● Indirect taxes
● State monopoly on growing and selling tobacco was abolished
● The old direct taxes were abolished

**The National Assembly introduced:**
● Contribution fonciere which was land tax with no privileges
● Contribution mobiliere which was taxes on mobile goods
● Patent which was a tax on commercial profits

Guilds were abolished as they restricted entry of people into trades ensuring wage levels and prices for goods remaining high. The National assembly introduced free trade, internal barriers were abolished and price controls were removed and the decimal system was introduced

**Tax rolls**
This was a list of citizens who had to pay taxes to the state. People would therefore pay taxes according to their means.

**The Justice of Peace**
● Trial by jury was introduced in each department
● Torture and manipulation was abolished
● People were brought within a court within 24 hours of being arrested
● Guillotine was introduced as a more humane method of execution

On 2nd November 1789 church land was nationalised because:
1. It would provide money for the state
2. It would guarantee the success of the revolution
3. The clergy would depend on the government for its income so there was hope the clergy would support it.

**Assignats**
Buyers gave money and in return they received bonds which people would pay interest. These bonds were then converted into paper money

**Annates**
These were payments made by the church to the pope.

**Pluralism**
Priests that carried out their duties in more than one area.

**Absenteeism**
Priests that never carried out their duties but still collected tithes.

**Changes to the church**
These tensions increased when the church and the aristocracy refused to give up any of the privileges. In a large meeting in Grenoble those who attended decided to call the old estates general and responded by sending troops to put down the movement.

On June 7th 1788 merchants closed own their shops because 300-400 men and women armed with stones, axes, bars etc threatened to damage property.

The group rushed to the city gates to prevent the departure of deputies who took part in the Grenoble meeting.

However the group were faced with a picket of 50 soldiers of Lawrence bridge. The cathedral bells were seized by the peasants at noon.

The royal navy were the first to respond to the crowds and were given orders to quell rioting without force. But as the mob stormed the hotel entrance things escalated.

During an attack, the navy injured a 75 year old man. At the sight of blood people began to hurl roof tiles off the soldiers below. The duke withdrew the troops and ordered them to return to their quarters.

This was the first instance of the government using force on its own people.

The Storming of the Bastille

By the summer of 1789 France was moving quickly towards revolution. De Launey the military governor of the Bastille had 250 barrels of gunpowder moved to the Bastille rather than the hotel de ville which was a restbite care centre for retired soldiers.

On 14th July a crowd joined and armed with makeshift weapons, muskets and swords began to gather around the Bastille after rumours of gunpowder being held there got around.

Delaunay's men were able to hold the crowds back for a while but eventually De Launay raised the white flag of surrender. Him and his men were taken into custody and the Bastiles gunpowder and cannons were seized.

At the Hotel de Ville De Launay was arrested and tried by a revolutionary council where he was pulled away by a mob and beheaded. His head was put onto a pike and paraded around.

It was significant because it symbolise the end of the Ancien regime and provided the revolution with irresistible momentum.

The October Days

The deregulation of the grain market implemented by Turgot was the main cause of famine. Rumours of food shortages led to the revolutionary riots in
the control of the CGS. This happened to purge the direct local government and as a result all revolutionary armies were abolished.

- The new policies resulted in:
  1. The end of the monarchy
  2. Ending sans culotte dominance.
  3. Providing the first strong government since 1787
- Robespierre justified the policy by arguing that dictatorship was necessary until enemies of the revolution had been destroyed.

The hebertists
- Left wing opposition led by Herbert
- Le pere duchesne demonstrated that more hoarders should be executed and property be redistributed
- They were popular with the sans culotte.
- They had few supporters in the convention
- They were disliked by robespierre for their political extremism
- They called for an insurrection at the beginning of March 1794 but he was arrested
- They were accused of being foreign agents who wanted a military dictatorship
- They were guillotined on 24th March 1794

The indulgents
- The right wing opposition
- They were centered around Danton who was accused of bribery and corruption.
- Danton was executed 5th April 1794

The coup of Thermidor

1. Robespierre took a month away from public life possibly due to exhaustion. He made no speeches in the convention between 18th June and 26th July and gave up work at the police.
2. On 26th July robespierre made a speech attacking colleagues who he claimed were plotting against the government. When asked to name them he refused. A number of his former colleagues conspired to plot against him before they could order their arrest.
3. On 27th July Robespierre attempted to speak to the convention but was shouted down.
4. The convention then voted for the arrest of Robespierre, Saint-Just and more of his supporters. They were taken into prisons controlled by the commune and the leaders of these communes ordered the jails to refuse to accepted the prisoners, calling for an insurrection.
Even though price controls were abolished in December 1794, it led to a fall in value of the assignat and massive hyperinflation. The government decided to print more assignats to pay for vital resources for the war effort.

In August 1794 before the maximum was abolished the assignat was 34% of its 1790 value. It dropped to only 8% in April 1795 and 4% in May.

The situation was made worse by a poor harvest in 1794. Grain shortages led to huge increases in the price of bread.

The winter of 1794-95 made rivers freeze and factories close down. A combination of economic collapse and the bitter cold produced an enormous increase in misery, suicide and death from malnourishment as it turned to famine.

The Germinal uprising
- The hungry turned their anger and fury against the convention
- It was a demonstration rather than a rising in which 10000 unarmed people disrupted debates with demands for bread, the constitution of 1793 and the release of former CPS members.
- Demonstrators expected support from the montagnards but received none. Activists during the terror were disarmed and the convention deported several members to devil's island.
- During the spring of 1795 disillusionment with the conventions inability to resolve the famine led to violence.

The Prairial uprising
- It was an armed rising on 1st Prairial (20th May 1795) in which a large crowd of housewives, workers and some of the national guard marched to the convention and demanded bread
- The following day forces loyal to the convention gathered to confront the crowd. The crisis was resolved when the convention agreed to accept a petition from the insurgents to set up a food commission
- In response to this the convention sent 20000 armed troops to surround the rebels and forced them to give up:
  1. 40 montagnards were arrested and 6 executed
  2. 6000 militants were disarmed and arrested.
- Prairial marked the end of the sans culottes as a popular movement of the revolution. Demoralised and without the arms the leaders of the sans culotte were a pent force. There were a number of reasons it failed:
  1. Workers were divided as the national guard remained loyal to the convention
  2. No coordination of activity
  3. There was a lack of bourgeoise support.

The white terror
The continental System

- The continental system was the foreign policy used by Napoleon during the napoleonic wars designed to paralyse Great Britain via a blockade stating neutrals and french allies weren’t allowed to trade with Britain.
- Effects on Britain:
  1. Lack of French sea power hampered the effectiveness
  2. In 1809 Napoleon improved efforts to seize and destroy smuggled goods.
  3. Licenced trade in grain
  4. Began to trade with America.
- Effects on France:
  1. It affected france as building ships relied upon export markets.
  2. Central and east trade routes along the rhine and alps opened new markets.
  3. Orders in council in 1807 declared that Britain wouldn’t buy goods from france.
- Effects on the rest of Europe:
  1. It led to a war against portugal when Napoleon tried to enforce the system meaning they were unable to enter spain.
  2. Alexander I pulled out of the system in 1810 leading to the Russian Campaign in 1812.

Napoleon as Emperor

The civil code

- It was enacted march 1804
- It was the unified legal code of the republic france enacted by Napoleon to consolidate his power.
- It was meant to embody the idea that law should be based on common sense and equality should replace societal division.
- The moral justification for its existence wasn’t because it came from a place of authority but that it was rational and just
- All citizens were supposed to be treated with equality and the noble class should be wiped away.
- The code did not extend to emancipating women who had a husband or a father.

Education reforms:

- Provided France with officials and military offices
- Recruited from the sons of property, the nobility
Nationalism

- Nationalism in Europe made heavy resistance.
- The Spanish ulcer drained resources and resulted in costly guerilla warfare.
- Resentment of the French rule led to developments of national opposition.

Personal failings

- There was a failure to accept reality.
- He ignored warning against invading Spain.
- He didn’t consider the problems of invading France.
- Devotion to family led to weaknesses in the empire for example it drove him to abandon his responsibilities on the front.
- Napoleon’s health and physical condition declined. He was tired and overweight.
- He became unimaginative and lacklustre.

**War and the end of Napoleon**

**War of the 6th Coalition March 1813 - May 1814**

- Made up of Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria.
- Their common aim was to liberate Germany.
- They had a reformed army and tactics at a time when the French army was in decline.
- They had a unified military strategy.
- The Battle of the Nations: Russia occupied Warsaw which drove the French out of Holland. The Duke of Wellington was ready to cross the Pyrenees meaning there would be few countries left in the French empire.

**The treaty of Chaumont 1st March 1814**

- France was facing invasion from the old monarchies of Europe.
- They told Napoleon to give up his conquests and restore France to its 1791 borders.
- The quadruple Alliance: They remained allies until territory plans had been planned out.
- It legally bound the allies with a common purpose.
- The senate refused to support Napoleon and therefore there was no other option.

**The Peace of Paris**

- France lost all of its territorial gains.
- Napoleon was exiled to Elba in 1814.
- The four major powers started to fall out leading to Britain and Austria making a secret alliance against Russia and Prussia.