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Period 2, Unit 8

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**Notes Pgs. 564-573**

The End of the Monarchy: A Second Revolution

1. September 1791: the National Assembly drew to a close having completed its task
	* Assembly passed a measure that forbade any of its own members to sit in the Legislative Assembly to new constitution established

Emergence of the Jacobins

1. **Jacobins**: group that met in a former Dominican priority dedicated to St. Jacques (James) in Paris, also established a network of local clubs throughout the provinces
* The flight of Louis XVI in the summer of 1791 and the Declaration of Pillnitz led to renewed demands for a republic
1. Factionalism plagued the Legislative Assembly throughout its short life
* ***Girondists***: a group of Jacobins assumed leadership of the Assembly, they passed one measure ordering the *émigrés* to return or suffer the loss of their property and another requiring the refractory clergy to support the Civil Constitution of lose their state positions
* April 20, 1792: Girondists led the Legislative Assembly to declare war on Austria
	+ Conflict ended in the defeat of France at Waterloo in June 1815
1. March 1791: a group of women led by Pauline Léon had petitioned the Legislative Assembly for the right to bear arms and to fight to protect the revolution; also wanted women to serve in the National Guard
* Frenchwomen did enlist in the army and served with distinction
* **July 1792**: the duke of Brunswick, commander of the Prussian forces, issued a manifesto threatening to destroy Paris if the French royal family were harmed
1. Late in July, the government of Paris passed from the elected council to a committee, or *commune*, or representatives from the sections of the city.
2. August 10, 1792: a large crowd invaded the Tuileries palace and forced Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette to take refuge with the royal Swiss guards; then the royal family was imprisoned in comfortable quarters, but the king was not allowed to perform none of his political functions

The Convention and the Role of the *Sans-culottes*

The September Massacres

1. **September Massacres**: during the first week of the month, the Paris Commune summarily executed or murdered about 1,200 people who were in the city jails.
2. The Paris Commune then compelled the Legislative Assembly to call for the election by universal male suffrage of still another new assembly to write a democratic constitution
* **Convention**: body after the American Constitutional Convention of 1787, met on September 21. 1792
* As it first act, the Convention declared France a republic (a nation governed y an elected assembly without a monarch)

Goals of the *Sana-culottes*

1. The second revolution had been the work of the Jacobins, the Girondists, and the people of Paris known as the ***sans-culottes*** (meaning “without breeches”)
* ***Sans-culottes***- were shopkeepers, artisans, wage earners, and sometimes factory workers
* They sought immediate relief from food shortages and rising prices through price controls
* They were intensely hostile toward the aristocrats and to the original leaders of the revolution of 1789 form the Third Estate; they were antimonarchical, strongly republican, and suspicious of even representative government.

The Policies of the Jacobins

1. Jacobins favored an unregulated economy; Jacobins began to cooperate with leaders of the Parisian *sans-culottes* and the Paris Commune to overthrow the monarchy
* **Mountain**: Convention that began to deliberate, their seats were high up in the assembly hall

Execution of Louis XVI

1. December 1792: Louis XVI was put on trial as mere “Citizen Capet”; an overwhelming majority convicted Louis of **1** conspiring against liberty of the people and **2** the security of the state.
* January 21, 1793: Louis was beheaded
* The next month the Convention declared war on Britain and Holland, and a month later on Spain
* Prussians renewed their offensive and drove the French out of Belgium
* General Dumouriez: (1739-1823) the Girondist victor of Valmy, deserted to the enemy
* March 1793: a royalist revolt led by aristocratic officers and priests erupted the Vendée in western France and roused much popular sport

Europe at War with the Revolution

Edmund Burke Attacks the Revolution

1. Edmund Burke: Irish born writer and British statesman, *Reflections on the Revolution in France* – book, condemned the reconstruction of France administration as the application of a blind rationalism that ignored the historical realities of political development.
* Thomas Paine: the hero of the American revolution, composed *The Rights of Man* (1791-1792) in direct respect to Burke and in defense of the revolutionary principles
1. April 1792: outbreak od war with Austria, the other European monarchs recognized the danger of both the ideas and the aggression of Revolutionary France
* In response, governments turned to repressive domestic policies

Suppression of Reform in Britain

1. William Pitt the Younger: the prime minister of Britain, unsuccessfully supported moderate reform of Parliament during the 1780s, turned against reform and popular movements, suspended *habeas corpus*
* London Corresponding Society: founded in 1792 as a working-class reform group
* Joseph Priestly: a famous chemist and radical political thinker

The Second and Third Partitions of Poland, 1793, 1795

1. After the first partition in 1772, Polis leaders had commenced reforms to provide for a stronger state
* 1791: a group of Polish nobles called the Polish Patriots issued a new constitution that substituted a hereditary for an elective monarchy, provided for real executive authority in the monarch, and his council, established a new bicameral diet, and eliminated the *liberum veto*.
* Fredrick William II of Prussia: promised to defend the new Polish constitutional order because the believed that a stronger Poland was I Russia’s interest against the growing Russian power
* Catherina the Great of Russia also understood that a reformed Polish state would diminish Russian influence in Poland and eastern Europe
1. April 1792: conservative Polish nobles who opposed the reforms invited Russia to restore the old order
* Tadeusz Kosciuszko: a veteran of the American revolution
* The new Polish government eventually remained under the influence of Russia
1. November 4: the single bloodiest day of combat in the decade, Russian troops killed well over 10,000 Poles outside Warsaw
* Kosciuszko ended up in Russian prison

The Reign of Terror

War with Europe

1. The French invasion of the Australian Netherlands (Belgium) and the revolutionary reorganization of that territory in 1791 roused the rest of Europe to active hostility.
* November 1792: the Convention declared it would aid all peoples who wished to cast off aristocratic and monarchial oppression
* The Convention had also proclaimed the Scheldt River in the Netherlands
1. April1793: The Jacobins began to direct the French government, the nation was a t war with Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, Spain, Sardinia, and Holland
2. The widening of the war in the winter and spring of 1792-93 brought new radical political actions within France as the revolutionary government mobilized itself and the nation for the conflict.
* **Reign of Terror**: actions to protect eh revolution and silence dissent, stretched from autum of 1793-midsummer of 1794

The Republic Defended

The Comimittee of Public Safety

1. In April 1793: General Security and a Committee of Public Safety: to carry out the executive duties of the government

The *Levée en Masse*

1. June 1793: the Partisan *sans-culottes* invaded the Convention and successfully demanded the expulsion of the Girondist members.
* Lazare Carnot: the member of the Committee of Public Safety in charge of the military, began a mobilization for victory by issuing a ***levée en masse***
* ***levée en masse:*** a military requisition on the entire population, conscripting males into the army and directing economic production to military purposes
1. The Convention on September 29, 1793 established a ceiling on prices in accord with the *sans-culotts* demands.

The “Republican Virtue” and Robespierre’s Justification of Terror

1. **“Republic of Virtue”:** largely understood in terms of Rousseau’s *Social Contract*, the sacrifice of one’s self and one’s interest for the good of the republic would replace selfish aristocratic and monarchial corruption
* It was in the name of the public good that the Committee of Public Safety carried out the policies of the terror
1. Maximilien Robespierre: who by late 1793, had emerged as the dominant figure of the Committee of Public Safety, favored the republic, opposed the war in 1792 because he feared it might aid the monarchy, opposed de-Christianization

Repression of the Society of Revolutionary Republican Women

1. May 1793: Pauline Léon and Claire Lacombe founded the Society of Revolutionary Republican Women, purpose was to fight the internal enemies of the revolution, members were militant citizens, demanded to wear the *cockade* that male citizens usually wore in their hats
* October 1793: the Jacobins and the Convention banned all women’s clubs and societies
1. Olympe de Gouges: opposed the Terror and was guillotined in November 1793
* 1793: women were formally executed from serving in the French army and from the galleries of the Convention

De-Christianization

1. Convention attempted to de-Christianize France
* November 1793: Convention proposed a new calendar dating from the first day of the French Republic; also declared the Cathedral od Notre Dame in Paris to be a “Temple of Reason”
* Every tenth day, instead of the seventh, it was a holiday
1. Churches were torn down or used as barns or storage houses

Revolutionary Tribunals

1. **Guillotine**: a recently invented instrument of efficient and supposedly humane execution, the drop of a blade of the guillotine was certain to sever the head of the condemned at once, whereas beheading by axe or sword could require multiple blows and cause unnecessary pain
* Other modes of execution was mass shooting or excessive drowning
1. The first victims of the Terror was Marie Antoinette and other members of the royal family (executed in October 1793)
* In Nantes on the west coast of France, several hundred people, including some priests, were simply tied to rafts and drowned in the river Loire

The End of the Terror

Revolutionaries Turn Against Themselves

1. winter of 1794: Robespierre began orchestrating the Terror against republican political figures of the left and the right
* March 24: he secures the execution of certain *sans-culottes* leaders known as the ***enragés***
* Jacqeus Danton: provided heroic national leadership in the dark day of September 1792, served briefly on the Committee of Public Safety before Robespierre joined the group
* June 10: Robespierre secured passage of the Law of 22 Prarial: permitted the revolutionary tribunal to convict suspects without hearing substantial evidence against them

Fall of Robespierre

1. July 26: Robespierre made an ill-tempered speech in the Convention, declaring that other leaders of the government were conspiring against him and the revolution
* July 27: members of the Convention shouted him down when he rose to make a speech, that night he was arrested, and the next day, he and approximately 80 of his supporters were executed