CHAPTER 18 SECTION 2

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION UNFOLDS
1. BREAD LEADS TO REVOLTS

- Peasants left their farms in 1789 desperate for BREAD, and some with jobs spent more than 80 PERCENT of INCOME on Bread.

- “THE GREAT FEAR” was caused by rumors that Royal troops were going to take PEASANT CROPS, so peasants stole GRAIN from storehouses.

- PARIS was divided into FACTIONS: MODERATES were led by MARQUIS de LAFAYETTE who created the NATIONAL GUARD to protect citizens from Royal troops, and the PARIS COMMUNE was led by RADICALS ARMING citizens for VIOLENCE.
LAFAIETTE AND THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD
2. A NEW FRANCE

- On August 4\textsuperscript{th} 1789, the NOBLES claim they will pay TAXES, and that they will stop collecting DUES on their MANORS. This leads to FEUDALISM being ABOLISHED.
3. A CONSTITUTION

- In late August the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY writes the DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND THE CITIZEN.

- States that MALES are EQUAL in regards to the LAW, all FRENCHMAN had a right to hold PUBLIC OFFICE, and that TAXES be based on ABILITY TO PAY.
4. THE MARCH ON VERSAILLES

- In October THOUSANDS of PARISIANS including 6,000 WOMEN marched to the PALACE of VERSAILLES (13 miles from Paris) to demand that LOUIS XVI relocate to PARIS.

- The mob’s anger was directed at the QUEEN (MARIE ANTOINETTE) who spent MILLIONS on clothes and jewels while citizens were starving.

- The Royal Family agreed to relocate, and for the next three years stayed at TUILERIES PALACE in PARIS.
MARIE ANTOINETTE AND TUILERIES PALACE
5. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TAKES ACTION

- The CIVIL CONSTITUTION OF THE CLERGY (1790) places the CHURCH under FRENCH CONTROL, taking power away from the POPE.

- Church officials had to be elected, and CHURCH LANDS were sold to help pay FRANCE’S DEBT.

- In 1791 the ASSEMBLY passes a CONSTITUTION that limits the power of the KING, and gives a LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (tax-paying men over 25) the power to levy TAXES and pass LAWS.
6. THE KING ATTEMPTS ESCAPE

- In JUNE of 1791 of LOUIS XVI got in a COACH dressed as a servant with MARIE ANTOINETTE and the ROYAL CHILDREN in disguise.

- A PEASANT in a nearby town recognized the KING because his face was on FRENCH CURRENCY, and as SOLDIERS escorted the king back to Paris, Citizens insulted and taunted the ROYAL FAMILY.
7. EUROPE REACTS TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- FRENCH EMIGRES (escaped citizens) told kings about their property being taken and their lives being threatened.

- Catherine the Great of RUSSIA outlawed writings of VOLTAIRE and locked up her CRITICS, and the BRITISH predicted the revolution would lead to widespread VIOLENCE and ANARCHY.

- In 1791 word reached FRANCE that PRUSSIA and AUSTRIA would protect the King and Queen.
8. RADICALS TAKE OVER

- **SANS-CULOTTES** (without BREECHES) were a group of WORKING-CLASS men who wanted a REPUBLIC instead of a MONARCHY, and they were supported by a group of Middle-Class merchants called the JACOBINS (spread ideas in the newspapers).

- Radical groups gained a MAJORITY in the Legislative Assembly, and feeling that other EUROPEAN MONARCHS would interfere with France’s gov’t, war was declared on AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, and BRITAIN in 1792.
THE SANS-CULOTTES AND JACOBINS