
Unit 3

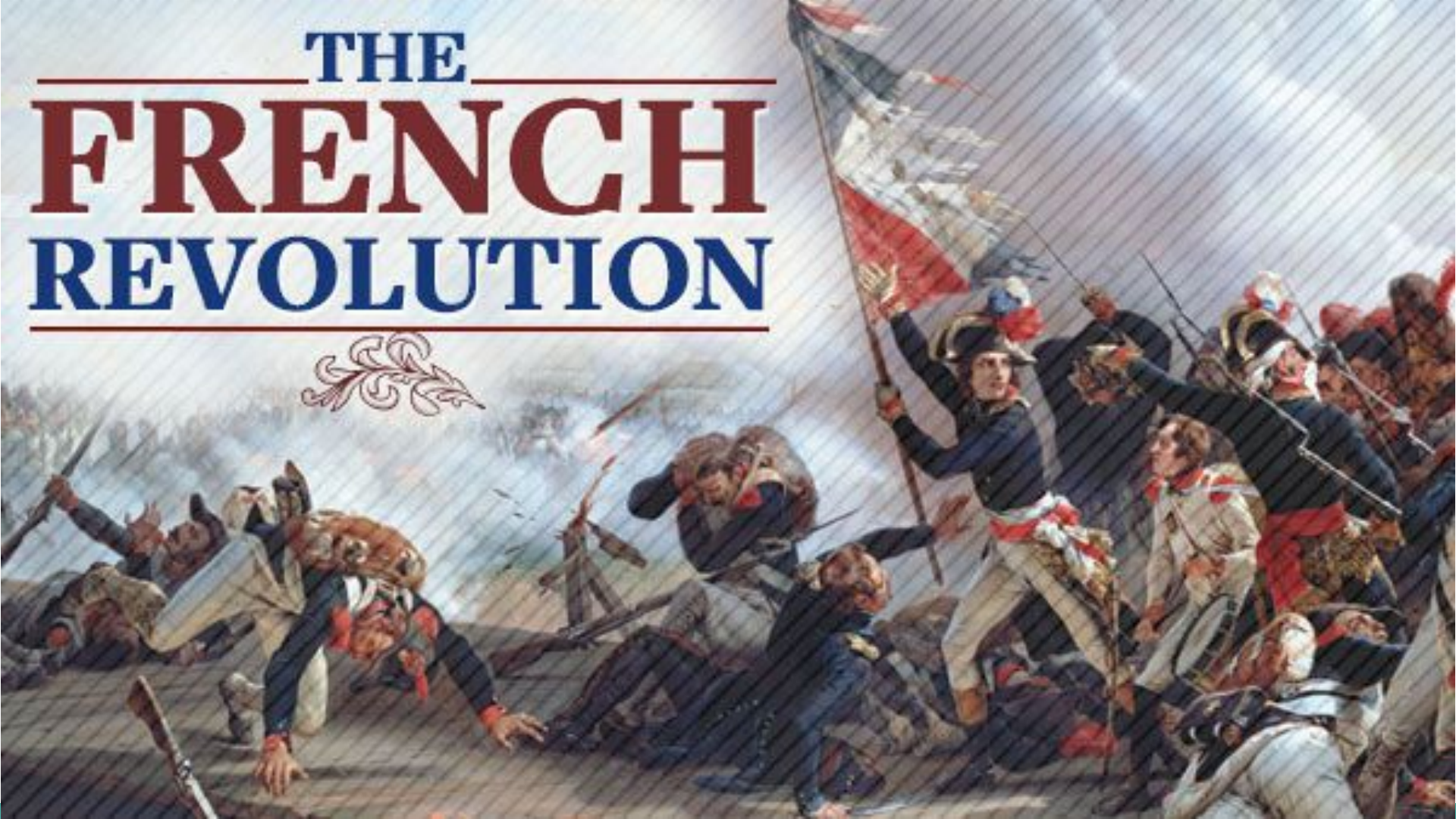
Revolutions

Day 4

Starter Feb. 26th and 28th

Why were the colonists so upset with the Stamp Act?

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



French Society

1. Social structure prior to Revolution:
 - a. King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette
 - b. 1st Estate: Clergy
 - i. Cardinals, archbishops, and bishops
 - c. 2nd Estate: Nobles
 - d. 3rd Estate: Bourgeoisie
 - i. Wealthy middle class, profited from business or trade, represented the majority of the population
 - ii. Started the revolution

Causes of Discontent

1. No upward movement in social classes
2. King had absolute power
3. France was bankrupt due to war debt
 - a. Taxes were increased for everyone except nobility
4. Massive famine
 - a. The People were starving

Estates General and the National Assembly

- Estates General-Governing body the King called together discuss financial crisis
 - 1st Estate: Religious leaders
 - 2nd Estate: Nobles
 - 3rd Estate: Everyone else
 - Each estate had one vote. 1st and 2nd voted together, blocking the 3rd estate.
- National Assembly
 - 3rd Estate broke away, created own governing group
 - Met at an indoor tennis court when they were locked out of their own room
 - Swore to continue to meet until there was a new constitution governing France
 - Beginning of revolution
 - Still support the King, looking for a constitutional monarchy



The French Declaration of the Rights of Man

1. A document intended to lay out the basic aims of the French Revolution
2. Based on the principles of liberty and equality
3. Influenced by enlightenment ideas

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen [1789]


Adopted by the National Assembly during the French Revolution on August 26, 1789, and reaffirmed by the constitution of 1958.

Preamble

The representatives of the French People, formed into a National Assembly, considering ignorance, forgetfulness or contempt of the rights of man to be the only causes of public misfortunes and the corruption of Governments, have resolved to set forth, in a solemn Declaration, the natural, unalienable and sacred rights of man, to the end that this Declaration, constantly present to all members of the body politic, may remind them unceasingly of their rights and their duties; to the end that the acts of the legislative power and those of the executive power,

since they may be continually compared with the aim of every political institution, may thereby be the more respected; to the end that the demands of the citizens, founded henceforth on simple and uncontested principles, may always be directed toward the maintenance of the Constitution and the happiness of all.

In consequence whereof, the National Assembly recognizes and declares, in the presence and under the auspices of the Supreme Being, the following Rights of Man and of the Citizen.



Reign of Terror

1. King Louis and Marie Antoinette are executed
2. Radical Revolutionaries take control of government
 - a. Led by Maximilien Robespierre
3. Set up the Committee of Public Safety
 - a. Intended to preserve the revolution by any means necessary
4. A court was created called the Revolutionary Tribunal
 - a. Unjustly arrested and convicted people
 - b. Two verdicts:
 - i. Innocence or death



Napoleon Bonaparte

- Rose to power in the military during the Revolution
- Overthrew the government (coup d'état) in 1804. End of revolution
- Supported the individual rights aspects of the revolution, but not the political rights
- Successfully grew his empire waging war against European nations
- Failed invading Russia in 1812, was exiled for the first time to an island
- Returned to France and seized power a second time.
- Failed in the Battle of Waterloo and was exiled for a second time, where he died



French Revolution Comics

Work with group

Must have project outline by the end of class, get it signed off