

"The French Revolution" "The Collapse of the French Monarchy" "The Revolution War"

Topic	Base info
"The French Revol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bastille, a symbol of the ancien regime's authority, was taken by the Parisian crowd on 14 July 1789 Government was economically, politically and militarily bankrupt. Things declined from Louis XIV Several factors to the French revolution Enlightenment – Voltaire – questioned everything in the spirit enquiry. Teachings of the church challenged Individuals ability to question, to reason and to make choices Slow to see the danger in this new thinking
Demographic and economic problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hostile to the regime – economic Population had grown 30% Pressure on land and food supplies Pressure for the first treaty of paris – deprived of colonies Overpopulated for the limited economy Supported America in the war against Britain – no real reward - double standards Government went bankrupt Palace of Versailles draining a lot of money – royal family living lavishly Very narrow tax base- exemptions for nobility and clergy Sweeping reform to the tax system was necessary The regime depended upon these orders for its authority – God-given status Authority of Louis XVI proved inadequate
Failure of reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King wasn't a decisive of authoritarian Queen was disliked, target of gutter press, extravagant and greedy in the eyes of the public Initial reform challenged so many vested interests and threaten privileged hierarchy Assembly of notables failed to accept taxation reform – trying to avoid parlements 'Noble revolt' – Estates general could only change the taxation system The harvest of 1788 was very poor Estates general promised for May 1789
1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political activity exploded – political clubs multiplied Elected delegates to the estates general After protest the third estate granted double representation 17 June – the deputies of the third voted themselves the 'National Assembly' Fears of a monarchical coup Tennis court oath – not disperse until a constitution had been drafted – vote together to form majority
Events in Paris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troops refused to fire on demonstrators Force not used as their loyalty was doubted Hunger played a part in the anger Parisian mobs aim was to gather arms – stormed Saint Lazare Discovered stored grain – 'famine plot' Continued search for gun powder – storming of the bastille and release of prisoners It was an embodiment of the ancien regime – first act of the revolution Louis XVI recognised the national assembly Events in Paris sparked an explosion in the country side

Constitutional changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolished the feudal system 26 August concluded lengthy debate and voted through the Declaration of Rights of Man Sovereignty resided in the nation Defined as liberty, security and resistance to oppression and property Freedom of religion was established despite the opposition Louis XVI was opposed to the Assembly's decrees on feudalism and rights By September it was now deciding what powers the king was allowed – suspensive veto People lynched for those who sought to preserve the power of the monarch.
The march to Versailles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing political distance between Versailles and Paris Food shortages provoked disturbances in the capital Played market women played a leading role – set out in the rain for Versailles Mob was initially peaceful but royal guard shot into the crowd – causing anger mob to storm Royal family agreed to go to Paris. Louis sanctioned both decrees of feudalism and the declaration of rights.
Collapse of monarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the months after royal family moved to Paris, politics took place outside constituent assembly Political clubs became very attended These clubs influenced the constituent assembly – Jacobins Increasingly republican and anti-clerical views Increasing the participation of politics – sovereignty
The campaign against church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-clerical measure – extremism of revolution Church lands taken and sold Abolished the use of titles Civil constitution of the clergy – 1790 – reorganised among department lines – bishops and parishes reduced, education and poor relief don't by the state, swear an oath to the state
1791	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kings opinion of the revolution made him even more unpopular Jacobin and other clubs demanding a republic The constitution of September 1791 – limited the kings powers – legislative assembly the center of government – quarter were jacobins Declared war on Austria to gain popularity – Marie Antionette's Austrian birth made suspicion
1792	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revolutionaries stormed the royal families residence The legislative assembly bowed to Parisian force and suspended the monarchy Replaced the legislative assembly and constitutional monarchy with a republic
The Revolution at War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Tribunal established – sift out counter-revolutionaries House to house visits were authorised 3,000 people attained on one night Thousand prisoner were butchered in the prisons of paris People involved in the massacres were payed – ceasing Austrians gave up trying to counter the revolutuon Letters from Louis to France's enemies discovered, charged with treachery and guillotined European governments that peace or coexistence with the revolution was impossible

