

Reading Guide—Chapter 18

The French Revolution

French Revolution

I. The crisis of the French Monarchy

A. Monarchy Seeks New Taxes

1. French debt

2. Aristocratic resistance

3. Rene Maupeou

4. Parlements

5. Scandal and the view of the French monarchy

B. Necker's Report

C. Calonne's Reform Plan

D. Assembly of Notables

E. Estates Generals

The Revolution of 1789

I. Estates General becomes the National Assembly

A. Debate over Organization and Voting

1. Aristocratic view

2. View of the Third Estate

B. Doubling the Third Estate

C. *Cahiers de Doleances*

D. National Assembly

E. Tennis Court Oath

1. Transformation of French government

II. Fall of the Bastille

A. Louis XVI sides with conservative aristocracy

B. Upheaval in Paris

III. The Great Fear and the Night of August 4

A. What fear? Reaction of peasantry

B. Nobles give up feudal rights

C. Consequences on French society

D. Role of the economic problems on upheaval

IV. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

A. Universal political ideas

V. Parisian Women's March

VI. The Reconstruction of France

A. Governmental, economic, and religious goals of the National Constituent Assembly

VII. Political Reorganization

A. Constitution of 1791

B. Active and Passive Citizens

1. Transfer of political power

C. Olympe de Gouges' Declaration of the Rights of Women

II. Economic Policy

A. Workers' Organizations Forbidden

B. Purpose for confiscation of Church lands

1. Consequences

2. Assignats

III. Civil Constitution of the Clergy

A. Why was it a major blunder?

IV. Counterrevolutionary Activity

A. Emigres

B. Flight of Varennes

C. Declaration of Pillnitz

The End of the Monarchy: A Second Revolution

I. Emergence of Jacobins

A. Girondists

1. War with Austria and Prussia (1792)

a. Effect of war on French politics

2. Paris Commune

II. The convention and the role of sans-culottes

A. September Massacres

B. Convention

1. What was its first act?

C. Sans-culottes

1. Who made it up?

2. What did they want?

a. Paris Commune

3. Policies of Jacobins

a. Mountains

4. Execution of Louis XVI

a. Failure of the Girondist

Europe at War with the Revolution

I. Edmund Burke Attacks the Revolution

A. Other European monarchies react to Revolution

B. Britain reacts

II. The Second and Third Partition of Poland 1793, 1795

Reign of Terror

I. War with Europe

A. First Coalition

B. How did the French react to protect the Revolution?

II. Republic Defended

A. Committee of Public Safety

1. What did they see their purpose as?

III. Levee en Masse

A. Reign of terror 1793 to 1794

IV. Republic of Virtue and Robespierre

A. How was the “republic of virtue” characterized with Rousseau’s ideas?

1. How did it justify Reign of Terror?

B. Robespierre

1. What did the “republic of virtue” mean to him?

2. What policies were associated with this period?

V. Repression of the Society of Revolutionary Republican Women

VI. De-Christianization

A. Calendar

B. Deputies on missions

VII. Revolutionary Tribunals

A. Who was an “enemy”?

B. Guillotine

C. First victims

D. Executions at Nantes

1. Significance

VIII. End of Terror

A. Terror in 1794—enrages and Danton

B. Fall of Robespierre

1. Why had he lost all of his support?

Thermidorian Reaction

I. How was Robespierre's death a turning point?

A. What was the fate of Jacobins?

II. Establishment of the Directory

A. Constitution of the Year III

B. How had France's political structure and society changed by 1795?

III. Removal of Sans-culottes from Political Life

A. Two-Thirds Law

B. Conspiracy of Equals

C. What challenges did the Directory face?

1. Who did the Directory come to depend on?