



HOW TO STAGE A

**REVOLUTION**

21H.001



# Endings & Beginnings

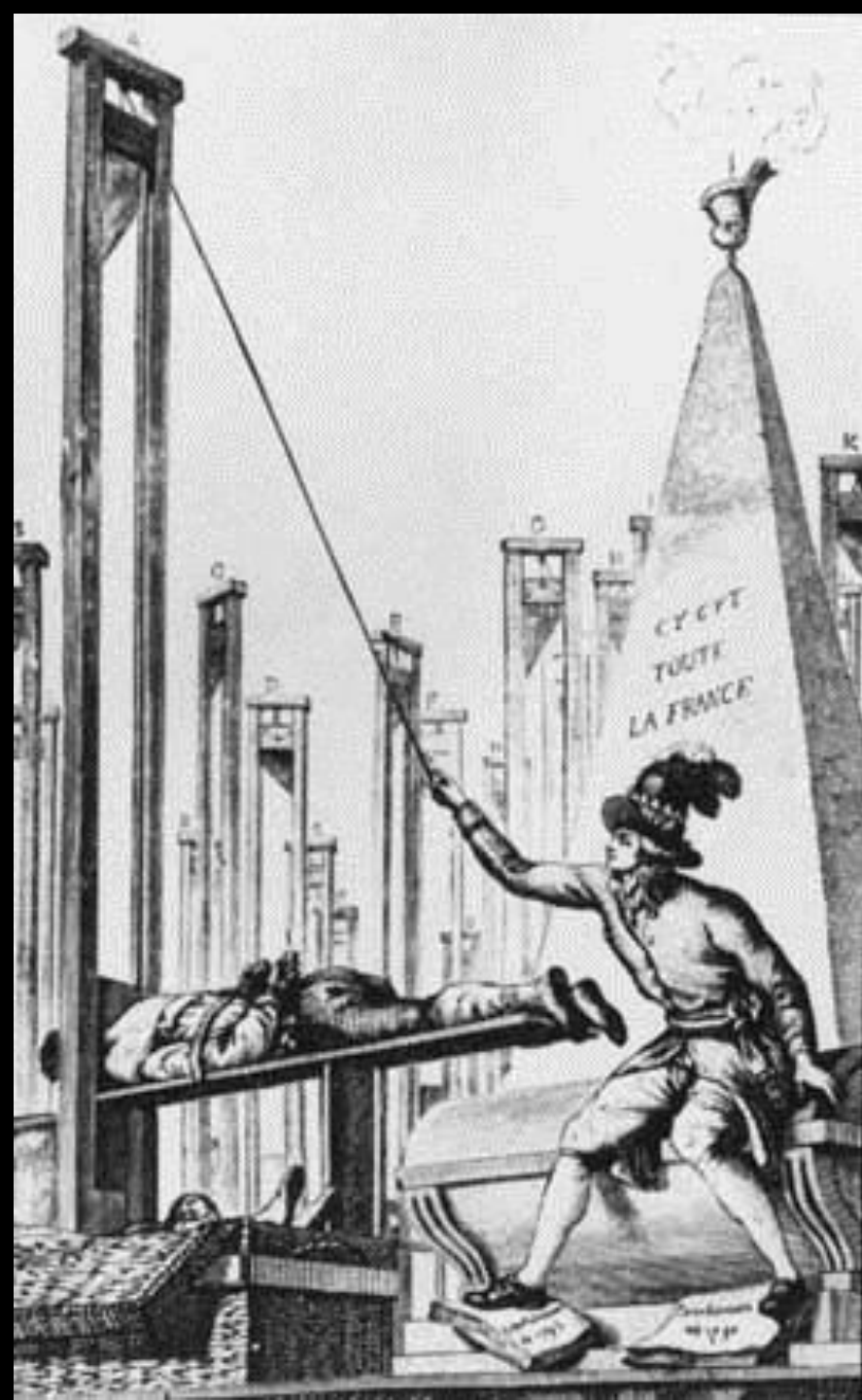
## Recitation Debate Prompt:

**“The events in Egypt in 2011 and 2012 parallel developments in France from 1789 to 1794.”**

Prepare arguments for both the “pro” and “con” positions.

# When did the French Revolution end?

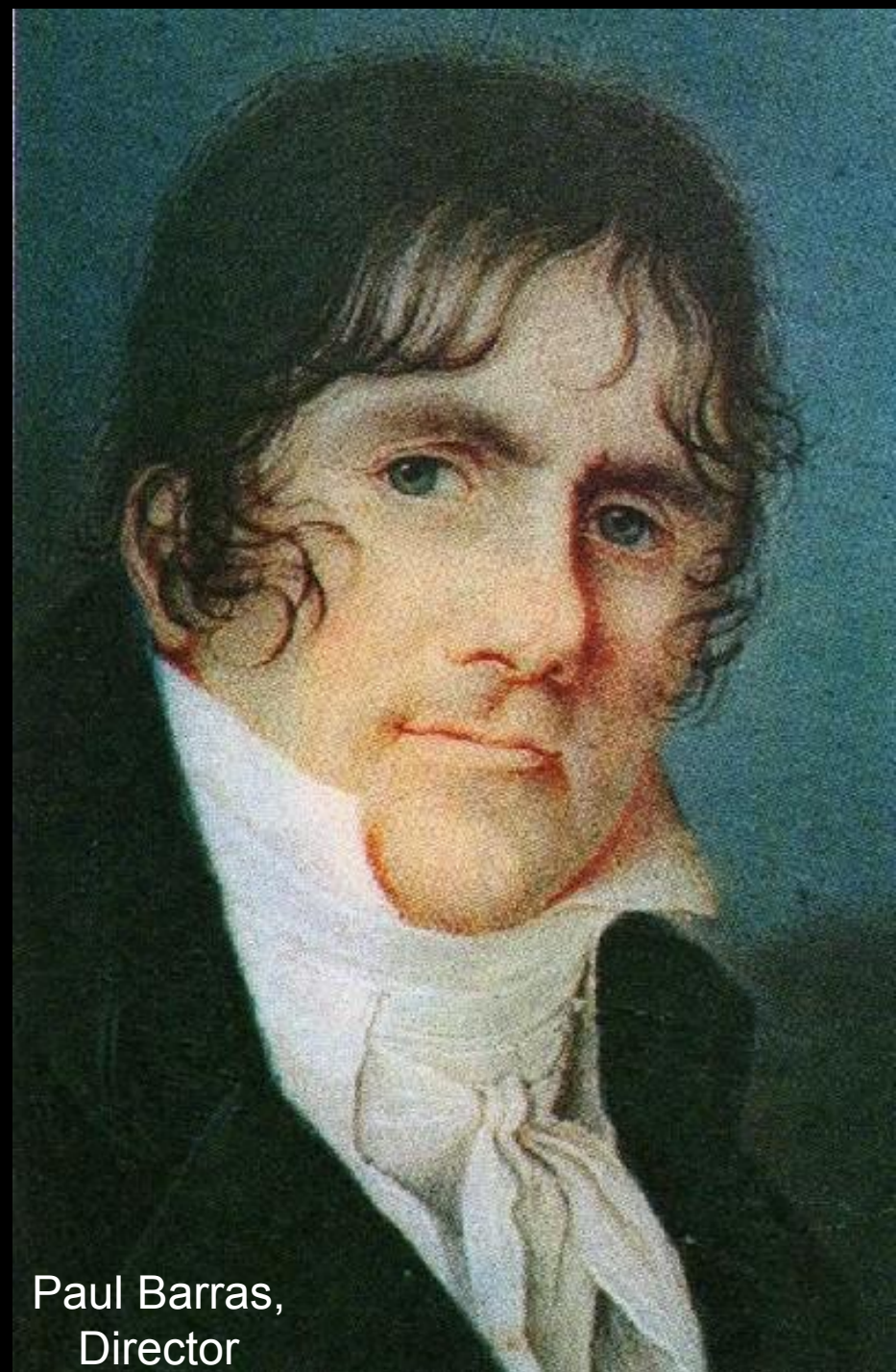
Satirical, post-Thermidorian print:  
“Robespierre guillotining the last executioner.”



# The Directory, 1795-1799



Vicomte Paul Barras,  
Aristocrat and Officer



Paul Barras,  
Director

Jacques-Louis David,  
*Portrait of Emmanuel-  
Joseph Sieyès*, 1817  
(Fogg Art Museum,  
Harvard University)



# Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Citizens, 22 August 1795

## Rights

- 2) Liberty consists in the power to do that which does not injure the rights of others.
- 3) Equality consists in this, that the law is the same for all, whether it protects or punishes.
- 4) Security results from the cooperation of all in order to assure the rights of each.
- 5) Property is the right to enjoy and to dispose of one's goods, income, and the fruits of one's labor and industry.

## Duties

- 1) The declaration of rights contains the obligations of the legislators; the maintenance of society requires that those who compose it should both know and fulfill their duties.
- 4) No one is a good citizen unless he is a good son, good father, good brother, good friend, good husband.
- 8) It is upon the maintenance of property that the cultivation of the land, all the productions, all means of labor, and the whole social order rest.

# The Constitution of 1795

Legislature: Bicameral; Council of 500 to initiate all legislation; Council of Elders (250, married or widowed, over 40 years old) to pass or reject, but not amend, legislation from Council of 500; 2/3 of first councils to come from previous National Convention; has complete control over treasury and law, and can declare war

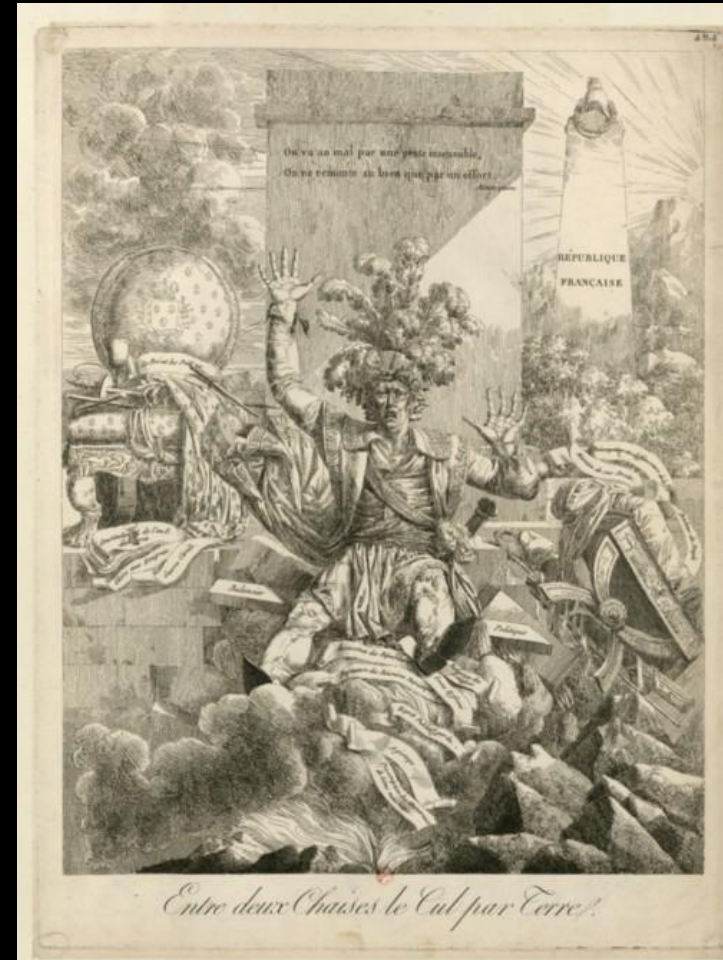
Voting: Direct universal male suffrage over 21, but only eligible to vote for representatives to electoral assemblies. These representatives must own or rent property worth 100-200 days' worth of labor (about 60,000 electors). These electors in turn elect the 750 deputies to the two Councils.

Executive: No king; instead a Directory of five members, chosen by the Elders from a list presented by the 500. A new Director each year, so that the entire body would turn over every 5 years. Assembly also chooses ministers, who report directly to Assembly (no Cabinet). Directory could not initiate, make, or veto laws, but only suggest laws to Council of 500; can conduct diplomacy, supervise military, and enforce laws.

## Directory Coups

1) Year V (1797): 182 of 234 deputies elected are royalists – arrest of 2 directors, 53 deputies, Closing of rt-wing newspapers, deportations of royalists.

2) Year VII (1799): Neo-Jacobins growing too strong, purge 3 Directors, leads to 18-19 Brumaire coup against Council of 500, end of Directory.



Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France

A-C-G Lemonnier,  
*Entre deux chaises:  
le cul par terre, 1797*





**MAP 20.3 French Expansion, 1791–1799**



Bacler d'Albe, *General Bonaparte in Milan in Year V (1797)*.

Jacques-Louis David,  
*Napoleon Crossing  
The Alps*, 1801



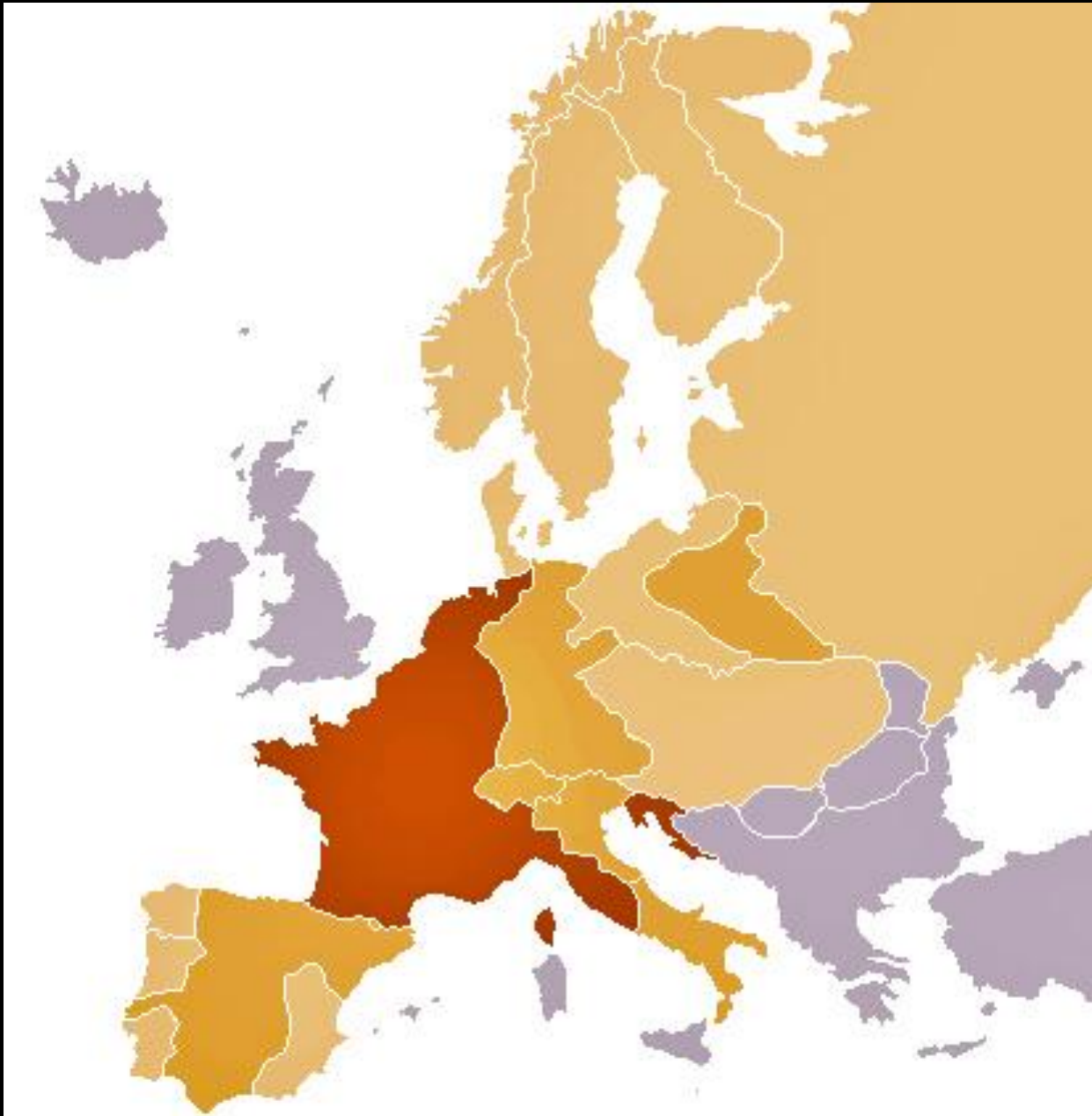
# The First Empire, 1804-1815



Hyacinthe Rigaud,  
*Louis XIV*, 1701



J-A-D Ingres, *Napoleon  
Enthroned*, 1806



# The Bourbon Restoration, 1815



Louis XVI, 1789

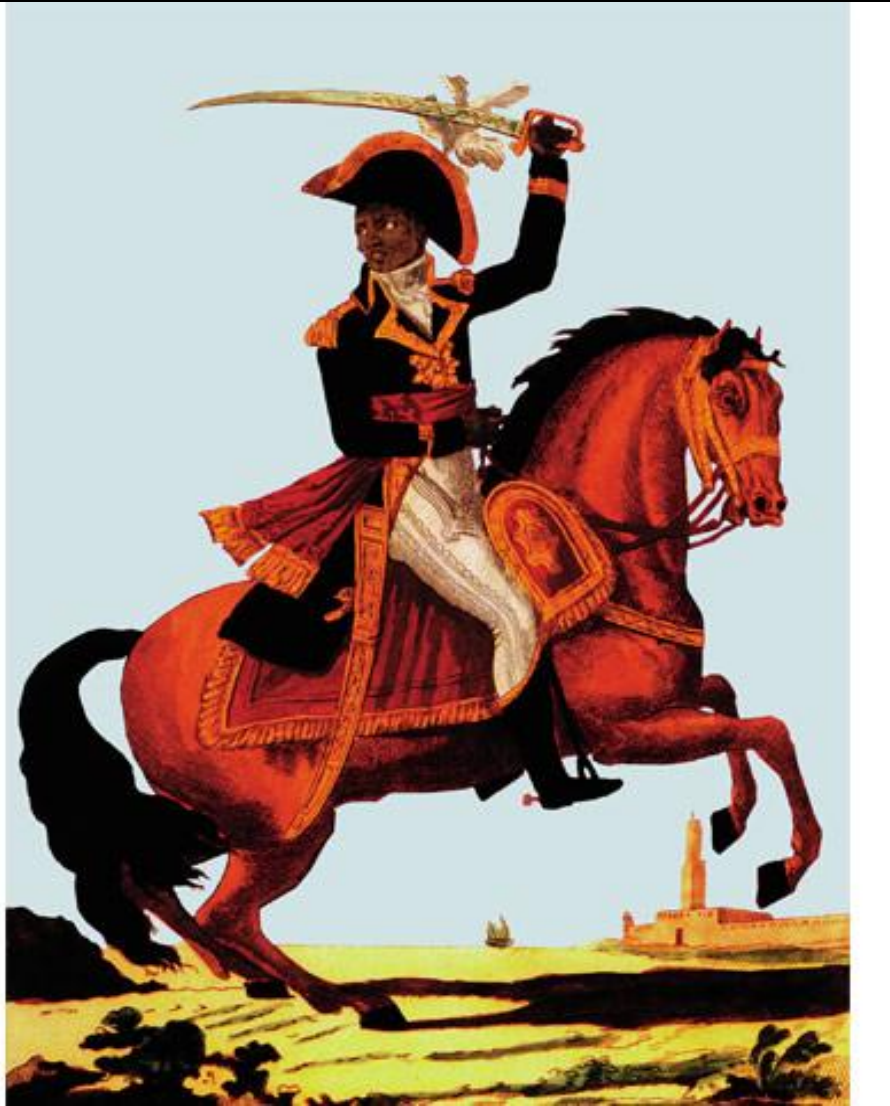


Louis XVIII, ca. 1815



# Eighteenth-Century Map of the Caribbean

# Toussaint Louverture & Napoléon Bonaparte





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