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Period 2, Unit 8

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**Notes Pgs. 557-564**

The Reconstruction of France

1. Assembly was determined to protect property in all its forms; sought to limit the impact on national life of those French people who had no property or only small amounts of it

Political Reorganization

1. Constitution of 1791 established a constitutional monarchy
   * The monarchy was allowed a suspensive veto that could delay, but not halt, legislation
   * The Assembly had the power to make war an peace

Active and Passive Citizens

1. The citizens of France were divided into active and passive categories

* Only active citizens could vote (active citizens only included men)
* Only about 50,000 citizens of a population of about 25 million could qualify as electors or members of the Legislative Assembly
* Women could neither vote nor hold office

1. The accumulation of wealth from land and commercial property, would pen the path to political authority

Olympe de Gouges’s Declaration of the Right of Man

1. 1791: Olympe de Gouges composed a Declaration of the Rights of Women , which she ironically addressed to Queen Marie Antoinette

* Olympe de Gouges: a butcher’s daughter form Montauban in northwest France who became a major revolutionary radical in Paris
* Declaration of the Rights of Women: demanded that women be regarded as citizens and not merely as daughters, sisters, wives, and mothers of citizens, outlined rights that would allow women to own property and require men to recognize the paternity of their children

Departments Replace Provinces

1. **Departments:** *départements*, eighty-three administrative units or generally equal size named after rivers, mountains, and other geographical features, subdivided into districts, cantons, and communities
2. All the ancient judicial courts were also abolished and replaced by uniform court with elected judges and prosecutors

Economic Policy

Workers’ Organizations Forbidden

1. 1789: the Assembly replaced the burden of proof on the peasants to rid themselves of the residual feudal dues for which compensation was to be paid

* June 14, 1791: the Assembly crushed the attempts of urban workers to protect their wages by enacting the Chapelier Law – which forbade the workers’ associations

Confiscation of Church Lands

1. The Assembly decided to finance their debt by confiscating and then selling the land and property of the Roman Catholic Church in France

The *Assignats*

1. ***Assignats***: government bonds in December 1789, their value was guaranteed by the revenue to be generated form the sale of church property

* Within a few month, the value of the *assignats* began to fall and inflation increased, putting new stress on the urban poor

The Civil Constitution of the Clergy

1. July 1790: the National Constituent Assembly issued the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, which transformed the Roman Catholic Church in France into a branch of the secular state.

* Pope Pius VI: (r. 1775-1799)
* The National Assembly dissolved all religious orders in France except those that cared for the sick or ran schools

1. The Civil Constitution of the Clergy was the major blunder of the National Constituent Assembly; embittered relation between the French church and that state

* The Assembly unwisely ruled that all clergy must take an oath to support the Civil Constitution designated those clergy who had not taken the oath as “refractory” and removed them from their clerical functions

1. February 1791: Pope Pius condemned not only the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, but also the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.

* Religious devotion and revolutionary loyalty become incompatible for many people

Counterrevolutionary Activity

1. **Émigrés**: they settled in countries near the French border, where they sought to foment counterrevolution

* Among the most important in their number was the king’s younger brother
* The count of Artois: The king’s younger brother
* Summer of 1791: his agents and the queen persuaded Louis XVI to attempt to flee the country

Flight to Varennes

1. June 20, 1791: Louis and his immediate family, disguised as servants, left Paris. They traveled as far as Varennes

* June 24: a company of soldiers escorted the royal family back to Paris

Declaration of Pillnitz

1. August 27, 1791: Emperor Leopold II of Austria, who was the bother of Marie Antoinette, and King Fredrick William II of Prussia issued the Declaration of Pillnitz

* The two monarchs promised to intervene in France to protect the royal family and to preserve the monarchy if the other major European powers agreed