

Vocabulary

- **Radicals: people whose politics are extreme**

● المتطرفون : شعب السياسة المتطرفة

- র্যাডিক্যালস: যাদের রাজনীতি চরম

Vocabulary

- **Moderates: people whose political views are not so extreme and they are willing to make exceptions and concessions in order to make all sides happy**

● المعتدلون : أناس ليست آراؤهم السياسية متطرفة للغاية ومستعدون لتقديم استثناءات وتنازلات من أجل إرضاء جميع الأطراف

- মধ্যপন্থী: যাদের রাজনৈতিক মতামত চূড়ান্ত নয় এবং সমস্ত দলকে খুশি করার জন্য ব্যতিক্রম এবং ছাড় দিতে সম্মত হন

Bell Ringer: answer in chat section

- **Can you think of any differences between the American Revolution and the French Revolution?**

Differences between American and French Revolutions

American:

- Resulted in an independent US
- Colonies were already very democratic, so the revolution was like a continuation of what they were doing
- People loyal to the king were not executed, but allowed to be citizens of the new nation

French:

- Overthrew its own government
- Was a drastic change in government from a monarchy to a republic, so hundreds of years of politics and culture were attempting to be changed
- People loyal to the king were eventually executed (killed)

May 1791

- **As the National Assembly was discussing the creation of a new Constitution, a majority still wanted the king to hold some power...that feeling was about to change**
- **After nearly 2 years of being held virtual prisoners in Paris, Louis and Marie Antoinette's fear of being executed escalated.**
- **They planned a daring escape**

May 1791

- **Marie Antoinette was from Austria, so that seemed like a good place to go**
- **Louis wanted to take back his throne and he knew Austria would help**
- **Louis and Marie escaped from Paris in the middle of the night and made it all the way to the border, but**



- **They are captured near the border and brought back to Paris**

**Now is a good time to talk about the 2
sides of the National Assembly.**

The Two Sides of the National Assembly

- **As with all groups of people, whether it's religious, political, or institutional, there will always be many different opinions.**
- **The new revolutionary government--the National Assembly--was no different.**
- **The National Assembly very quickly split into 2 camps**
 - **Moderates**
 - **Radicals**

Moderates vs. Radicals: the big difference

Moderates

- **Ok with letting the king remain in power as long as he shared the power of the government with the National Assembly**

Radicals

- **Wanted the king removed and the idea of monarchy abolished**
- **Some radicals even favored executing Louis XVI**

The Two Sides of the National Assembly

- **The political party of the Radicals was called the Jacobins and they were led by a man named Robespierre.**
- **The Jacobins were held in check for the first couple years of the French Revolution because the Moderates held more power within the National Assembly.**

The Two Sides of the National Assembly

- **Robespierre and the Jacobins were outraged that the king wanted to go get an Austrian army to help him take back France. They called him a traitor and demanded the king be removed from the government entirely.**

**The king is a traitor!
His loyalties lie with
his Austrian wife! He
will have us at war
with the Austrians!
Remove the king
from power!**

Robespierre

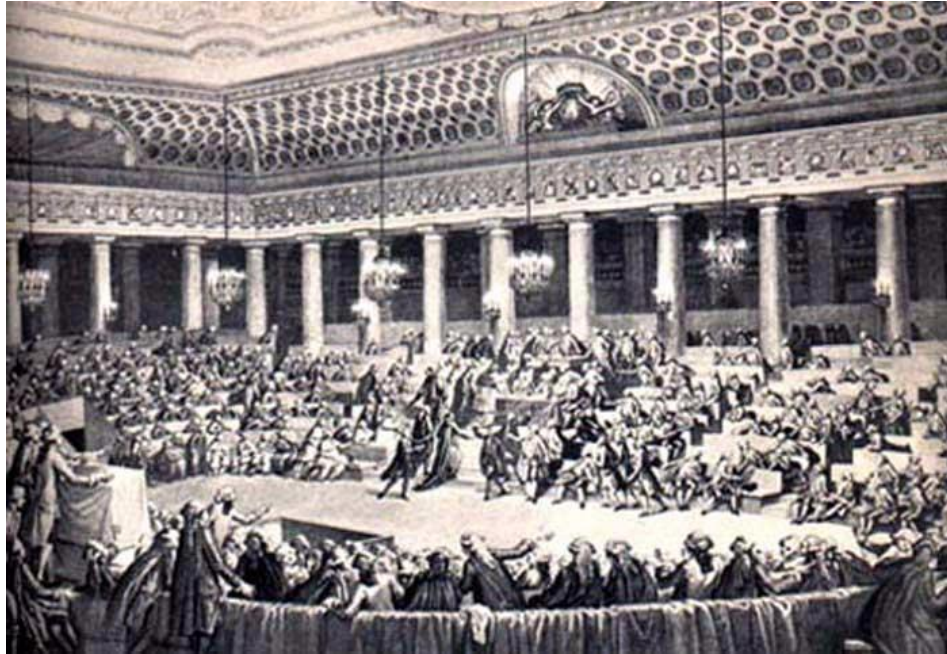


The Two Sides of the National Assembly

- **The Radicals began to gather more and more support in the National Assembly AND in France.**
- **Peasants began killing more and more nobles around the country.**
- **Nobles began to escape France to surrounding countries.**
- **The countries around France, like Prussia and Austria, began to fear that their commoners would try to overthrow the king. Many thought about attacking France and putting Louis back on the throne.**
- **The National Assembly declared war on Austria and Prussia first.**

- **France was not ready to fight wars with other countries...they were in a REVOLUTION of their own, after all!**
- **But the National Assembly voted to declare war on Austria and Prussia.**
- **This declaration of war caused a duke in Prussia to threaten to burn Paris to the ground if king Louis was harmed.**
- **The people of Paris, angered by this threat, attacked the palace where Louis and Marie Antoinette were being held. Louis barely escaped and sought safety in the National Assembly's chambers.**
- **Although the mob would have killed Louis, he was now in the hands of the Jacobins.**
- **And, by the way, the war was not going well, either.**

- **Being in the control of Radicals (Jacobins), the National Assembly voted to abolish the monarchy and turn France into a Republic. Louis was now a regular citizen and was put in jail.**
- **The National Assembly writes a new constitution and changes its name to the National Convention...here's where things get crazy. Well, crazier, at least.**



- **The National Convention reformed a number of things in an effort to make French society more “Enlightened”**

- **Outlawed religion and turned churches “Temples of Reason”**
- **Destroyed symbols and relics of Christianity**
- **Changed the calendar to a “Revolutionary Calendar”**
- **Arrested enemies of the state, which mostly included the nobility and the clergy**



September Massacres, 1792

- Radicals in Paris began to fear that all of the clergy and nobles in the prisons were making plans for what would happen to the Radicals if France lost their war with Austria and Prussia...yes, this crazy nation was still fighting a war.
- In September of 1792, the jails of Paris were overrun with rioters. Their goal: slaughter all of the clergy and nobles in the prisons...thousands were killed in an event known as the September Massacres...even women and children.
- Again, the vicious nature and constant bloodshed in this revolution...

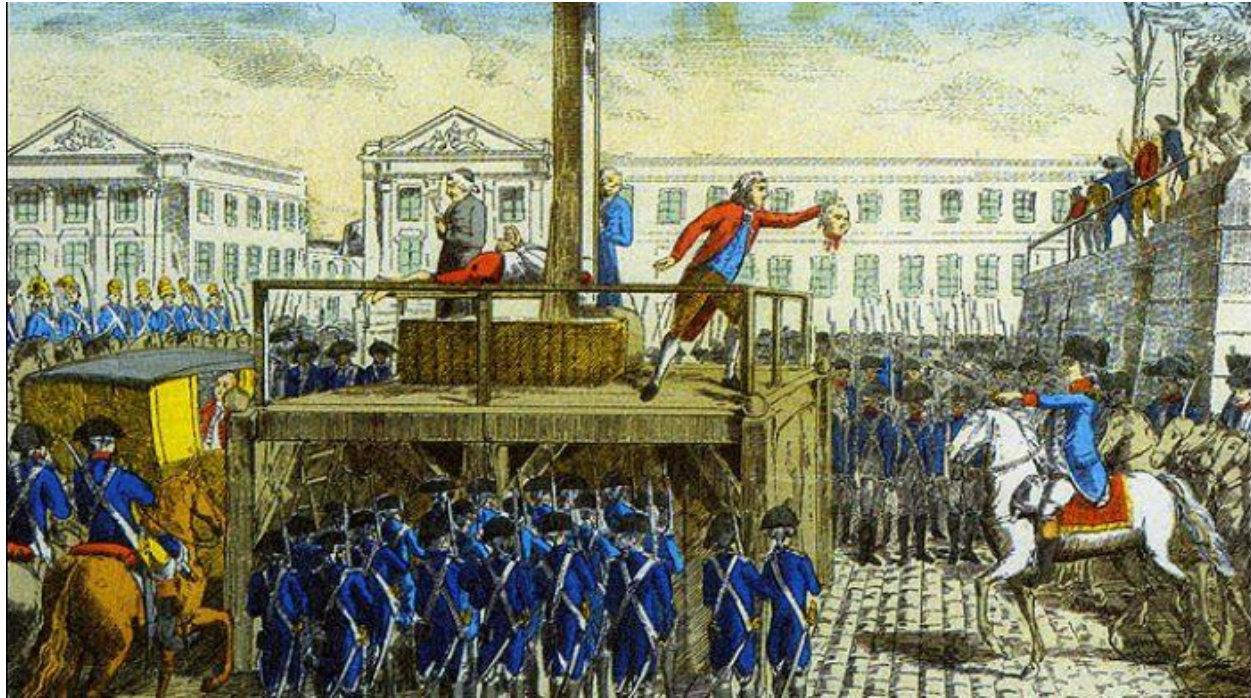


- **In early 1793, Louis XVI was put on trial by the National Convention...his crime was treason.**
- **He was found guilty of treason.**
- **By 1 vote, the National Convention decided to punish Louis by death.**



The King is Dead!

- **On January 21, 1793, Louis was executed by guillotine**



The Guillotine:

- **This death machine became the symbol of the French Revolution and the preferred method of execution by the National Convention...more on the guillotine tomorrow**

