

The French Revolution: Democracy, Radicalism and Terror

- I. The Radicalization of the French Revolution**
- II. Emergence of Modern Politics and Symbols of Public Life**
- III. Public Man and Private Woman: Gender the Revolution**
- IV. The Terror: Power and Democracy**

French Revolution and the Creation of a Public Sphere

- ▶ **1791-King attempts to flee, arrested.**
- ▶ **1792-93-Trial and execution of Louis XVI**
- ▶ **Create radical parliament (Convention) under Robespierre.**
- ▶ **Public celebrations**
- ▶ **New calendar.**

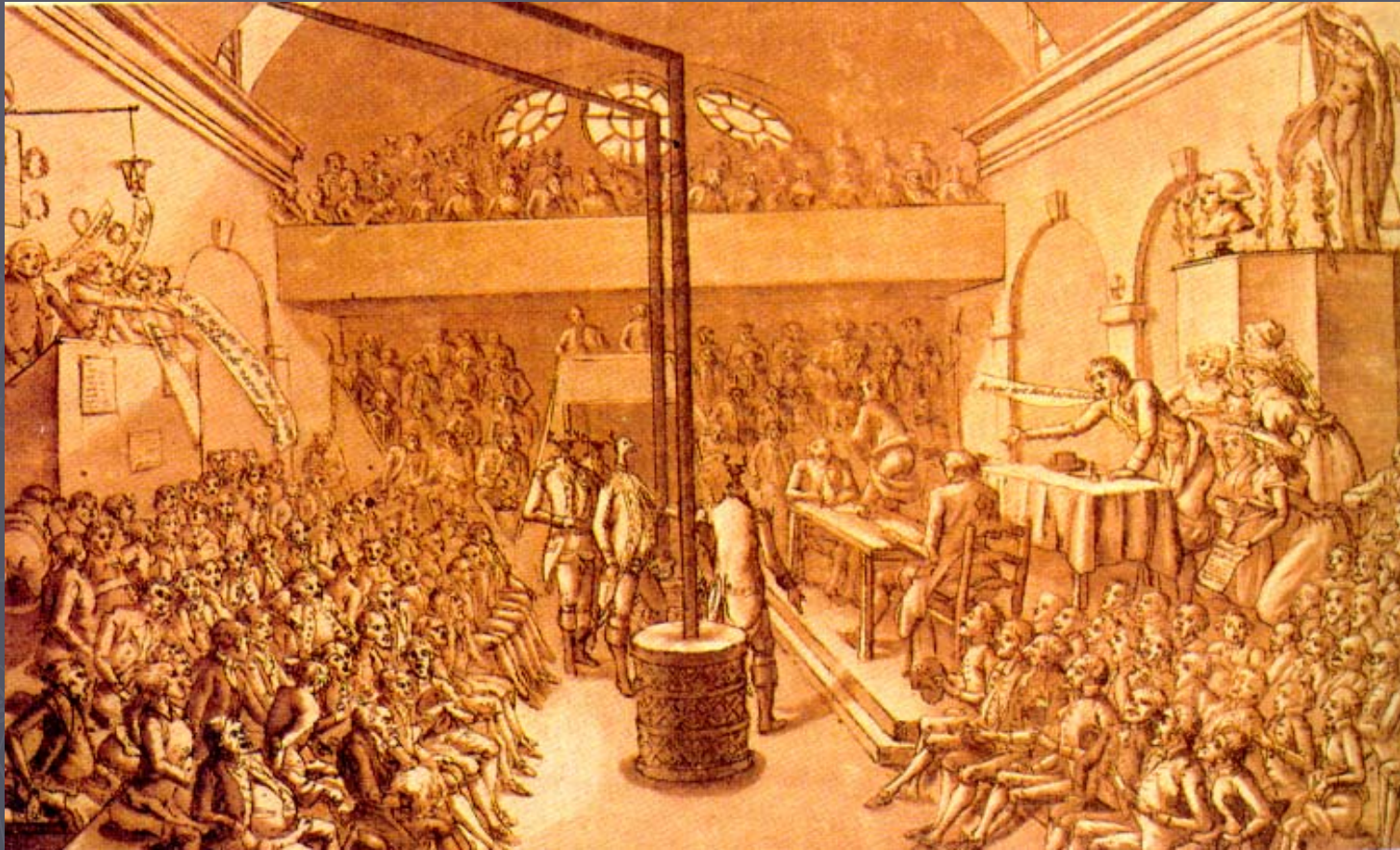


Public Culture During the French Revolution



Robespierre

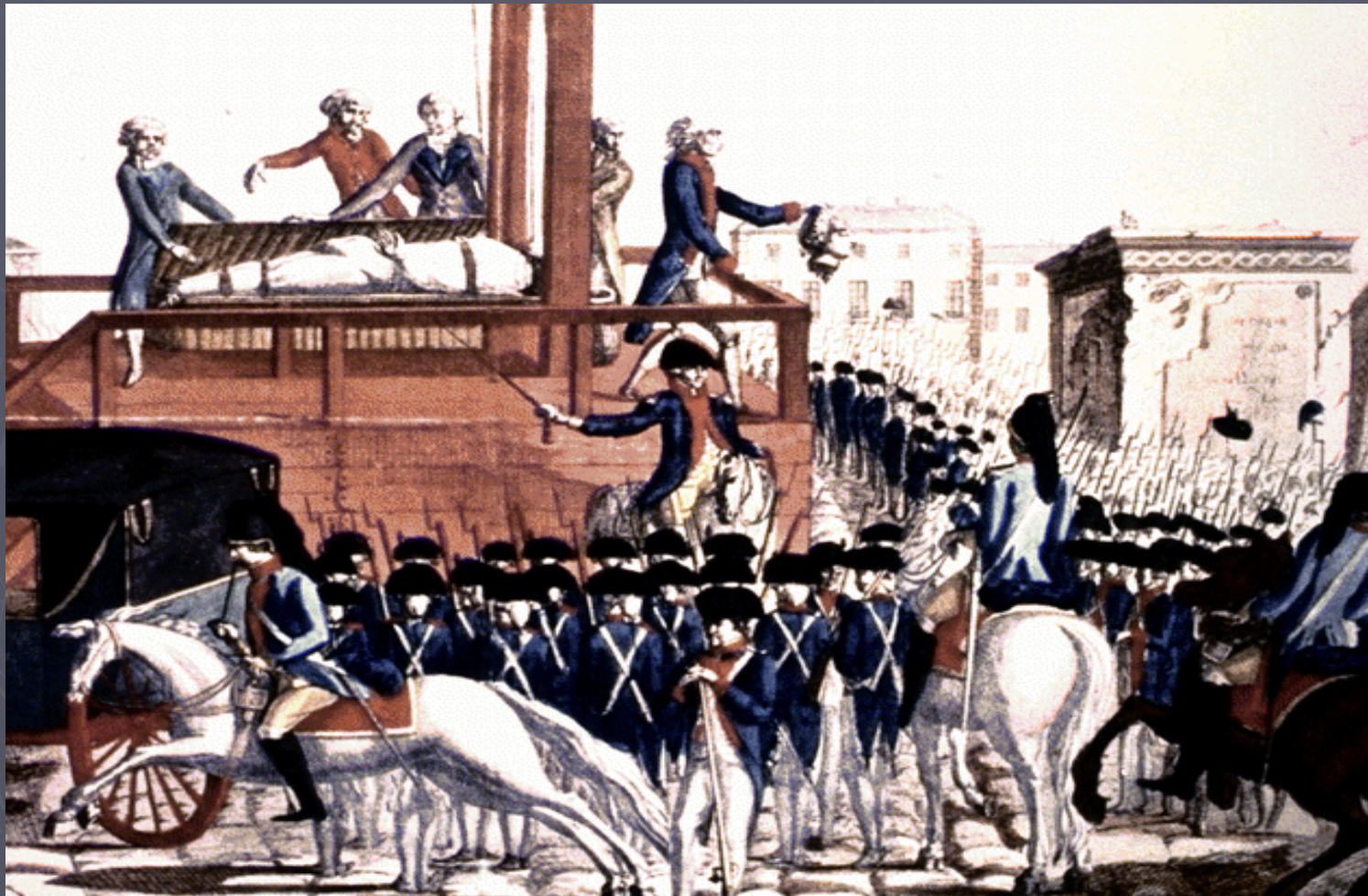
The Convention



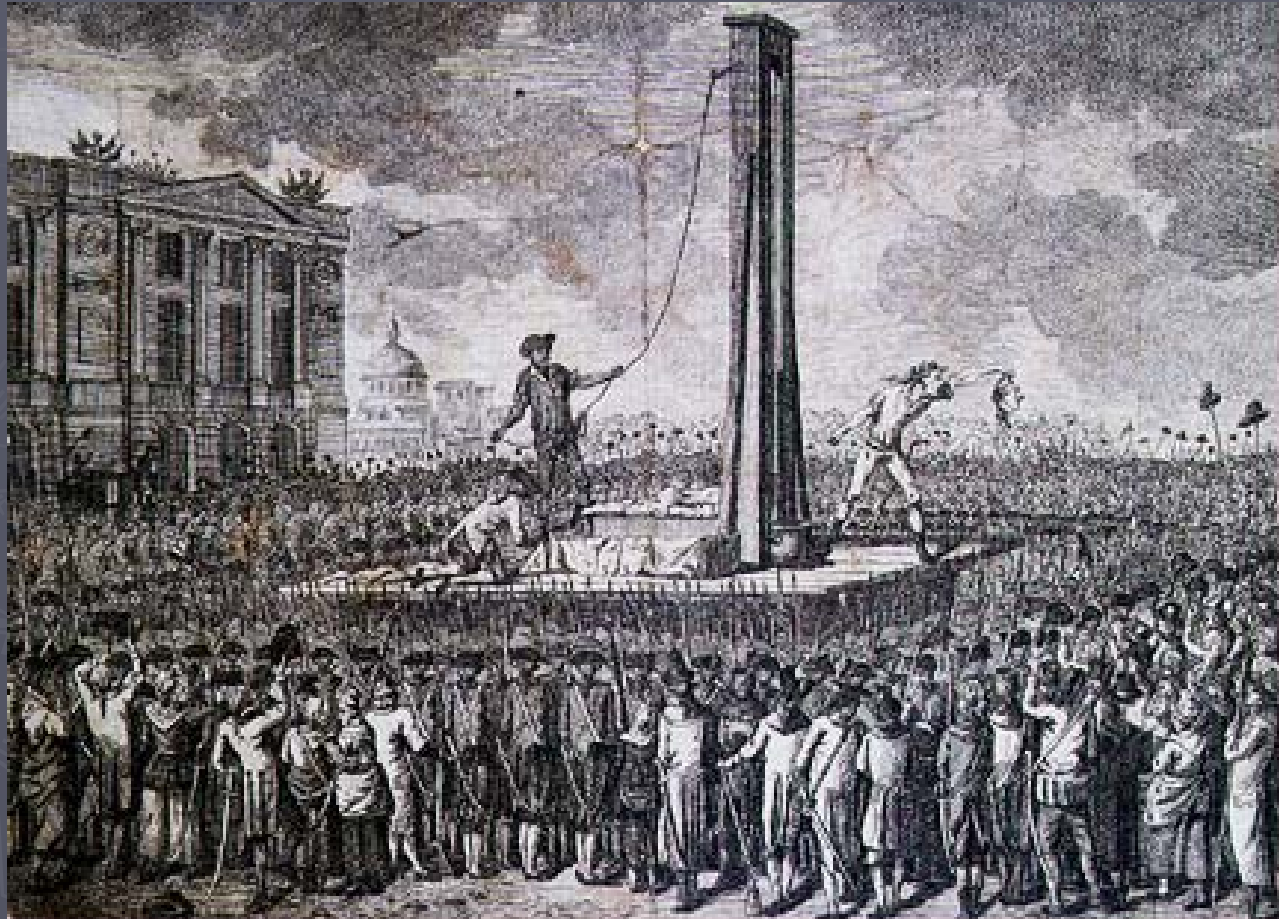
King's Palace attacked and King and Queen arrested (1792)



Execution of Louis XVI



Execution of Louis XVI



Public Culture During the French Revolution



Public Culture During the French Revolution



Public Culture During the French Revolution



Public vs. Private: Gender and the Revolution

- ▶ Gender (definitions of sexual difference) complex during revolution.
- ▶ Women are citizens, but cannot vote.
- ▶ Men defined as public and act in public space. (politics)
- ▶ Women defined as private and act private life (domestic life and family)

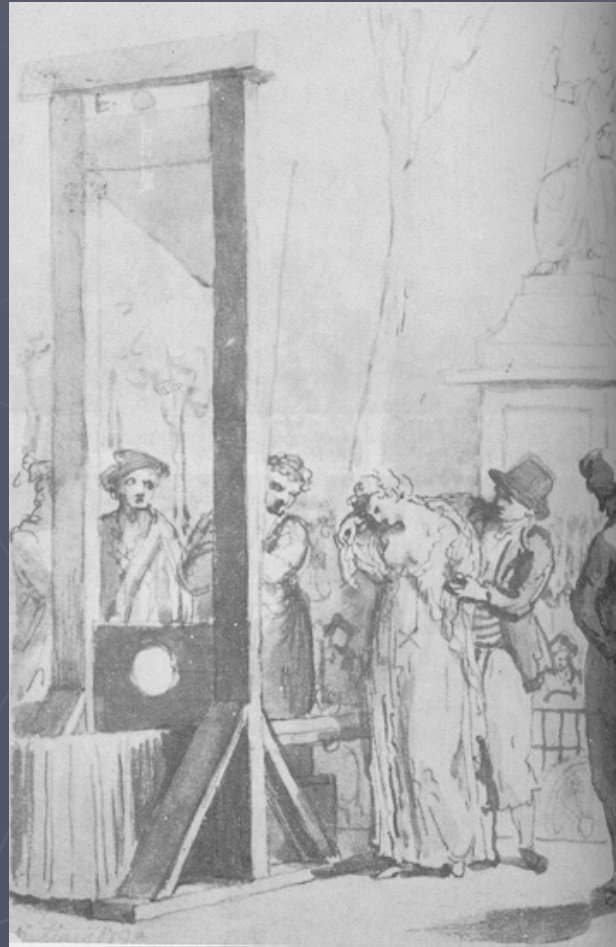




Olympe de Gouges: Advocate for Women's Rights During the Revolution



Olympe de Gouges' Execution



The Terror (1793-94)

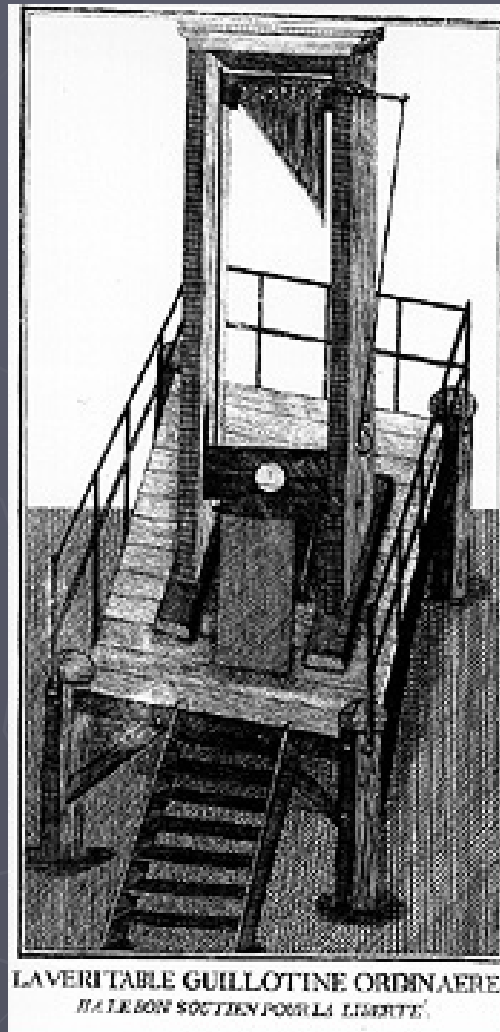
- ▶ **Radicalization of the Revolution.**
- ▶ **Direct democracy leads to concentration of power into hands of demagogues and populists.**
- ▶ **Robespierre and the Convention defensive of gains of Revolution.**
- ▶ **Committee of Public Safety seek out “enemies of the Revolution.”**
- ▶ **Execution of tens of thousands with guillotine.**
- ▶ **Violence and democracy.**



Revolutionary Tribunal During the Terror, 1793-1794



Guillotine



Guillotine Headquarters

Symbolism of the Terror



ACTE DE JUSTICE.

1793 ou le Thermidor.

Échappé de la prison de la Bastille. 1793 ou le Thermidor.