



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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GFR

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

SITUATION IN FRANCE IN 1790

- the deputies of the National Constituent Assembly gradually introduced new laws
- France: **constitutional monarchy**
- executive, legislative and judicial powers strictly separated
- the King: only the right of postponing veto
- the King of France became the King of the French

RIGHT TO VOTE

- the suffrage (right to vote) was granted only to 4 million men (according to the property census)
- elections of deputies into both local and regional authorities, judges, high-ranking officers

DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY

- the state was divided into new administrative units: **DEPARTMENTS**
- all inhabitants of France became **citizens** with no difference

NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

- deputies politically divided into moderate and radical
- the radicals on the left while the moderate ones on the right
- (the reason of right and left wing classification)

POLITICAL CLUBS

- discussion forums outside the Assembly
- the Jacobin Club (orig. the Club of the Friends of the Constitution) under the leadership of Maximilien Robespierre
- the Club of the Cordeliers led by Jean-Paul Marat, Georges Danton and Camille Desmoulins

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

- the old tax system was abolished
- the new one not functional yet
- the property of the Catholic Church was expropriated

STATE CHURCH

- clergy officials were appointed and paid by the government
- had to swear the oath of loyalty
- Strictly denounced by the Pope
- it led to a vast emigration wave of aristocracy and clergy
- peasant riots gradually grown into uprisings

UPRISING IN VENDÉE

- 1793-1795 the **civil war** in the **Department of Vendée**
- Uprising of Royalists and Catholics
- later brutally suppressed
- first genocide

MORE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

- liberal trade policy resulted in the declension of crafts (devastated with the cheap imported products from Great Britain)
- wealthy traders and manufactory owners became more and more richer
- enormous price growth: strikes and riots

FLIGHT TO VARENNES

- 21th June 1791: the royal family tried to flee abroad
- didn't succeed were recognized in Varennes
- escorted back to Paris

KING TRAITOR

- the King was suspended from his powers
- remained on the throne
- the Cordeliers and Jacobins kept proposing a republican regime

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY ALLIANCE

- Austria and Prussia (and other German countries) allied in a coalition against revolutionary France
- support and protection of the royal family and interests of noble emigrants

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- When the constitution had been completed, the **National Constituent Assembly** dissolved itself (30th September)
- new body – **Legislative Assembly** - was elected (1st October 1791)
- the former deputies of National Constituent Assembly couldn't candidate

DIVISION OF POWER

- the right wing and the central part of the Assembly: supporters of the constitutional monarchy
- the left wing: supporters of the republican regime
- divided into the Girondins (non-Parisian deputies), the Jacobines and the Cordeliers

DECLARATION OF WAR

- Legislative Assembly declared war to the Allies (20th April 1792)
- invaded the South Netherlands (Habsburg territory, contemporary Belgium)

BAD START

- a series of failures of revolutionary armies
- desertions of generals
- inexperienced new ones
- low battle moral
- Alliance armies began to threaten Paris

STORMING OF TUILERIES

- 10th August 1792
- the armed crowd stormed in the Palace of Tuileries
- the King captured and imprisoned
- accused of high treason and associating with enemy

CHANGE OF THE GOVERNMENT

- the Legislative Assembly was forced to announce the election into the National Convention
- it was decided that deputies to that convention should be elected **by all Frenchmen**
- **at least 25 years old**
- domiciled for a year
- and living by the product of their labor

NATIONAL CONVENTION

- first French assembly elected by universal male suffrage (without distinctions of class)
- in the new elected body the majority was gained by the radicals

MIRACLE ON 20th SEPTEMBER

- The first session was held 20th September 1792
- On the same day the revolutionary armies gained their first victory
- at the Battle of Valmy

FRENCH REPUBLIC

- The following day, the French monarchy was abolished
- 22nd September became the base date of the new French Revolutionary Calendar
- the beginning of **the Year I of the FRENCH REPUBLIC**

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