

Warm Up

Analyze this picture.

Who do the two individuals on the top represent? (look at what they are wearing)

Who is pulling all the weight?

Remember this picture because the roles will change as the French Revolution evolves

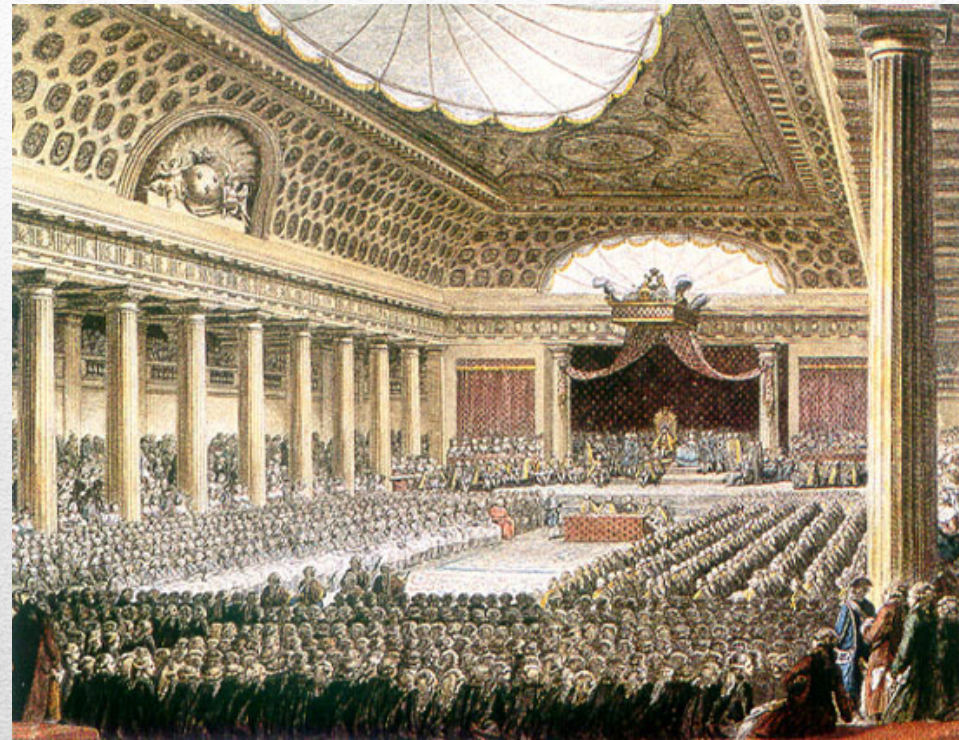




French Revolution (2)

FLT: I will be able to explain the Reign of Terror and the rise of Napoleon.

- May 5, 1789 King Louis XVI calls **meeting of the Estates General** to discuss financial crisis
- **Member of the Third Estate quickly become upset** with solutions proposed there...why?



Meeting of the Estates General

- June 17, 1789
- Member of the **Third Estate** form the **National Assembly** to get **more representation** in government
- 3 days later they find themselves locked out of the Estates General

Creation of the National Assembly

- June 20, 1789
- New National Assembly swears an **oath to not stop meeting until they have a new constitution** for France



Tennis Court Oath

The Storming of the Bastille

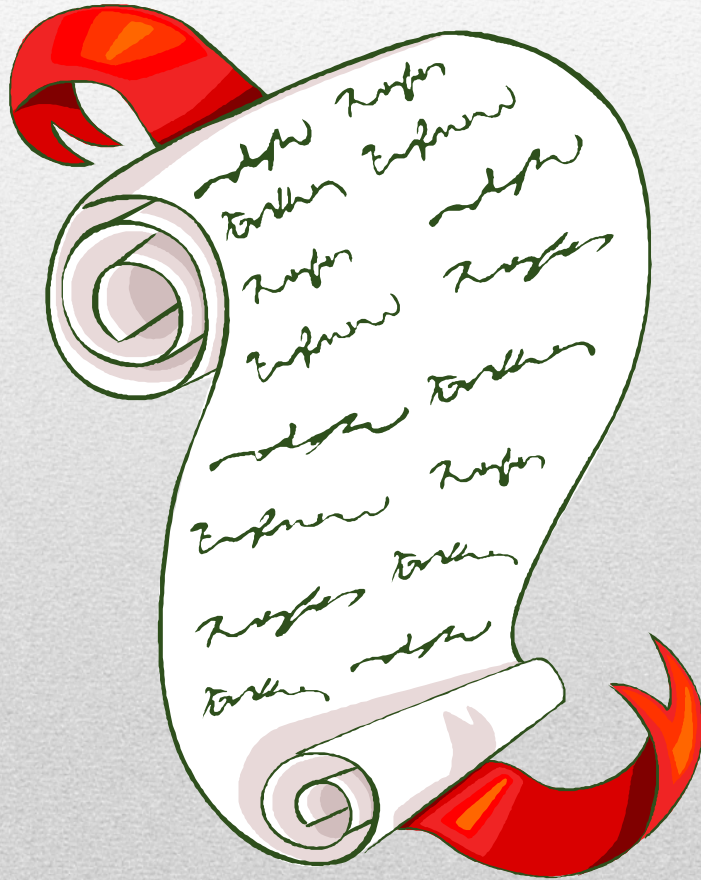


- July 14, 1789
- A mob stormed the Bastille looking for guns and gun powder
- **Official beginning of the Revolution**

What is the symbolism behind the people of France tearing the Bastille apart?

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

August 26, 1789



- Similar to the **Declaration of Independence**
 - Written by **National Assembly**
 - Guaranteed “liberty, property, security...”
 - No more noble privileges and unfair taxation
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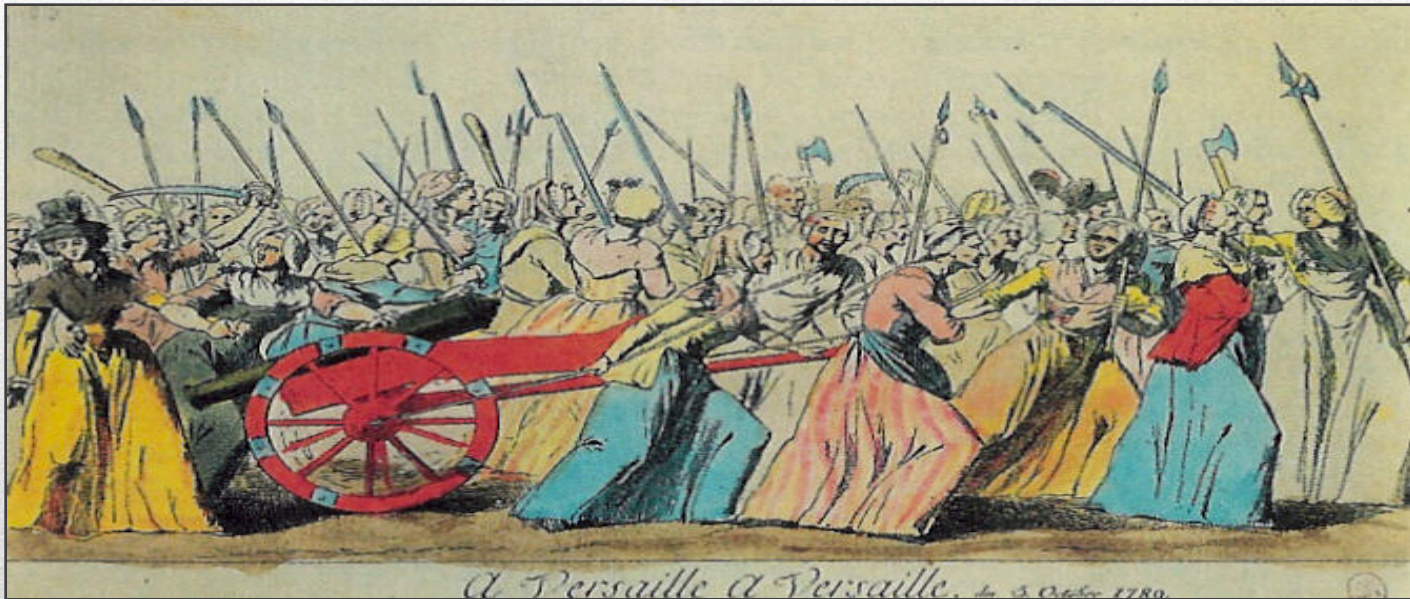
Analyze this picture. Does the new system of government reflect equality?

Who is pulling all the weight now?

Will this system work?
Why or why not?

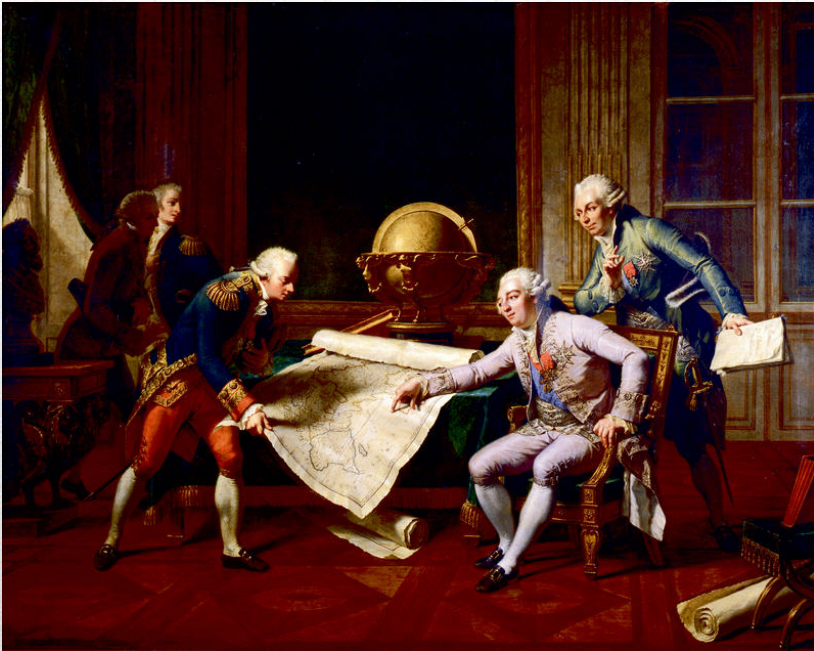


March on Versailles



- On October 5, 1789
 - **Women were fed up** with the lack of food and high prices
 - They marched 12 miles to **Versailles for bread!**
 - Killed guards to get in
 - **Forced King back to Paris, France**
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New Constitution

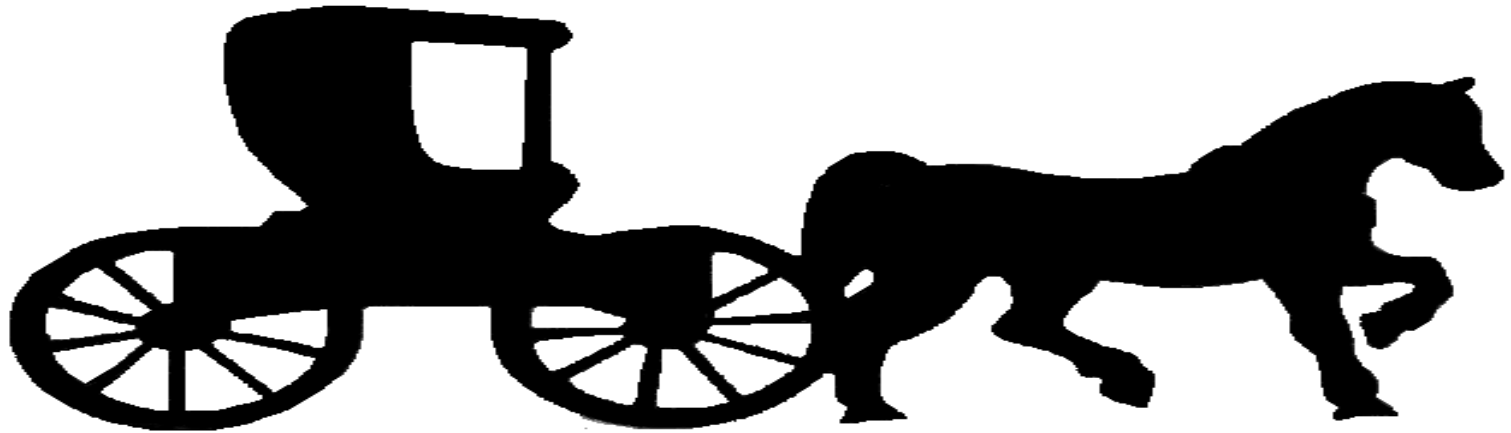


- Took two years to write a Constitution!
- May, 1791
- France became a **constitutional monarchy**
- National Assembly forces King Louis to sign new constitution
- The **legislative assembly** got most of the king's **power**

Monarch

Legislative
Assembly

Monarchs Try and Run Away



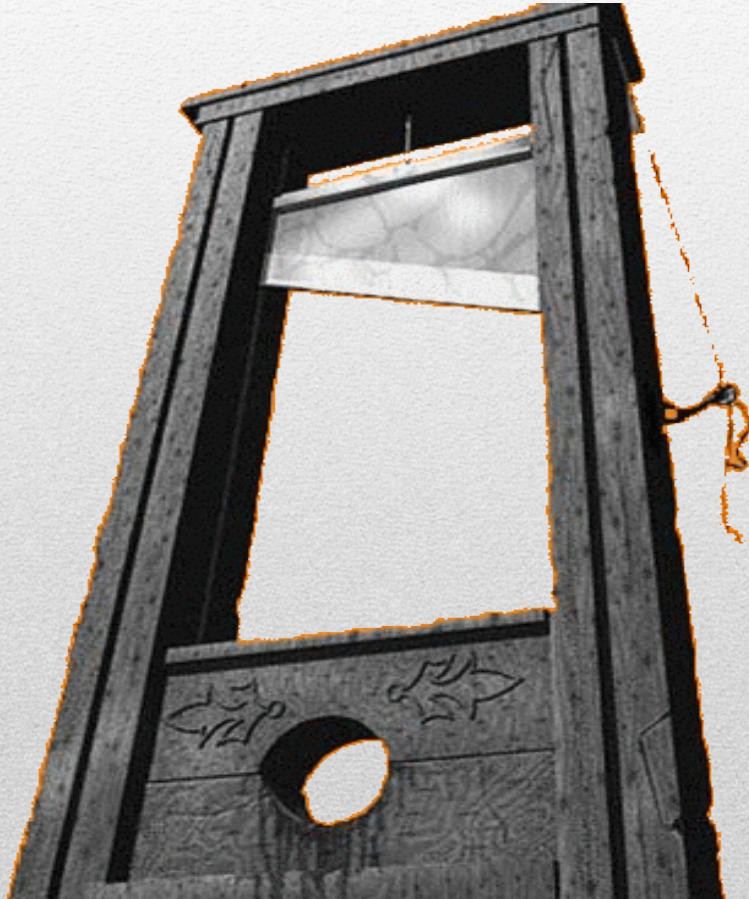
- June 21, 1791 King and family tried to escape to Austria
 - They are caught, arrested and brought back to Paris
 - **Émigrés** = nobles and others who ran away from France
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Trial of the King



- King and family brought back to France
- Louis XVI charged with 33 charges Found guilty of Treason!
- Executed by the Guillotine on January 21, 1793

The Guillotine



- A machine that killed people
- Invented by a doctor
- Considered a fair and painless machine

Maximilien Robespierre



- July 1793 he becomes **head of the Committee of Public Safety**
 - Became a **dictator**
 - Instituted censorship
 - **Killed any “enemy” of the revolution**
-

Reign of Terror



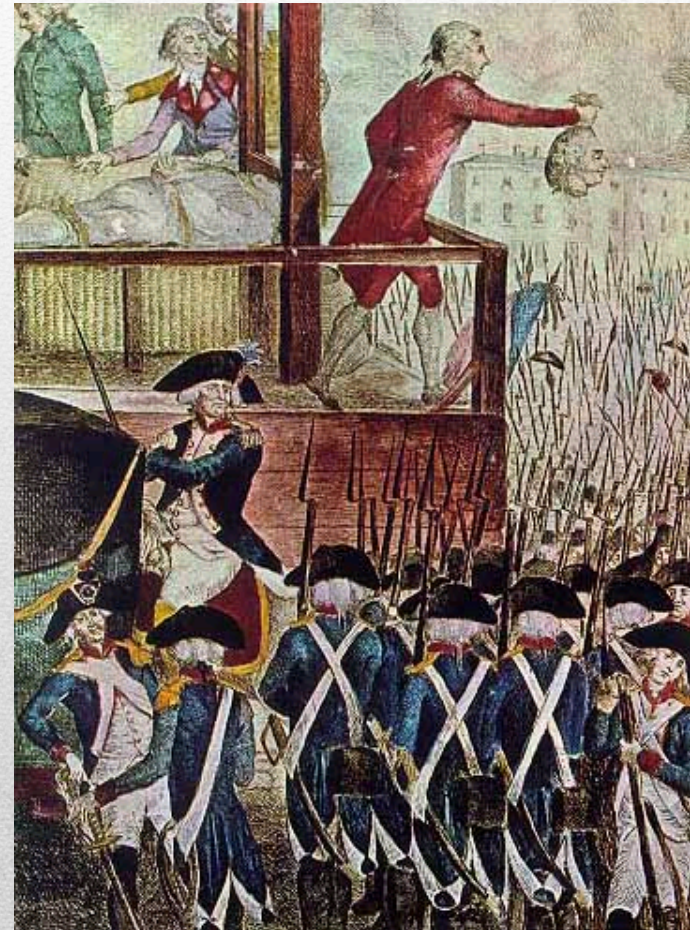
- **People are afraid** that revolution is in danger
 - From 1793 to 1795 new Constitution is suspended
 - **Robespierre ruled**
 - Anyone thought to be an **enemy** of the revolution is killed
 - **40,000 people killed**, 85% of those killed were peasants
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Robespierre = “Reign of Terror”

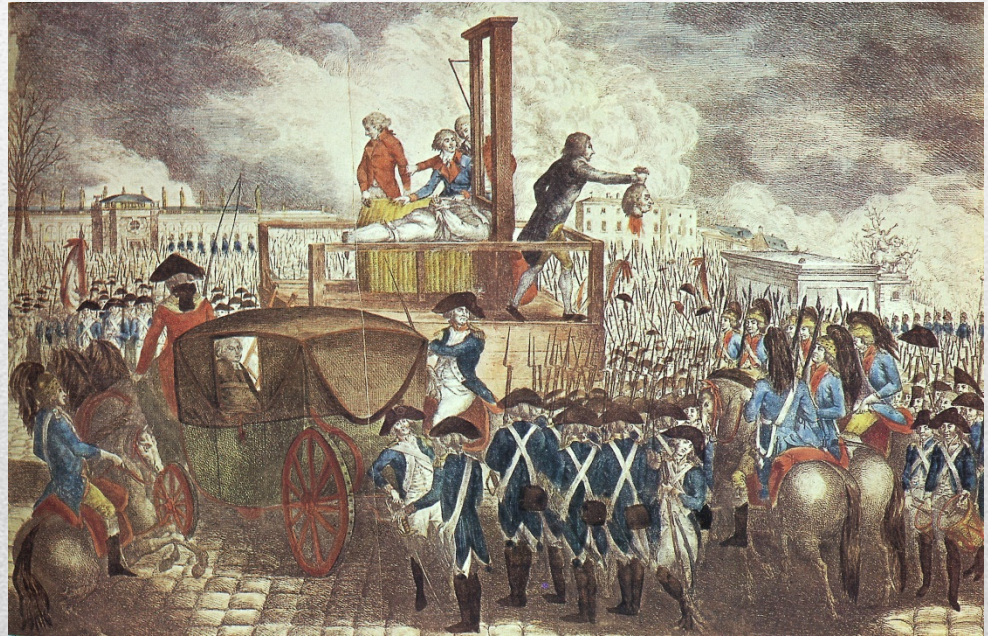
“Radical Robespierre” creates
“Committee of Public Safety”

One of his quotes: "It is with regret that I pronounce the fatal truth: Louis ought to perish rather than a hundred thousand virtuous citizens; **Louis must die that the country may live**"

Thus, he starts his safety committee by killing any suspected enemies...including King Louis and his wife!



- Reign of Terror finally ended when Robespierre was killed by guillotine on July 28, 1795



End of the Terror

Napoleon Bonaparte



- A **military genius** from France
- Won several victories over Austrians and others
- Took over as the **First Consul of France**.
- In 1799, he performed a **coup d'etat** (a sudden taking of power) and took control of France.
- Crowned himself **emperor** of France Dec. 2 1804
 - The circle is complete... France has an **absolute monarchy** AGAIN

A. Napoleon Rises

B. Napoleon's Empire

Napoleon brought **order** to France after the revolution

- Equal taxation and a **stable economy**
 - **Equal opportunity** in government
 - Public education
 - **Religious tolerance**
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B. Napoleon's Empire

- Tried to **take over Europe** by building the best and biggest army
- **Napoleonic Code**: a system of laws that eliminated many injustices but also **limited liberty and individual rights**



Paragraph Response

Do you think Napoleon Bonaparte was a **hero** or a **villain**? Support your response with sufficient evidence. (5-6 sentences)
