The French Revolution (Radical Phase) (1792-1799)
III. The Revolution turned chaotic and violent as various political forces and foreign nations tried to take control (1792-1799)
Following the French declaration of war on Austria in 1792, the Austrian forces, with their ally Prussia, invaded France. Their army was led by a Prussian, the Duke of Brunswick. His manifesto galvanized French revolutionary forces to fight with incredible zeal.

“If the safety and liberty of the king of France be not immediately assured, the forces of Austria and Prussia will inflict an ever memorable vengeance by delivering over the city of Paris to military execution and complete destruction, and the guilty rebels (revolutionaries) to the punishment that they deserve.”

-Brunswick Manifesto (July 25, 1792)
A. Attempting to restore the monarchy, **Austria** & **Prussia** invade France, but were stopped at **Valmy** (April, 1792)

*Battle of Valmy
9-20-1792*

"Vive la France!"

Valmy monument honoring the French commander, Francois Kellermann

*Revolutionary French forces were able to stop the Prussian Army at Valmy, which emboldened the revolutionaries in France.*
Why do you think the kings of Austria & Prussia were so determined to fight revolutionary France?

*Why do you think the kings of Austria & Prussia were so determined to fight revolutionary France?
1792: Austria & Prussia Invade France

Austria

Prussia

Russia

Austria

Prussia

Russia

Spain

Great Britain

Norway

Finland

Lithuania

Poland

Ottoman Empire
“La Marseillaise”

The day of glory is at hand
The bloody banner of tyranny
Has been raised against us
In the fields, hear the shouting
Of the fearsome soldiers
Who are coming to cut your families' throats!

Form your battalions
March, march
Spill the enemy's blood
Over the land!

La Marseillaise written by Claude Rouget in 1792
B. Maximilien Robespierre emerged as the leader of the Jacobins, a radical group determined to transform France.

"It is with regret that I pronounce, the fatal truth: Louis must die, so that the country may live."

Maximilien Robespierre (1758-1794)

The Jacobin Club had once been a Catholic monastery.
C. In September 1792 Jacobins create new republic called the **National Convention**—abolished the monarchy
Paris exploded into bloody anarchy in early September, 1792 as thousands of people were slaughtered by radical revolutionaries led by the Paris Commune.
Louis' Guards Slaughtered...Again
1. Louis XVI put on trial, found guilty of treason, executed by the guillotine in January, 1793 (Marie-Antoinette also executed in October, 1793)
Execution of Louis XVI
"I was a queen, and you took away my crown; a wife, and you killed my husband; a mother, and you deprived me of my children. My blood alone remains: take it, but do not make me suffer long!"
This 16 October, half-past four in the morning. It is to you, my sister, that I write for the last time. I have just been condemned, not to a shameful death—such only for criminals—but to go and join your brother. Innocent like him, I hope to show the same steadfastness as he in these last moments. I am calm, as one is when one’s conscience is clear.

I deeply regret leaving my poor children; you know that I lived only for them. What a position I leave you in!
"Five or six hundred heads cut off would have assured your freedom and happiness. A false humanity has held you back, because of this millions of your brothers will lose their lives!"

---L'Ami du Peuple
Marat was murdered in his bathtub by Charlotte Corday (1768-1793), a royalist supporter
“Are these ‘the Rights of Man’? Is this the liberty of human nature? The most savage four-footed tyrants that range unexplored Africa rise superior to these two-legged Parisian animals.”

-The London Times (9-10-1792)
2. Convention used mass **conscription** (draft) of soldiers, created huge **patriotic** armies that crushed the foreign forces by 1795. France instituted a draft. Young French soldiers were eager to sign up.

**THINK ABOUT IT**…Why were many young men in France eager to sign up for the military?
Georges Danton (Minister of Justice)

“We need boldness, more boldness, forever boldness, and the republic is saved!”

(1759-1794)
By the late 1790’s France began to invade, and export its revolution, into the Dutch and Italian States.
Civil War: Royalist Counter-Revolutionaries vs. National Convention in the Vendee (1793-1796)
"Condemned are those who have shown themselves the enemies of liberty and all those who have opposed the revolution."

THINK ABOUT IT....
How would you know if you were an "enemy of liberty"?
D. Robespierre used the “Reign of Terror” to crush any internal resistance to the revolution (1793-1794) and push radical civil and religious reforms.
The Guillotine

Dr. Joseph-Ignace Guillotin (1738-1814)

The National Razor

The Guillotine
The "National Razor"
When Robespierre was in power in 1793...
1. Over **40,000** French citizens executed/killed,

Thousands of people were imprisoned and executed, many without even a trial.
The Committee of Public Safety was a 12-man collective dictatorship that ruled France from 1793-1794.
A New Measurement System (METRIC SYSTEM)

The Metric System

- mega- 10,000
- kilo- 1,000
- hect- 100
- deca- 10
- liter, meter, gram- 1
- deci-.1
- centi-.01
- milli-.001
- micro-.0001
A New CALENDAR?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>1792 - 1793</th>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
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<td>VIII</td>
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<td>XIV</td>
<td>1805</td>
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The Gregorian System returned in 1806
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vendemaire</td>
<td>Vintage</td>
<td>September 22 – October 21</td>
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<td>Brumaire</td>
<td>Fog</td>
<td>October 22 – November 20</td>
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<td>Frimaire</td>
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<td>Nivose</td>
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<td>December 21 – January 19</td>
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<td>Pluviose</td>
<td>Rain</td>
<td>January 20 – February 18</td>
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<td>Ventose</td>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>February 19 – March 20</td>
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<td>Germinal</td>
<td>Budding</td>
<td>March 21 – April 19</td>
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<td>April 20 – May 19</td>
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<td>Prairial</td>
<td>Meadow</td>
<td>May 20 – June 18</td>
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<td>Messidor</td>
<td>Harvest</td>
<td>June 19 – July 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thermidor</td>
<td>Heat</td>
<td>July 19 – August 17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fructidor</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>August 18 – September 21</td>
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Christian worship was banned, the Notre Dame cathedral was dedicated to the “goddess of Reason”
Robespierre attempted to begin a replacement for the Catholic Church in May, 1794.
Robespierre was overthrown by National Convention, he was shot and arrested in the Paris City Hall building.

Thermidorian Reaction
9th Thermidor Year II
(July 27, 1794)
Thermidorian Reaction

9th Thermidor Year II (July 27, 1794)

Robespierre suffered a gunshot wound to the jaw during his arrest.
until finally Robespierre and the Jacobins are suddenly arrested & guillotined in July, 1794

Robespierre was arrested and executed with 21 other supporters, including Louis Saint-Just
Camille Desmoulins (1760-1794)
Georges Danton (1759-1794)
Jacques Brissot (1754-1793)

Louis Saint Just (1767-1794)
Maximilien Robespierre (1758-1794)
Jacques Hebert (1757-1794)

REVOLUTIONARIES
Think About It...

*What were TWO positive results of the French Revolution and what were TWO negative results of the French Revolution?
E. France created new government in 1795 called the **Directory**

The Directory’s original headquarters was in the Louvre complex.
1. Directory was a republic with a 5 man group of executive directors, but it was very corrupt, inefficient, and unpopular (*France needs a new leader*)
Think About It...

Reflect in at least one paragraph on PG L9

*Why do you think revolutionaries like Robespierre thought it was acceptable to use so much violence during the French Revolution?