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| **1790** |  |
| Jan |  |
| Feb |  |
| March |  |
| April | **Assignats** converted into **paper money** to be used like bank notes |
| May | **Paris sections created** giving Paris a new local government made up of 48 sections |
| Jun |  |
| July | **Civil Constitution of the Clergy** – the state now reorganising religion. |
| August | Reorganisation of the judiciary |
| Sept |  |
| Oct |  |
| Nov | Assembly demanded clergy take the **oath of loyalty to the constitution** – splits public opinion radically. **Clergy now divided into refractory or constitutional priests.** |
| Dec |  |

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| **1791** |  |
| Jan |  |
| Feb |  |
| March | Guilds dissolved to open up career opportunities to all |
| April |  |
| May |  |
| June | Le Chapelier Law makes trade unions / strikes illegal  **Flight to Varennes** – Royal family fail to flee but the king’s brother (Comte de Provence) succeeded.  **20th** – Louis and his family leave Paris.  **21st – 22nd** - Louis reaches Varennes and is recognized. He is forced to return to Paris.  Royals brought back to Paris in silence. **Louis temporarily suspended as monarch.**  **Jacobins split**; moderates (those wanting the king) left the Jacobins & set up the Feuillants.  **Increasing numbers of noble army officers fled France.** |
| July | **Champ de Mars massacre**. National Guard fired on protestors commemorating 14th July 1789 / calling for a petition to put the king on trial – ordered to do so by the Paris Commune. 50 killed. **Rift opening up between radicals and moderates.** |
| August | **27th** - **Declaration of Pillnitz**. A declaration in support of Louis after his flight to Varennes. Promise to aid Louis in establishing Monarchial Gov. Support with troops if necessary. |
| Sept | **Sept - Constitution passed.**  Robespierre engineers a vote to exclude members of the old Assembly from the new Legislative Assembly = result is a **more radical new Assembly with fewer moderates**. |
| Oct | Brissot calls for war with Austria in Assembly. Reasons; successful campaign would rouse enthusiasm for revolt and show permanence of new regime; Allow France to extend its revolutionary ideals abroad; the people would fight; Britain and Russia would not get involved. |
| Nov | Assembly try to pass **decrees against émigrés and refractory priests**.  **Louis vetoed** both decrees – now seen as being **even more suspicious/ potentially traitorous!** |
| Dec |  |

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| **1792** |  |
| Jan |  |
| Feb | **7th** - Austria and Prussia ally and threaten France with war - they think France is too divided and weak to respond. |
| March | **1st** - Cautious Leopold II of Austria dies and is replaced by Francis II. He hears rumors that Marie Antoinette is going to be put on trial and decides on war. |
| April | **France declared war on Austria.**  Louis had already appointed Girondins ministers knowing they were keen on war. Louis hoping the Revolution would be ended by foreign victory!  **20th** – France declares war on Austria. Only 7 deputies vote against it. A decisive decision that would have long term effects.  **20th** – French forces advance into the Austrian Netherlands and face determined opposition. Army panics and retreats to Lille and behead their commander. |
| May | **27th –** The Assembly passes a law for the deportation of Refractory Priests, disband the King’s Guard and sets up a camp for 20,000 National Guards (Federes) from the provinces. Their role is to protect Paris from invasion and the government from a coup by generals (Esp Lafayette). **Louis used veto against this and dismissed Girondins ministers. Tuileries palace invaded by sans-culottes** – Louis refused to withdraw veto or re-appoint ministers.  The Assembly ignores Louis.  **End** – all three French Field Commanders are suffering from defections and call for immediate peace. The Allies counter attack and Marie Antoinette is accused of sending military plans to the Austrians. |
| June | **13th –** Louis refuses to approve Laws of 27th May and when ministers protest he dismisses them.  **13th** - Prussia declares war on France. French hopes of only fighting Austria are shattered. Prussian Duke of Brunswick took command of the campaign against France.  **19th** – Louis vetoed laws on refractory priests and Federes camp and there is fear of a military coup in support of the King.  **20th** – Paris sections respond to events by holding an armed demonstration on the anniversary of the Tennis Court Oath and the Kings flight to Varennes. 8000 demonstrators (many National Guards) pour into the Tuileries. The King acts calmly and wears a red bonnet – he refuses to reinstate ministers and the event passes without violence – however it showed the weak position of the king and the growing power of the sections. |
| July | **11th** – The Assembly acknowledges the growing power of the sections and declares a state of emergency - passes the ‘la patrie en danger’ – The fatherland is in danger – a call for ordinary people to rise and save the country. Federes (volunteer soldiers) demand that passive citizens be admitted to the sectional assemblies and the National Guard.  **25th** - On 25 July, the Duke of Brunswick issued the **Brunswick Manifesto**. The manifesto promised that if the French Royal family was not harmed, then the Allies would not harm French civilians or loot. However, if acts of violence or acts to humiliate the French Royal family were committed, the Allies threatened to burn Paris to the ground.  **29th –** Robespierre – operating with central command of the Federes – makes a speech at the Jacobin Club calling for the overthrow of the monarchy, est of a National Convention elected by universal male suffrage. He had been urging restraint but now felt the time was right.  **End** – 5,000 Federes arrive in Paris – much more radical and a powerful pressure group supporting Republicanism. Singing La Marseillaise, they became an important group.  Situation in Paris deteriorates and the Assembly are worried events are getting out of hand. They offer to support Louis if he will reinstate ministers dismissed on 13th June – he refuses.  Petitions are pouring in from Federes, the clubs and the provinces for the removal of the King. |
| August | **1st** – Brunswick Manifesto – an attempt by Austro-Prussian commander to protect Louis. Promised to leave French territory alone if Louis was restored and freed. If Tuileries was attacked there would be vengeance. It was supposed to help Louis but created a backlash.  **3rd** – Petion – Mayor of Paris went to the Legislative Assembly and demanded on behalf of 47 of 48 sections, the abolition of the Monarchy. The Assembly refused to depose the King and put Lafayette on trial. This persuaded many that an uprising was necessary.  **9th** – Sans-Culottes take over the Hotel de Ville, expel the city council and set up the revolutionary Commune – their leader was Hebert who had strong links to the Cordeliers, sections and Federes.  **10th** – Several thousand National Guard (now open to passive citizens) and 2000 Federes march on Tuileries. The palace was defended by 300 soldiers – 2000 were National Guard and the rest of which were Swiss Guards. In the Morning the King seeks refuge in the Assembly to protect his family. The National Guard joined the protest and marched into the courtyards thinking it was over until the Swiss Guard started to fire. The King ordered the Swiss Guard to cease fire, they were surrounded and 600 were massacred. In all 90 Federes and 300 Parisians were killed in the bloodiest Journee of the Revolution. The rising was a rejection of Assembly as much as the King. The protesters invaded the Assembly and forced it to recognize the new Revolutionary Commune. The deputies handed the King over to the Commune and he was imprisoned in the Temple. They also agreed to election (Universal male suffrage) of a **National Convention** to draw up a new constitution. The Commune was in control in Paris but in the rest of France the Assembly was recognized. |
| August | **17th** – Lafayette defects to the Austrians as Frances military performance deteriorates.  **Rest of August** – The Assembly did all that the Commune wanted. Passed many radical measures; Refractory priests had to leave or be deported; abolition of all feudal dues without compensation; house to house searches for arms and suspects; divorce was legalized. |
| Sept | **Start -E**lections to the National Convention – all men over 21 could vote. 749 seat was affected by events. Anyone loyal to the King were disenfranchised. So…. All 24 members from Paris were Jacobins, republicans or members of the Commune. Although uncertain it seems there was roughly 180 Girondins, 300 Jacobins (Montagnard – the Mountain), approx. 250 were attached to neither group and known as the Plain. 47% were Lawyers, representatives from business declined to 9%. The Convention would be dogged by a struggle between the Girondins and the Jacobins – neither had a majority and needed the support of the Plain.  **Start –** The Prussian army crossed into French Territory and took Longwy. Verdun was the last fortress on the road to Paris and was about to surrender. The capital was in danger. The Commune called on all Patriots to take up arms – as they left for the front there was concern that the capital was under threat from prisoners in overcrowded prisons who were anti-revolutionaries. A rumor arose that they were plotting to escape, kill the people and hand the city over to the Prussians.  **2nd – 7th** The September Massacres – Marat called for the killing of prisoners and the first sign of the Terror occurred over 5 days. 1100 – 1400 of 2600 prisoners were killed. The killers were the Sans Culottes and the Commune made no attempt to stop them.  **20th** - New National Convention met for the first time. The massacres cast a shadow over the first meeting and drew many deputies over to the Girondins against the ‘bloodthirsty’ Jacobins.  20th – Battle of Valmy – 52,000 French troops defeated 34,000 Prussians. Significant vistory – without it Paris would have fell.  **21st – 22nd** – The Monarchy in France was abolished and a Republic proclaimed. This was a second revolution and now they had to decide what to do with Louis. The Jacobins wanted him put on trial and executed, the Girondins wanted to save him.  **Rest -** Louis’ fate was sealed when documents were found in the Tuileries proving he had been communicating with France’s enemies. In the Assembly Marat proposed that the vote of the convention be reached by appel nominal – public and open decision by each deputy on whether Louis was guilty (to weed out traitors!) no one voted for Louis Innocence – 693 deputies voted that he was guilty. 387 voted for the death penalty and 288 for imprisonment. When voting on a reprieve it was lost 380 – 310. The pattern revealed a bloc of moderates who did not want to execute the King. |
| Oct | **2nd** - The National Convention created the Committee of General Security (CGS). The Committee was not large and never exceeded 16 members. The Committee's main responsibility was the internal security of France and to protect the Republic from both external and internal enemies.  French Troops were on the offensive and had captured the left bank of the Rhine.  The Harvest of 1792 was good but bread was scarce. |
| Nov | Dumouriez defeated the Austrians at Jemappes and occupied most of Belgium.  19th – The convention issued the ‘Decree of Fraternity’ – promising to help anyone who wanted to gain their freedom. The aim was to spread revolution since France would always be at threat from hostile monarchs – according to Brissot.  Savoy was annexed by the French  Prices of grain increase and hoarding is suspected. The result was widespread riots against grain stores and demands by the Sans Culottes for price controls and requisitioning of grain. |
| Dec | The trial of the king was held in December and he was found guilty by a large majority of deputies. A narrower majority voted for execution |

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| **1793** |  |
| Jan | **21st** – Louis XVI is executed.  Nice was annexed by the French – a revolutionary administration was set up in annexed regions. Church land was confiscated, tithes and feudal dues were abolished and soldiers had to be kept by the local population. This proved very unpopular. |