

18th Century France

and the

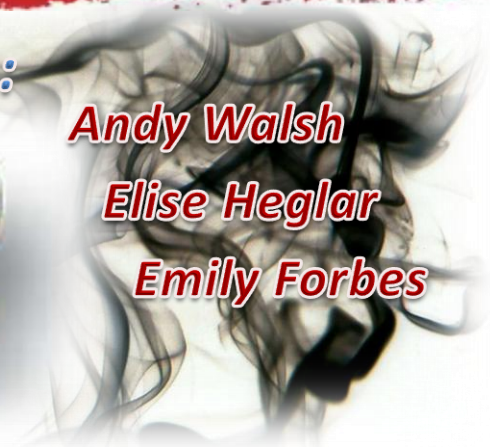
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Les Revolutionnaires:

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Events Leading Up to Revolution

- 1701-1713- War of Spanish Succession, halting France's expansion in Europe
- 1715- Louis XV succeeds Louis XIV as king of France
- 1718- New Orleans founded by the French
- 1751- First volume of Diderot's *Encyclopedia* appeared
- 1758- Voltaire completes *Candide*
- 1763- Seven Years War ends; France loses most colonial possessions
- 1774- Louis XVI becomes king of France
- 1776- American Revolution begins
- 1781- Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* published
- 1783- Treaty of Versailles ends American War of Independence

Art and Architecture: 1700-1789

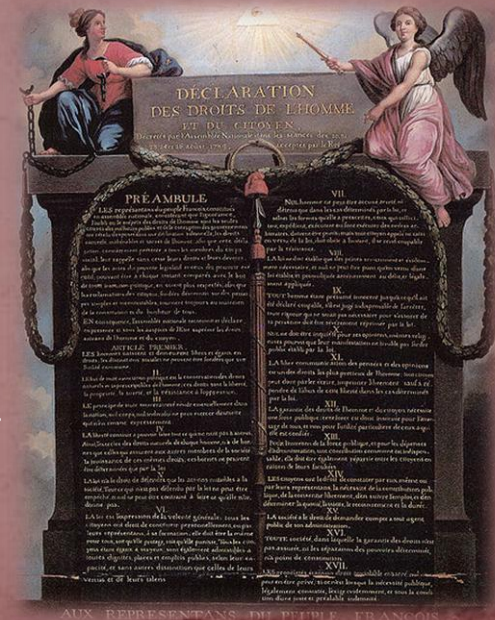
- Rococo came to prominence in the 18th Century in both art and interior design.
 - Elegant and ornate
 - Mostly associated with Louis the XV and early Louis XVI
- Neoclassicism rises in the mid 18th Century
 - art of an ideal
 - exhibits perfect control of an idiom
- Notable Artists/Architecture:
 - François Boucher, Jean Chardin, Jacques David
 - Petit Trianon, Panthéon in Paris

Art and Architecture:



Marquis de Lafayette

- September 6, 1757 – May 20, 1834
- Took Active Role in American Revolution serving for General Washington and advocated for more French aid
- Returned to France in France in 1788
- Was called to the Assembly of Notables to respond to the lingering financial crisis.
- Proposed a meeting of the French Estates-General in 1789
- He served as vice president of the resulting body and presented a draft of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.
- Lafayette was appointed commander-in-chief of the French National Guard in response to violence leading up to the Revolution.
- During the Revolution, Lafayette attempted to maintain order, Causing him to be persecuted by the Jacobins.
- In 1791, as the radical factions in the Revolution grew in power, he attempted to flee to the United States through the Dutch Republic.
- He was captured by Austrians and served nearly five years in prison before being freed by Napoleon in 1797.



Louis XVI

- Ruled as King of France from 1774-1791
- Married to Marie Antoinette and had 4 Children
- Was very popular at the very beginning of his rule and then critics of his conservatism led many people of France to view him as a symbol of the tyranny associated with the ancient regime.
- As King he could not gain control over the Nobles of the court which made it nearly impossible for him to successfully lead France out of its troubled financial situation.
- Changed his title from King of France to King of the French in 1791 to 1792.
- Louis was arrested during the Insurrection of 1792 and was then tried and found guilty of treason by the National Convention.
- Executed by Guillotine in 1793 and is the only French King to ever be executed.



Jean-Paul Marat

- May 24, 1743 – July 13, 1793
- Known for being one of the more extreme voices of the Revolution
- He had deep reservations against counter-revolutionaries which led to many executions via Guillotine
- He was a link to radical Jacobin group to the people of France
- Murdered in his bathtub by Charlotte Corday



Georges Danton

- October 26, 1759 – April 5, 1794
- Known as “the Chief Force in the overthrow of the Monarchy”
- First President of the Committee of Public Safety
- Leading figure of the early stages of the French Revolution
- Was Guillotined by the advocates of the terror.



Maximilien Robespierre

- May 6, 1758 – July 28, 1794
- One of the most Influential people of the Revolution
- Influenced by many of the 18th century Enlightenment writers
- Dominated the Committee of Public Safety with his influence and also was key in the organization of the Reign of Terror
- Executed by Guillotine without receiving a trial



Napoleon Bonaparte

- August 15, 1769 – May 5, 1821
- Military and Political leader of France and eventually becomes Emperor of the French in the 19th Century
- He rose to prominence under the First French Republic
- Led successful campaigns against the first and second coalitions
- In 1799 he organized a Coup d'état and declared himself as the First Consul
- 5 Years later French Senate Declares him Emperor



Events

The Beginning: 1789

- May 5, 1789: Estates General meets for the first time since 1614
- June 17: Third Estate declares itself to be the National Assembly
- June 20: Tennis Court Oath



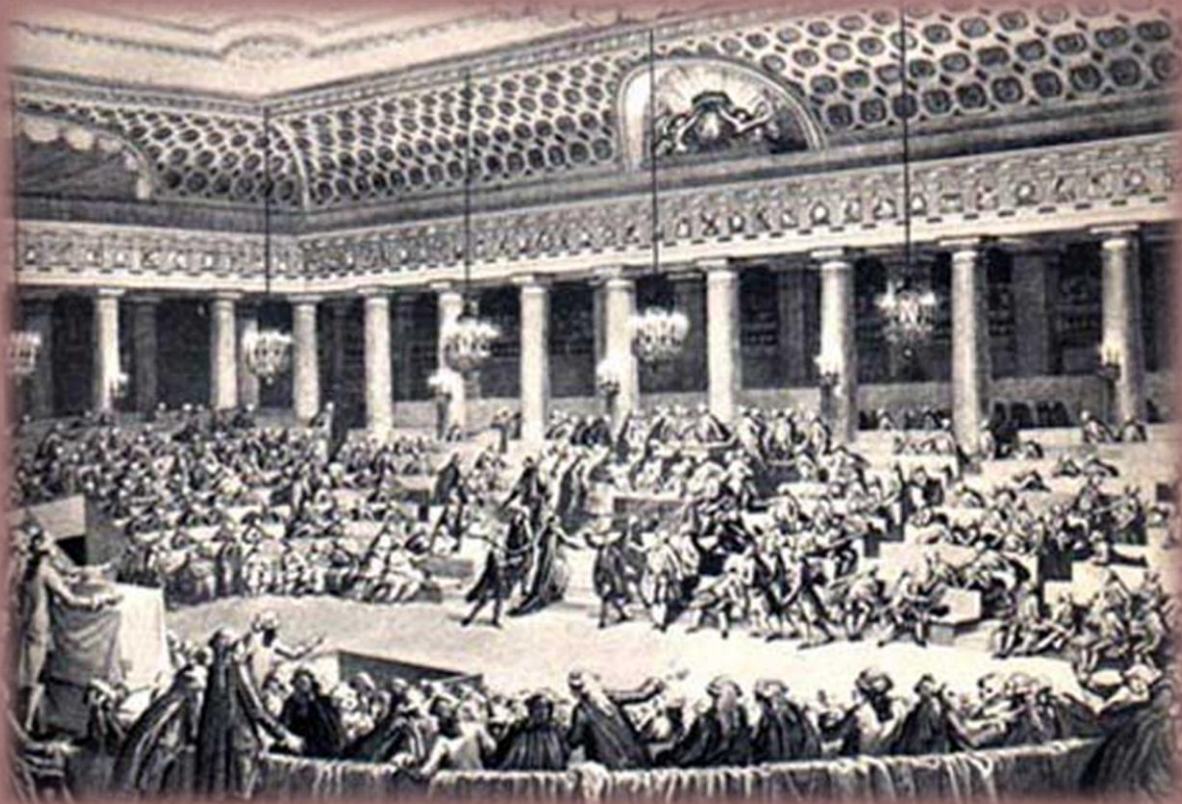
- July 11, 1789: Necker dismissed
- July 14: Fall of Bastille
- July 16: Necker recalled



- Aug 27, 1789: Declaration of Rights of Man
- October 5-6: Women's March on Versailles
- June 20-25, 1791: Louis XVI tries to flee Paris



- September 13, 1791: Louis XVI accepts Constitution
- September 30: National Assembly dissolves
- October 1: Legislative Assembly meets for the first time

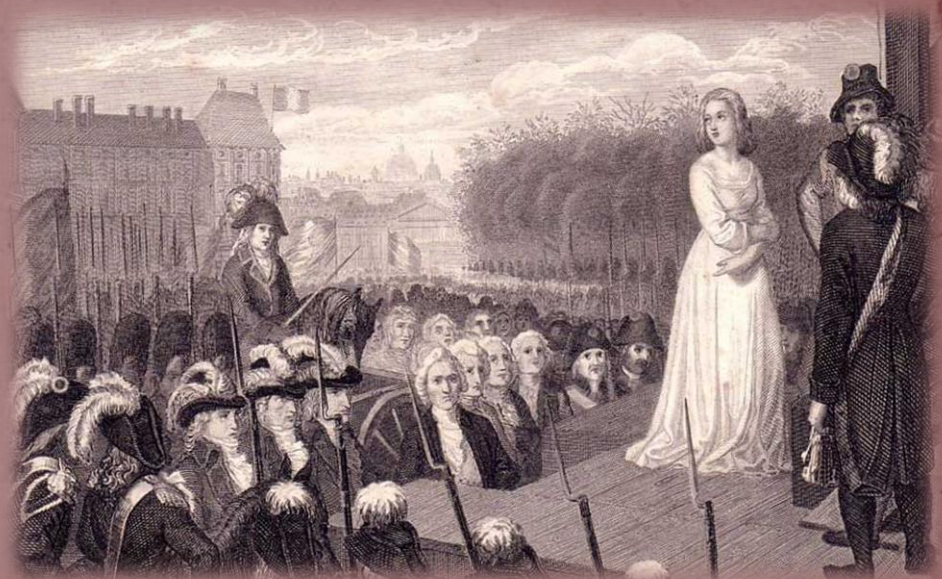
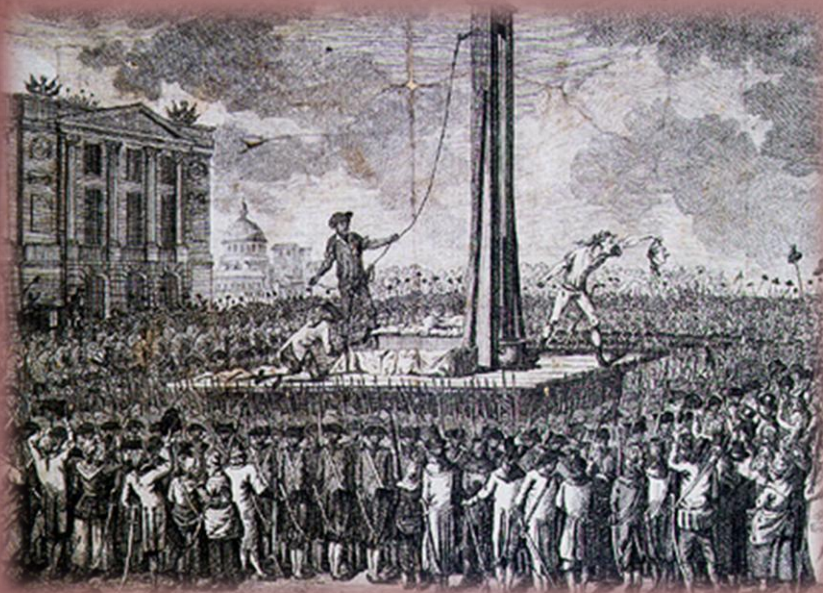


- April 20, 1792: France declares war on Austria
- July 25: Brunswick Manifesto
- August 10-13: Storming of Tuileries Palace Danton becomes Minister of Justice.

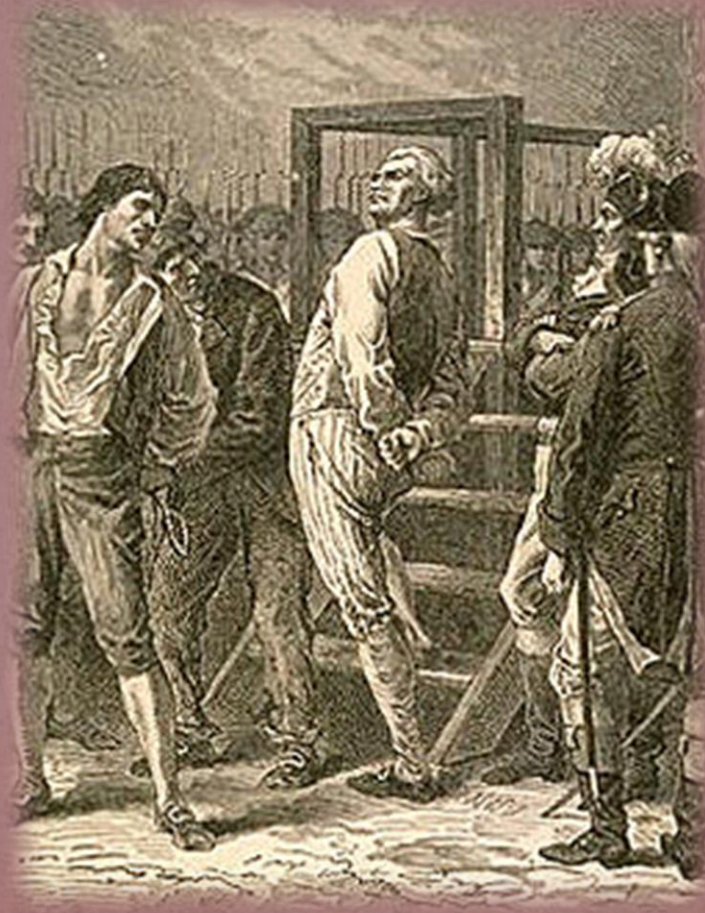


- September 19: Legislative Assembly dissolves
- September 20: First session of the National Convention
- September 21: Abolish royalty, First French Republic

- January 21, 1793: Louis Capet is guillotined
- April 6: Committee of Public Safety
- September 5: Beginning of the Reign of Terror
- October 16: Marie Antoinette is guillotined



- March 30, 1794: Danton is guillotined
- July 27-28: End of Reign of Terror: “Thermidorian Reaction”



- August 22, 1795: 1795 Constitution is ratified, sets up The Directory
- October 26: National Convention dissolves
- November 2: The Directory takes on power

The End: 1799

- October 7, 1799: Napoleon returns from Egypt
- November 9: The Directory ends
- December 24: Constitution of Year VIII establishes the Consulate, under the leadership of Napoleon



Cambacérès,
Bonaparte,
and
Lebrun

Effects

Finality in France

- Although the Revolution technically ended in 1799, it was not really considered nullified until 1815
- Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo
- Ended a long reign of terror in France
- Began the period of Restoration in France



Effects on France



- Nationalism and unity
- Enhanced the power of the national state
- Bourgeois and landowning classes emerged as the dominant powers
- Social order and contractual relations were consolidated by Code Napoleon
- French flag started being used, although not officially
- Ended the idea of the “divine monarchy”

Code Napoleon

- First modern legal code in France
- Napoleon I in 1804
- Embodied private law in France
- Revised form of Roman law with French modifications
- Still in effect today



Effects on Europe

- Abolished the monarchy in France; caused fear for all other monarchs in Europe
- Revolution and the Napoleonic wars tore down ancient structure of Europe and inaugurated the era of modern, total warfare
- Socialism, liberalism, and nationalism
- People started to believe they could change anything with laws, words, and political ideas