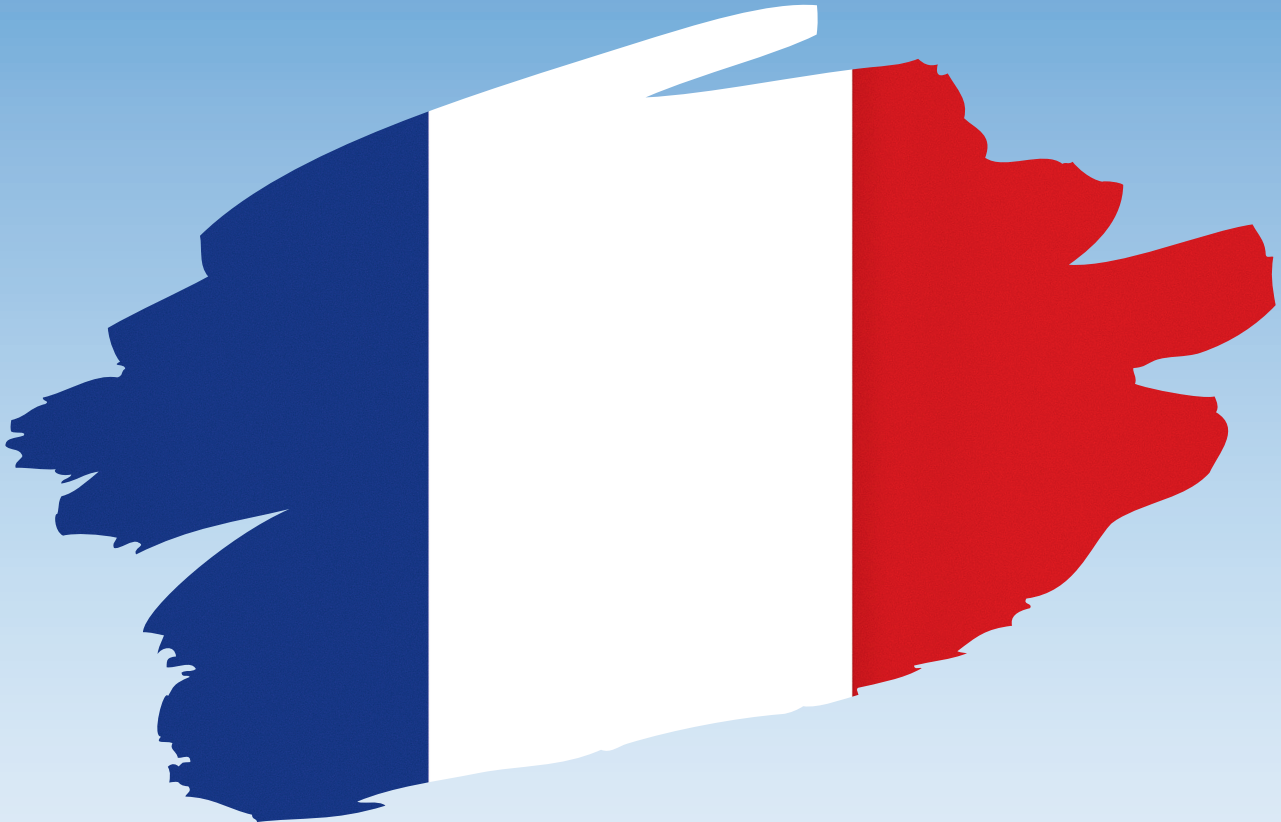


The French Revolution

3.3 EXAMINE the causes, course and consequences of one revolution in pre- twentieth century Europe and/or the wider world

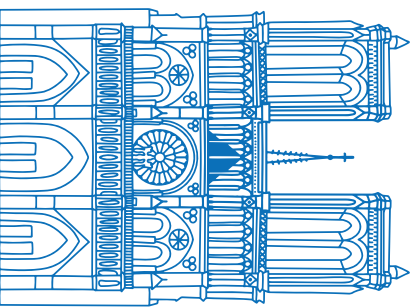


- 13.1 Timeline
- 13.2 Cornell Notes
- 13.3 Keywords
- 13.4 Knowledge Organiser
- 13.5 Questions

This chapter will explore the causes, events and consequences of the French Revolution, including the rise of democracy and nationalism and the impact on European society.

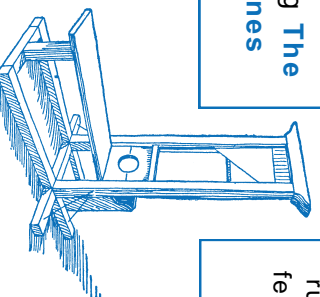
The French Revolution

3.3 EXAMINE the causes, course and consequences of one revolution in pre- twentieth century Europe and/or the wider world



May-June
Estates-General Meeting and The Tennis Court Oath marks the beginning of the Revolution

King Louis XVI tries to flee France during **The Flight to Varennes**



Maximilien Robespierre rules through terror and fear during **The Reign of Terror**



1456-63

1789

1789

1791

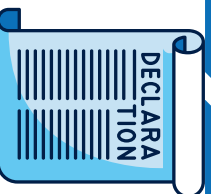
1793

1793-94

1799

The Seven Years' War
The 'first world war' to take place. More commonly known as the French and Indian War.

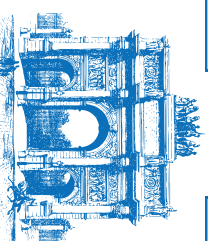
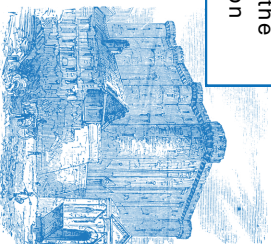
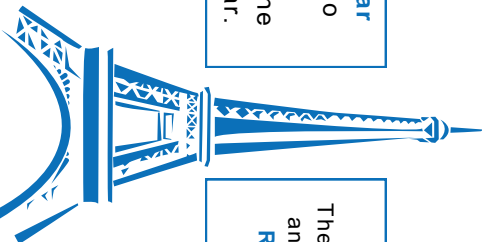
July - August
The Storming of the Bastille and the Declaration of the Rights of Man marks the start of the Revolution



King Louis XVI is executed by guillotine in January; **Marie Antoinette** follows in October.



Coup d'état - Napoleon Bonaparte comes to power and the **French Empire** is established.



The French Revolution (1789-1799)

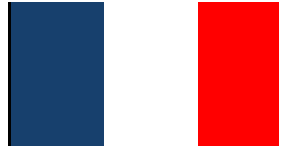
Headings	Notes															
THE CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• France’s absolute monarchy – France was still ruled by the old feudal system (ancien régime) in the late eighteenth century with Louis XVI as the absolute monarch (he had total control over the country, claiming he had a divine right to rule). Louis’ wife, Marie Antoinette, was Austrian and unpopular with the French people as they lived a very extravagant lifestyle at a time when the French economy was poor.• The Enlightenment was the movement of thinkers who valued science and reason above faith or authority as the basis for society in the eighteenth century. France was particularly engaged in the movement with writers such as Voltaire, Rousseau and Montesquieu. Their criticisms of the ancien regime and Louis’ absolute monarchy were widely read throughout France, leading to many challenging the idea that kings had a divine right to rule.• Social divisions in France – French society was split into ‘Three Estates’.															
	<table><tr><th>First Estate</th><th>Second Estate</th><th>Third Estate</th></tr><tr><td>Clergy (priests and bishops)</td><td>Nobility (wealthy landowners who controlled the government and army)</td><td>The common people (everyone from well-off doctors, lawyers, teachers and merchants to poor peasants and labourers)</td></tr><tr><td>Approx. 100,000 people</td><td>Approx. 400,000 people</td><td>Approx. 25 million people</td></tr><tr><td>Did not pay taxes</td><td>Did not pay taxes</td><td>Paid taxes</td></tr><tr><td>Owned 10% of the land</td><td>Owned 60% of the land</td><td>Many peasants still lived under feudal law</td></tr></table>	First Estate	Second Estate	Third Estate	Clergy (priests and bishops)	Nobility (wealthy landowners who controlled the government and army)	The common people (everyone from well-off doctors, lawyers, teachers and merchants to poor peasants and labourers)	Approx. 100,000 people	Approx. 400,000 people	Approx. 25 million people	Did not pay taxes	Did not pay taxes	Paid taxes	Owned 10% of the land	Owned 60% of the land	Many peasants still lived under feudal law
	First Estate	Second Estate	Third Estate													
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Owned 10% of the land	Owned 60% of the land	Many peasants still lived under feudal law														
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The impact of the American Revolution – the French people were inspired by the events of the American revolution but the country’s economy had been bankrupted by its military support during the War of Independence. By the late 1780s, the government’s finances were in crisis which led to Louis XVI calling the first Estates General in 1775.																
Keywords	Summary															
Absolute monarch Ancien régime Louis XVI Marie Antionette The Enlightenment First Estate Second Estate Third Estate Estates General	France was still ruled by the old feudal system (ancien régime) at the end of the 18th century with Louis XVI as absolute monarch . Louis's wife Marie Antoinette was Austrian and unpopular with the French as they lived a very extravagant lifestyle at a time when the French economy was poor. The Enlightenment and its criticism of the old regime and the absolute monarchy were widely read throughout France and other European countries, leading many to begin challenging the idea that kings had a divine right to rule. By the late 1780s, government finances were in crisis, leading Louis XVI to convene the first Estates General in 1775 where the First Estate (clergy), Second Estate (Nobles) and Third Estate (Common people) would vote on matters of the state.															

The French Revolution (1789-1799)

Headings	Notes
THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Estates General was a French parliament made up of three parts, each representing the three Estates. On the 5th May 1789, the Estates General met at Versailles but could not agree on how voting should proceed. The First and Second Estates wanted one vote for each estate so they could combine and outvote the Third Estate by two to one. The Third Estate wanted one vote per member so that they could outvote the other two estates 621 votes to 593. The Third Estate declared that they represented the French people and named themselves the National Assembly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They met on the Versailles tennis courts after they were locked out of their meeting room by the other two Estates where they swore the Tennis Court Oath; they would stay until a constitution for France was drawn up. The Storming of the Bastille – tensions continued to rise in Paris during the summer of 1789 due to rising food prices and shortages. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The royal family were very much disengaged with the struggles of their people as seen when Marie Antionette declared “Let them eat cake” as she did not understand the people could not afford cake no more than they could afford bread. The citizens of Paris feared the King would use the army to shut down the National Assembly so they formed their own militia, the National Guard, in response. On the 14th July 1789, a large, angry crowd of sans-culottes (urban workers who supported the Revolution) attacked the Bastille Prison in Paris, stealing weapons and ammunitions as well as killing all active duty guards and beating the prison governor to death. The attack on the Bastille would become a symbol of the crushing of the old system and is still celebrated as Bastille Day.
Keywords Estates General National Assembly Tennis Court Oath The Storming of the Bastille “Let them eat cake” Militia National Guard Sans-culottes Bastille Day	Summary The Estates General met in Versailles but no agreement could be made in regards to how the voting should work. In protest, the Third Estate upon declaring themselves the National Assembly met on the Versailles tennis court where they swore the Tennis Court Oath ; they would stay until a constitution for France was drawn up. The royal family were disengaged with the sufferings of the French people with Marie Antoinette showing this through her comment, “ Let them eat cake ”. This comment was followed by the Storming of the Bastille when the Parisian sans-culottes attacked the Bastille Prison in Paris on the 14 th July 1789, creating a symbol of the crushing of the old system. It is still celebrated as Bastille Day each year. The Parisian citizens formed their own militia , the National Guard , in response to fears the King would fight them.

The French Revolution (1789-1799)

Headings	Notes
REVOLUTION IN FRANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Reforms of the National Assembly – The middle class, peasants and labourers around France began to attack the houses of nobles' and bishops'. • The National Assembly passed reforms such as abolishing the feudal system and tithes paid to the Church. • The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was passed in August 1789 which declared all men are born free and equal. This document would lead to the modern document, United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights. • Symbols of the revolution included the slogan 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' as well as a new tricolour flag for France. This flag had the blue and red representing the colours of Paris on either side of the white of the royal family. This was to symbolise the people's power and dominance over royalty. • The Flight to Varennes – in June 1791, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette escaped Paris while disguised as servants but were caught at the town of Varennes and returned to Paris. • War with Austria – The National Assembly declared war on Austria in April 1792. The Austrians were supported by the Prussians, winning several early victories over the ill-prepared French army. These defeats led to the sans-culottes suspecting King Louis of helping enemies of France. They stormed the Tuileries Palace where the royal family had been placed under house arrest and imprisoned them. • The First French Republic – huge numbers joined the French army to protect the country from those they believed wanted to stop the Revolution, helping the army defeat these enemies. The new National Convention declared France a republic (government without a king where the people are sovereign). During the celebrations, mobs broke into Parisian prisons where they executed over 1,000 'enemies of the revolution' in the September Massacres. • The end of the French Monarchy – Louis XVI was tried by the Convention and found guilty of treason for which he was executed at the guillotine in January 1793. Nine months later, Marie Antoinette was also executed. Britain, Spain and the Netherlands responded by declaring war on France.
Keywords Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' Flight to Varennes Tuileries Palace First French Republic National Convention September Massacres Guillotine	Summary The National Assembly made various reforms such as abolishing the feudal system and tithes. They passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen which proclaimed that all men are born equal and free. The slogan of the revolution became ' Liberty, Equality and Fraternity '. The royal family tried to flee (The Flight to Varennes) but were captured & returned to Paris. As war was declared on Austria, the sans-culottes descended on the Tuileries Palace to arrest the King for suspected treason. The National Convention announced the First French Republic . The September Massacres saw over 1, 000 ' enemies of the revolution ' executed. Louis XVI was executed by the guillotine in January 1793, marking the end of the monarchy.



The French Revolution (1789-1799)

Headings	Notes
THE REIGN OF TERROR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximilien Robespierre (1758-1794) was a leading member of the Jacobins (a radical French political group) and very popular with the Paris sans-culottes. He became president of the Committee of Public Safety which was founded after the declarations of war on France. • The Committee assumed absolute power and launched the Reign of Terror. Anybody who was even suspected of betraying the Revolution was punished under the Law of Suspects. Such punishments included the crushing of a rebellion in the Vendée which resulted in the deaths of nearly 250,000 people. There was also a mass enlistment into the French army to fight the combined armies that had declared war on the country. • By June 1794, people expected the Reign of Terror to end. Robespierre, instead, intensified it. He went as far to target members of the National Convention, turning the one loyal sans-culottes against him. • On the 27th July 1794, Robespierre was arrested, tried and executed along with his supporters • The end of the French Revolution was marked by the formation of The Directory, a more moderate government in 1795.
THE RESULTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directory was overthrown in 1799 by Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) who would later declare himself Emperor of France in 1804. • The revolution's ideas and slogan of 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity' spread to other European countries as people began to call for better democracy and the abolishment of monarchies. • All over Europe, the power of the nobility was reduced dramatically as the middle class gained more and more political power. • The ideas of the French Revolution and the American Revolution, inspired some Irishmen to fight for the liberty of Ireland which resulted in the 1798 United Irishmen Rebellion. • The French Rebellion marked the idea of nationalism ('the Birth of a Nation') as more and more people desired to rule their own country by sovereign, democratic means rather than being ruled by imperial powers. • The metric system of weights and measurements (meters and kilos) and the decimalisation of currency were invented and are still used to this day in all but three countries around the world.
Keywords	Summary
<p>Maximilien Robespierre</p> <p>Jacobins</p> <p>Committee of Public Safety</p> <p>Reign of Terror</p> <p>Napoleon Bonaparte</p> <p>1798 Irish Rebellion</p> <p>Nationalism</p> <p>Metric System</p>	<p>Maximilien Robespierre, a leading member of the political group, the Jacobins would come to power in France when he was elected as president of the Committee of Public Safety. They launched the Reign of Terror, punishing anyone suspected of betraying the Revolution. Robespierre was overthrown and executed in 1794 as the French Revolution came to its end. He was replaced by a more moderate government, The Directory in 1795. The Directory itself was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte who would later declare himself Emperor of France. The French Revolution would inspire a call for better democracy, the reduction of the power of nobility across Europe, the 1798 Irish Rebellion, the rise of nationalism and the metric system.</p>

The French Revolution (1789-1799)

Keywords	Definition
Absolute monarch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A political system in which the king or queen has sole power to decide the laws without the restriction of a government or constitution.
Ancien Régime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The political system in France before the 1789 Revolution.
Bastille	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A medieval fortress in Paris that was used as a prison for enemies of the king.
Bourgeoisie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The middle class or wealthier members of the Third Estate.
Committee of Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A group of twelve men selected by the National Convention in 1793 to govern France. It was dominated by Maximilien Robespierre.
Corvée	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peasants of the Third Estate were required to provide unpaid labour instead of tax payments.
Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlined basic rights that people were entitled to, e.g. freedom of religion and freedom of speech.
Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'rule by the people'; a form of government where the people decide how the country is run and who will represent them.
Émigré	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A noble who fled France during the Revolution.
Jacobins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A group of politicians with extreme ideas who supported the Revolution.
Liberté, Égalité et Fraternité	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popular slogan during the French Revolution that promoted the idea that people should be free, treated equally and treat one another like brothers and sisters.
Reign of Terror	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A period from 1793 to 1794 of harsh and violent measures that saw the execution of 16,000 counter-revolutionaries by the Committee of Public Safety.
Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A country where the people elect their leaders in free and fair elections. The head of state is an elected president rather than a king or queen.
Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rapid and significant change in society, politics, technology or the economy.
Sans-culottes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people of Paris who supported the Revolution. It translates as 'without knee-length trousers' as they wore long trousers instead of the expensive silk breeches and stockings worn by the rich.
Tennis Court Oath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A solemn promise made by members of the National Assembly never to separate until a written constitution was created for France.
The Enlightenment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A period from the late 1600s to the early 1800s when writers and thinkers questioned traditional ideas such as the divine right of kings. Also known as the Age of Reason.
The Estates General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assembly called by the king and made up of representatives from each of the three estates.
The Three Estates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three social groups that existed in France before the Revolution: the First Estate (Clergy), the Second Estate (Nobles) and the Third Estate (Commoners).

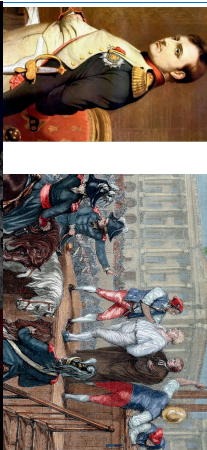
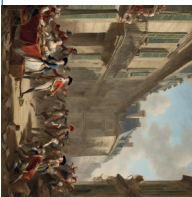


The French Revolution

3.3 EXAMINE the causes, course and consequences of one revolution in pre- twentieth century Europe and/or the wider world

Term		Definition
Absolute monarch	A political system in which the king or queen has sole power to decide the laws without the restriction of a government or constitution.	
Ancien Régime	The political system in France before the 1789 Revolution.	
Bastille	A medieval fortress in Paris that was used as a prison for enemies of the king.	
Bourgeoisie	The middle class or wealthier members of the Third Estate.	
Committee of Public Safety	A group of twelve men selected by the National Convention in 1793 to govern France. It was dominated by Maximilien Robespierre.	
Corvée	Peasants of the Third Estate were required to provide unpaid labour instead of tax payments.	
Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen	Outlined basic rights that people were entitled to, e.g. freedom of religion and freedom of speech.	
Democracy	'rule by the people': a form of government where the people decide how the country is run and who will represent them.	
Émigré	A noble who fled France during the Revolution.	
Jacobins	A group of politicians with extreme ideas who supported the Revolution.	
Liberté, Égalité et Fraternité	Popular slogan during the French Revolution that promoted the idea that people should be free, treated equally and treat one another like brothers and sisters.	
Reign of Terror	A period from 1793 to 1794 of harsh and violent measures that saw the execution of 16,000 counter-revolutionaries by the Committee of Public Safety.	
Republic	A country where the people elect their leaders in free and fair elections. The head of state is an elected president rather than a king or queen.	
Revolution	A rapid and significant change in society, politics, technology or the economy.	
Sans-culottes	The people of Paris who supported the Revolution. It translates as 'without knee-length trousers' as they wore long trousers instead of the expensive silk breeches and stockings worn by the rich.	
Tennis Court Oath	A solemn promise made by members of the National Assembly never to separate until a written constitution was created for France.	
The Enlightenment	A period from the late 1600s to the early 1800s when writers and thinkers questioned traditional ideas such as the divine right of kings. Also known as the Age of Reason.	
The Estates General	An assembly called by the king and made up of representatives from each of the three estates.	
The Three Estates	The three social groups that existed in France before the Revolution: the First Estate (Clergy), the Second Estate (Nobles) and the Third Estate (Commoners).	
Revolutionary Leader		
Maximilien Robespierre (1758-1794)	 <p>Robespierre was a French lawyer, politician, and revolutionary. Once known as 'The Incorruptible', he became leader of the Committee of Public Safety, which oversaw the Reign of Terror. Robespierres political opponents eventually turned on him, and he was arrested and executed by guillotine in 1794.</p>	

Causes	Course	Consequences
<p>The French Revolution was the result of a combination of factors that had been brewing in France for decades:</p> <p>France's absolute monarchy: The French monarchy was an absolute monarchy, meaning that the king had complete and unlimited power as it was believed he had the divine right to rule. The monarchy was characterized by corruption and inefficiency, and the royal court was known for its extravagance and extravagance, which heavily taxed the people to finance its wars and lavish lifestyle.</p> <p>The Enlightenment: The Enlightenment was an intellectual movement that emphasized reason, science, and individual liberty. Enlightenment thinkers challenged the traditional authority of the monarchy and the Church, promoting the ideals of democracy, equality, and human rights. French philosophers such as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu criticized the monarchy and advocated for the rights of the people, inspired the French people to demand greater political representation and freedom from the monarchy.</p> <p>Social divisions: French society in the 18th century was deeply divided into three estates. The First Estate consisted of the clergy, the Second Estate of the nobility, and the Third Estate of the common people. The Third Estate made up the vast majority of the population, but had no political power and was burdened with heavy taxes. The First and Second Estates enjoyed numerous privileges, including exemption from most taxes.</p> <p>The Impact of the American Revolution: The American colonists' struggle for independence inspired French thinkers with ideas of democracy, liberty, and popular sovereignty. The French also provided significant military and financial support to the Americans, which added to France's already significant financial burden.</p> <p>The economic crisis: France was experiencing an economic crisis in the late 18th century due to the country's involvement in expensive wars, high levels of debt, and a series of poor harvests that led to food shortages and inflation. The burden of these economic problems was borne mostly by the Third Estate, which was already struggling under heavy taxation. The monarchy's attempts to address the economic crisis were often too little, too late, and failed to address the underlying causes of the crisis.</p>	<p>Estates General: In 1789, King Louis XVI called the Estates-General, a legislative body made up of representatives from the three estates (Clergy, nobility, and commoners), to address France's financial crisis. This was the first meeting of the Estates-General since 1614.</p> <p>National Assembly: Disagreements between the estates led to the Third Estate establishing the National Assembly, with the goal of creating a new constitution for France that would limit the power of the monarchy and increase the rights of the people. When the National Assembly was locked out of its usual meeting place, they took the Tennis Court Oath, pledging to continue meeting until a new constitution was established.</p> <p>Storming of the Bastille: On 14th July 1789, angry crowds stormed the Bastille in search of weapons and gunpowder. The fall of the Bastille marked a turning point in the Revolution, sparking widespread uprisings and protests throughout France. To this day, Bastille Day is celebrated as a symbol of crushing of the old system.</p> <p>Reforms of the National Assembly: In 1789, the National Assembly began implementing a series of major reforms, including the abolition of feudalism and the establishment of a constitutional monarchy. These reforms marked a significant departure from the traditional social order and paved the way for further change.</p> <p>Symbols of the Revolution: During the Revolution, new symbols and iconography emerged, including the tricolor flag, the national anthem "La Marseillaise," the phrase "Liberté, égalité, fraternité", the guillotine and the red "liberty cap" worn by revolutionaries. These symbols represented the ideals of the Revolution and helped to galvanize support for change.</p> <p>The Flight to Varennes: In 1791, King Louis XVI and his family attempted to flee Paris and escape to Austria, but they were caught and returned to the city. This event marked a turning point in the Revolution, as many people began to see the king as an enemy of the Revolution.</p> <p>War with Austria: In 1792, France declared war on Austria and Prussia, which led to a series of military conflicts that lasted for several years. The war contributed to the radicalization of the Revolution and helped to spread revolutionary ideals throughout Europe.</p> <p>The First French Republic: In 1792, the National Convention abolished the monarchy and established the First French Republic, which was based on democratic principles and marked a significant break with the past.</p> <p>The End of the French Monarchy: In 1793, King Louis XVI was executed by guillotine, marking the end of the Bourbon dynasty and the beginning of a new era in French history. The execution of the king was a symbolic moment that signified the triumph of the Revolution over the old regime.</p> <p>The Reign of Terror: In 1793-94, the radical government led by Robespierre implemented a brutal campaign of repression and violence known as the Reign of Terror, in which thousands of people were executed for political crimes or suspected opposition to the Revolution.</p>	<p>Rise of nationalism and democracy: The French Revolution sparked a wave of nationalism and democracy throughout Europe, leading to the establishment of constitutional monarchies and democracies in many countries.</p> <p>End of the Ancien Régime: The French Revolution marked the end of the Ancien Régime, the traditional social and political order that had been in place for centuries. Feudalism, aristocracy, and the monarchy were abolished.</p> <p>Spread of revolutionary ideas: The ideals of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity spread to other countries, such as Ireland as some Irishmen to fight for the liberty of Ireland which resulted in the 1798 United Irishmen Rebellion. The metric system of weights and measurements (meters and kilos) and decimalisation of currency were invented and used in all but three countries around the world.</p> <p>Consolidation of modern nation-state: The French Revolution marked the idea of nationalism ('The Birth of a Nation') as more people desired to rule their own country by sovereign, democratic means rather than imperial powers.</p> <p>Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte: The French Revolution paved the way for the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, who emerged as a military and political leader in the wake of the Revolution. Napoleon's conquests and reforms transformed Europe and helped to spread the principles of the Revolution across the continent.</p>



The French Revolution

Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes
Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines,
images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- **Absolute Monarchy:** King **Louis XVI** ruled with total power, claiming a **divine right** to govern.
- **The Age of Enlightenment:** Thinkers like **Voltaire** and **Rousseau** criticised the monarchy and advocated for **reason** and **equality**.
- **Social Divisions:**
 - **First Estate:** Clergy (no taxes).
 - **Second Estate:** Nobility (no taxes).
 - **Third Estate:** Common people (paid all the taxes).
- **Financial Crisis:** France's involvement in wars (like the **American Revolution**) and poor management led to **bankruptcy**.
- **Influence of the American Revolution:** The success of the American colonists inspired the French to fight for **liberty** and **equality**.

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION

- **Estates General (1789):** A meeting of the three estates was called to address the financial crisis, but the Third Estate demanded **equal representation**.
 - They declared themselves the **National Assembly** and swore the **Tennis Court Oath**, vowing to write a constitution.
- **The Storming of the Bastille (July 14, 1789):** The people of Paris attacked the **Bastille** prison, symbolising the fall of the **ancien régime** and the start of the revolution.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE

- **National Assembly's Reforms:**
 - **Abolished feudalism** and noble privileges.
 - Passed the **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen**:
 - All men are **born free and equal**.
 - Citizens have the rights to **liberty, property, security, and freedom of speech**.
 - **Civil Constitution of the Clergy:** The Church's land was confiscated, and the clergy were required to take an **oath of loyalty** to the revolution.
- **Flight to Varennes (1791):** King Louis XVI and **Marie Antoinette** attempted to flee to Austria but were captured, losing the trust of the people.
- **War with Austria and Prussia (1792):** France declared war on Austria to prevent foreign intervention. After early defeats, France's revolutionary army rallied and declared France a **republic**.
- **Execution of Louis XVI (1793):** The king was tried for **treason** and executed, leading to war with more European powers.

THE REIGN OF TERROR (1793-1794)

- **Committee of Public Safety:** Led by **Maximilien Robespierre**, it assumed control to defend the revolution against **internal** and **external** enemies.
 - **Law of Suspects:** Thousands of people were arrested and executed by **guillotine**.
 - The **Reign of Terror** led to over **16,000 executions**, including **Marie Antoinette**.
- **End of the Terror:** As the war situation improved, Robespierre's increasing power alarmed his allies. He was arrested and executed in **1794**, ending the **Reign of Terror**.

RESULTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- **End of Monarchy:** The French monarchy was replaced by a **republic**, and the **nobility** lost their privileges.
- **Spread of Revolutionary Ideals:** The concepts of **liberty, equality, and fraternity** spread across Europe, inspiring other revolutions.
- **Rise of Napoleon:** In **1799**, **Napoleon Bonaparte** seized power, marking the end of the revolution.
- **Impact on Ireland:** The **United Irishmen** were inspired by the French Revolution to fight for **Irish independence**.

Ch. 13 - The French Revolution

Read this article from The London Times on 25 January 1793 giving an account of the execution of King Louis XVI and answer the questions that follow.

About half past nine, the king arrived at the place of execution. Louis mounted the scaffold calmly, the trumpets sounding and drums beating during the whole time. He made a sign of wishing to speak to the multitude, the drums ceased, and Louis spoke these few words: 'I die innocent; I pardon my enemies.' His executioners then laid hold of him and, an instant after, his head was separated from his body. Since the king's execution, a general consternation has prevailed throughout Paris; the Sans Culottes are the only persons that rejoice. The honest citizens, safe within their houses, could not suppress their heartfelt grief, and mourned in private with their families the murder of their much loved Sovereign. The Republican tyrants of France have murdered their king without even the shadow of justice, and of course they cannot expect friendship with any civilised part of the world. The vengeance of Europe will now rapidly fall on them.

- (a) According to the account, what time was the king executed?
- (b) 'The king met his death bravely.' Give one piece of evidence from the account to support this view.
- (c) What did the king say before his execution?
- (d) According to the article, who were the only people to rejoice following the king's execution?
- (e) Was the writer a supporter or an opponent of the king's execution? Give one piece of evidence from the source to explain your answer.
- (f) Write an account of the causes of a revolution that you have studied.
- (g) What were the key events in that revolution?
- (h) What was the impact of that revolution on the country itself and on the rest of the world?

Question 4

This question is on pre-twentieth century revolutions/rebellions.

- (a) Name a revolution you studied from pre-twentieth century Europe or the wider world.

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- (b) Write an account of the causes and/or consequences of the revolution you studied.

The following sources relate to the United Irishmen who rebelled against English rule in Ireland in 1798. Examine the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: *United Irishmen upon Duty* by James Gillray, 12 June 1798.



Source 2: extract from the diary of Elizabeth Richards, Co. Wexford, 30 May 1798.

In the morning a man rode into the courtyard with a drawn sword in his hand. He demanded that food should be sent to the rebel camp.

‘We are starving, Ma’am’, said he to Mrs. Hatton. ‘Send us provisions or --’ he struck his sword with violence on the top of a pump.

‘The government may confiscate [take] my property for helping rebels,’ said Mrs. Hatton. ‘If you do not comply you shall be murdered,’ was the reply.

An old man was sent to the rebel camp with a cart loaded with bacon, potatoes, etc., for which Mrs. Hatton received thanks from the rebel chiefs.

- (c) According to the artist in Source 1, what is happening in Ireland? Support your points with evidence from the drawing.

- (d) Is Source 2 a primary source or a secondary source? Give a reason for your answer.

Primary or secondary:
Reason:

- (e) In Source 2, do you think Elizabeth Richards is positive, negative or neutral in her account of the rebels? Give a reason for your answer based on evidence from Source 2.

Positive, negative or neutral:
Reason:

The American/French Revolutions

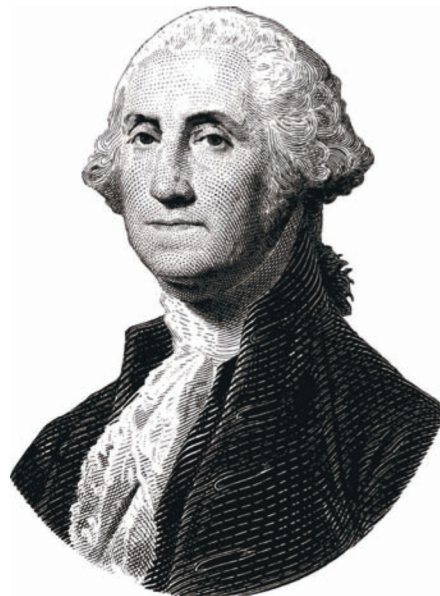
Question 4

Writing to a correspondent in October 1789, newly elected President of the United States, George Washington, expressed his opinion on the French Revolution.

“The revolution which has been effected in France is of so wonderful a nature that the mind can hardly recognise the fact. If it ends as our last accounts to August 1st predict, that nation will be the most powerful and happy in Europe.

But I fear, though it has gone triumphantly through the first paroxysm [seizure], it is not the last it has to encounter before matters are finally settled. In a word, the revolution is of too great a magnitude to be effected in so short a space, and with the loss of so little blood...

Great temperance, firmness, and foresight are necessary. To forbear [prevent] running from one extreme to another is no easy matter, and should this be the case...rocks and shelves, not visible at present, may wreck the vessel and give a higher-toned despotism than the one which existed before.”



(a) In what century did George Washington write this letter?

Tick (✓) one of the following:

16th century ☐

17th century ☐

18th century ☐

(b) Do you think that George Washington agreed or disagreed with the revolution in France? Support your answer with evidence from the document.

(c) Name a revolution you have studied.

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What caused the revolution you named above?

(d) What were the main events of the revolution?

(e) What changed as a result of the revolution?
