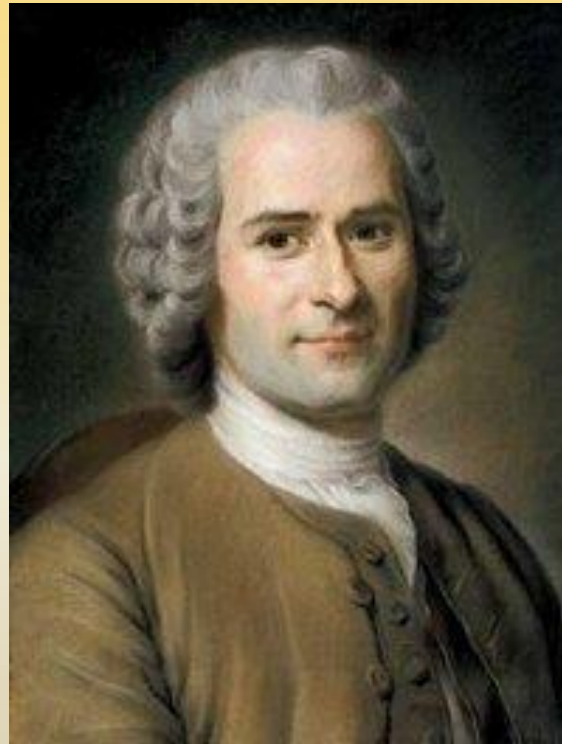
- People revolted against Monarchy and established a republic
- Established the flag, constitution, and National Anthem
- The Republic = taste of freedom (short)
- Became a model for future revolutions
- Stepping stone to freedom, democracy, and rights that we have today



Monarchy



The Enlightenment



Causes

of the French Revolution

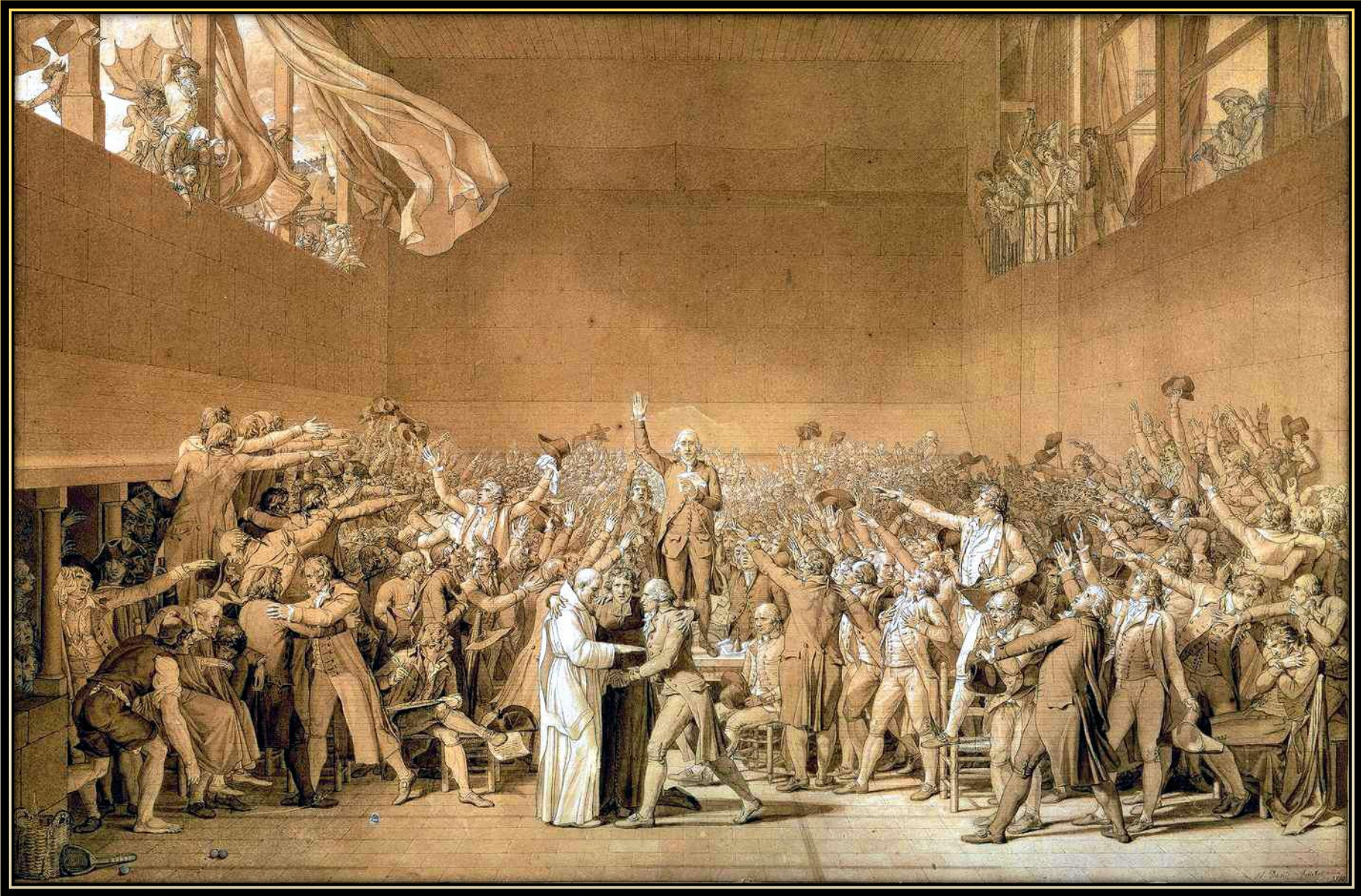


The Beginning...

of the French Revolution









The “Great Fear”



HOORAY!!!!





FORCE ET VERTU

LA FRANCE

CONSTITUTION FRANÇAISE
DROITS DE L'HOMME
ET
DU CITOYEN.

I
ARTICLE PREMIER.
Les hommes naissent et demeurent
libres & égaux en droits, les distinctions
sociales ne peuvent être fondées que sur
l'utilité commune.

II
Le but de toute association politique
est la conservation des droits naturels &
imprescriptibles de l'homme; ces droits
sont la liberté, la propriété, la sûreté,
& la résistance à l'oppression.

III
Le principe toute souveraineté réside
essentiellement dans la nation.

X
Nul ne doit être inquiété pour ses
opinions, même religieuses, pourvu que
leur manifestation ne trouble l'ordre pu-
blic établi par la loi.

XI
La libre communication des pensées
& des opinions est un des droits les plus
essentiels de l'homme; ce droit peut
être limité, mais jamais supprimé.

XII
La garantie des droits de l'homme &
du citoyen nécessite une force publique:
cette force est donc instituée pour l'exer-
cice de ses droits.

IV
La liberté consiste à pouvoir faire
tout ce qui ne nuit pas à autrui.

V
La loi a le droit de défendre que les
offenses soient à la liberté.

VI
La loi est l'expression de la volonté
générale; tout ce qui n'est pas
convenu par les citoyens, ou par leurs
représentants, n'a force de loi.

VII
Nul homme ne peut être accusé, arrêté,
ou détenu que dans les cas & dans
les formes prescrites par la loi. Nul
homme ne peut être jugé que par
un tribunal.

XIII
Pour l'entretien de la force publique,
& pour les dépenses d'administration,
une contribution commune est indispen-
sable; elle doit être également répartie
entre tous les citoyens.

XIV
Les citoyens ont le droit de constater
par eux-mêmes ou par leurs députés
le besoin de la contribution publique &
de la volonté librement.

XV
La loi a le droit de demander
compte à tout agent public de son ad-
ministration.

VIII
La loi ne doit établir que des peines
strictement & évidemment nécessaires &
nul ne peut être puni qu'une fois
pour un délit.

IX
Tout homme étant présumé innocent
jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été déclaré coupable,
il n'est jugé que sur la loi.

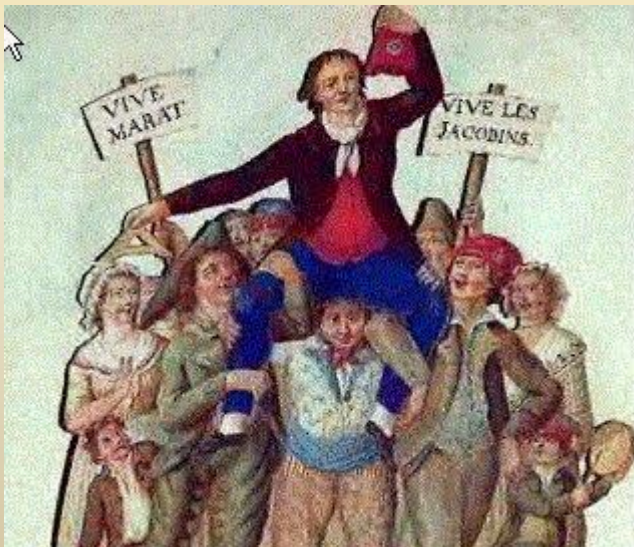
XVI
Toute fiscalité, dans laquelle la garantie
des droits n'est pas assurée, ni la sépa-
ration des pouvoirs déterminée, n'a point
de constitution.

XVII
Les propriétés étant un droit sacré,
il n'est dû que ce qui est dû par la
loi.

AORLEANS CHEZ LE TOURMI
DÉDIE AUX REPRÉSENTANS DU PEUPLE FRANÇAIS.



1793-94: “Reign of Terror”



The Directory

Significance?

