



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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Anotace:	Tato prezentace slouží k výkladu učiva tématu: VFR: probuzení třetího stavu (v anglickém jazyce)

GFR

THE AWAKENING
OF THE THIRD ESTATE

5TH MAY 1789

- the representatives of all 3 estates gathered in Versailles
- negotiations led to nowhere (2 votes x 1)
- King also didn't want to give up the absolutistic manners
- the meeting ended up in a crisis

17TH JUNE 1789

- the deputies of the Third Estate proclaimed themselves the National Assembly
- Awarded themselves with the right to approve taxes and work out a new constitution (represented 96 % of French population)

MAIN DEMANDS

- to limitate the king's powers by a constitution
- to declare various civil liberties
- to confirm the equal division of executional, legislative and judicial powers

ROYAL REACTION

- ordered the closure of the Salle des États where the Assembly met
- (making an excuse the carpenters needed to prepare the hall for a royal speech in two days)

TENNIS COURT OATH

- the Third Estate deputies moved to a nearby tennis hall (because of bad weather)
- Proclaimed themselves **National Assembly**
- swore the **Tennis Court Oath**
- agreed not to separate until they had given France a constitution
- Joined by some of the representatives of the clergy and aristocracy

HOT JUNE, HOTTER JULY

- the royal party had given in
- acknowledged the National Assembly
- although the military began to arrive in large numbers around Paris and Versailles
- Messages of support for the Assembly poured in from Paris and other French cities

SILENCE BEFORE THE STORM

- Many Parisians were afraid that arriving soldiers – mostly foreign mercenaries – had been summoned to shut down the Assembly
- The Assembly ([from 9th July National Constituent Assembly](#)), meeting at Versailles, went into nonstop session to prevent another eviction from their meeting place

RIOTS IN THE STREETS

- Paris was soon consumed by riots, chaos, and widespread looting
- The mobs supported by some of the French Guard, (armed and trained soldiers)

STORMING OF THE BASTILLE

- 14th July 1789
- the rebellious masses started a vast attack on the Bastille (a state prison)
- Pretence to deliberate prisoners
- the real reason was the supply of arms and ammunition
- The defenders gave up to prevent needless losses (after few hours of besieging)

NATIONAL GUARDS

- The storming ended with b..... m..... of the defenders who had given up
- The King, shocked by the violence, backed down
- Marquis La Fayette (a hero of American War of Independence) took up command of the National Guard in Paris

3 DAYS AFTER

- The King visited Paris
- accepted a tricolore cockarde – symbol of revolutioners
- the crowd shouting *Vive la Nation* ("Long live the Nation") and *Vive le Roi* ("Long live the King")
- agreed with the formulation of constitution
- abolishing absolutistic regime
- deliberating rural people from feudal obligations

GREAT FEAR

(20th July – 5th August)

- unrestrained revolutionary wave spread from the capital to the country
- starving peasants turned against aristocrats (killing them with pitchforks, scythes, clubs)
- chateaus and mansiones were burt out together with the records of serf duties
- Thousands of aristocrats were seized with terror and fled from France

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LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE

- night from 4th to 5th August
- the National Constituent Assembly issued special decrees
- abolished serfdom and aristocratical priviledges

DECLARATION

- the first step to the Constitution was the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
- issued on 26th August 1789
- freedom and rights for all human beings
- destroyed aristocratic privileges
- declared freedom of speech and press

DECLARATION

- proclaimed equal taxation
- access to public office based on talent
- declared freedom of speech and press
- asserted the principles of social equality among citizens

ROYAL RESPONSE

- the King not willing to accept neither the decrees from 5th August nor the Declaration
- it led to the passionate discussion among the deputies if their decisions are subordinate to the King's approval
- in the end they agreed on King's **right of respite veto**

DOWN WITH THE KING

- the food-supplying situation in Paris became critical
- the King started gathering loyal troops to Versailles (untouched with revolutionary ideas)
- the tension between the Royal court and the Assembly together with Parisians was getting worse

HUNGER MARCH TO VERSAILLES

- 6th October 1789
- the crowd of Parisian women and the National Guard marched into Versailles with 2 demands:
 - Food
 - King's approval of the Declaration

GREAT MOVE

- Royal family was forced to leave Versailles for Paris
- the King became a prisoner of his own raging nation
- The new residence: Palace de Tuileries, Paris

- Tento digitální učební materiál byl vytvořen pomocí software Microsoft Office 2007
- Materiál je určen pro bezplatné používání pro potřeby výuky a vzdělávání na všech typech škol a školských zařízení
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