**National Assembly:**

1. Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen
2. Limited Constitutional Monarchy\* (That is until the Louis XVI tried to escape the country.)
3. Divided France into 83 districts called Departments
4. Government took over all of church lands

In 1791 – National Assembly stepped down from power and created the Legislative Assembly

**Legislative Assembly:**

It was divided into three groups:

Conservatives (Right): Opposed changes; liked Limited monarchy.

Radicals (Left): Sweeping changes; wanted a Republic (like USA).

Moderates (Middle): Some further reforms, but not as radical.

Outside Influences: Jacobin Club / Paris Commune (L) ; Emigres – nobels that fled during the Great Fear (R).

Actions of the Legislative Assembly:

1. Declares war on Austria
2. France gave up the limited monarchy, and King and Queen were captured/imprisoned
3. France becomes a republic under the National Convention

**Radicals had the King Executed:**

Jacobin Club – violent speech making club; members wanted the King removed and a republic established.

With the National Convention created. No need for a King, put him on trial.

Leading Jacobins included: George Danton (leader of Paris Commune)/ Jean Paul Marat (Editor)/ Robespierre (Committee of Public Safety).

Actions of the National Convention:

1. Abolished monarchy
2. Louis XVI found guilty of treason and executed
3. Created a citizen army with 800,000 drafted, loyal Patriots by 1794
4. Fought against the First Coalition (Britain, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Austria) and WON.

**Robespierre began “The Terror”:**

He basically ruled France as a dictator during the Republic. Formed the Committee of Public Safety to judge enemies of the state. Attempted to remove any trace of France’s previous monarchy, and church ties. (Playing cards; Calendar; books; etc.) 40,000 killed in France – 80% from 3rd Estate.

The reign lasted from July 1974-July 1795. Ended with the Themidorian Reaction, and the execution of Robespierre himself.

Constitution of 1795

Gave power to a two house legislature and an executive body of five men known as the Directory.

The Directory gave rise to a young general Napoleon Bonaparte.