WOMEN of the FRENCH REVOLUTION
The CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

The “CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY” (May 1789 - September 1791)

Planning a new governmental system for France begins September 1789
- the National Assembly acts as a legislative body
- 2 chambers and a strong veto for the king?
- 1 chamber and only a delaying veto for the king?

- 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 Count of Orléans
- the assassination attempt
- “We are bringing back the baker, the bakeress and the bakerling. We shall not go hungry now!”
- the Tuileries Palace

The Jacobin Clubs
- “The Society of the Friends of the Constitution”

- Maximilien Marie Isidore ROBESPIERRE (1758 – 1794)

The National Assembly / the “Constituent Assembly”

- constitutional development
  - one chamber Parliament
  - delaying veto for the king (= constitutional monarchy)

- active and passive citizens
  - active citizens vote for electors
  - electors vote for parliamentary representatives (delegates)
-administrative system of France is changed
  -abolition of all government agencies and offices, taxes, local assemblies
  -abolition of all provinces, town administrations (municipalities)
  -abolition of all local laws and tariffs
  -abolition of all titles of nobility

-financial crisis
  -voluntary tax (the “patriotic tax”)
  -November 1789
  -assignats (interest-bearing promissory notes)

-the Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790)
  -Charles Maurice de TALLEYRAND-Périgord, Bishop of Autun (1754 – 1838)

-the “Refractory Church” vs. the “Patriotic Church”

-the Jacobin clubs create a nation-wide network

The year 1790

-Finance Minister Neckar resigns
-Emperor Joseph II dies
  -succeeded by his brother, Emperor Leopold II (r. 1790 – 1792)

-Edmund Burke (1729 – 1797)
  -Reflections on the Revolution in France

The year 1791

-death of Count Mirabeau

-the flight to Varennes
  -Count Axel von Fersen
  -General Bouillé

  -April 19, 1791
  -June 20, 1791

-incident at the Champs de Mars (July 17, 1791)
- Proclamation of the Constitution (of 1791)
  - elections
  - new National Assembly meets (Oct. 1791)

- Olympes de Gouges: *The Declaration of the Rights of Women*

The Flight to Varennes (June 1791)

International Reaction

- William Pitt, Prime Minister of Great Britain
  (1759 / Prime Minister 1783 – 1801 and 1804 – 1806)

- Frederick William II, King of Prussia (1744 / r. 1786 – 1797)
  - Berlin as the new Athens: the Brandenburg Gate

- Tsarina [Empress] Catherine II the Great (r. 1762 – 1796)

- Emperor Leopold II (Habsburg, 1747 / r. 1790 – 1792)

The Declaration of Pillnitz (in Saxony / HRE) in August 1791
  - the King of Prussia and the HREmperor will intervene if other major powers join

The Jacobins split
  - the radical faction: the Girodins
    - Brisson
    - the Rolands
      - Georges Danton (1759 – 1794)
      - Marquis de Condorcet (1743 – 1794), mathematician and philosopher
      - Jean-Paul Marat (1743 – 1793)

Death of Emperor Leopold II (March 1792)

Ascension of Emperor FRANCIS II (1768 / r. 1792 – 1835)

Declaration of War on “the King of Hungary and Bohemia” (April 20, 1792)

- General Charles François Dumourier (1739 – 1823)

- the Brunswick Manifesto (July 25, 1792)
  - if anything happens to the King and Queen of France, Paris will be punished
  - *La Marseillaise*
“The Insurrection of August 10, 1792”
-overthrow of the city government of Paris, and establishment of the (first) COMMUNE
-Georges Jacques Danton (1759 – 1794)
-uprising and attack upon the Tuileries Palace
-the Temple
-Marquis de Lafayette

The September Massacres (1792)
-Marie Thérèse, Princess Lamballe
-the Duke of Brissac
-Talleyrand

The National Convention meets (Sept. 20, 1792)
-abolition of the monarchy
-creation of a new calender (Sept. 20, 1792)
-the “cannonade at Valmy”

The Jacobins split again: the Mountain (Montagnards) vs. the Girondins

The trial of “Louis Capet”
-vote taken on sentencing (Jan. 15, 1793)
-execution of Louis Capet (Jan. 21, 1793)

-guillotine (Dr. Guillotine / 1738 – 1814)

The HOUSE of BOURBON – CAPET (in FRANCE)

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

| Marie Thérèse | Louis-Charles Dauphin |

-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: Dr Nikolaus Hohmann email address: nhohmann@sfc.edu