# Revision Tables – Key Events, FRANCE AOS 2

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|  | **LOW PRIORITY** | | **HIGH PRIORITY** | | |
| **Event (dates)** | **Context**  **(Think about background and/or Causes)** | **Outcomes**  **(What events followed this?)** | **Significance**  **(Why is this event important? This is crucial as it’s with this info that you can begin to *analyse* in your answers)** | **Evidence**  **(Dates, stats, people, places, quotes etc.)** | **Historians**  **(If you can, get a variety of opinions here rather than a bunch of historians who say the same thing)** |
| * Declaration of Rights of Man an Citizen (26 August 1789) | **Background:**   * The passing of this legislation **followed the Decrees of the Night of August 4**. * DORMAC was to lay the **foundation of the new constitution** – it was a precursor to the constitution to be written up by the National Assembly * It condemned the practices of The Old Regime France- outlined the rights of the citizens- **drew on the ideas in the *cahiers*** * Expresses the voices of **enlightened thinkers, liberal nobility and the wealthy bourgeoisie** (refer to property clause). * The document **abolished the feudal regime, removed seigneurial dues, all forms of tithe**, | * **Kept the King** as the ‘restorer of French Liberty – signifying that the N.A were keen to see the revolution stop, and for a constitutional monarchy to be established * DORMAC **didn’t really deliver much to the Peasants** – the sweeping claim that: ‘The National Assembly destroys in its entirety the feudal regime’ was, not in practice to be delivered as **feudal dues effectively remained in place until 1792** * Peasant dissatisfaction at the lack of change only **increased Peasant resentment of the Monarchy and the aristocracy** | * In theory it **abolished the feudal system and the system of prestige** * This formalised the revolution as a **shift from the absolute monarchy** and the system of privilege to a new society characterised by liberty and popular sovereignty. **Power had shifted from the crown to the National Assembly** whose role was now to create a new constitution for France. * The August Decrees and DORMAC failed to clearly define who was and wasn’t a citizen of France. | * The Document was written primarily by Lafayette and Mounier * The assembly argued that property was declared to be ‘a sacred and inviolable right’ – this raised several questions about how peasants and sharecroppers should be treated. * Quotes: “considering that ignorance , neglect and scorn of the rights of man are the sole causes of public misfortunes and of corruption of governments” the declaration will “continually remind them of their rights and their duties….the demands of the citizens…will always contribute to the maintenance of the constitution and the happiness of all” * Siegneural dues could be removed provided peasants paid compensation of 25-35% of the annual dues (far beyond the means of most peasants) * It took two years for the Assembly to do much to wind back seigneurialism * On 35 August 1792, the L.A abolished seigneurial dues in their entirety without compensation. | * George Rude: “….it sounded the death-knell of the *ancien regime,* while preparing the public for the constructive legislation that was to follow” * Rude: ‘having won victory over “privilege” and “despotism”, the bourgeoisie now wanted peace and quiet in order to proceed with its task of giving France a constitution’ * McPhee: the declaration was ‘above all a statement of bourgeois idealism’ |
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