**So…… what type of Revolution was it?**

**May**

Calling of the Estates General – 5th May

Arguments and debates over the voting process and verification of deputies.

**June**

Decision to establish the National Assembly – Third Estate Deputies plus some from the other 2 Estates - 17th June

Louis reaction – Séance Royale (23 June) and gathering troops

Louis Closed the Third Estate Meeting room – they went to a nearby Tennis Court and swore the Tennis Court Oath.

**July**

Louis Dismisses Necker (July)

Food Prices rising in Paris – Necker’s dismissal and reform literature - causes rioting

Desmoulins – stirs up the crowd and calls for violence/retaliation

A Citizens Guard is set up by Paris electors to protect the city

The National Assembly call for troops to be removed from the city

The people attack Les Invalides and steal weapons – needing gunpowder they attack the Bastille – mainly San Culottes – 250,000

Louis had lost Paris – ordered withdrawal of troops

Paris set up revolutionary commune and national guard to keep San Culottes under control

Louis visited Paris and accepted the National Assembly, recalled Necker and recognized the Paris Commune and National Guard

It seemed the Revolution was over!

Across France – regional municipal governments were replaced with revolutionary communes – often with violence. Many set up national Guards to control the rioting and to prevent counter revolution.

Rural violence had been a factor since the start of 1789 – attacks on grain storage and tax collectors had been occurring since January – it became more organized and confident.

The Great Fear – fear that bands of men hired by fleeing aristocrats to spoil the harvest led to attacks.

The National Assembly wanted to end the riots but not with armed force – so decided to give them what they wanted – end of feudalism.

**August**

Decrees – 11 august.

Feudal dues abolished

All offices open

Equal tax

Aristocratic privilege removed

Ancien Regime effectively ended – now the job of creating a constitution to replace it.

DRM – a document to guide the drafting of a constitution

The NA needed the support of the King to create a constitution but Louis seemed undecided.

He praised the first 2 estates for giving way but refused to accept the August Decrees.

The NA agreed to allow Louis to have a delay veto for 4 years on any laws – very conciliatory and evidence that they wanted to establish a constitutional Monarchy.

Louis refused to accept August Decrees – rioting increased as bread prices rose. Marat and Desmoulins increased tension with daily reports of debates and calls for unreliable deputies to be purged.

**October**

Louis moved in the Flanders Regiment. He agreed to accept some but not all of the August Decrees.

4th October – Louis voiced his reservations regarding the DRM.

Tensions in Paris reached a peak – rumors of a royal banquet that mocked the revolutionaries and a decadent feast was arrogant given the hardships.

5th October – Women’s march to Versailles. They sent a deputation to meet the King and he agreed to the August Decrees.

Louis was now faced with several options – stay and work through the situation, fight or run away? He chose to stay but sent his brother into exile for safety – indication?

6th Oct the National Guard arrived. There was an explosive situation and several women broke into the palace and two National Guardsmen were killed – their heads paraded.

The queen was almost captured – the King was persuaded to appear on the balcony and agree to go back to Paris with the women and the deputies of the National Assembly.

The King and the National Assembly was now forced to stay in Paris – in the hands of the people. It had been 5 months since the calling of the Estates General and the political system had changed dramatically.