

CH → 1 → The French Revolution

29/06/21

- * Louis XVI became the king of France from the Bourbon family. In 1774, then he was only 20 years old.
- * Louis XVI married to the Austrian Princess Marie Antoinette.
- * Louis XVI found empty treasury. Because long year of war had drained the financial resource of France.
- * Under Louis XVI, France helped 13 American colonies to gain their Independence from Britain.
- * Livre is unit of currency in France.
- * clergy are the group of special members of church like Pandits of church. (Fathers)
- * Tithe is a tax which was taken by church.

* Taille is a Tax which was taken by the King.

* Group of People is known as "Estates"

1st estate → clergy → church's fathers

2nd estate → Nobility → King and his all relatives.

3rd estate → 3 types → Big Businessmen, merchants, lawyers

(i) → Peasants and artisans

(ii) → Small peasants, landless labour, servants

((Population ↑))

[23 Mill in 1715
28 Mill in 1789]

→ Increased in the demand of foodgrains → Less production and harvest

[Increase in the price of foodgrains ↑]

wages were fixed [labourers]

Drought or hail

↓
Subsistence crises

- * An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered. This is called Subsistence crises.
- * The period of before 1789 is known as Old Regime.
- * A section of 3rd estate became prosperous.
- * They were Merchants, traders, Lawyers, Manufacturers etc.
- * They became rich and educated due to overseas trade and manufacturing of goods.
- * The educated section got a voice to oppose.
- * They believed that no group should be privileged by birth.
- * They demanded a Society based on freedom and equal law and opportunities.
- * They inspired ^{by} the ideas of philosophers.

Philosophers

- * John Locke → Two Treatises of Govt...
 - ⇒ To Refute the doctrine of divine and absolute right of the monarch
- * Jean Jacques Rousseau → The social contract
 - ⇒ Equal voting, Democratic government
- * Montesquieu → The spirit of laws
 - ⇒ Division of power [legislative, Executive and judiciary]
- * Enlightened Ideas → Discussed in Public Places
- * Spread among peoples ideas of Philos...
- * Louis XVI plan to impose further taxes but he couldn't impose without the meeting of Estates ~~Generals~~
- * Last meeting was held in 1614
- * Estate General was a political body of prosperous, educated people of
Three Estates sent their ~~representatives~~

- * 5 May 1789 held the Meeting of Estates General
- * 300 Representatives each came from 1st and 2nd estates
- * 600 Representatives came from 3rd estates
- * 40000 letters were brought from poor, peasants and women etc.
- * Because Peasants, artisans and women were denied entry to the assembly.
- * But, voting had to be conducted on the principle that each estate had one vote
- * Jean Jacques Rousseau → The social contract
- * From his idea 3rd estate demanded for equal voting right.
- * King rejected this proposal
- * 3rd estate formed the National Assembly In tennis court and take oath that we shall draft a constitution and control the king

* They began to Make/draft of New constitution of France that would limit the power of King.

* National Assembly were led by Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes

* Mirabeau was born in a noble family but he was convinced of the need to do away with a society of feudal privilege.

* Abbe sieyes was a priest or clergy wrote an influential pamphlet called "what is the Third Estate"

* Conditions in France during drafting the con

* Harsh winter

* poor harvest

* crises in country

* Shopkeepers had stocked his lot of foodgrain due to crises

* People were fighting to each other

* King ordered to troops to control public

* crowd of people stormed and destroyed

The Bastille for due to Rumour.

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Topic _____

* chateau \Rightarrow Manor Noblemen and their pales.

* Manor \Rightarrow An estate consisting of the landlords and his mansion.

* The rumour had spread in countryside that manor had made a group of people who would destroy the ripe crops.

* Due to fear, people attacked chateaux.

* whole country was in the mood of revolt

* Louis XVI accepted National assembly and constitution

* Now, the National Assembly had more power.

* Then, they passed a decree abolishing tithes & take the lands of clergy and nobels in 4th Aug 1789.

* The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. what will limit the power of monarch?

* Active citizen ☹️??

→ Men above 25 years, who pay paid taxes equal to atleast 3 days of labourer's wage. are Entitled to vote. About 4 Million in 28 million

* Passive citizens ☹️??

→ Remaining men and women, are not Entitled to vote. About 3 Million

* Separation of power

Judiciary

Executive

Legislative

J
Judge

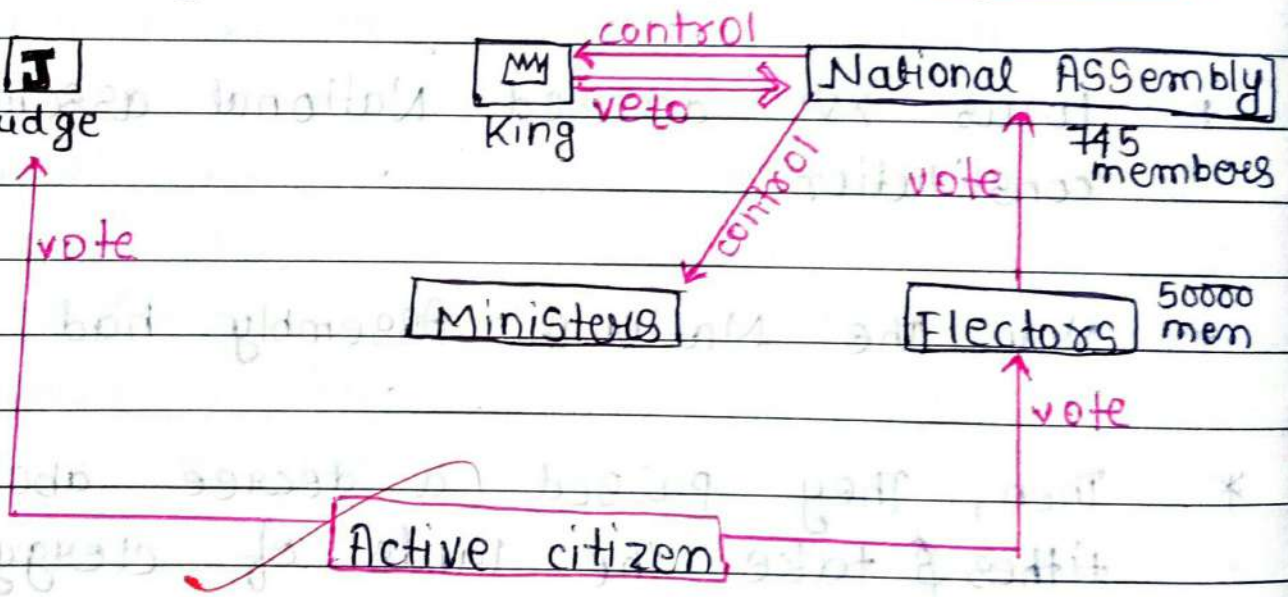
M
King

National ASSEMBLY
745 members

Ministers

ELECTORS
50000 men

Active citizen



- * Declaration of Rights of Men and citizen.
- * But there were no rights of women.
- * Natural and Inalienable (कौड़ दिन नहीं सदा) Rights.

* Louis XVI planned secretly on overthrow of National Assembly with King of Prussia.

* other neighbouring rulers also helped him.

* But before this could happen National Assembly declared war against Prussia & Austria in April 1792.

* Thousand of volunteer's joined army. they sang Marseillaise what was composed by Roget de L'Isle.

* It was sung by volunteer's from Marseilles so, this song patriotic song named Marseillaise.

* Marseillies is now the national anthem of France.

* Revolution further demanded a greater political equality and voting right to weaker section.

Political

* Formation of clubs.

* Jacobin club was most successful club

* About Jacobin club

* Got its name from convent of St Jacob in Paris.

* Members → mainly from less prosperous section of society.

* leader → Maximilian Robespierre.

* dress code → long striped trousers
Men wore red cap [Liberty]
Those without knee breeches
are known as "sans-culottes".

* Summer of 1792 Parisians were angered by short supplies and high price of food they attacked on Tuileries for food and caught the king for several hours. and they were led by Jacobin club like National Assembly.

* All the men of 21 years and above, got the right to vote.

* A/c to this right A new assembly called convention came and France became Republic [No Monarch]

* Sentence to death to Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette due to treason in 21 Jan 1793

* The Reign of Terror

* Period between 1793 to 1794

* Everything were ~~done~~ done by Maximilian Robespierre

* Policy of severe control and punishment. could be given to anyone like Nobles, clergy, political parties, even of his own party were imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal.

* Although they were executed by guillotine

- * guillotine is a device to execute people
- * Named after AN. Guillotin [Inventor]

* changes brought by Robespierre

- 1) Maximum ceiling on wages and prices, Meat and bread were Rationed.
- 2) Forced ceiling of food grains, promoted of equality bread.
- 3) All French men^{sir} and women^{madame} were called citizen and citoyenne (citizen)
- 4) churches were shutdown → converted into barracks and offices.
- 5) Robespierre was convicted by court in July 1794 arrested and next day sent to the guillotine.

- * Fall of jacobin club
- * wealthier middle class acquired power.
- * They made a new constitution which denied vote to non-propertied section
- * Elected Legislative council made Directory who were an executive made up of five members.
- * Always conflict between Directors and legislative council Always, So there was not a powerful government there often result in political Instability which opened the way for the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- * Napoleon Bonaparte was a Military General who saw a perfect time and went towards government in 1804.
- * women as an active participant
- * women worked for a living from [3rd estate]
- * Had NO access to education

- * Their wages were very low.
- * They made about sixty women's club.
- * The Society of Revolutionary and Republican women was most important club.

* changes brought by revolutionary govern

(i) creation of state schools, compulsory schooling

(ii) Fathers couldn't be forced to marry against their wish.

(iii) Divorce was made legal.

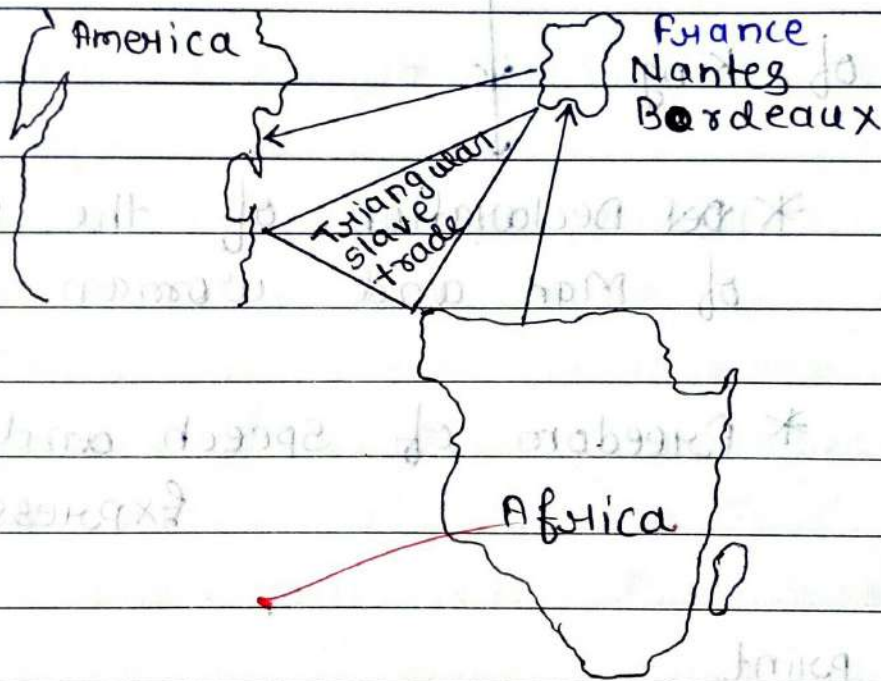
(iv) They were allowed to train for job, became artist or run small business.

* During the Reign of Terror, the new government issued laws ordering closure of women's club and banning their political activities. Many prominent women were arrested and a number of them executed.

* Women got right to vote in 1946

* In jacobin regime → They Abolished slavery.
→ In colonies → They supplied of commodities
Such as tabacco, Indigo, Sugar, and coffee

* Triangular slave trade.



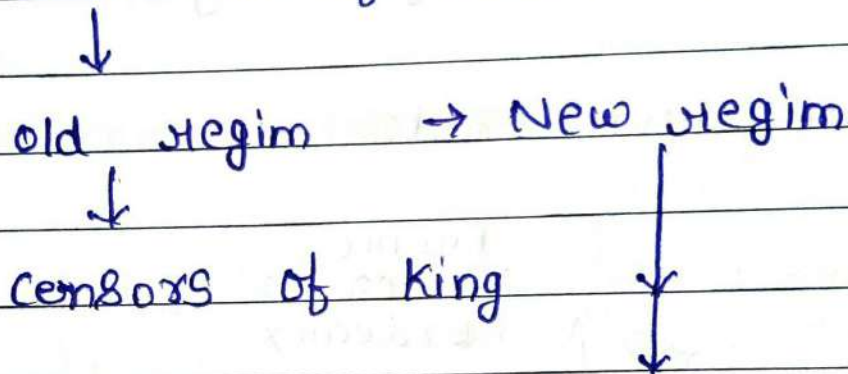
* Abolition of slavery.

* National Assembly → conventions → Napoleon
→ Debated over → Slavery → Reintroduced
Slavery.

* Slavery was finally abolished in French
colonies in 1848.

* The revolutionary government pass laws that would translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice.

* Abolishment of censorship.



* Declaration of the Rights of Man and woman

* Freedom of speech and expressions

* use of print

* played, songs, and festive processions attracted large numbers of people.

About Napoleon Bonaparte

* Crowned as emperor in 1804

* conquered many European countries.

*

* considered as a Moderniser of Europe

* Such laws are

(i) Protection of private property.

(ii) Uniform system of weight and measurement were introduced.

(iii) Decimal system.

* Battle of Waterloo 1815

→ Defeated but his idea had a deep imprints on society.

* Idea of liberty and democratic rights

→ legacy of French Revolution

* Tipu Sultan and Rammohan Roy's response to the Idea of revolutionary France.

Finish The Chapters 😊