

# DOWNLOAD PDF SELECT DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

## Chapter 1 : Select Documents, Illustrative of the History of the French Revolution

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Text Item Type Metadata Text The French people proclaim in the presence of the Supreme Being the following declaration of the rights of man and citizen: The rights of man in society are liberty, equality, security, property. Liberty consists in the power to do that which does not injure the rights of others. Equality consists in this, that the law is the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. Security results from the cooperation of all in order to assure the rights of each. The law is the general will expressed by the majority of the citizens or their representatives. That which is not forbidden by the law cannot be prevented. No one can be constrained to do that which it does not ordain. No one can be summoned into court, accused, arrested, or detained except in the cases determined by the law and according to the forms which it has prescribed. Those who incite, promote, sign, execute, or cause to be executed arbitrary acts are guilty and ought to be punished. Every severity which may not be necessary to secure the person of a prisoner ought to be severely repressed by the law. No one can be tried until after he has been heard or legally summoned. The law ought to decree only such penalties as are strictly necessary and proportionate to the offense. All treatment which increases the penalty fixed by the law is a crime. No law, either civil or criminal, can have retroactive effect. Every man can contract his time and his services, but he cannot sell himself nor be sold; his person is not an alienable property. Every tax is established for the public utility; it ought to be apportioned among those liable for taxes, according to their means. Sovereignty resides essentially in the totality of the citizens. No individual nor assembly of part of the citizens can assume the sovereignty. No one can without legal delegation exercise any authority or fill any public function. Each citizen has a legal right to participate directly or indirectly in the formation of the law and in the selection of the representatives of the people and of the public functionaries. The public offices cannot become the property of those who hold them. The social guarantee cannot exist if the division of powers is not established, if their limits are not fixed, and if the responsibility of the public functionaries is not assured. The declaration of rights contains the obligations of the legislators; the maintenance of society requires that those who compose it should both know and fulfill their duties. All the duties of man and citizen spring from these two principles graven by nature in every heart: Not to do to others that which you would not that they should do to you. Do continually for others the good that you would wish to receive from them. The obligations of each person to society consist in defending it, serving it, living in submission to the laws, and respecting those who are the agents of them. No one is a good citizen unless he is a good son, good father, good brother, good friend, good husband. No one is a virtuous man unless he is unreservedly and religiously an observer of the laws. The one who violates the laws openly declares himself in a state of war with society. The one who, without transgressing the laws, eludes them by stratagem or ingenuity wounds the interests of all; he makes himself unworthy of their good will and their esteem. It is upon the maintenance of property that the cultivation of the land, all the productions, all means of labor, and the whole social order rest. Every citizen owes his services to the fatherland and to the maintenance of liberty, equality, and property whenever the law summons him to defend them.

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## Chapter 2 : Rebellion and Revolution in France | Guided History

*Excerpt from Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the French Revolution, Vol. 2: The Constituent Assembly Du droit qu'nn esprit vaste et ferme en ses desseins A sur l'esprit grossier des vulgaires humains.*

The decadence of the monarchy coupled with a large amount of the population living in poverty resulted in one of the greatest revolutions Europe has ever seen. France entered the nineteenth century amidst struggles for power, bloody reigns of tyrannical leaders, and an underlying sense of dissatisfaction at the new governing bodies that took turns replacing the old regime. After many uprisings and the loss of many more lives, France finally brought itself to stability under the rule of Louis Napoleon, in the form of the Second French Empire. The initial revolution in France united the people against a common enemy, King Louis. After his disposal, there were many factions fighting for power. The revolution did not turn out the way many participants had expected. The constant fights for control set the stage for the rebellions that defined France in the mid-nineteenth century. After the end of the Jacobean Terror, Napoleon rose in power for a short period of time, followed by a reinstated monarchy. It was against this new monarchy that the people banded together again during the July Revolution and the June Rebellion. The final Revolution of and the coup led by Louis Napoleon led to the end of the uprisings in France and a stabilized central government. The sources here cover all these major events in French history, through the first hand accounts of people alive during this time and the research done by historians. All sources give a comprehensive view of the trials France endured from its first revolution onwards.

Primary Sources

Anderson, F. The expectations for a successful revolt were strict, and nobody was expected to leave their post. This source gives an excellent look into the way lives were changed by the revolution, and how it was organized by the leaders. After Louis was overthrown, the people of France no longer had a common cause to rally behind. The confusion and uncertainty that followed resulted in struggles for power between competing factions. In this essay, the leader of the Jacobean, Maximilien Robespierre, argues his ideas for progress to the people. He talks about how the king must be killed, as his crimes against the people of France were unpardonable. This article gives us a look into the ideas of the man who would later cause the Terror that killed thousands of French citizens. This also gives us a way to see the rationale behind the Jacobean Terror through the words of its leader. In this article, we get a look into the opinions of an ordinary, albeit well-known, citizen in the aftermath of the Revolution of Here, Victor Hugo gives us his opinion on the matter. This article is valuable in providing the reader with the opinions people would have held after 50 years of bloodshed and instability, and why they would have felt this way. Here, a man living in Paris at the time of the Revolution of gives us a detailed account of two days during the uprising. He describes everything from the weather of that day to the times of major events throughout the rebellion. While many other primary sources are often the opinion of the writer, this source is purely description. The author writes what his experiences in the great crowds of the revolution without throwing in personal opinion.

Oxford University Press, This book is excellent for an overall look at the original French revolution. The author starts with the major people involved, and leads into the policies and actions that led to the discontent of the people. It does not only dwell on the political sides of things, however. Doyle takes a look at how societal norms of the time and religion played a role in sparking the overthrow of the monarchy. He also touches on the aftermath of the revolution, the fights between the leaders of it, and finishes with the introduction of Napoleon as a major figure in the government. This will give the reader a general background of the entire Revolution while detailing some major aspects of it.

Empire of the World, It looks at his policies while he was emperor, with a focus on the wars he waged against Italy, Austria and Russia.

Cambridge University Press, The author of this article takes a look at the governments of France after the initial revolution and questions how they led to the other rebellions in Paris in the nineteenth century. While the article does not go into detail about the July Revolution, it gives the reader much information on the bigger picture. She explains the way that leaders after the revolution centralized power and the effect this had on the

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people in both the provinces and the cities. The famous painting of the Revolution of being led by Lady Liberty. Barricades focuses on not the political happenings of the time, but the people behind the uprisings and those pushing for change. The author uses primary sources such as court records, articles and newspapers to bring together a narrative on how the working class and the bourgeoisie came together to achieve common goals. It gives both an overview of the situations leading to the formation of barricades and a look at some of the details of the turbulence of this rebellion. The June Rebellion- Traugott, Mark. University of California Press, This source is incredibly valuable for information regarding the barricades that became a hallmark of French rebellion. Traugott looks into the history of the barricade and the other forms of protest and how they have evolved over time. He then brings this history to France in the post-revolutionary period. He looks at the major groups that contributed to the barricaded revolutions, such as students and poor workers. He goes beyond the literal meaning of the barricades and into the symbol of strength and change they became for the people participating in the anti-government movements. While this novel is a work of fiction, the setting is very real. The author himself experienced the June Rebellion and participated in the action at the barricades. While the rebellion itself is only a short section in an otherwise large book, Hugo manages to give the reader a great idea of what was happening and who the major players in this uprising were. If the reader is able to shift through the romanticized details of this fight, this book can be a good resource for a general background on the June rebellion. The book that made the June Rebellion famous. The Revolution of de Lamartine, Alphonse. Alphonse de Lamartine, the author of this book, was very involved in French politics in the mid-nineteenth century. He was a high-ranking official in the provisional government and a presidential candidate in later years. Here, he explains many of the political events in France at the time of the Revolution of He takes us from the initial demands for liberal government reform to the social changes of the Industrial revolution that helped bring about the desire for the reforms. He mainly focuses on the organization of the working class that was the driving force behind the revolution, and adds in his opinion on major events here and there. For a look at the background of this revolution, this book gives a decent explanation. British Library Historical Print Editions, This book gives us a general look at the major objects of the revolution. It gives descriptions on the leaders of the groups demanding change, as well as the major events throughout the days of revolt and major influences of the time. It also provides illustrations from newspapers and posters to provide the reader with a look at how society viewed the revolution. While not incredibly detailed, it is a great source for understanding major parts of this particular rebellion.

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## Chapter 3 : Internet History Sourcebooks

*Select documents illustrative of the history of the French revolution. The Constituent assembly Item Preview remove-circle Share or Embed This Item.*

Frank Maloy Anderson, ed. Reprinted in Liberty, Equality, Fraternity: Exploring the French Revolution, Jack R. Censer and Lynn Hunt, eds. American Social History Productions, The French people, convinced that forgetfulness and contempts of the natural rights of man are the sole causes of the miseries of the world, have resolved to set forth in a solemn declaration these sacred and inalienable rights, in order that all the citizens, being able to compare unceasingly the acts of the government with the aim of every social institution, may never allow themselves to be oppressed and debased by tyranny; and in order that the people may always have before their eyes the foundations of their liberty and their welfare, the magistrate the rule of his duties, the legislator the purpose of his commission. In consequence, it proclaims in the presence of the supreme being the following declaration of the rights of man and citizen. The aim of society is the common welfare. Government is instituted in order to guarantee to man the enjoyment of his natural and imprescriptible rights. These rights are equality, liberty, security, and property. All men are equal by nature and before the law. Law is the free and solemn expression of the general will; it is the same for all, whether it protects or punishes; it can command only what is just and useful to society; it can forbid only what is injurious to it. All citizens are equally eligible to public employments. Free peoples know no other grounds for preference in their elections than virtue and talent. Liberty is the power that belongs to man to do whatever is not injurious to the rights of others; it has nature for its principle, justice for its rule, law for its defense; its moral limit is in this maxim: Do not do to another that which you do not wish should be done to you. The necessity of enunciating these rights supposes either the presence or the fresh recollection of despotism. Security consists in the protection afforded by society to each of its members for the preservation of his person, his rights, and his property. The law ought to protect public and personal liberty against the oppression of those who govern. No one ought to be accused, arrested, or detained except in the cases determined by law and according to the forms that it has prescribed. Any citizen summoned or seized by the authority of the law, ought to obey immediately; he makes himself guilty by resistance. Any act done against man outside of the cases and without the forms that the law determines is arbitrary and tyrannical; the one against whom it may be intended to be executed by violence has the right to repel it by force. Those who may incite, expedite, subscribe to, execute or cause to be executed arbitrary legal instruments are guilty and ought to be punished. Every man being presumed innocent until he has been pronounced guilty, if it is thought indispensable to arrest him, all severity that may not be necessary to secure his person ought to be strictly repressed by law. No one ought to be tried and punished except after having been heard or legally summoned, and except in virtue of a law promulgated prior to the offense. The law which would punish offenses committed before it existed would be a tyranny: The law ought to impose only penalties that are strictly and obviously necessary: The right of property is that which belongs to every citizen to enjoy, and to dispose at his pleasure of his goods, income, and of the fruits of his labor and his skill. No kind of labor, tillage, or commerce can be forbidden to the skill of the citizens. Every man can contract his services and his time, but he cannot sell himself nor be sold: The law knows of no such thing as the status of servant; there can exist only a contract for services and compensation between the man who works and the one who employs him. No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property without his consent, unless a legally established public necessity requires it, and upon condition of a just and prior compensation. No tax can be imposed except for the general advantage. All citizens have the right to participate in the establishment of taxes, to watch over the employment of them, and to cause an account of them to be rendered. Public relief is a sacred debt. Society owes maintenance to unfortunate citizens, either procuring work for them or in providing the means of existence for those who are unable to labor. Education is needed by all. Society ought to favor with all its power the advancement of the public reason and to put education at the door of every

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citizen. The social guarantee consists in the action of all to secure to each the enjoyment and the maintenance of his rights: It cannot exist if the limits of public functions are not clearly determined by law and if the responsibility of all the functionaries is not secured. The sovereignty resides in the people; it is one and indivisible, imprescriptible, and inalienable. No portion of the people can exercise the power of the entire people, but each section of the sovereign, in assembly, ought to enjoy the right to express its will with entire freedom. Let any person who may usurp the sovereignty be instantly put to death by free men. A people has always the right to review, to reform, and to alter its constitution. One generation cannot subject to its law the future generations. Each citizen has an equal right to participate in the formation of the law and in the selection of his mandatories or his agents. Public functions are necessarily temporary; they cannot be considered as distinctions or rewards, but as duties. The offenses of the representatives of the people and of its agents ought never to go unpunished. No one has the right to claim for himself more inviolability than other citizens. The right to present petitions to the depositories of the public authority cannot in any case be forbidden, suspended, nor limited. Resistance to oppression is the consequence of the other rights of man. There is oppression against the social body when a single one of its members is oppressed: When the government violates the rights of the people, insurrection is for the people and for each portion of the people the most sacred of rights and the most indispensable of duties.

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## Chapter 4 : Declaration Rights of Man

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## Chapter 7 : Charles C sar de Fay de La Tour-Maubourg - Wikipedia

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