Jacques Louis David
Marguerite-Charlotte Pécou

Foremost critics of the Rococo style were the Enlightenment *Philosophes* such as Denis Diderot (1713 - 1784). They condemned the Rococo style as decadent, frivolous, artificial and immoral. Diderot demanded that art should have a sense of responsibility; that it should strengthen morality in the viewer; that it should embody a “great idea” (*une grande idée*).

The French *Philosophes* looked back to Republican Rome as the Golden Age --- a model of order, justice and morality, as well as a model for honest and noble citizens.

- *Oath of the Horatii* (1784)
  - patriotism and civic duty are more important than family

- *The Death of Socrates* (1787)
  - self-sacrifice for the moral health of the fatherland / the Religion of Reason

Marie-Louise-Élizabeth Vigée-LeBrun

her contemporaries, other famous women painters: Adélaïde Labille-Guiard (1749 - 1803)
Anne Vallayer-Coster (1744 - 1818)

Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier
Marie-Anne Paulze Lavoisier

The HATRED BEGINS

1784 - the “Affair of the Necklace”

-Jeanne of Valois-Saint-Rémy, “the Countess Lamotte-Valois”
  -Nicolas de Lamotte

-Louis, Cardinal de Rohan
-Boehmer and Bassenge, jewelers
-arrest of the Cardinal de Rohan and ‘co-conspirators’ (the Lamottes) on Aug. 14, 1785
  -December trial before the Parlement de Paris
  -judgment: May 31, 1786 -- Cardinal de Rohan is proclaimed innocent

-trial of “the Countess Lamotte-Valois” and escape to England
  -List of all the Persons with whom the Queen has had debauched Relations
1787 - Charles Alexandre de Calonne (1734 - 1802), Minister of Finance (1783 – 1787)
- publishing of the royal budget (1787)
- Queen Marie Antoinette: “Madame Deficit”

The new struggle to reform the Royal Finances
- Louis XVI and the Finance Minister Brienne vs. the Parlement of Paris
  (has the authority to approve royal legislation)
- appointment (July 1788) of Jacques NECKER (1732 – 1804) as Finance Minister

The struggle over the convening of the Estates General

The Parlement of Paris
  - a law court which reviewed governmental legislation & registered it (that is, approved it)

The ORDERS of society (often called “estates”) are legal entities with rights and privileges
- property-based (those who own property carry the responsibility)
  = the “corporate” structure of society
- the 3 Estates in France:
  - the 1st Estate = the clergy (dominated by the nobility)
  - the 2nd Estate = the nobility
  - the 3rd Estate = all others (dominated by the professional classes)
- the Estates General = a meeting of these 3 estates in 3 separate chambers

On July 5, 1788 King Louis XVI calls for a meeting of the Estates General in May 1789
- the 3 orders are asked to elect delegates and draw up petitions (ie. lists of grievances)
- an aristocratic resurgence
- the liberal program of the nobility:
  - constitutional government (limited monarchy)
  - guarantees of personal liberty for all
  - freedom of the press and of speech
  - freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment (cf. Cardinal de Rohan)

Jan. 1789 appears What is the Third Estate?
- Abbé Emmanuel Joseph SIÈYES (1748 – 1836)
Meeting of the Estates General at Versailles  (May 5, 1789)

- Jacques Necker
- Abbé Emmanuel Joseph Sièyes
- Honoré Gabriel, Count MIRABEAU  (1749 – 1791)
- LouisPhilippe Joseph, the Duke of ORLÉANS  (1747 – 1793)
  - his town palace in Paris: the Palais Royale
- boycott and stalemate  (May - June)

-June 17, 1789: the 3rd Estate proclaims itself “the National Assembly”
- the Oath of the Tennis Court  (June 20, 1789)
  - Jean-Sylvain Bailly  (1736 – 1793) is President of the National Assembly
  - and the MARQUIS de LAFAYETTE  (1757 – 1834) is Vice-President

June 27, 1789
- King Louis XVI orders other delegates to join the National Assembly
- troops brought to Versailles

July 11, 1789
- Louis XVI dismisses Jacques Neckar (again ...)

July 12, 1789
- panic in Paris: Camille Desmoulins calls for a defense of the National Assembly
- a NATIONAL GUARD is organized, and a new city government of Paris is formed

July 13, 1789
- weapons seized from the Hotel des Invalides

July 14, 1789
  - attack upon the Bastille in Paris
    - Governor DeLaunay
  - attack upon the Hôtel de Ville (City Hall) in Paris
  - uprisings in 26 of France’s 30 largest cities

- Louis XVI makes the Marquis de Lafayette the Commander of the National Guard in Paris
  - the tricolor cockade = blue-white-red

- Marie Antoinette
  “Mon métier est d’être royaliste.”  > My calling (profession) is to be royal.

Jacques Louis David
  The Lictors Return to Brutus the Corpses of His Sons
  The Oath of the Tennis Court

The Great Fear  (July 1789)
- brigandage and panic throughout the French countryside
- the “aristocrats” or the “aristos”
The Night of August 4 (1789)
-the abolition of the manorial system

The Declaration of the Rights of Man (August 26, 1789)
-a distillation of the 18th-century Enlightenment principles
  which becomes the program for 19th-century liberals

-freedom of speech and press
-freedom from arbitrary arrest
-presumption of innocence until proven guilty and trial by established laws
-equality of all men before the law [implied: universal manhood suffrage]
-the collective sovereignty of the people (the nation is the sovereign, not the king)

The gradual evacuation of Versailles:
-the émigrés
  -Charles, the Count of Artois

-royal troops are ordered to Versailles (Oct. 1, 1789)

The March on Versailles (October 5 - 6, 1789)
-the “8,000 Judiths”

The HOUSE of BOURBON – CAPET (in FRANCE)

LOUIS XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette
(1754 / r. 1774 - 1791)

| Marie Thérèse | Louis Joseph | Louis-Charles Dauphin | Princess Sophie |

-the brothers of the King:
  -Stanislaus Xavier, the COUNT of PROVENCE
  -Charles Philippe, the COUNT of ARTOIS

-the cousin of the King:
  -Louis Philippe, Duke of ORLÉANS
    -the PALAIS ROYALE
      near the Louvre Palace

Please feel free to send your questions to:
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