La Marseillaise

Allons enfants de la Patrie	Arise, children of the fatherland
Le jour de gloire est arrivé !	The day of glory has arrived!
Contre nous de la tyrannie	Against us, the tyranny's
L'étendard sanglant est levé. *(bis)*	Bloody banner is raised. *(repeat)*
Entendez-vous dans les campagnes	Do you hear in the fields
Mugir ces féroces soldats ?	The howling of these savage soldiers?
Ils viennent jusque dans vos bras	They are coming into your midst
Égorger vos fils et vos compagnes !	To cut the throats of your sons, your wives!
Aux armes, citoyens !	*To arms, citizens!*
Formez vos bataillons !	*Form your battalions!*
Marchons, marchons !	*Let us march, let us march!*
Qu'un sang impur	*May tainted blood*
Abreuve nos sillons !	*Water our fields!*

Unit 1:
Inventing the People

The French Revolution



The Old Regime (France before 1789)

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Please see http://tinyurl.com/67wa5c

1784 portrait of the sculptor
Jean-Jacques Caffieri,
Boston MFA

- Divine Right Monarchy
- The Importance of Privilege

DIVINE RIGHT MONARCHY



Louis XIV, 1643-1715
1701 Rigaud Portrait



Louis XV, 1715-1774
1730 Rigaud Portrait



Louis XVI, 1774-1792
1789 Callet Portrait

A Kingdom Structured by Privilege

Seigneurial Privileges

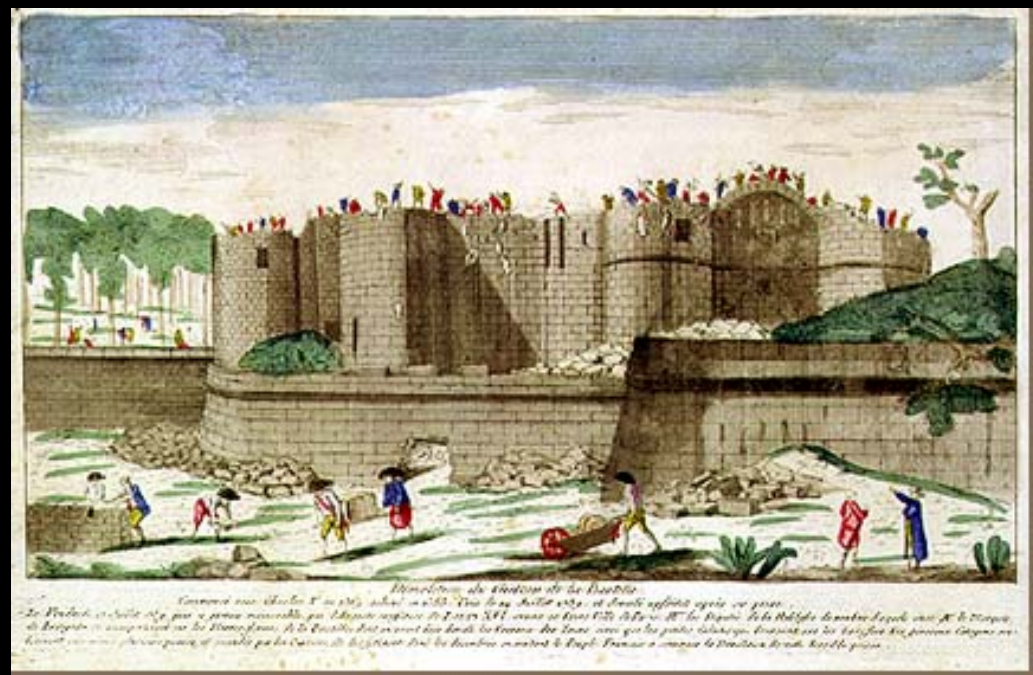
Noble Privileges

Corporate Privileges

Municipal and Provincial Privileges

Origins of 1789

- The French Enlightenment
- Social Inequality
- Military Defeat & Financial Collapse



The demolition of the Bastille, July 1789

The French Enlightenment

La faute à Voltaire,



la faute à Rousseau.

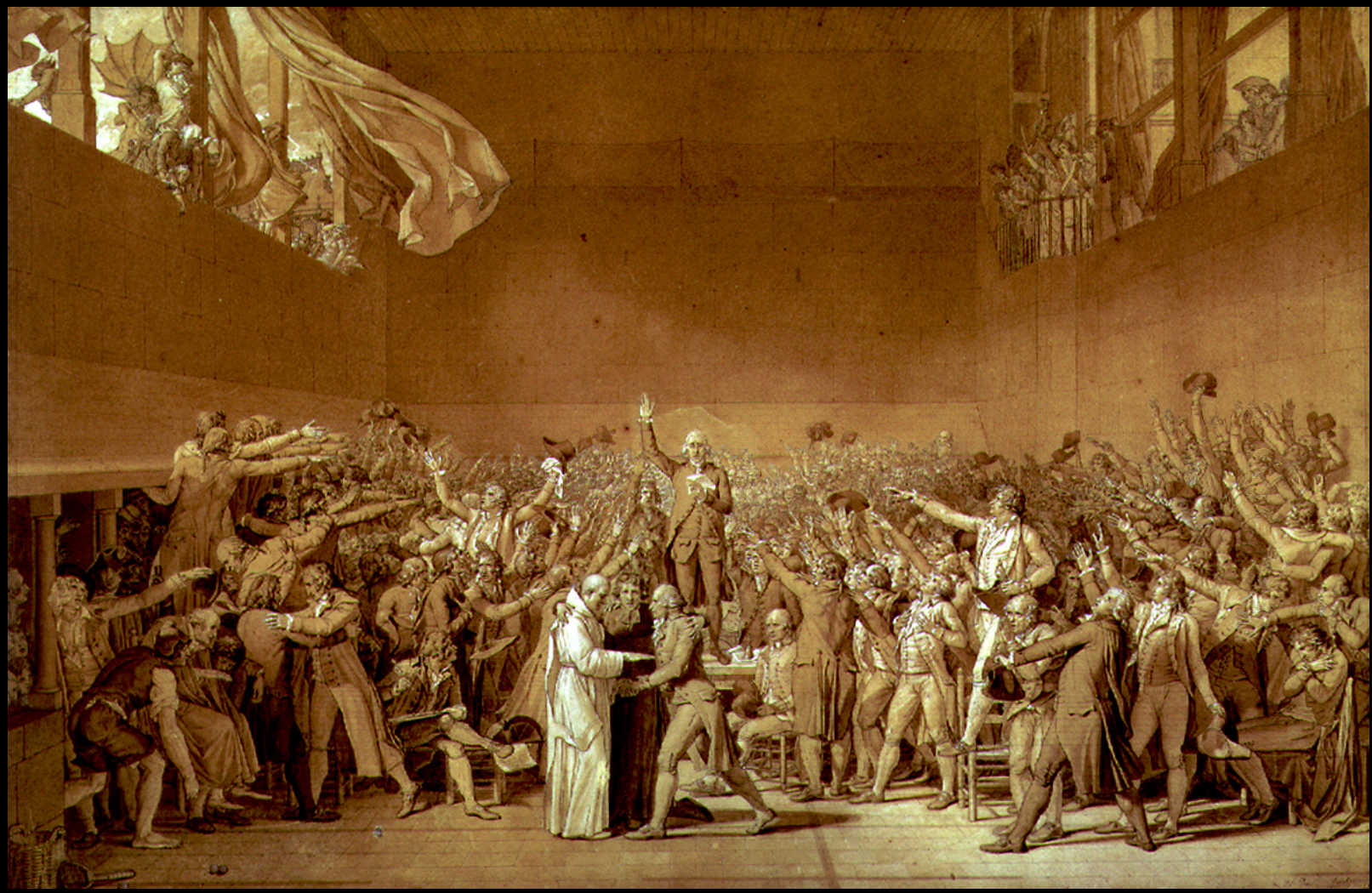


Short-Term Factors

Military Defeat in the Seven Years War, 1756-1763

Financial Collapse in 1788

August 1788 to June 1789:
From Estates-General to National Assembly



Jacques-Louis David, *The Oath of the Tennis Court*

August 1789: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen



The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

Article 1: “Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be based only on common utility.”

Article 3: “The principle of all sovereignty rests essentially in the nation. No body and no individual may exercise authority which does not emanate expressly from the nation.”

Article 6: “The law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to take part, in person or by their representatives, in its formation. It must be the same for everyone whether it protects or penalizes. All citizens being equal in its eyes are equally admissible to all public dignities, offices, and employments, according to their ability, and with no other distinction than that of their virtues and talents.

The Constitution of 1791

Legislature: Unicameral; elected a new every two years; cannot be summoned or dissolved by the king; 749 representatives, 1/3 by population, 1/3 by territory, 1/3 by tax revenues

Voting: Must be 25 years old; must not be a domestic; must be on roll of National Guard, must take the Civic Oath; must be active citizen (taxes = 3 days of labor or more, results in an electorate of 60,000); active citizens vote for electors (1 elector for every 100 citizens, electors must have annual revenue equal to 100-200 days of labor); electors in turn elect representatives

Executive: Hereditary king, male only, title is “King of the French;” must take oath to be faithful to nation, law, constitution., cannot leave kingdom for more than two months or place himself at head of a foreign army. Suspensive veto only. Can be overturned if two succeeding legislatures successfully pass something vetoed by the king. Conducts foreign relations. War decreed as “On the part of the king of the French, in the name of the Nation.”



Constitutional Monarchy: A Successful End to the Revolution?

Who is a Citizen? And Who is Not?



Awakening of the Third Estate, 1789

What is a *Sans-Culotte*?



The People in Arms in 1789

Storming of the Bastille,
14 July 1789

The Great Fear, July and August 1789

March on Versailles, 5-6

Beyond Paris, 1789-1792

Refractory Priests

Peasant Discontent: The Vendée

The Provincial Cities: Federalism

A Counter-Revolutionary Army Abroad

1792, or Year I of the Republic

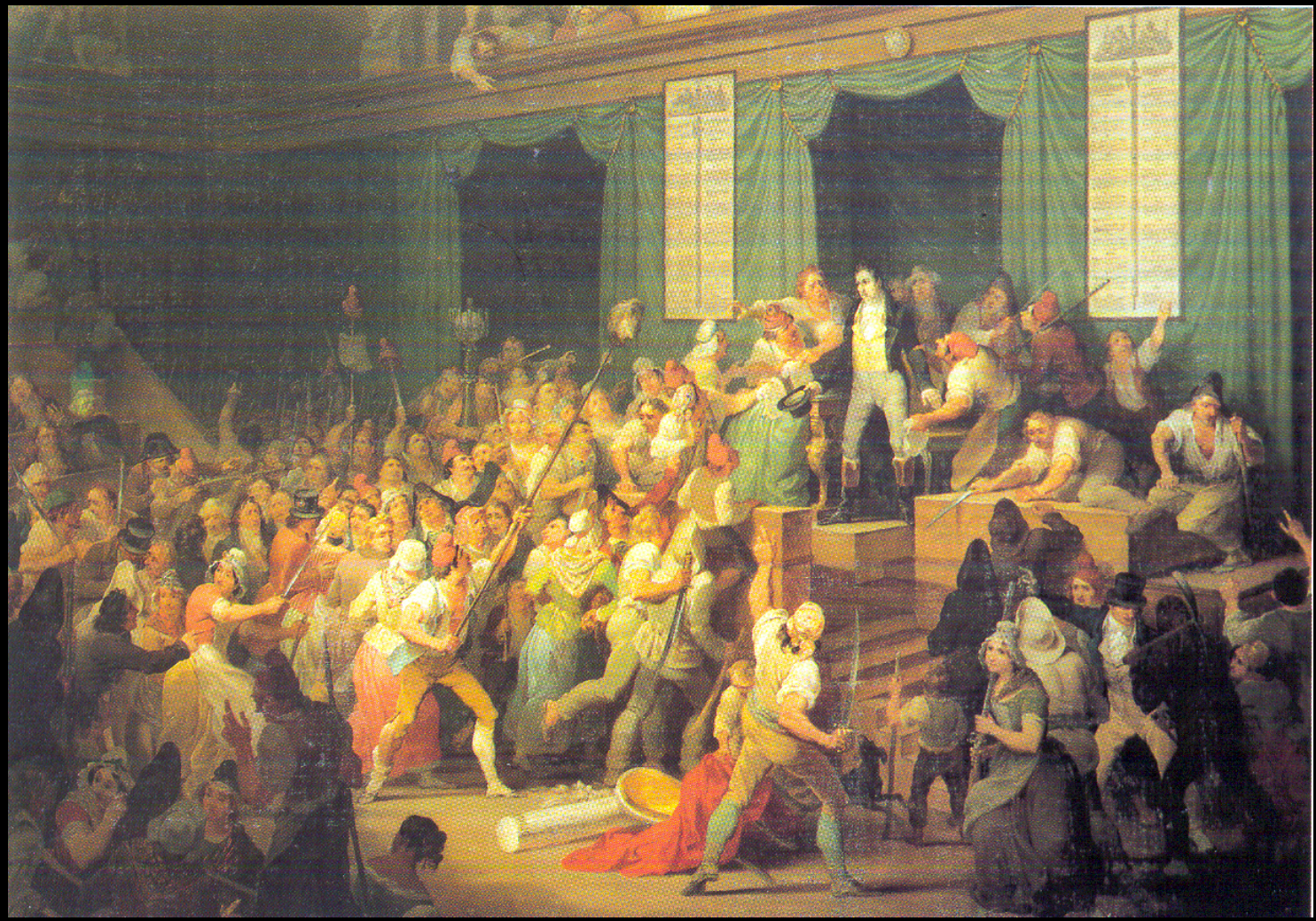


The September 1792 Prison Massacres in Paris

The Trial and Execution of the King, November 1792-January 1793



The Reign of Terror, 1793-1794



Questions? Comments? Post them in the forum on our class web site:

