

DR. HARTNELL



Age of Revolutions



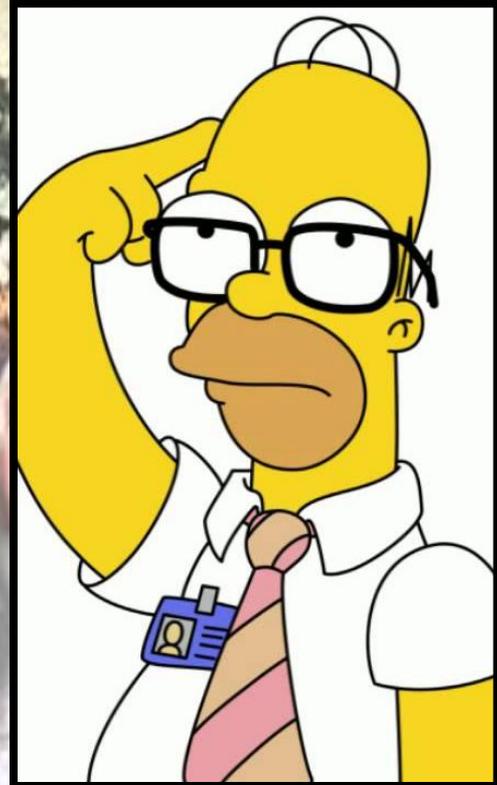


TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON

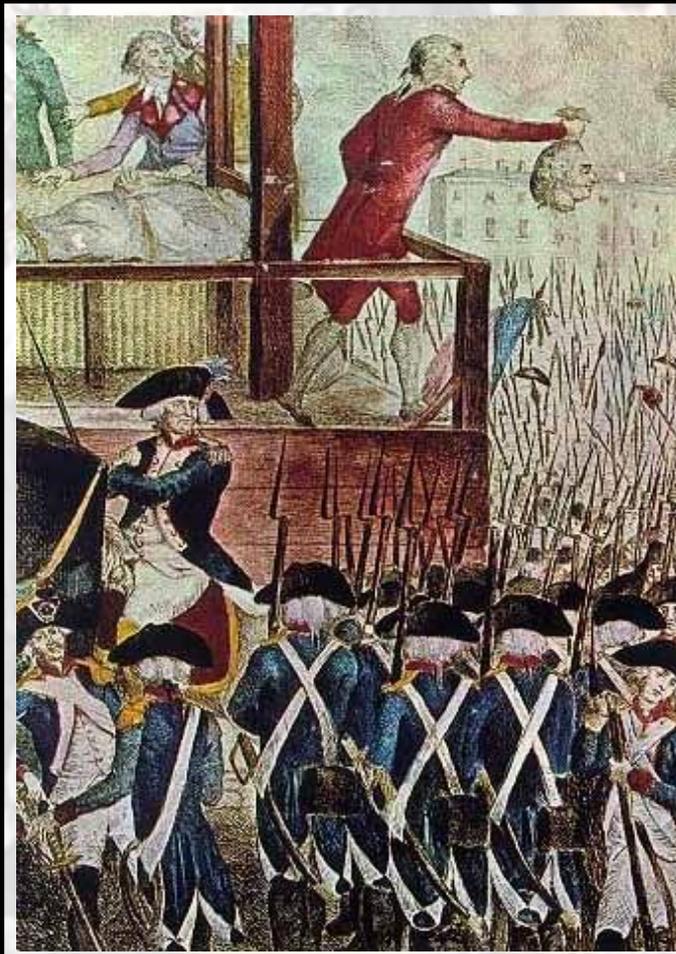
A graphic for Unit #3: Age of Revolutions. It features a yellow background with a black silhouette of a guillotine on the left. To the right, the text "Unit #3: Age of Revolutions" is written in a stylized font.

Lesson 9

(MW 3.09)



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!





FRENCH REVOLUTION:

King Louis XVI was beheaded on **January 21, 1793.**



With Louis dead, the Revolution's "new" leaders began to turn on each other.



**Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!**



FRENCH REVOLUTION:

In Robespierre's view, **before the newly established republic could work, the enemies of the Revolution had to be "dealt with"**.

He said, ***"Terror is nothing other than justice, prompt, severe, inflexible."***



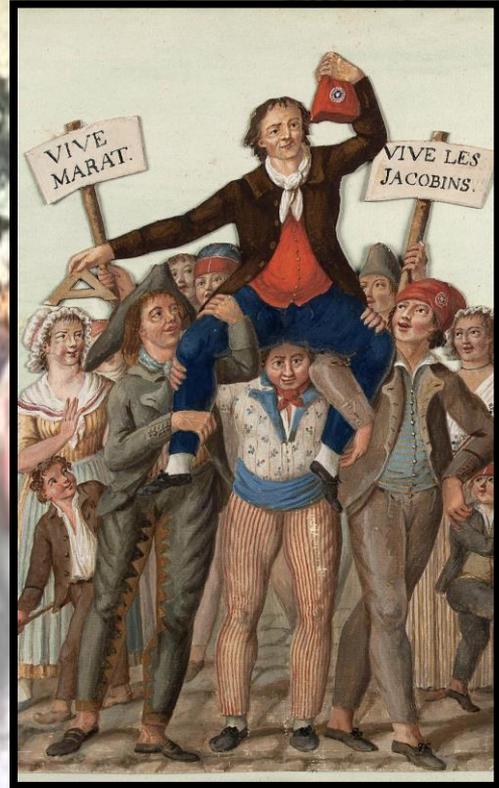
Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



FRENCH REVOLUTION:

Jacobins formed the Committee of Public Safety (headed by Robespierre) and launched the “Reign of Terror”.

They feared invasion, so they built up the French Army... and France started winning battles during the French Revolutionary Wars.





FRENCH REVOLUTION:

During the one-year **Reign of Terror**, 250,000 people were arrested... **40,000 are executed.**

13,800-17,000 were guillotined.

12,000 more were executed without trial while thousands more died in jail.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!





FRENCH REVOLUTION:

Queen Marie-Antoinette met her fate 10 months after Louis when she **was guillotined on October 16, 1793**. She was 37.

She is often associated with the **quote, “Let them eat cake!”**, but like so many “quotes” in history, **it never happened.**

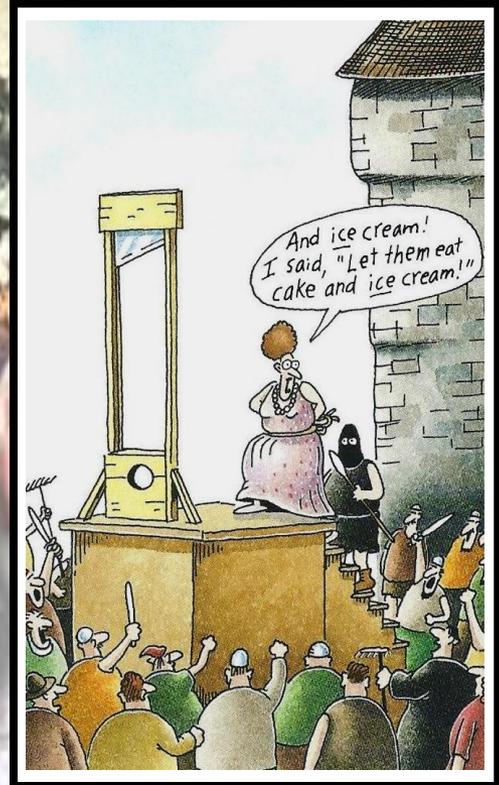


Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



FRENCH REVOLUTION:

As the story goes, when she was told that the peasants were rioting because they didn't have any bread, she supposedly said, *“Let them eat cake!”*



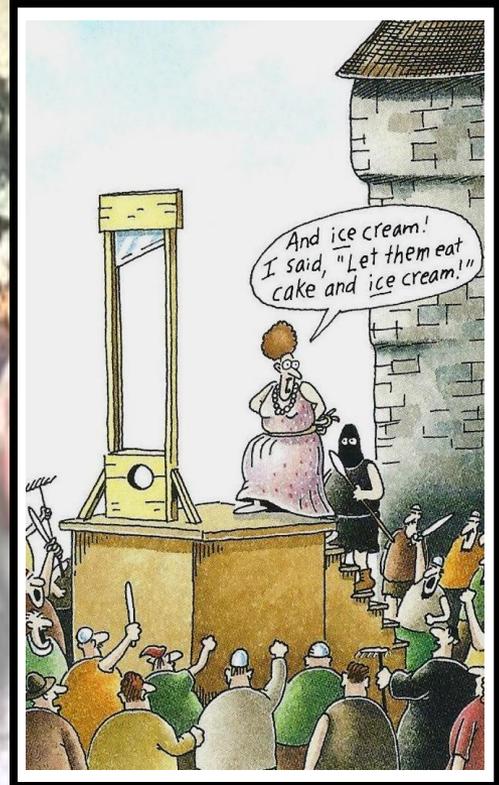
Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



FRENCH REVOLUTION:

Historians have found no evidence that she every said this.

The quotation was first written by the philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau in 1766 in reference to “a great princess”.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!

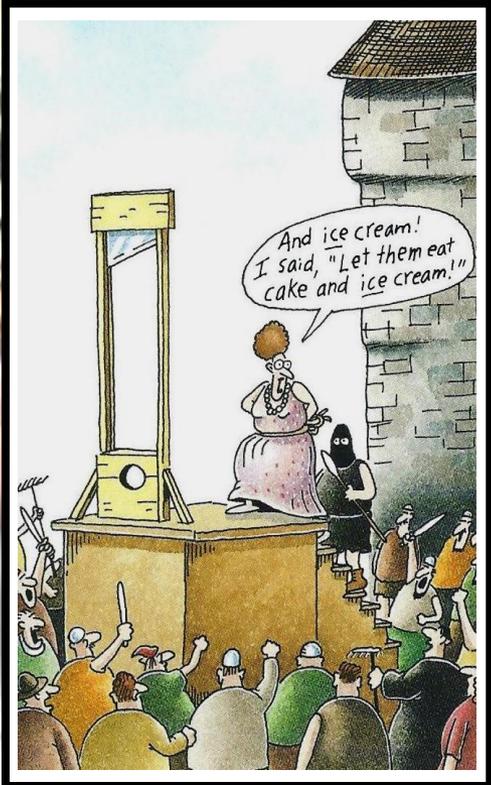


FRENCH REVOLUTION:

One problem: Marie would have been only 10 years old and still living in Austria.



Clearly, Rousseau invented the phrase to illustrate the growing divide between the royalty and the poor.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!

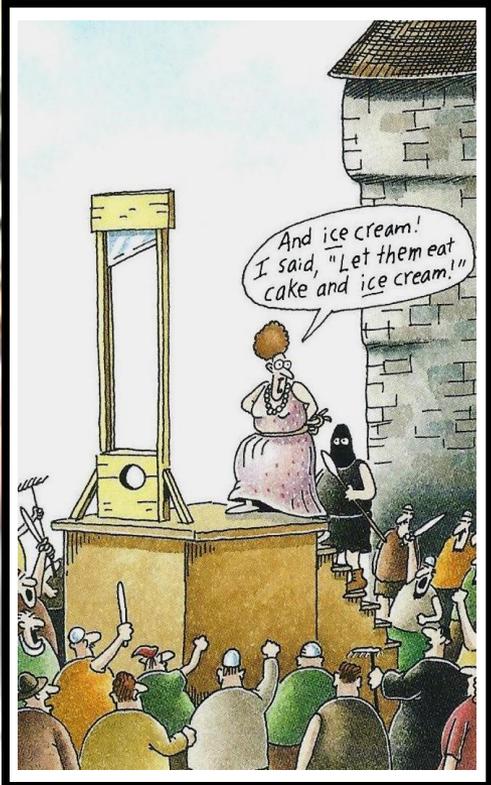


FRENCH REVOLUTION:

In fact, what Rousseau claimed was said was, *“Qu’ils mangent de la brioche!”*



This essentially means, *“Let them eat a type of egg-based bread!”*



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!

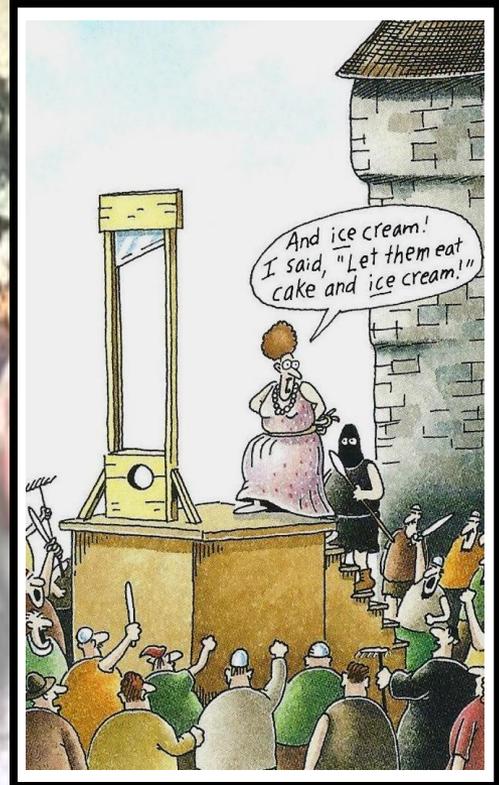


FRENCH REVOLUTION:

Interestingly enough, *“Let them eat brioche!”* isn’t as mean as it sounds.



At the time, French law required bakers to sell the fancy/expensive breads at the same low price as the cheap breads if they ran out of the latter.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!

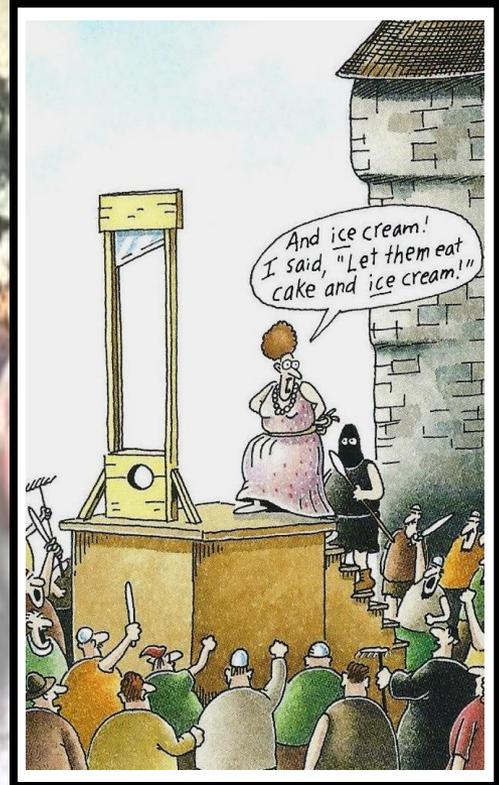


FRENCH REVOLUTION:

The goal was to prevent bakers from making very little cheap bread and the profiting off the fancy bread.



So saying, *“Let them eat brioche!”* actually means, *“Let them eat the fancy bread for low cost.”*



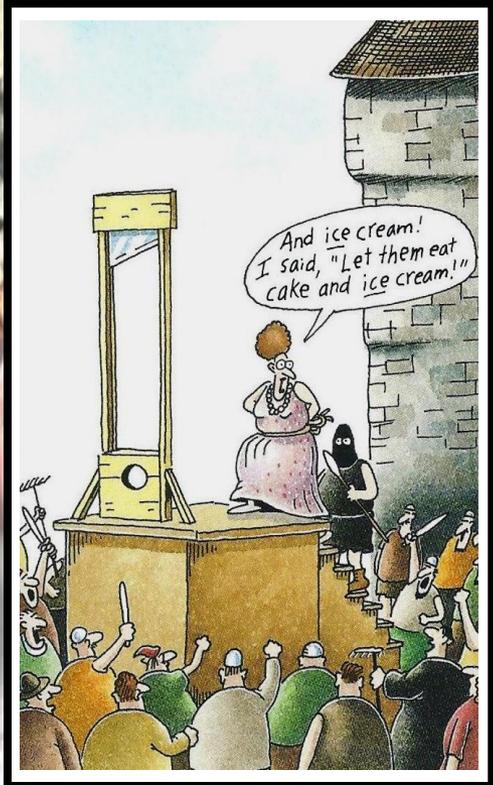
Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



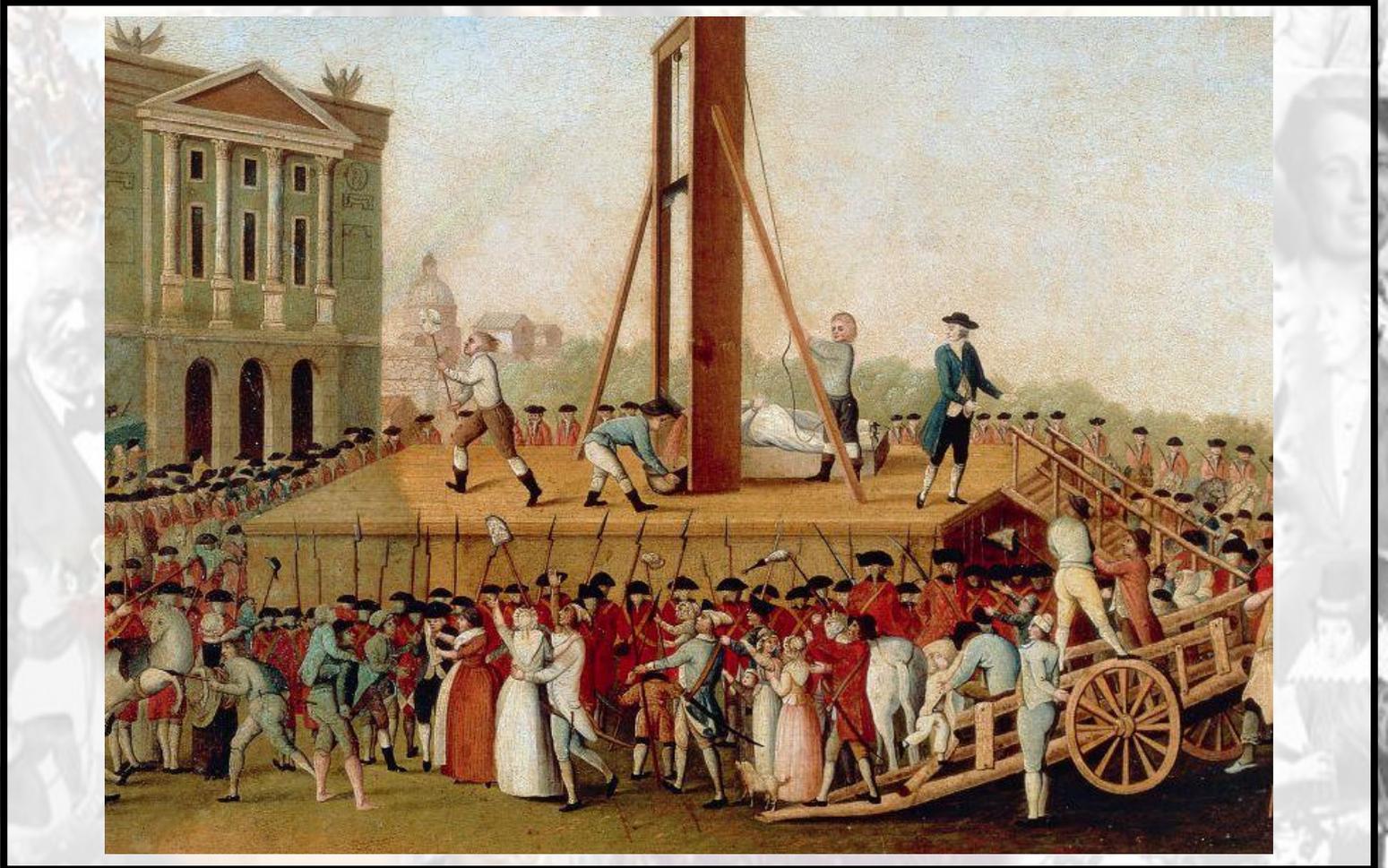
FRENCH REVOLUTION:

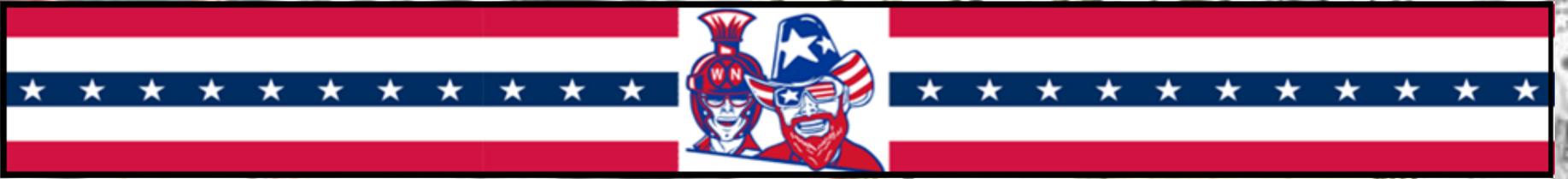
Still, the fact that people were willing to associate such a comment with Marie showed how much she was disliked.

When France went to war with Austria, she passed information to the enemy. She was convicted of treason.





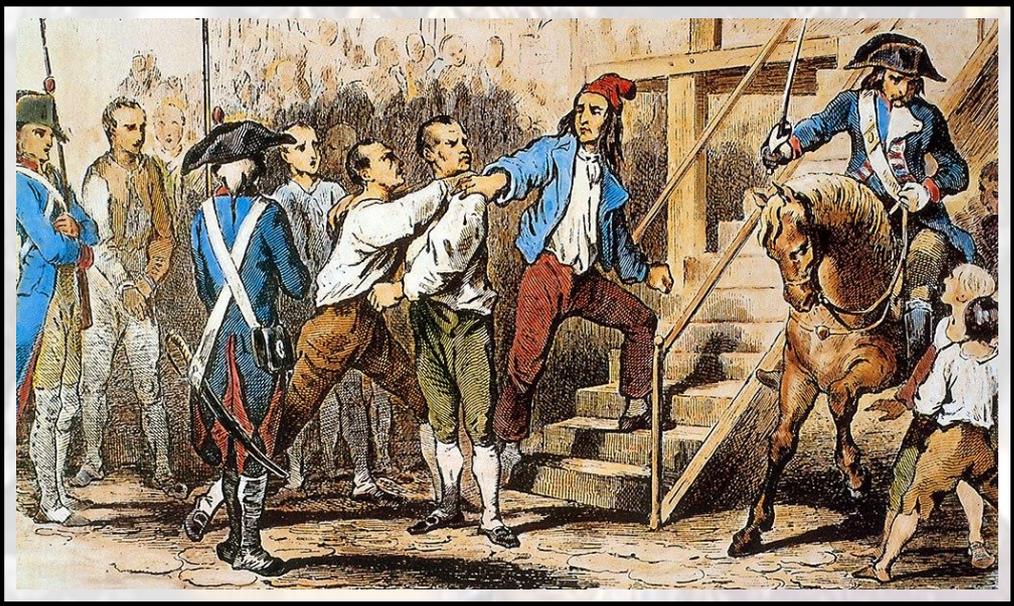






FRENCH REVOLUTION:

The **Reign of Terror** beheaded **Georges Jacques Danton**.



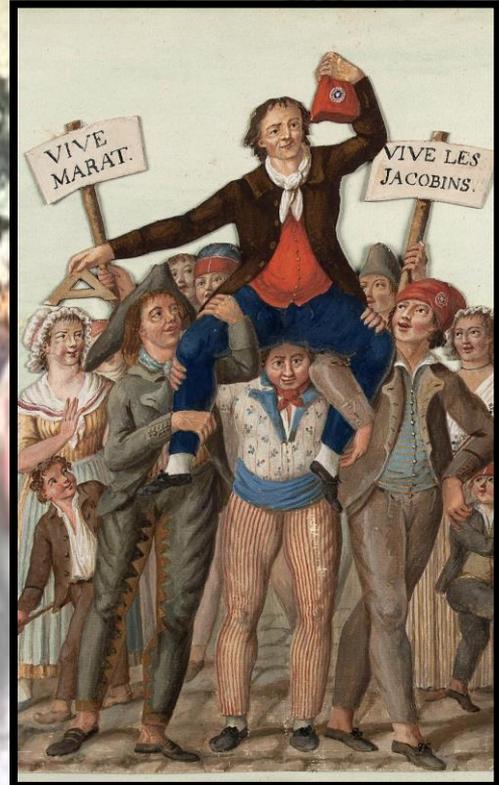
Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



FRENCH REVOLUTION:

A policy of de-Christianizing France targeted Catholics. The word “saint” was taken from all street names.

Churches were pillaged and renamed “Temples of Reason”.



**Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!**



FRENCH REVOLUTION:

And then the Revolution went after the calendar... and time.

On October 24, 1793, the National Convention adopted a new calendar for France.

Sundays and church holidays were eliminated.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!

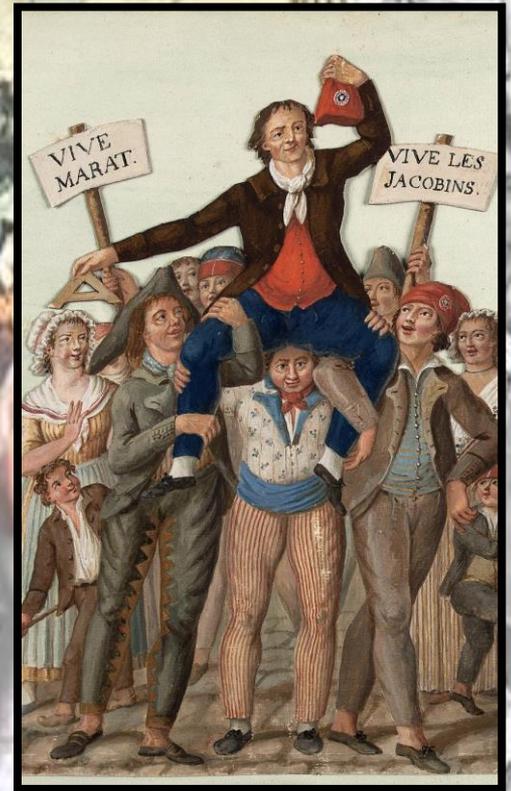




FRENCH REVOLUTION:

Years were no longer numbered from birth of Christ.

They pre-dated calendar and began it with September 22, 1792 (the day when French Republic had been declared).

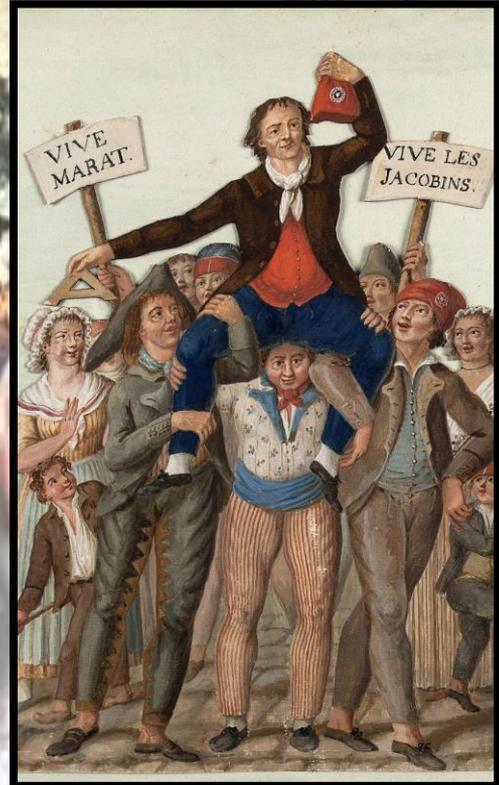




FRENCH REVOLUTION:

So, **1792 was changed to Year I** in the French Revolutionary Calendar, also known as the Republican Calendar.

The **new calendar was divided into 12 months of 30 days each.** It left **five days “extra”** at the end of the last month.



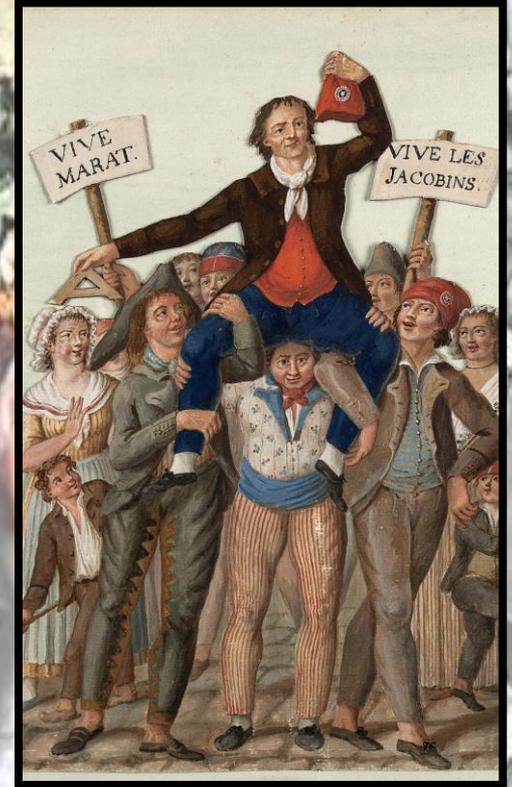
Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



FRENCH REVOLUTION:

If it was a “good year”, they’d add on the days. If not, nope.

There were **no weeks**... instead **each month was divided into 3 *décades* of 10 days**, of which the final day was a “day of rest” (like a Sunday).

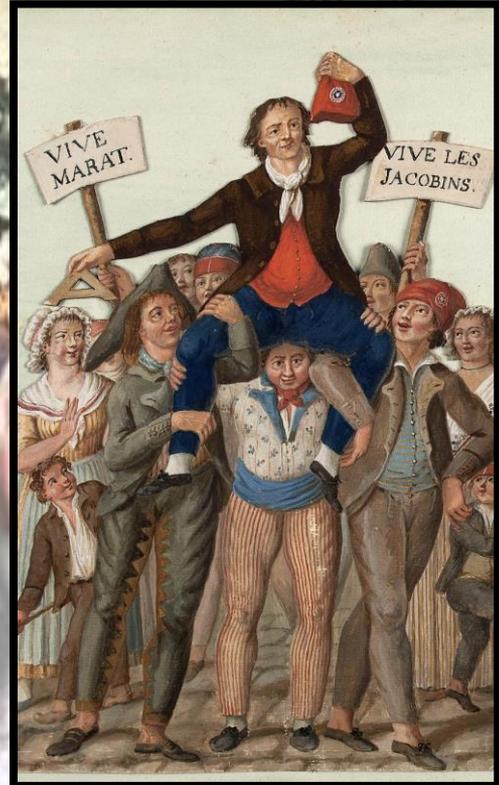




FRENCH REVOLUTION:

This was an unpopular move because there were now **nine workdays between each day of rest.**

Initially, days and months were numbered, which led to *“the Seventh day of the First month of the Fifth year of the republic.”*



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



FRENCH REVOLUTION:

Days were named after crops, animals, flowers; months took on more “natural” names.

Months were grouped into 4 sets of 3... by seasons.

Calendar began with **October** (because this is when it was adopted in **1793**). It was repealed by Napoleon in **1806**.





AUTOMNE (Autumn)

#1 Vendémiaire (October) =
Vintage/Grapes Month

#2 Brumaire (November) =
Mist/Fog Month

#3 Frimaire (December) =
Frost/Cold/Sleet Month

PRINTEMPS (Spring)

#7 Germinal (April) =
Seed Month

#8 Floréal (May) =
Blossom/Flowering Month

#9 Prairial (June) =
Meadows/Pasture Month

HIVER (Winter)

#4 Nivôse (January) =
Snow Month

#5 Pluviôse (February) =
Rain/Wet Season Month

#6 Ventôse (March) =
Wind Month

ÉTÉ (Summer)

#10 Messidor (July) =
Harvest Month

#11 Thermidor (August) =
Heat Month

#12 Fructidor (September) =
Fruit Month





01

Vendémiaire

Grape Harvest

Vendémiaire was the 1st month of the autumn quarter (from Autumn). It started on the day of the autumn equinox, which fell between 22 September and 24 September (usually it was on September 23) at 9:21.00. It follows the Sansculottides of the past year and precedes Brumaire.

Primi	Duodi	Tri	Quarti	Quinti	Sexti	Septi	Octi	Noni	Deci
01. Raisin Grape	02. Safran Saffron	03. Châtaigne Chestnut	04. Colchique Colchic	05. Cheval Horse	06. Balastrine Euphorbia	07. Carotte Carrot	08. Amarante Amaranth	09. Panais Parsnip	10. Cuvée Wine
11. Pomme de terre Potato	12. Immortelle Stachys	13. Pastiron Watercress	14. Rauvafa Pigweed	15. Ane Donkey	16. Belle de nuit Flour Clock Flower	17. Citrouille Pumpkin	18. Sarrasin Buckwheat	19. Tournesol Sunflower	20. Pressoir Wine-press
21. Chanvre Hemp	22. Pêche Peach	23. Navet Turnip	24. Amaryllis Amaryllis	25. Bœuf Ox	26. Aubergin Eggplant	27. Piment Chili pepper	28. Tomate Tomato	29. Orge Barley	30. Tonneau Barrel

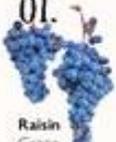


Dr. Hartnell's

135 LIVE!





Primidi	Duodi	Tridi	Quartidi	Quintidi	Sextidi	Septidi	Octidi	Nonidi	Décadi
01.  Raisin Grape	02.  Safran Saffron	03.  Châtaigne Chestnut	04.  Colchique Crocus	05.  Cheval Horse	06.  Balsamine Impatiens	07.  Carotte Carrot	08.  Amaranthe Amaranth	09.  Panais Parsnip	10.  Cuve Vat
2014 Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Sept. 31	Sept. 32	Oct. 01	Oct. 02	Oct. 03	Oct. 04
2017 Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 01	Oct. 02	Oct. 03
2018 Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 01	Oct. 02	Oct. 03
2019 Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 01	Oct. 02	Oct. 03
11.  Pomme de terre Potato	12.  Immortelle Strawflower	13.  Potiron Winter squash	14.  Réséda Mignonette	15.  Âne Donkey	16.  Belle de nuit Four O'Clock Flower	17.  Citrouille Pumpkin	18.  Sarrasin Buckwheat	19.  Tournesol Sunflower	20.  Pressoir Wine-Press
2014 Oct. 22	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 01	Nov. 02	Nov. 03
2017 Oct. 04	Oct. 05	Oct. 06	Oct. 07	Oct. 08	Oct. 09	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
2018 Oct. 04	Oct. 05	Oct. 06	Oct. 07	Oct. 08	Oct. 09	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
2019 Oct. 04	Oct. 05	Oct. 06	Oct. 07	Oct. 08	Oct. 09	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
21.  Chanvre Hemp	22.  Pêche Peach	23.  Navet Turnip	24.  Amaryllis Amaryllis	25.  Bœuf Ox	26.  Aubergin Eggplant	27.  Piment Chili pepper	28.  Tomate Tomato	29.  Orge Barley	30.  Tonneau Barrel
2014 Oct. 22	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 01	Nov. 02	Nov. 03
2017 Oct. 04	Oct. 05	Oct. 06	Oct. 07	Oct. 08	Oct. 09	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
2018 Oct. 04	Oct. 05	Oct. 06	Oct. 07	Oct. 08	Oct. 09	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
2019 Oct. 04	Oct. 05	Oct. 06	Oct. 07	Oct. 08	Oct. 09	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13





FRENCH REVOLUTION:

In Britain, these “new” months gained nicknames, such as:

“Autumn” (*Slippy, Nippy, Drippy*) ;

“Winter” (*Freezy, Wheezy, Sneezzy*) ;

“Spring” (*Showery, Flowery, Bowery*) ;

“Summer” (*Wheaty, Heaty, Sweety*) .



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!





FRENCH REVOLUTION:

The French also created a new clock... where 1 day was divided into 10 hours of 100 minutes of 100 seconds.



Exactly 100,000 seconds / day.



What's wrong with this?





FRENCH REVOLUTION:

A “normal” day has 86,400 seconds / day.

France’s new clock had 100,000 seconds / day.

Surplus +13,600 seconds / day

That **adds 3.7 hours to the day.**



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



FRENCH REVOLUTION:

That means if the 1st day of using the new clock was a Monday, then Monday ran into Tuesday; because Tuesday started 3.7 hours later than it should have, it now cut into Wednesday, which actually put Wednesday 7.4 hours off when it should start; so by the time it was Sunday in the French calendar, everyone else in the world was on Monday.

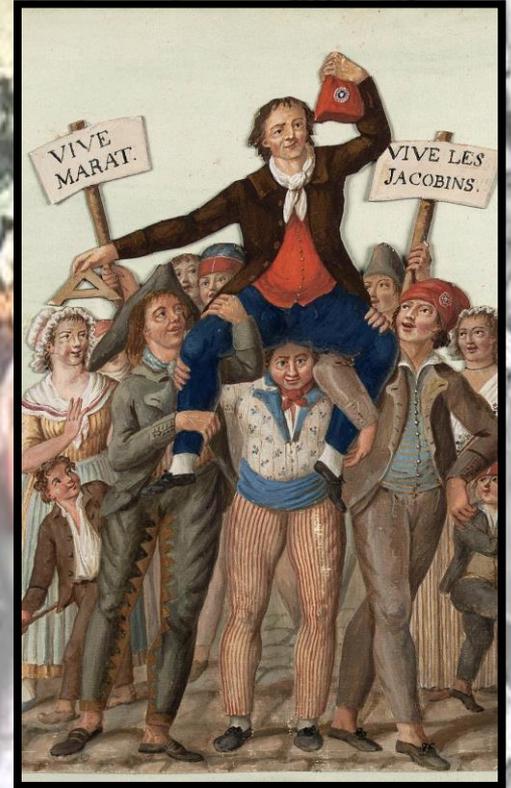




FRENCH REVOLUTION:

So... if France was behind 1 day every week, after 1 month they were behind 4 days; after 1 year they were behind 48 days, which means when the rest of the world was celebrating Christmas, it was November 7th in France; and after 7 years of using this clock, France would officially be behind ONE entire year.

This, too, **was repealed in 1806.**





Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



FRENCH REVOLUTION:

In the end, the **Reign of Terror** destroyed itself within a year.

On July 27, 1794 (9 Thermidor, Year II in the new calendar), Robespierre and 82 of his followers were arrested and guillotined, effectively ending the **Reign of Terror**.





FRENCH REVOLUTION:

French **military defeats and political problems paved the way for an ambitious Napoleon Bonaparte to rise up.**

His **coup d'état ended the French Revolution in 1799 and created a dictatorship.**



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



AMERICA vs. FRANCE:

The **American Revolution** exploded in 1775 and produced the **United States of America**.

The **French Revolution**, which began in 1789, did much to create modern European and Western society.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!

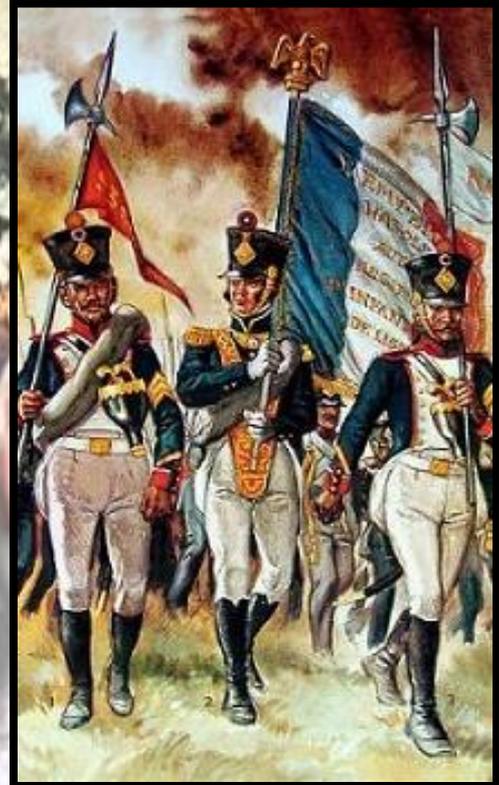




AMERICA vs. FRANCE:

A **host of revolutions** all over the **world claim one or both** as their ancestors or **models**.

Considerable debate revolves around the issue of *how* and in *what ways* revolutions like the **American and French are similar and different**.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



AMERICA vs. FRANCE:

Because the **French Revolution ended violently**, many in France don't view it in the same light as Americans view their **revolution.**

French author Leon Daudet said celebrating the French Revolution is *“like celebrating the day you got scarlet fever”*.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!

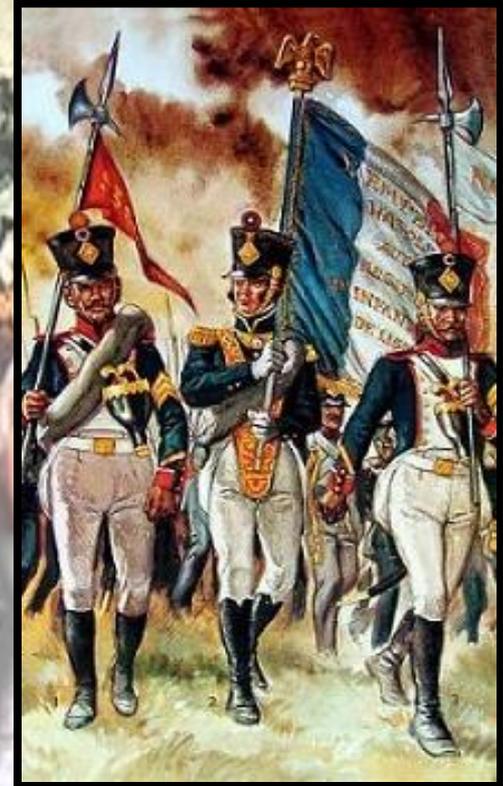


SIMILARITY #1:

Both the AR and FR started for economic reasons.



AR began over colonial reaction to English taxation; FR began over high and unequal taxation of lower classes.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!

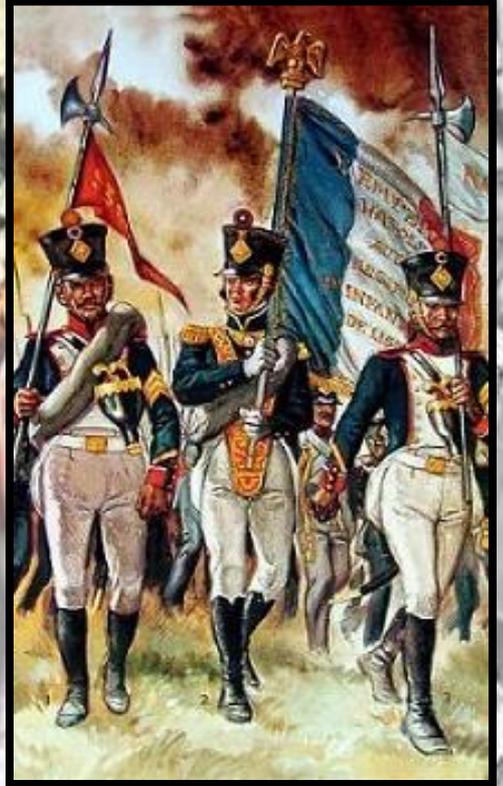


SIMILARITY #2:

Both the AR and FR produced documents heavily **influenced by** the **Age of Enlightenment**.



The FR's *Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen* took ideas from U.S. documents.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!

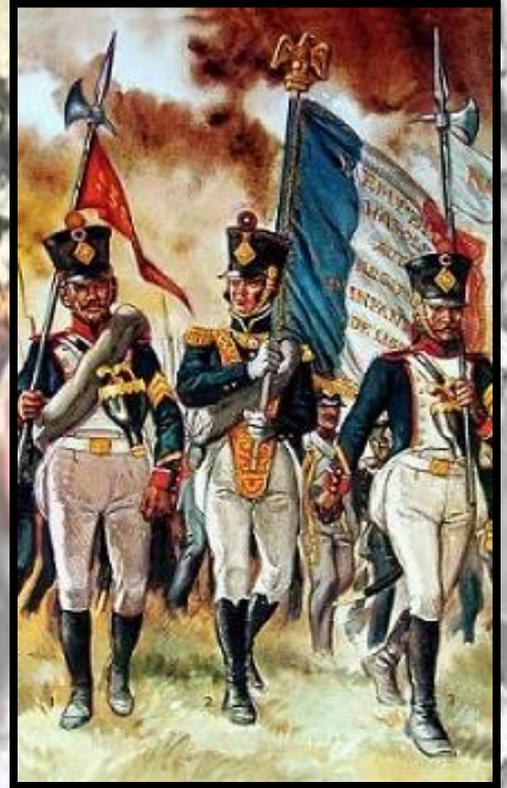


SIMILARITY #3:

Both the AR and FR got rid of a monarchy.



America got rid of rule by England's King George III while France *literally* got rid of King Louis XVI via beheading.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!

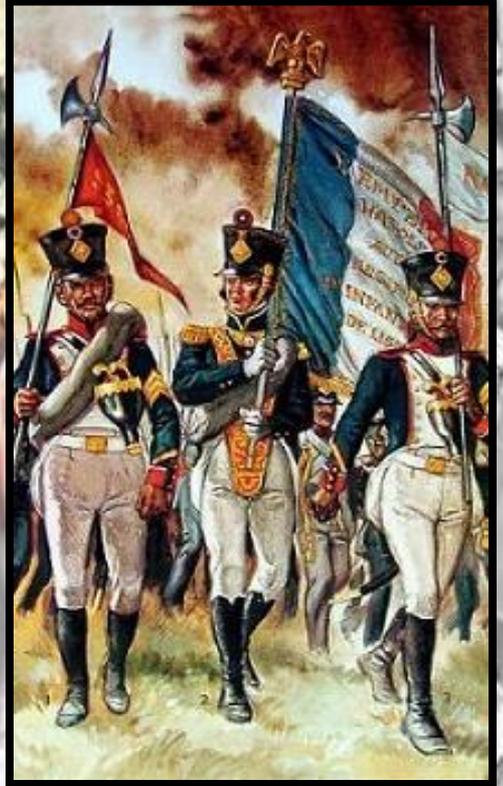


SIMILARITY #4:

Both contained mob violence.



AR mobs fought the British often, but gave British fair trial after Boston “Massacre”; paid for new locks after Tea Party; FR mobs stormed the Bastille and killed 600 Swiss guards and 1,000 inmates.



**Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!**



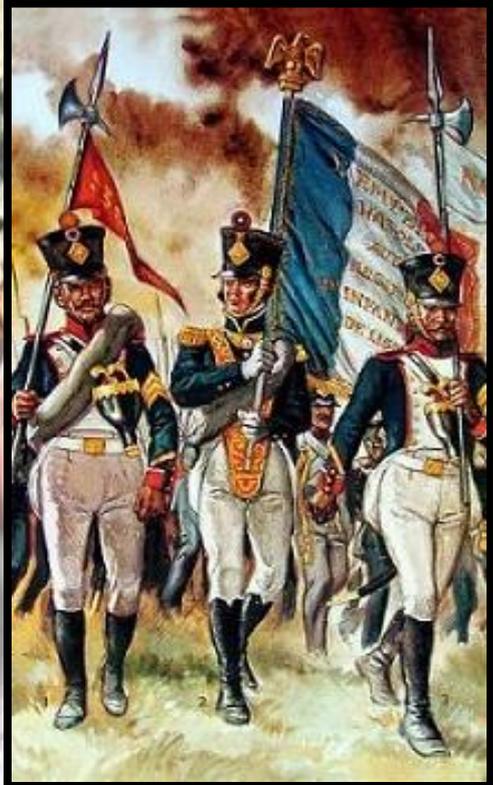


SIMILARITY #5:

Both the AR and FR had radical phases and radical groups.



The AR had Sons of Liberty who started problems in Boston; FR had Jacobins (and *sans-culottes*) who started the “Reign of Terror”.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



SIMILARITY #6:

Both had powerful/radical leaders who whipped up public support via speeches/articles.



AR: Sam Adams; Paul Revere; John Hancock & Thomas Paine; FR: Jean-Paul Marat; Georges Danton & Maximilien Robespierre.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



SIMILARITY #7:

Both AR and FR contained
"civil wars".

AR was partially a civil war
because of the battles between
Patriots and Loyalists; FR was
fought among Frenchmen.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



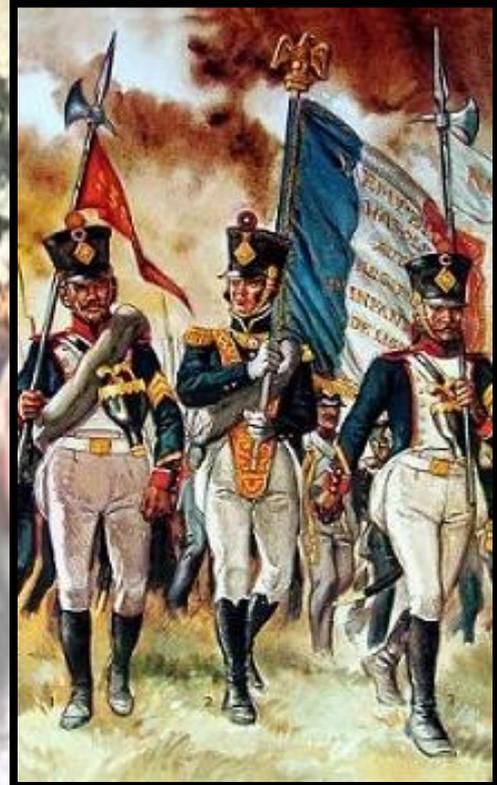


SIMILARITY #8:

Both contained involvement by foreign countries.



AR saw arrival of French, Spanish, and Hessians; FR saw “side war” fought against the Austrians and Prussians (U.S. never helped French out).



**Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!**

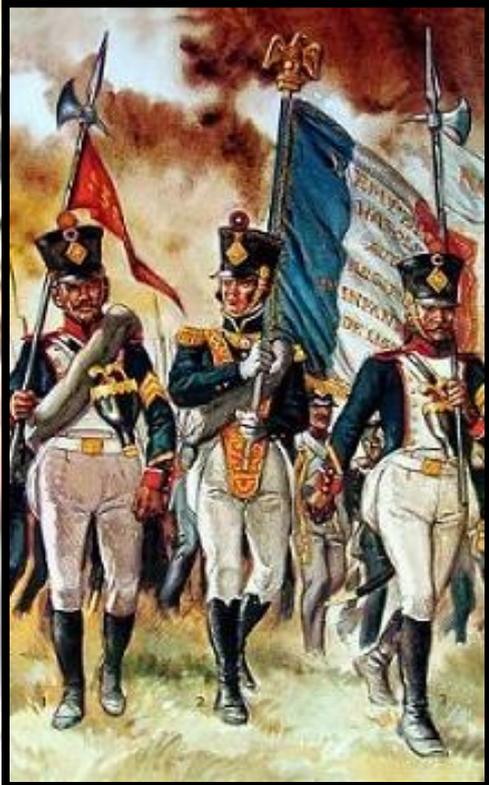


DIFFERENCE #1:

The AR and FR were **different types of "revolutions"**.



The AR was more *political* (did not change society) and a "war of independence"; the FR was a true revolution that impacted politics and society.



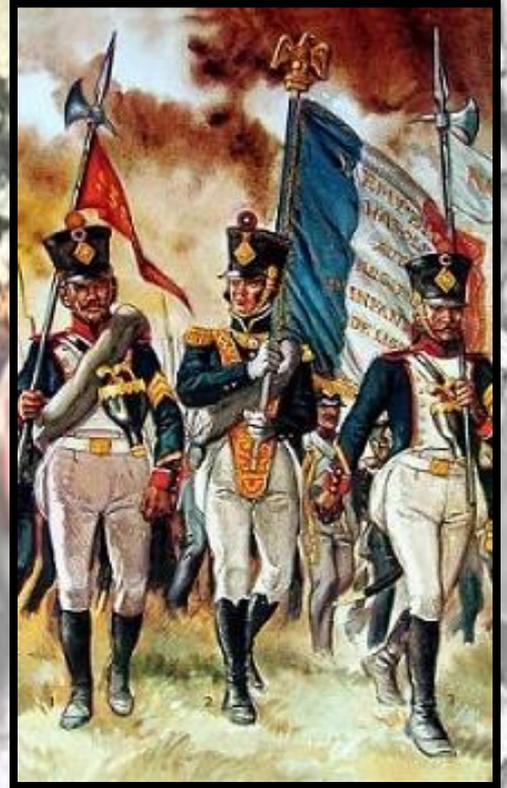
Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



DIFFERENCE #2:

The AR and FR had completely different "endings".

AR produced a constitutional republic (free government) that has lasted over 200 years; FR brought forth a dictatorship.



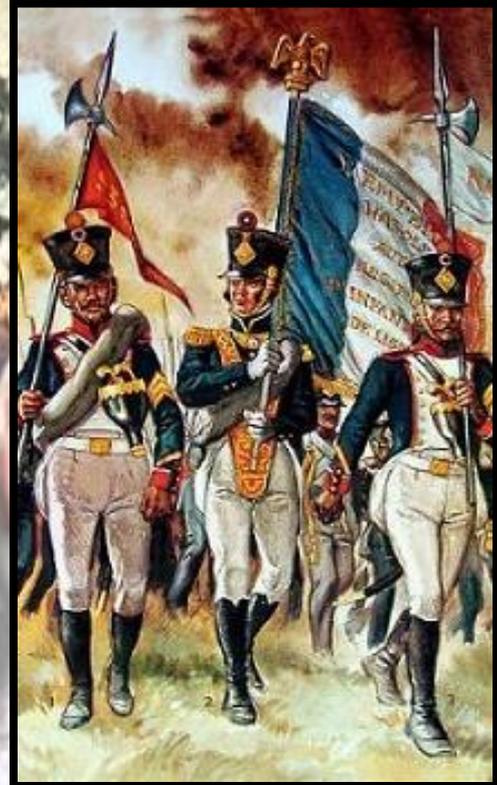
Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



America went from having a monarchy to NOT having a monarchy.



France went from a monarchy to a republic through a Reign of Terror to a Directory to a dictatorship back to a monarchy back to a dictatorship back to a monarchy, through 2 republics, Nazi occupation, and 2 more republics.



**Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!**

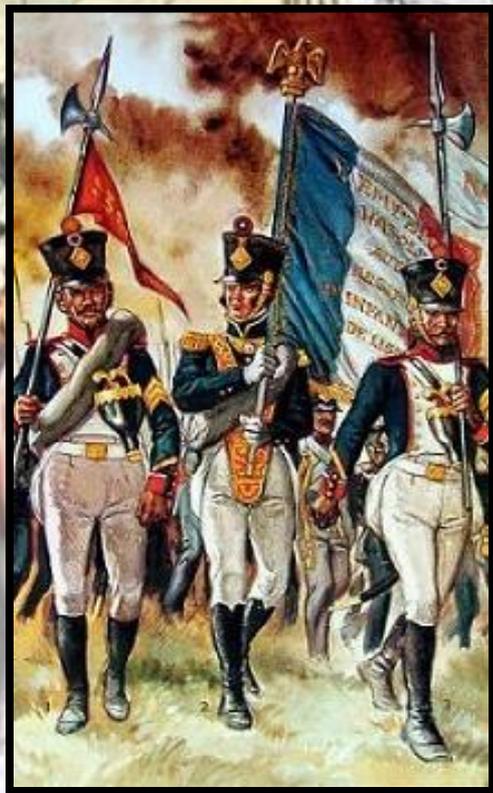


DIFFERENCE #3:

The AR and FR had completely **different levels of violence**.



AR had some civilian deaths (5 killed in Boston “Massacre”); FR had 250,000 people arrested during Reign of Terror, 40,000 executed – 17,000 via guillotine.



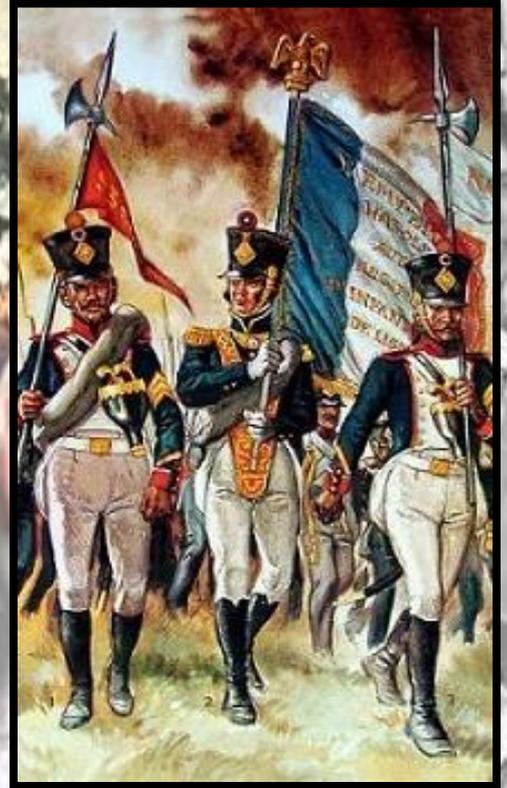
Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



DIFFERENCE #4:

The AR and FR were **different kinds of struggles**.

AR fought against its mother country England (foreign king); FR fought against itself/among itself (homemade king).

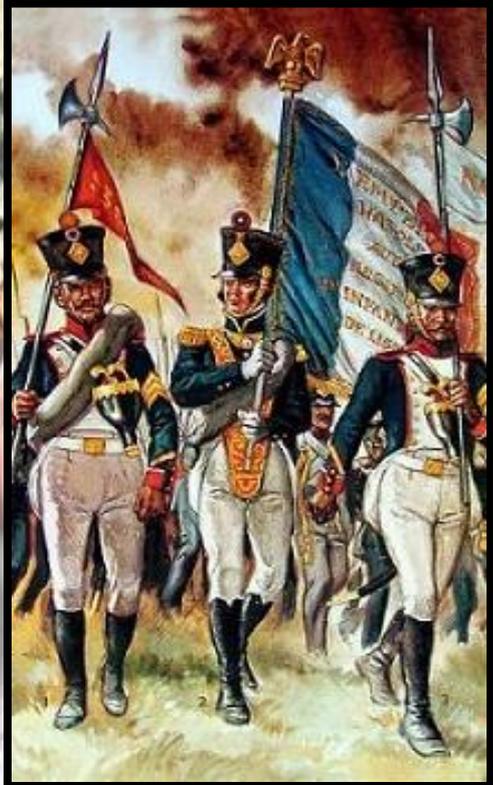




DIFFERENCE #5:

The AR and FR dealt differently with religion.

AR resulted in separation of church and state & Am. 1; FR resulted in the incorporation of church *into* the state (they also shut down churches, etc.)



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



DIFFERENCE #6:

The AR and FR followed different paths.

AR never went “full circle”, never consumed itself; FR had a “Reign of Terror” that killed off many of its own leaders... and changed the calendar/time.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



DIFFERENCE #7:

The AR and FR are **perceived much differently today.**

Americans are proud of their revolution and celebrate it (**July 4th**); French are not as proud (**July 14th** isn't as big) and just *commemorate* it.



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!

WHAT
DID WE
LEARN
TODAY?



135 LIVE!



FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 9 (MW 3.09)

QUESTION 1 

1. What did the Reign of Terror do? How many people died? Whose death brought the Reign of Terror to an end?



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!



FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 9 (MW 3.09)

QUESTION 2 

2. If she said anything at all, why is what Queen Marie Antoinette's quip of "*Qu'ils mangent de la brioche!*" not as mean as it seems?



**Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!**



FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 9 (MW 3.09)

QUESTION 3 



**Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!**

3. What kind of problems were caused by the "new" clock in France?



FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 9 (MW 3.09)

QUESTION 4 

4. What are the eight similarities shared by the American and French Revolutions?



**Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!**



FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 9 (MW 3.09)

QUESTION

5



5. What are the seven differences between the American and French Revolutions?



Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!