

# FRENCH REVOLUTION

**SUBJECT : (HISTORY)**  
**CHAPTER NUMBER: 1 P-1**  
**CHAPTER NAME : FRENCH REVOLUTION**

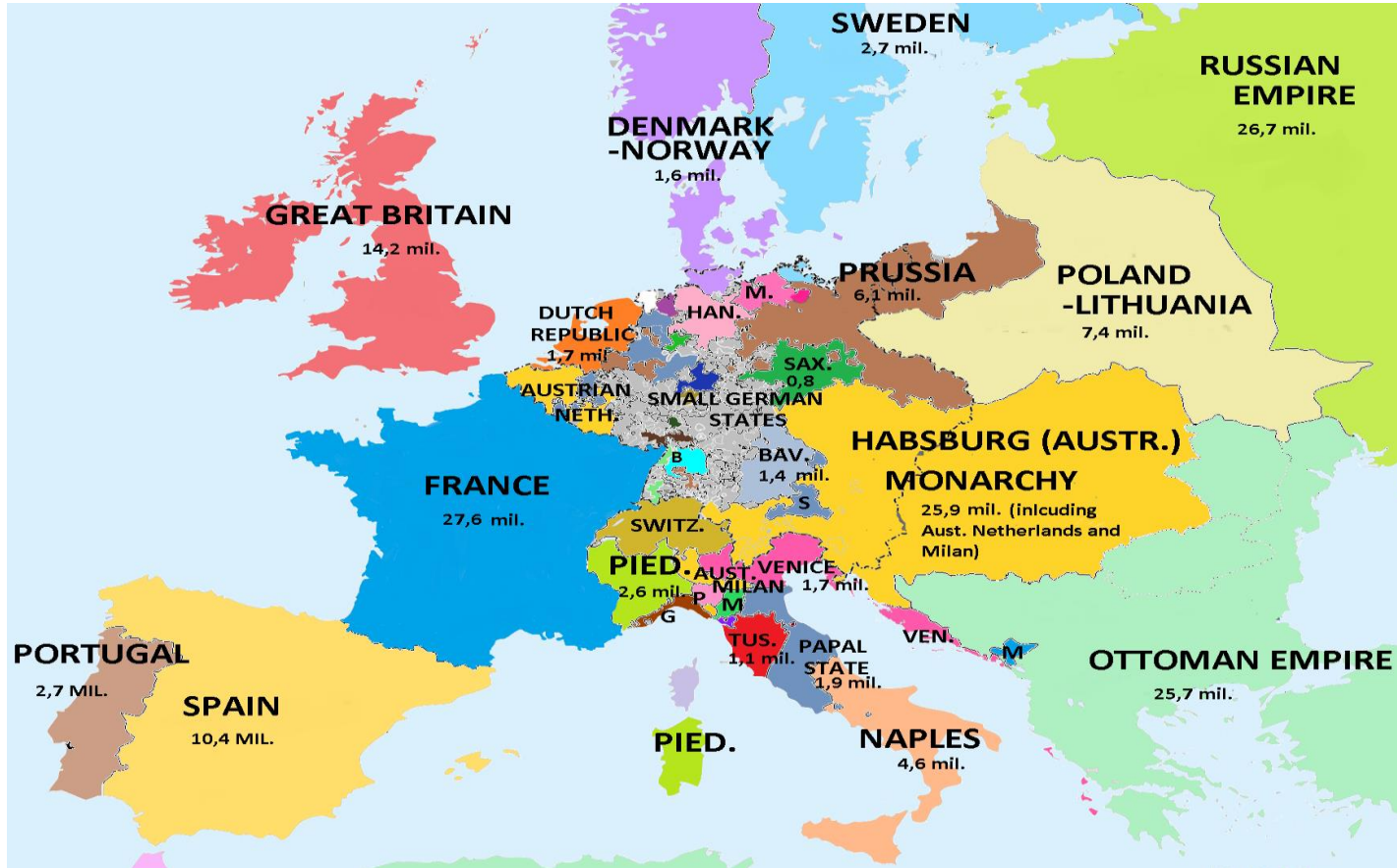
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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## FRANCE IN 1774





# THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



By Dr. Peter Hammond



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## INTRODUCTION

The French Revolution is known as a landmark in the history of Europe and the world.

It gave a serious jolt to the 'ancient regime', a system based on the privileges of nobles, the clergy and the supremacy of monarchy.

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen during the French Revolution announced the coming of a new era.



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## Event of 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789

- On the morning of 14<sup>th</sup> July, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm.
- Storming of the Prison. Why?
- Demolishing of the fortress –prison, the Bastille.
- Rioting in Paris and Countryside.
- Why all things happened in France?
- [https://youtu.be/Rk6V\\_udymfi](https://youtu.be/Rk6V_udymfi)



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

Event of 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## FRENCH SOCIETY DURING THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

- In 1774, Louis XVI of Bourbon dynasty.
- Came in power at the age 20 years
- Married to Austrian Princess Marie Antoinette
- Upon his accession he found an empty treasury. Why?
- Helped 13 American colonies
- Maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles
- American war of independence → common enemy → Britain (2 billion livres)
- High interest on loans → large amount was spent on paying taxes
- Regular expenses ( Army, Court, Government Offices or Universities)
- Tax was paid by Third Estate.
- King was forced to increase the tax.



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## FRENCH SOCIETY DURING THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Feudal Society {Old Regime → Before 1789

i) The first estate

ii) The second estate

iii) The third estate

- The first two estates were the privileged ones exempted from all taxes
- while the third estate shouldered the burden of taxation and few privileges.
- Two types of taxes were collected from the third estate:-
- Tithes from the peasants, , all members of the third estate
- Taille, a direct tax and a number of indirect taxes, which were levied on articles of everyday consumption ,like salt or tobacco.



[https://youtu.be/Rk6V\\_udymfl](https://youtu.be/Rk6V_udymfl)



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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

**SUBJECT : (HISTORY)**  
**CHAPTER NUMBER: 1 P- 2**  
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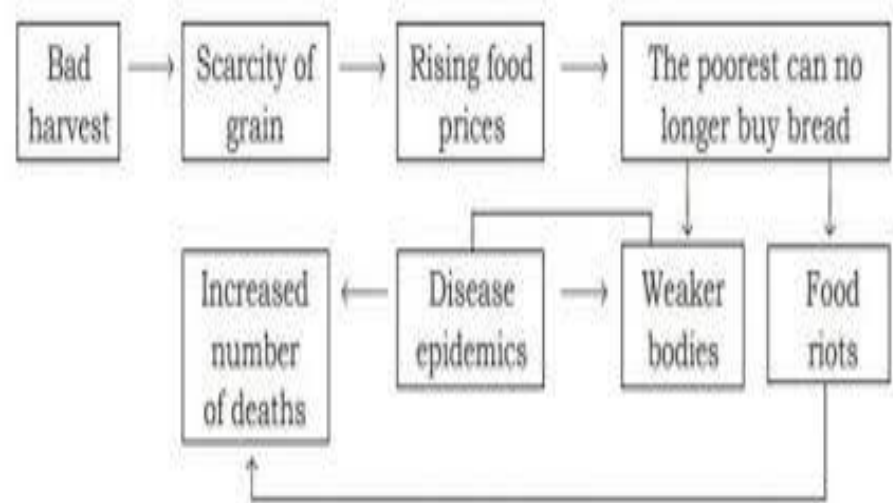
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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## SUBSISTENCE CRISES

### INTRODUCTION

A **subsistence crisis** is a crisis caused by economic factors (generally high food prices), which in turn may be caused by either natural or man-made factors, which threatens the food supplies and the survival prospects of large numbers of people. A subsistence crisis can be considered genuine if it is visible in demographic data.

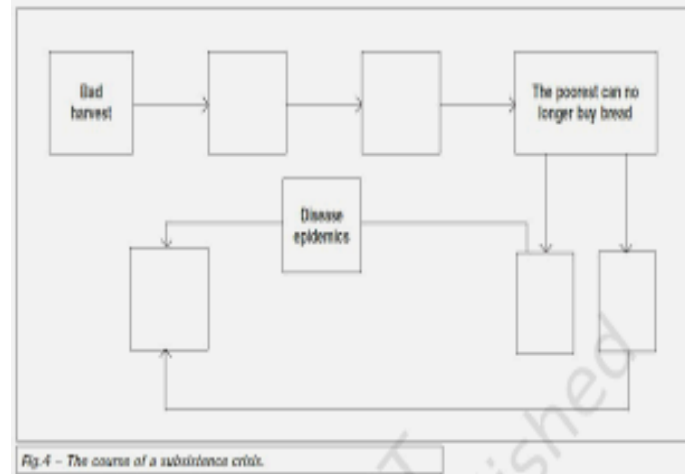


# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## SUBSISTENCE CRISES

### FACTORS

- ❖ The population of France increased from 1715 to 1789 (23 million to 28million)
- ❖ It increased the demand of the food grains
- ❖ As a result of the bad harvest the prices of the bread also increased.
- ❖ But the labourers in the workshops has got very less and fixed wages.
- ❖ The gap between the rich and poor had increased.
- ❖ All these factors led a subsistence crisis in France



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## A GROWING MIDDLE CLASS ENVISAGES AN END TO PRIVILEGES

- A new social group emerged who were known as the middle class.
- The merchants, manufacturers, lawyers and administrative officials believed that no group of society should be privileged by birth, but their position depend on merit.
- John Locke :- " Two Treatises of Government" criticised the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch.
  
- J.J.Rousseau :-" The Social Contract Theory" argued against the idea that monarchs were divinely empowered to legislate, as he asserted only the people who were sovereign, had that all powerful right.

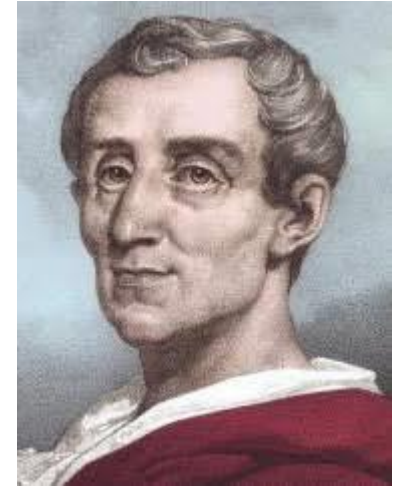


# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## A GROWING MIDDLE CLASS ENVISAGES AN END TO PRIVILEGES

- Montesquieu in his book, “ The Spirit of Laws”, he stressed the concept of separation of powers between the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O0i0yF3GwTk>



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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

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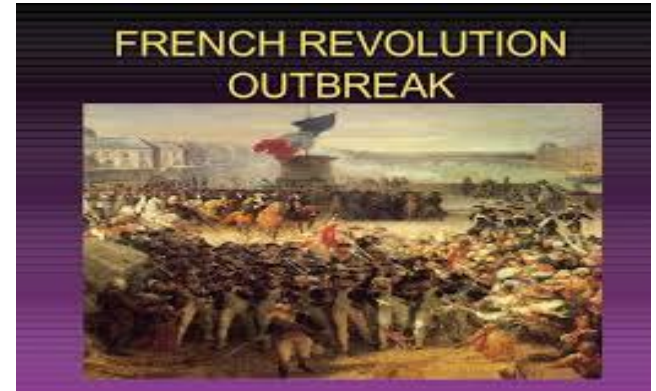
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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## THE OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTION

- Louis XVI in order to increase the taxes he called the meeting of Estates General to pass the proposal on 5th May, 1789 at Versailles.
- The first and the second estate sent 300 representatives and the third estate sent 600 representatives.
- The members of the third estate demanded that each member would have one vote. This proposal was rejected by Louis XVI.
- The representatives of the third estate assembled in the hall. They declared themselves a national assembly and drafted a constitution.



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## THE OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTION

While the National Assembly was busy at Versailles drafting a Constitution, France was in trauma.

- Harsh Winter
- Poor Harvest
- Crises in country
- King ordered troops
- Agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille.



Mirabeau born in a noble family fought against feudal privilege.



Abbey Sieyès  
Pamphlet called  
'What is the Third Estate?'

# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## FRANCE BECOMES A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

### France Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy

- The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791.
- Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch.
- These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions – the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- This made France a constitutional monarchy.

# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## FRANCE BECOMES A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

### CONSTITUTION OF 1791

The Constitution of 1791 -

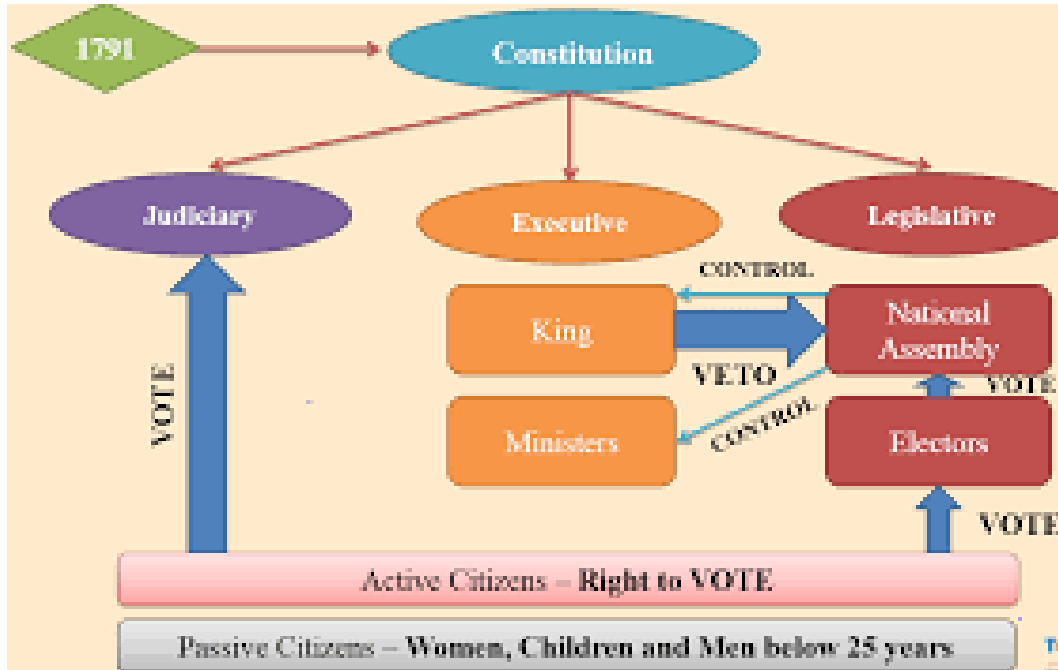
1. The National Assembly writes a new constitution then disbands
2. France becomes a constitutional monarchy
3. King has few powers under the new constitution
4. Legislative Assembly = the new national parliament of France
5. Active Citizens = those who could pay a tax and vote/Passive Citizens = those who couldn't vote

Constitutional Monarchy



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## FRANCE BECOMES A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## THE OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTION



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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## FRANCE ABOLISHES MONARCHY AND BECOMES A REPUBLIC

- Louis XVI had signed the constitution
- He entered into secret negotiation with the king of Prussia.
- Secretly planned to overthrow the National Assembly.
- The national assembly declared war against Prussia and Austria.
- Thousands of volunteers joined army
- The song Marseillaise composed by the poet Roget de L'isle sung by volunteers
- Became the national anthem of France.



**France Abolishes Monarchy And  
Becomes A Republic**



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

FRANCE ABOLISHES MONARCHY AND BECOMES A REPUBLIC

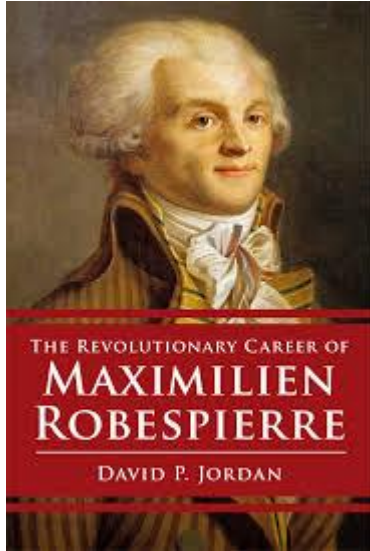


ROUGET DE L'ISLE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KS4taZa9-E8>

# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## FRANCE ABOLISHES MONARCHY AND BECOMES A REPUBLIC



- Political clubs became important in 1792.
- Members of Jacobin were from less prosperous sections of society which includes small shopkeepers, artisans, painters, servants etc.
- 
- Its leaders was Maximilian Robespierre.

Dress Code :- long striped trousers. Men wore red cap. (liberty) called as "Sans- Culottes" without knee breeches.



Sans-culottes harassing a noble.

# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## FRANCE ABOLISHES MONARCHY AND BECOMES A REPUBLIC

### France Becomes a Republic

September 1792 -- the "September Massacres"

- The National Assembly began executing nobles without a trial.
- The National Assembly was changed to the National Convention.
- The government changed to a "republic" -- a representative democracy.
- King Louis XVI was no longer needed for the government.



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## FRANCE ABOLISHES MONARCHY AND BECOMES A REPUBLIC

- The newly elected assembly was called Convention.
- Louis XVI was sentenced to death on the charge of treason on 21 Jan 1793 at Place de la Concorde.

• <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sCeRnbhvSnk>



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

FRANCE ABOLISHES MONARCHY AND BECOMES A REPUBLIC



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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

**SUBJECT : (HISTORY)**  
**CHAPTER NUMBER: 5**  
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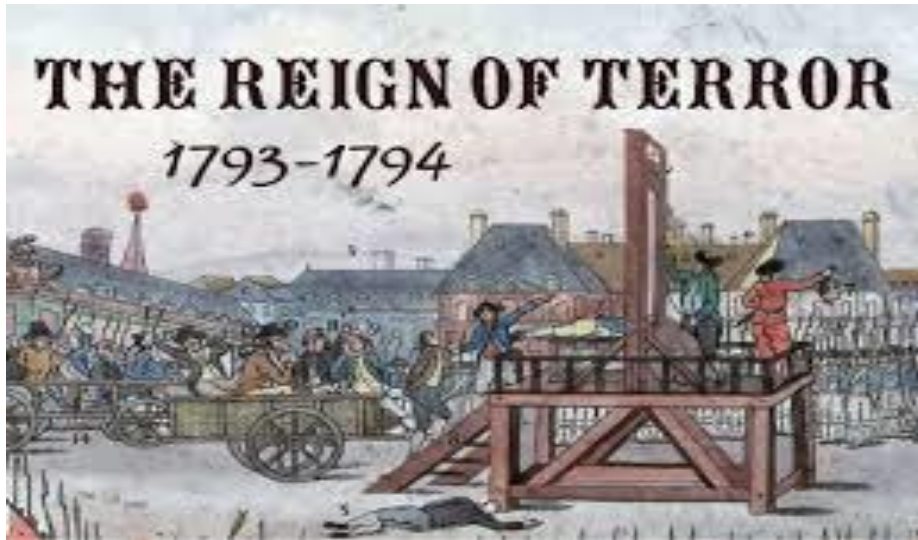
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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## REIGN OF TERROR



### *THE REIGN OF TERROR*



- War heightens tension
- France abolishes monarchy institute Republic
- New constitution
- Jacobins eliminate all ideas from old order
- Take nobles land and titles

# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## REIGN OF TERROR

- The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the regime of terror. Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment.
- ‘Enemies’ of the republic- ex- noble and clergy, members of other political parties even members of his own party did not agree with his method were arrested and imprisoned.
- If the court found them guilty, they were guillotined. Robespierre’s government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices.
- Guillotine → a device to execute people
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rydBM\\_6MvBQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rydBM_6MvBQ)



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## REIGN OF TERROR

Changes brought by Robespierre:-

- Maximum ceiling on wages and prices
- Forced selling of food grain, promotion of equality of bread  
Instead of traditional Monsieur (Sir) and Madame (madam) → Citizens
- Churches were shut down → converted into barrack and offices
- Robespierre was convicted by court in July 1794



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

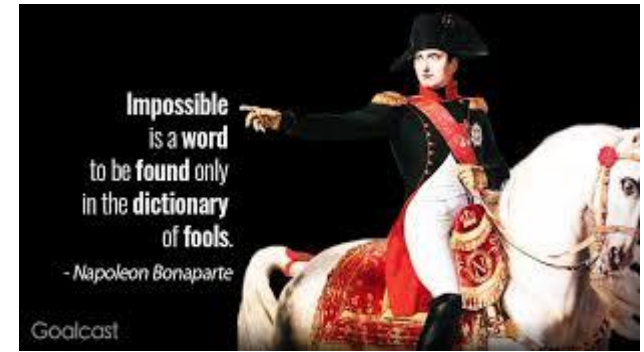
## REIGN OF TERROR



# NFRENCH REVOLUTION

## A DIRECTORY OF RULES FRANCE

- Fall of Jacobin club → Wealthier middle class acquired power
- New Constitution → Denied vote to non- propertied section
- Elected Legislative Council → Directory { Executive made up of five members}
- Conflict between Directors and legislative Council
- The political instability of the directory paved the way for the rise of military dictator Napoleon Bonaparte.



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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## DID WOMEN HAVE A REVOLUTION

- Women were active participants in the events which brought about changes in French society.
- Women as an active participant
- Women worked for a living → had no access to education → look after family
- They had their own political clubs → The society of Revolutionary and Republican women

OLYMPE DE GOUGES → Active women in revolutionary in France wrote Declaration of the Rights of Women and Citizen



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## DID WOMEN HAVE A REVOLUTION

Changes brought by revolutionary government:-

- Creation of state schools, compulsory schooling
- They could be forced to marry against their wish  
Divorce was legal
- They were allowed to train for job, become artist or run small business  
Women



- Wealthy French women participated in the Enlightenment movement by making their homes centers of debate, intellectual speculation and free inquiry.
- Women were powerfully affected by their participation in revolutionary politics, which in part resulted from Enlightenment thinking.



*A Reading in the Salons of Madame Geoffrin, 1755*

# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

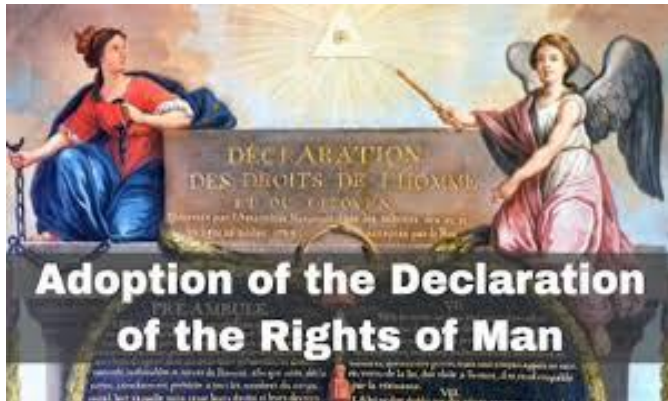
- Slave trade began in 17th century,
- the colonies in the Caribbean like Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo were important suppliers of commodities like indigo, sugar, tobacco and coffee.
- 
- This was met by triangular slave trade between Europe, Africa and America.
- slavery was abolished in French colonies in 1848.



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## THE REVOLUTION AND EVERYDAY LIFE

- Revolutions → upcoming of laws that would translate the ideals of liberty and equality
- Abolition of Censorship
- New Regime → Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

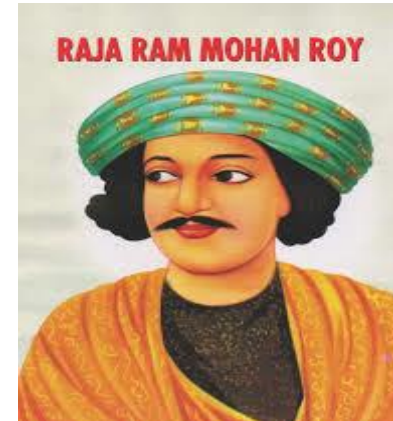
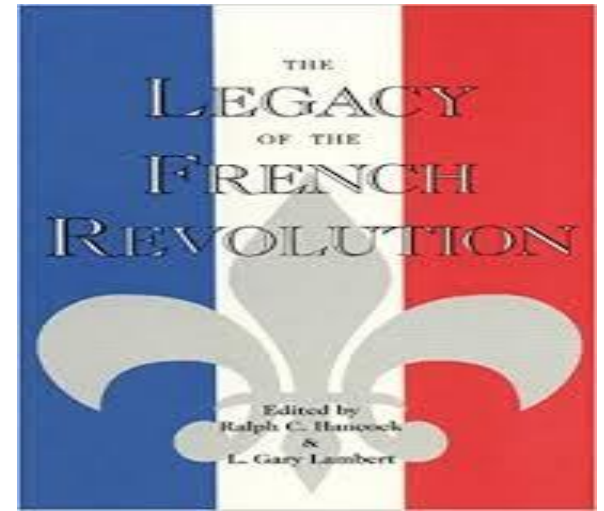
- Crowned Emperor in 1804
- Conquered many European countries
- Considered as moderniser of Europe:
  - Protection of private property
  - Uniform system of weight and measurement provided by decimal system were introduced
  - Finally defeated in Battle of Waterloo in 1815.
- Legacy of the French Revolution:
  - Idea of liberty and Democratic rights
  - Response to the idea of revolutionary France-> Tipu Sultan and Raja Rammohan Roy.
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=npI9G-lyRB0>



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## LEGACY OF FRENCH REVOLUTION

- Legacy of the French Revolution:
- Idea of liberty and Democratic rights
- Global Independence movements
- Abolition of Slave Trade and Slavery
- Many democratic revolutions in 1830 and 1848
- Idea of liberty and Democratic rights
- Response to the idea of revolutionary France-> Tipu Sultan and Raja Rammohan Roy.



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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

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# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## DISCUSSION OF QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

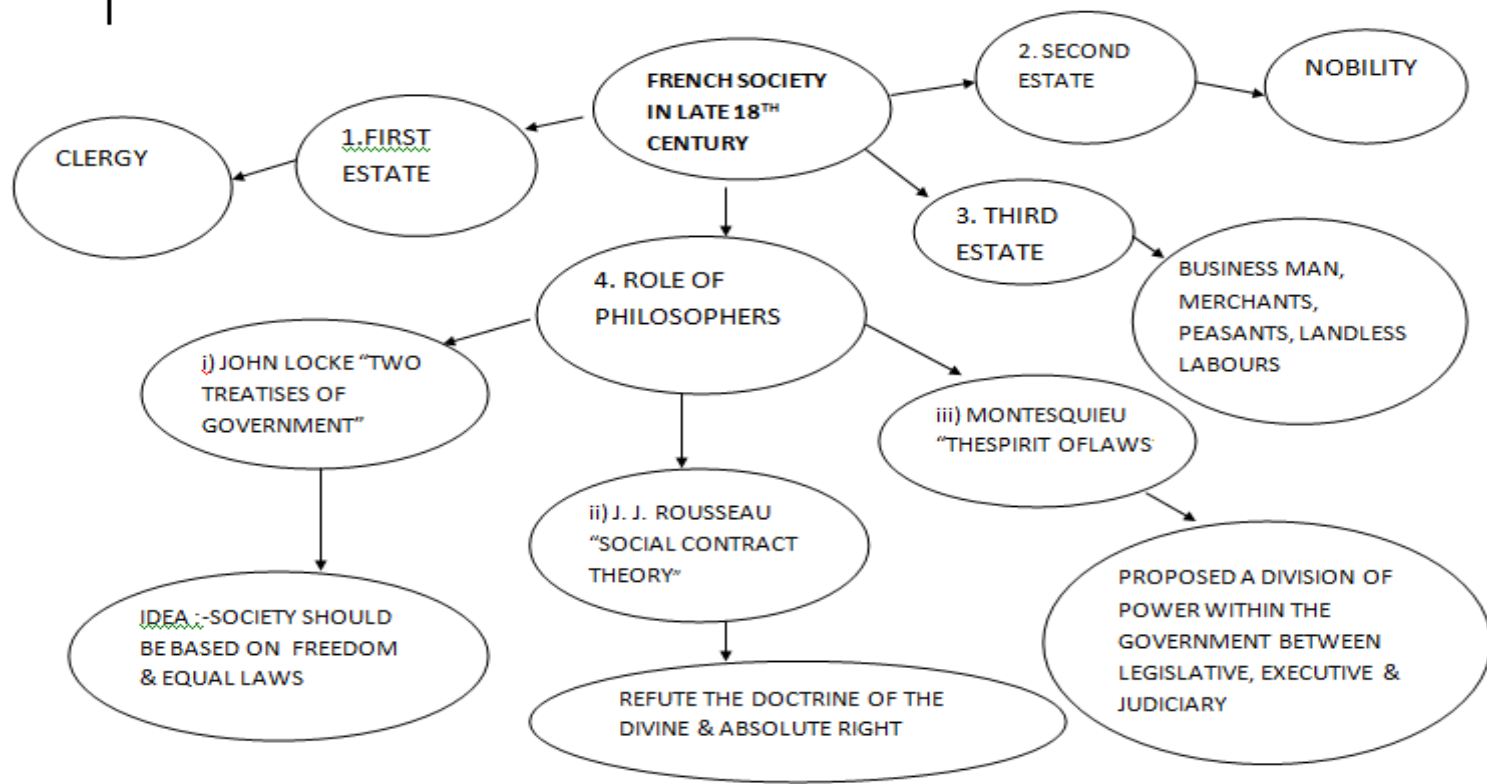
1. Louis XVI belonged to which dynasty? When did the French Revolution begin?
2. Name the taxes collected by the Clergy & Nobility.
3. When did the French Revolution begin?
4. Why was the Bastille hated by all?
5. What was the Subsistence crisis in France? Mention its causes.
6. What was proposed by Montesquieu in the spirit of Laws?
7. How was the French society in the late 18th century divided into?
8. What is the name of the national anthem of France? Who composed it?
9. When was the slavery abolished in the French colonies?
10. When was the monarchy abolished and France declared a republic?

<https://youtu.be/o4FSq5Wq65Q>

# FRENCH REVOLUTION

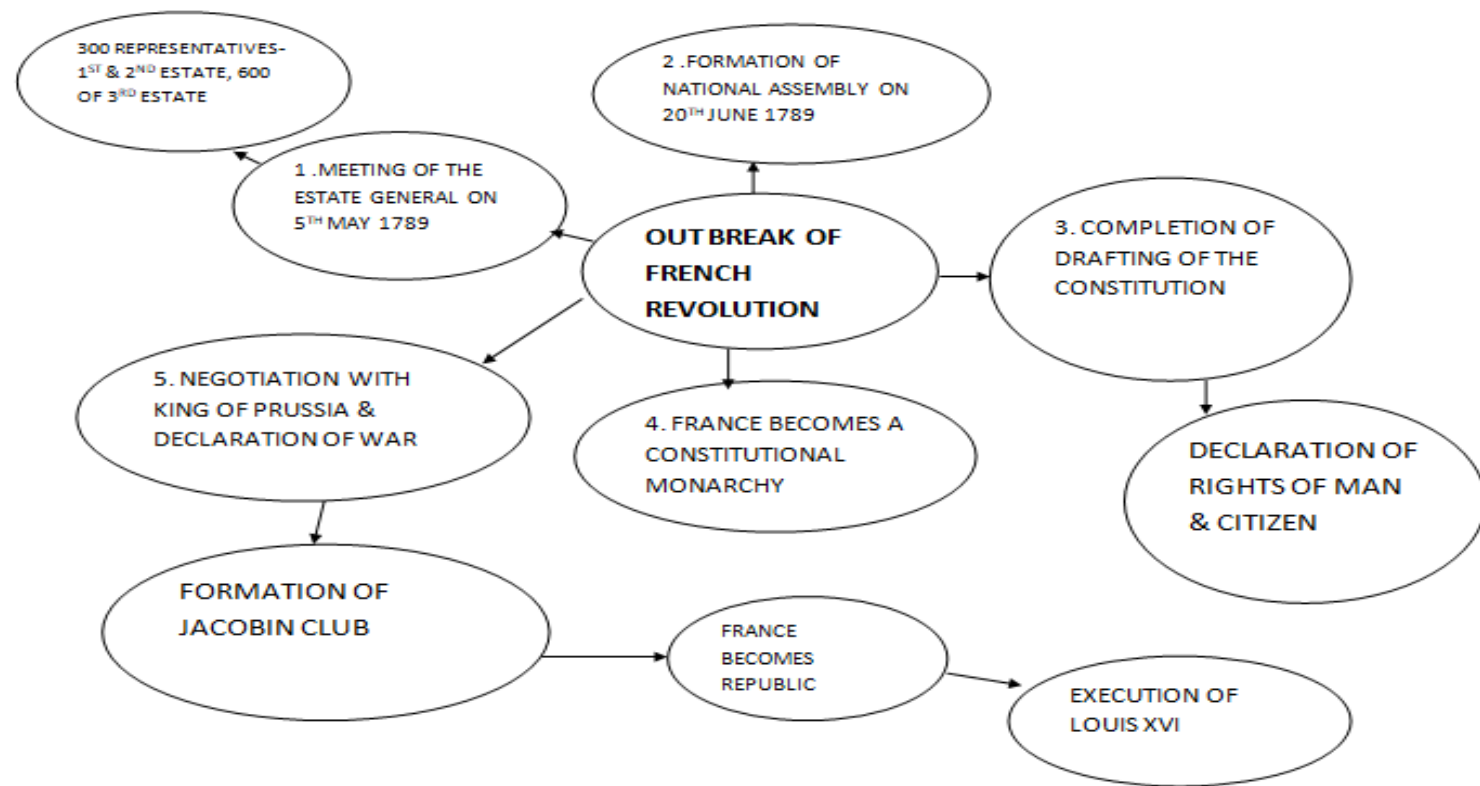
## MIND MAP (A)

I



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## MIND MAP (B)



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