The Principles of 1789

French Revolution Chronology, 1789-1815

Before 1789: The Old Regime

1789-1792: Constitutional Monarchy

1792-1795: Dictatorship by Committee (1793-1794 - The Terror)

1795-1799: Parliamentary Democracy

1799-1815: Napoléon in Power (Empire established in 1804)

French Political History from Louis XIV to the Present

1598-1792: Bourbon Monarchy

1792-1804: First Republic

1804-1815: First Empire

1815-1830: Bourbon Restoration

1830-1848: July Monarchy (Orléans Dynasty)

1848-1851: Second Republic

1851-1870: Second Empire

1870-1940: Third Republic

1940-1944: Vichy Regime

1944-1958: Fourth Republic

1958-2011: Fifth Republic



Jacques-Louis David, *Portrait of Emmanuel-Josèph Sieyès,* 1817

What is the Third Estate?

- 1. What is the Third Estate? *Everything*.
- 2. What has it been until now in the political order? *Nothing.*
- 3. What does it want to be? Something.

"Who is bold enough to maintain that the Third Estate does not contain within itself everything needful to constitute a complete nation? It is like a strong and robust man with one arm still in chains. If the privileged order were removed, the nation would not be something less but something more. What then is the Third Estate? All; but an "all" that is fettered and oppressed. What would it be without the privileged order? It would be all, but free and flourishing. Nothing will go well without the Third Estate;

everything would go considerably better without the other two orders."

From Abbé Sieyès, "*What is the Third Estate?*" (late 1788/early 1789)

The Opening of the Estates-General, May 5, 1789





Jacques-Louis David, The Oath of the Tennis Court

July 14: The Storming of the Bastille





Currents of the Great Fear

The Great Fear, July-August 1789

Destroying "Feudal" Records





The Women's March on Versailles, October 5

CONSTITUTION FRANÇAISE, DROITS DE L'HOMME

ARTICLE PREMIER. Les hommes naiffent & demeurent libres & égaux en deoits, les difinitions fociales ne peuvent être fondées que fue l'utilité commune. I I

Windshinese

FORCE ET VERTU

Le but de toure affociation politique eft la confervation des droits naturels & imprécriptibles de l'homme, ces droits font la liberté, la propriété, la sûreté. & la réfiftance a l'opprefion. 111.

Le principe de toute fouveraineté réfide effennellement dans la nation.

La liberté confifte à pouvoir faire tout ce qui ne mut pas à autroi.

La loi n'a le droit de défendre que les actions notifibles a la fociété.

La loi est l'expression de la volonté génétale; tous les citoyens ont droit de concourir perfonnellement, ou par leurs représentans, à fa formation.

Nul homme ne peut être accufé, acrété, mi détenu que dons les cas déterminés par la loi, & felon les formes prefcrites.

Le loi ne doit établir que des peines trictement & évidemment nécellaites & nul ne peut être pun qu'en veria d'une loi établie.

Tout homme étant préfumé innocent jufqu'a ce qu'il ait éré déclaré compable. s'il étjugé indifpentable de l'arrêter.

AORLEANS

Nul ne doit être inquiété pourfes opinions, mêmes religieules, pourvu que leur manifeftation ne troublent pas l'ordre public établie par la loi. X I FRANCE

La libre communication des penfées 8¢ des opinions eff un des droits les plus precieux de l'homme utout citoyen peut donc parler, écrire, imprimer librement. X I I

La garantie des droits de l'homme l& du citoyen néceffite une force publique : cetre force est donc inflituée pour l'avantage de tous.

X I I I. Pour l'entretien de la force publique, & pour les dépenées d'adminification, une contribution commune eff indifienfable, elle doit êrre également répartie entre tous les citoyens. X I V.

Les citoyens ont le droit de confiner par euxmêmes ou par leurs repréfersans, la néceflité de la contribution publique de la confentir librement. X V.

La feciété a le droit de demander compte a tout sgent public de fon administration.

X V I. Toute fociété, dans laquelle la garantie des idoirs reft pas afficiée, ni la féparation des pouvoirs determinée, n'a point de confitution.

X V I I. Les propriétés étant un droit inviolable & facré, nul ne peut en être privé.

CHEZ LETOURMI

DEDIE AUX REPRÉSENTANS DU PEUPLE FRANÇAIS.

The Declaration of the Rights of Man & Citizen, August 26

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, 1789

Article 1: "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be based only on common utility."

Article 3: "The principle of all sovereignty rests essentially in the nation. No body and no individual may exercise authority which does not emanate expressly from the nation."

Article 6: "The law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to take part, in person or by their representatives, in its formation. It must be the same for everyone whether it protects or penalizes. All citizens being equal in its eyes are equally admissible to all public dignities, offices, and employments, according to their ability, and with no other distinction than that of their virtues and talents.

The Constitution of 1791

Legislature: Unicameral; elected anew every two years; cannot be summoned or dissolved by the king; 745 representatives, 1/3 by population, 1/3 by territory, 1/3 by tax revenues

Voting: Must be 25 years old; must be on roll of National Guard, must take the Civic Oath; must be active citizen (taxes = 3 days of labor, results in an electorate of 4.3 million); active citizens vote for electors (1 elector for every 100 citizens, taxes = 10 days of labor; pool of 50,000 voters); electors in turn elect the 745 representatives (taxes=54 days labor)



Executive: Hereditary king, male only, title is "King of the French;" must take oath to be faithful to nation, law, constitution., cannot leave kingdom for more than two months or place himself at head of a foreign army. Suspensive veto only. Can be overturned if two succeeding legislatures successfully pass something vetoed by the king. Conducts foreign relations. War decreed as "On the part of the king of the French, in the name of the Nation."



The royal family being returned to Paris after the flight to Varennes, June 1791



The constitutional monarch...

...in jeopardy.



Desacralization of the Monarchy



NOUVEAU PACTE DE LOUIS XVI. and sen Pougle le 20 doin 1792 . Da 4º de la blocht.





Marie-Antoinette as a serpent

Louis XVI as a pig



The Drunken King

"The two are but one."

Votes in the Trial of Louis XVI, January 15-16, 1793

- Guilt?
 693 yes, 0 no.
- 2. Appeal to the people?424 opposed, 283 in favor.
- 3. Death penalty?361 in favor, 360 opposed.



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