

States General
↓
Absolute
Monarchy

National
Assembly
↓
Constitutional
Monarchy

Convention
↓
Robespierre
govt

Directory
rule of 5
Finance
↓
5 directors

Napoleon
seized
power

right to vote
property holders
of society
right to vote
all men

Impact of war on FRANCE

② 1774 - Louis XVI Ascended the throne of France

- 20 years old
- Austrian Princess - Marie Antoinette

① France ^{was} → 13 American colonies - ^{married} independence gain -
→ Britain

③ Financial / Economic of France / State was ^{why did the} forced to ^{the} increase ^{taxes.} taxes.

10 long years of war had drained the financial ^{old} wealth of France. ^{france}

① Debt of more than 2 billion livres ^{old} (1000000000) ^{france}

③ Interest @ 10%

④ Cost of maintaining an army, accounts, staff offices, ^{unneeded} etc.

⑤ Increased taxes

How was the French Society divided?

1st Estate

a) Clergy - Group of persons invested with special functions in church.
b) Collected tithe ^{tax} from peasants
c) enjoyed privileges
d) ^{by birth} owned a large amount of land

2nd Nobility

a) own large land
b) enjoyed privileges based on birth
c) enjoyed feudal paid wages
d) performed functions in court

3rd Estate

a) bourgeoisie, merchants, court officials, lawyers
b) Peasants
c) Artisans
d) small peasants
e) landless labourers
f) servant
g) 90% population
h) had to pay taxes

e) peasant had to provide free services
f) did not pay any tax.

did not pay any tax

Subsistence Crisis

→ समस्या
→ असंतुलन
→ असंतुलन

- Between 1715 to 1789, population of France rose dramatically
- Demand for food grains also increased
- Production of food grains did not increase at the same rate
- Price of bread rose
- But wages of workers were fixed
- Situations worsened whenever there was drought or hail reduced farmer's harvest
- This led to subsistence crisis

→ ROK

Emergence of Middle Class and its role in FRENCH REVOLUTION

→ group of people who had earned wealth by expanding overseas trade

- b) manufacturing woolen & silk textiles
- c) exporting and selling goods to such people.

→ professional - lawyers, administrative officials, teachers etc

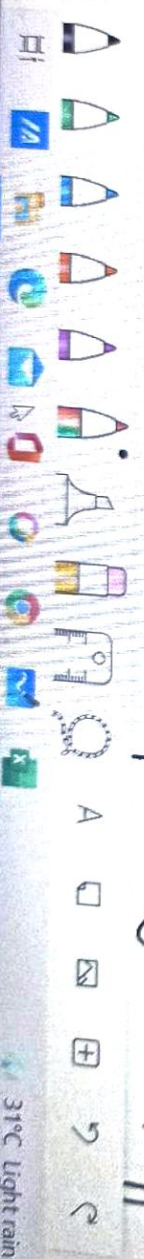
ROLE

→ Middle class was educated.

→ They believed no group should have privileges based on ^{same} birth

→ Social position should be based on merit
→ Society should be based on equality and freedom

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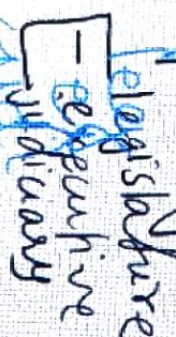
Role of Philosophers Eng

John Locke → Two Treatises of Government

→ rejected the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch

Jean Jacques Rousseau → proposed a form of govt based on a social contract between citizens & representatives

Montesquieu → The Spirit of the Laws - a division of power within the govt



American govt → individual rights - citizens

ideas - discuss → salons, coffee houses

→ books, newspapers

What happened in Estates General in 1789?

- ① 5 May 1789 → 1st Estate = 300
2nd " = 300
3rd " = 600
with 40000 letters - grievances & demands
- ② Till now the voting principle was - 1 estate 1 vote
- ③ Members of the 3rd estate demanded that voting should be based on 1 member 1 vote
- ④ The king rejected the proposal
- ⑤ So the members of the 3rd estate walked out in protest.

What was the Tennis Court oath? What happened at the indoor tennis court at the palace of Versailles?

→ On 20th June

→ Hall of indoor tennis court - ground of Versailles.

→ declares themselves as a National Assembly

→ swore not to disperse until as they drafted a constitution for France
↳ limited power of the monarch.

→ Who was Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes?

- Mirabeau → born in noble family
- wanted to ~~go~~ away with French privileges. Put an end to abolish
 - brought out a journal
 - delivered powerful speeches.

Abbe Sieyes - originally a priest

- wrote an influential pamphlet
- ↳ That is the 2nd estate.

- What led to outbreak of Revolution
- 1789 National Assembly was busy in drafting a constitution, rest of France was in turmoil
 - Severe winter → bad harvest - rising bread prices - bakers hoarded supplies
 - Angry women stormed into the shops and looted supplies - city
 - Villages - summers - lords of the manor had hidden barrels of brandy & destroy crops
 - peasants seized fens and pitchforks and attacked chateaux.
 - They looted farms and burned documents containing manorial dues
 - Nobles fled from their houses
 - Due to swirling subjects, King Louis XVI accepted the National Assembly and its constitution.

What were the changes brought about by the new constitution?

On 4th Aug

a) abolition of taxes and feudal obligations

b) Clergy had to give up their

privileges

c) Tithes were abolished

d) lands owned by church were confiscated

Con

a) the

constitution

b) France

legislature

France becomes a
Constitutional Monarchy →

a) National Assembly compelled
Constitution in 1791.

b) Power was divided into -
Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

separated c) Legislature comprised of National Assembly
that was elected indirectly.

d) Active citizens - Right to vote - Men above 25 years of
age who paid taxes equal to 3 days of labour wages.

e) Declaration of rights - Right to life, freedom of speech,
freedom of opinion, equality before law

How did a war with Prussia and Austria start?

② King Louis XVI entered into a secret negotiation with Prussian King to his bond National Assembly

③ Before this could happen, National Assembly declared a war against Prussia & Austria

④ They saw it as a war against Monarchy

⑤ They marched and sang the song *Marseillaise* ^{to form it} *by* *Regret de L'Esprit*. It later became the national anthem of France

What was impact of war against Prussia & Austria in French Society?

→ It brought losses & difficulties for people of France

→ While men were out take up carrying children

Why were political clubs formed in France?

Large number of people felt that the 1791 constitution gave right only to richer sections of the society. Political clubs were a rallying point for people to in the work. Women had to discuss multiple responsibilities of living, take care of house & etc.

What were Jacobin Clubs?

- a It was a successful political club.
- b It was named after former convent of St. Jacob.
- c Its leader was Maximilian Robespierre
- d Its members belonged to less Proprietary sections of the society - shoemakers, pastry makers, etc
- e They started wearing long striped trousers to look similar to Jacob workers
- f They did not wear knee breeches to separate themselves from nobles & came to be known as Sans-culottes
- g wore a red-cap - to Symbolize Liberty.



at Palace de la Concorde

What was reign of Terror?

- period between 1793-1794
- > severe control and punishment-policy.
- > exercise of responsibility - ex-miles and clergy, members of other political parties
- were arrested, imprisoned
- if found guilty, they were guillotined.

What was Guillotine?

It is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded. It was named after Dr. Guillotin.

What were the measures taken by Robespierre Govt to bring about equality in France?

- 1) Issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices.
- 2) Meat and bread were rationed.
- 3) Peasants were forced to sell their grain at Govt fixed prices.
- 4) Expensive white flour was forbidden.
- 5) Citizens had to eat equality bread made of whole wheat.
- 6) Rich French men and women were called 'Citizens'.
- 7) Use of 'sir' and 'Madam' was prohibited.
- 8) Churches were shut down & were converted to govt offices.

What was the position of women in French society?

→ most of the women of the 3rd estate worked for the living.

→ Most women did not have any access to education and job training.

→ Only daughters of noble & wealthy people could study at a convent.

→ Working women had to take care of their families.

→ Their wages were lower than that of men.

1789-1848
1848-1914
1914-1945
1945-1959
1959-1979
1979-1989
1989-1999
1999-2007
2007-2017
2017-2022

Why did women form different political clubs?

→ Political clubs were formed to discuss interest of the women

→ They demanded

a) right to vote

b) to be elected to the assembly

c) to hold political office

→ eg - The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women.

- 17) What did the revolutionary
govt do for the welfare of
women?
- a) Gradation of state schools for women.
 - b) Education was made compulsory for girls.
 - c) They could no longer be forced into marriage against their will.
 - d) Marriage was made into a contract registered under civil law.
 - e) Divorce was made legal & could be applied by both men & women.
 - f) Train for jobs, run business or become artist.

It was in 1946 that women in France got right to vote.

Q What was Triangular Slave Trade ?

plantation
owners

→ There was shortage of labour on European plantations to produce tobacco, sugar, coffee, indigo etc.

→ French merchants sailed from

Bordeaux or Nantes to African coast.

→ They bought slaves from African chiefs & sold them to plantation owners in Europe.

→ These slaves were packed ⁱⁿ ships for a 3 month voyage from Atlantic to Caribbean.

How was slavery abolished in France?

① The National Assembly held debates for abolition of slavery in France but did not pass any laws fearing opposition from businessmen.

② In 1794, the convention legislated to free all slaves.

③ However 10 years later, Napoleon reintroduced slavery.

④ Finally, in 1848, slavery was abolished in France.

Censorship

→ abolished in 1789

→ Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen proclaimed

freedom of speech & expression
be a natural right.