

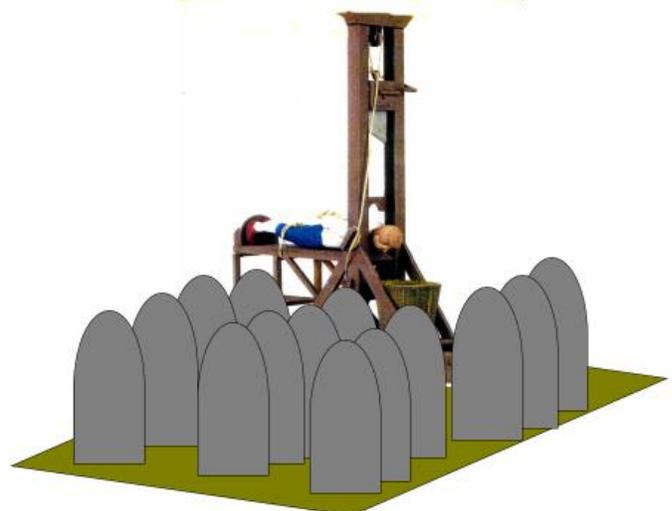
Timeline of the French Revolution – homework

- Create a timeline incorporating the 18 events.
- Use a revolution theme. Examples: French flag, Guillotine, rioters, heads, cake etc.
- Be creative. Poster, Mobile, Diorama, 3-D
- NO POWERPOINTS
- Due w.b. 4th July 2022 in your history lessons



The French Revolution

<p>1774 Louis XVI takes the throne at the age of 19. Well intentioned but weak leader who was often manipulated by his wife, Marie Antoinette.</p>	<p>September 1791 National Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Guaranteed the rights of "liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression" to all people.</p>	<p>January 1793 Louis is no longer king, the radical Jacobins tried Louis for treason and found him guilty. He is sentenced to death.</p>	<p>July 1793-July 1794 Robespierre governed France nearly as a dictator; this period became known as the Reign of Terror. Approximately 3,000 were executed in Paris. And as many as 48,000 were killed all together.</p>
<p>July 14, 1789 The people of Paris storm the Bastille, a much hated prison that symbolized absolute rule. The Revolution had begun.</p>	<p>December 1791 The Revolution leaders start to turn on each other and three factions in the Legislative Assembly form: Radicals, Moderates, and Conservatives.</p>	<p>February 1793 Great Britain, Holland and Spain join Prussia and Austria and fighting France. The National Assembly drafts 300,000 French citizens into the army.</p>	<p>July 1794 The National Committee turns on Robespierre, claiming that he is a Tyrant. He is executed on July 28.</p>
<p>1789 Louis XVI's government about to go bankrupt. Poor harvests. The National assembly is formed.</p>	<p>October 1789 The Great Fear, Rumors were heard that the nobles were hiring soldiers to terrorize them. Rewards offered. Stormed Versailles and demanded that Louis and Marie Antoinette come to Paris.</p>	<p>January 1793 Louis XVI executed by the guillotine.</p>	<p>October 13, 1793 Marie Antoinette executed. Revolutionary courts declare death sentences on those that challenge Robespierre.</p>
<p>August 1789 National Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Guaranteed the rights of "liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression" to all people.</p>	<p>Summer 1792 Austria and Prussia, who supported Louis XVI, sent troops to Paris.</p>	<p>September 21, 1792 The National Convention abolishes the monarchy and declares France a Republic. All adult male citizens are granted the right to vote and hold office. Women not given the same rights.</p>	<p>1795 Moderate leaders in the National Convention draft a new Constitution. It creates a two house legislature and an executive body of five men, known as the Directory. Napoleon Bonaparte chosen to lead France's army.</p>
<p>August 16, 1792 20,000 Parisians invade the Royal Palace. Louis, Marie Antoinette and their children imprisoned.</p>	<p>Summer 1793 Revolution leader Maximilien Robespierre sets out to gather power into his own hands. He becomes the leader of the Committee of Public Safety. He decides who should be considered an enemy of the republic. The committee had people tried and executed in the same day.</p>	<p>Beth Burton 9-25-09 2nd period</p>	



1774

Louis XVI takes the throne at the age of 19. Well Intentioned but weak leader who was often dominated by his wife, Marie Antoinette.

1789

Louis XVI's government about to go bankrupt. Poor harvests. The National assembly is formed.

July 14, 1789

The people of Paris storm the Bastille, a much hated prison that symbolized autocratic rule. The Revolution had begun.

August 1789

National Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Guaranteed the rights of "liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression" to all people.

October 1789

- The Great Fear, Peasants were fearful that the nobles were hiring outlaws to terrorize them.
- Peasants rioted. Stormed Versailles and demanded that Louis and Marie Antoinette come to Paris.

September 1791

National Assembly disbanded so the new Legislative Assembly can take over. Creates a constitutional monarchy; strips power from the king and gave the Assembly the power to create French law.

December 1791

The Revolution leaders start to turn on each other and three factions in the Legislative Assembly form. Radicals, Moderates, and Conservatives

Summer 1792

Austria and Prussia, who supported Louis XVI, sent troops to Paris.

August 10, 1792

20,000 Parisians invade the Royal Palace, Louis, Marie Antoinette and their children Imprisoned.

September 21, 1792

The National Convention abolishes the monarchy and declares France a Republic. All adult male citizens are granted the right to vote and hold office. Women not given the same rights

December 1792- January 1793

Louis is no longer king; the radical Jacobins tried Louis for treason and found him guilty. He is sentenced to death.

January 21, 1793

Louis XVI executed by the guillotine.

February 1793

- Great Britain, Holland and Spain join Prussia and Austria in fighting France.
- The National Assembly drafts 300,000 French citizens into the army.

Summer 1793

- Revolution leader Maximilien Robespierre sets out to gather power into his own hands.
- He becomes the leader of the Committee of Public Safety. He decides who should be considered an enemy of the republic. The committee had people tried and executed in the same day.

October 13, 1793

- Marie Antoinette executed.
- Revolutionary courts declare death sentences on those that challenge Robespierre.

July 1793- July 1794

- Robespierre governed France nearly as a dictator; this period became known as the Reign of Terror.
- Approximately 3,000 were executed in Paris and as many as 40,000 were killed all together.

July 1794

- The National Committee turns on Robespierre, claiming that he is a Tyrant.
 - He is executed on July 28.

1795

- Moderate leaders in the National Convention draft a new Constitution.
- It creates a two house legislature and an executive body of five men, known as the Directory.
 - Napoleon Bonaparte chosen to lead France's armies.