

■ The French Revolution 1789 -: 1st Expression of Nationalism .

What we will study -:

1. What led to revolt ?
2. From old regime to Revolution .
3. After 1789 revolution .
4. Modern Revolution 1791 .
5. Condition of Women .
6. Consequences of 1791 revolution .
7. Reign of Terror 1793-1794 .
8. Fall of Jacobin .
9. Rule of Directory in France .
10. Reign of Napoleon and Napoleon wars And changes .
11. Types of reasons that led to revolution .
12. Effect of Revolution in Europe and Nationalism .

How things started / what led to Revolt

1. Louis XVI of bourbon family was Given the throne Of France (Married to Austrian Princess Marie Antoinette) Regime Before 1789 was called old regime .
2. Empty treasury due to 7 year wars fought for the freedom of 13 colonies of America . (America got freedom from Britain in 1776 & became democratic in 1787 . Rights To blacks (All) esp. right to vote In 1965) .
3. War led to debt of 2 billion livre (discontinued in 1794)
4. Payemnts made to maintain Society and administration & to pay heavy interst on loan .

5. Division of society : 1. Clergy 2. Nobility

3. Big businessman , lawyers , court officials , peasants , labour

3rd estate bear the all the taxes like

tithe : 1/10th of agri produce By church ,

taille : direct tax to state .

6. Resources inequality .

7. Increase in population & prices but steady wages . Subsistence crisis due to bad harvest .

8. Ideas forwarded by middle class & philosophers like : john locke wrote – the two treaties of govt. (Against doctrine of divine and absolute right of monarch) , jean Jacques Rousseau wrote – the social contract (democratic principles like right to vote) , Montesquieu wrote – the spirit of laws (Division of power) .

Outbreak of Revolution

- Estate General Assembly With 3 estate on 5th May 1789 (last time it was done in 1614) to increase taxes .300 mem. From each estate and from 3rd estate 600 mem. Represented by educated n rich .
- Discrimination in Assembly .
- 20th June 1789 3rd estate assembled in hall of an indoor tennis were in Versailles and declare themselves national assembly , drafted a constitution to limit powers of monarch .
- Assembly was led by Mirabeau wrote journal n gave powerful speeches and Abbe sieyes wrote a Pamphlet – ‘what is 3rd estate’ .
- Representative of third estate took oath in the direction of Bailly the president of assembly .
- On the other hand there was turmoil in the French countryside .
- * 14th July 1789 Bastille Attacked (hated by all as it stood for despotic power), bakeries , govt. Buildings were attacked ,
- Troops in Paris n rumours spread . People agitated .After the attack on Bastille in 1789 , censorship was abolished

After 1789 Revolution -:

- Acceptance of constitution and National Assembly .

* On the night of 4th August 1789 , assembly passed a law abolishing the feudal system of obligation taxes, tithe abolished , land of Church was confiscated , Govt. Got assets

of 2 billion livre .

- DraFt of constitution by national Assembly elected in 1791 , France become a constitutional monarchy .
- Constitution began with a Declaration of Rights of man Only .
- Limited the powers Of monarch.
- Division of power – legislative , executive n judiciary .
- Laws were to be made by National Assembly which was indirectly elected .
- Right to vote to men above 25 yrs of men only (3 days wage) .
- journalist n philosopher Jean Paul Marat commented On constitution in his newspaper –L' Ami du Peuple (the friend of people) .
- Olympe De Gouges (a Revolutionary Woman) , she wrote the declaration of rights of women and citizen in 1791 .
- Use of Symbols to convey the content of declaration of rights to those who could not read
- and write .

Condition of Women -:

- Schooling was made compulsory for all and schools were created
- They could not get married against their will and Divorce was made legal & could be applied by both
- Trend for jobs and become artist and run business
- No right to vote .
- 2 famous political Clubs of women – i.) The society of revolutionary , ii.) the Republican women .

Modern Revolution 1791

- War against Prussia and Austria and other countries as Louis XVI Had secret negotiation with the King of Prussia , in April 1792 .
- Admin reforms made France more Rational and efficient .
- Further Revolution As constitution of 1791 give major power share only to the richer section .
- Formation of clubs : Jacobin club by Maximilien Robespierre , Jacobins wear long striped trouser like dockworkers and were called San-Culottes means those without knee breeches .
- In summer of 1792 jacobean plants rebellion of Parisian against short supply and higher food prices .
- On 10th August 1792 palace of Tuileries release was attacked and king was held hostage for several hours .

Consequences of revolution if 1791 -:

- all men about 21 years can vote regardless of wealth
- Newly elected Assembly was called convention
- On 21st September 1792 monarchy was abolished and declared France a republic .

Reason of terror 1793 – 1794 -:

- Ruling time of Jacobin club under the leadership of Maximilian Robespierre Policy of severe control and punishment .
- In 1793 Jacobin politician Chaumette sought to close the women's club .
- In 1793 Olympe de Gouges criticized Jacobin government for force closing the clubs and soon after she was executed .
- Forced people to sell their grain to cities at fixed price .
- Ban on white flour & all eat Pain d'égalité (equality bread) .
- Instead of Monsieur (sir) & Madame (madam) , Citoyen & citoyenne (citizen) was used .
- Church converted into barracks and offices .
- Louis XVI was executed publicly on 21st Jan 1793 at Place de la Concorde on charge of treason .
- In July 1794 Maximilian was arrested and next day sent to the guillotine .
- Convention of 1794 abolished slavery .

Rule of Directory – an executive of 5 members -:

- New constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non propertied section of society .
- Political instability of directory gave rise to Napoleon Bonaparte

Rise of Napoleon -:

- in 1797 Napoleon attacked Italy -: Napoleon wars begins
- In 1804 Napoleon became the king of France
- In 1804 Napoleon introduced the Civil Code Of 1804 or Napoleonic code .
- Civil code of 1804 -: i.) Abolished all birth privileges . ii.) Establish equality before law . iii.) Secured the right to property . iv.) Simplified administrative division . V.) Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. Vi.) Remove caste system . Vii.) Introduce the common national currency . Viii.) Improved transportation and communication . IX.) Increase taxes and censorship most people to participate in French army . X.) Uniform system of weights and measures .
- Napoleon lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813 .
- In 1815 Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo by Britain , Prussia , Russia and Austria (conservatives – favoured monarchy) .
- Treaty of Vienna on 25th March 1815 to establish monarchy in France .

What after French Revolution

- Recognised rights to man.
- Idea of fatherland and the citizen.
- A new French flag.
- Internal custom duties were abolished
- French became Common language of the nation and regional dialectsRecognise were discouraged .
- Sumptuary laws were abolished.
- In India Tipu Sultan and Raja Ram Mohan Roy responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France .