THE JACOBINS & THE REIGN OF TERROR

CENTRAL HISTORICAL QUESTION
WAS THE MAIN GOAL OF THE JACOBINS & THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY TO “PROTECT THE REVOLUTION FROM ITS ENEMIES”?

UNIT THREE: AGE OF REVOLUTION
SECTION: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
SHifting Governments & Reforms of the Reign of Terror

Over four years after the start of the French Revolution, France descended into a period commonly known as the “Reign of Terror,” when over 16,000 people were executed for allegedly opposing the Revolution. The Reign of Terror began when the Committee of Public Safety took over the National Convention, the third government that had been established since the start of the French Revolution. The timeline below lists the governments and major reforms that were established under each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Government</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reforms</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Assembly</td>
<td>1789</td>
<td>Storming of the Bastille</td>
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<td>End of feudalism</td>
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<td>Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen</td>
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<td>Legislative Assembly</td>
<td>1791</td>
<td>Constitutional monarchy with king as symbolic ruler</td>
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<td>Property requirements for voting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>July 1792</td>
<td>Prussia and Austria begin invading France</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Convention</td>
<td>Sept. 1792</td>
<td>Jacobins take control</td>
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<td></td>
<td>January 1793</td>
<td>Constitutional monarchy abolished</td>
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<td>France becomes a republic with universal suffrage</td>
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<td>King Louis XVI executed</td>
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<td>Committee of Public Safety takes over the National Convention</td>
<td>July 1793</td>
<td>Decree Against Profiteers (Document A)</td>
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<td>September 1793</td>
<td>Law of Suspects (Document B)</td>
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<td>July 1794</td>
<td>Robespierre, leader of the Reign of Terror, executed</td>
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<td>Reign of Terror ends</td>
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TEXTBOOK EXCERPT: (secondary source)

The Terror Grips France

Foreign armies were not the only enemies of the French Republic. The Jacobins had thousands of enemies within France itself. These included peasants who were horrified by the king’s execution, priests who would not accept government control, and rival leaders who were stirring up rebellion in the provinces. How to contain and control these enemies became a central issue.

Robespierre Assumes Control

In the early months of 1793, one Jacobin leader, Maximilien Robespierre, slowly gained power. Robespierre and his supporters set out to build a “republic of virtue” by wiping out every trace of France’s past. Firm believers in reason, they changed the calendar, dividing the year into 12 months of 30 days and renaming each month. This calendar had no Sundays because the radicals considered religion old-fashioned and dangerous. They even closed all churches in Paris, and cities and towns all over France soon did the same.

In July 1793, Robespierre became leader of the Committee of Public Safety. For the next year, Robespierre governed France virtually as a dictator, and the period of his rule became known as the Reign of Terror. The Committee of Public Safety’s chief task was to protect the Revolution from its enemies. Under Robespierre’s leadership, the committee often had these “enemies” tried in the morning and guillotined in the afternoon. Robespierre justified his use of terror by suggesting that it helped French citizens to remain true to the ideals of the Revolution.

Thousands of unknown people were also sent to their death, often on the flimsiest of charges. For example, an 18-year-old youth was sentenced to die for cutting down a tree that had been planted as a symbol of liberty. Perhaps as many as 40,000 were executed during the Terror. About 85 percent were peasants or members of the urban poor or middle class—for whose benefit the Revolution had been launched.
TEXTBOOK EXCERPT: GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. According to the textbook, why did the Jacobins have so many enemies?

2. Robespierre and his supporters created a new calendar. Why would they want to wipe out “every trace of France’s past?”

3. According to the textbook, Robespierre believed terror helped French citizens remain “true to the ideals of the Revolution.” What were the ideals of the French Revolution? (Use what you already know about the French Revolution to answer this question).

Based on the textbook excerpt, do you think the Jacobins & the Committee of Public Safety protected the Revolution from its enemies?

Circle one: YES NO

Explain your answer:
**DOCUMENT A: Decree Against Profiteers, July 26th, 1793 (Modified)**

1. Monopoly is a capital crime.

2. Those who keep out of circulation essential merchandise or commodities without offering them for sale daily and publicly are declared guilty of monopoly . . .

3. The essential commodities and merchandise are: bread, meat, wine, grain, flour, vegetables, fruit, butter, vinegar, cider, brandy, charcoal, tallow, wood, oil, soda, soap, salt, [etc.]

4. Those who have any of these commodities shall be required to declare them and sell them . . .

5. One week from today, those who have not declared their goods shall be considered monopolists, and, as such, punished with death; their property shall be confiscated, and their commodities or merchandise shall be placed on sale.

6. Those convicted of making false declarations likewise shall be punished with death. Public officials who protect monopolists shall also be punished with death.

**Vocabulary:**
- **capital:** punishable by death | **decree:** an official order | **monopoly:** total control over something
- **municipality:** local government | **commodities:** things that can be bought or sold

**SOURCE:** Excerpt from Decree Against Profiteers, passed July 1793. In July 1793, faced with an angry and hungry population, the leaders of the Committee of Public Safety, the *Jacobins*, passed the “Decree Against Profiteers.” The law accused “profiteers” in the countryside of hoarding or monopolizing grain in order to raise the price of bread.
Document A: Decree Against Profiteers (GUIDING QUESTIONS)

1. Why did the Jacobins & the CPS pass the Decree Against Profiteers? *(contextualization)*

2. Why did the Committee of Public Safety consider monopoly to be such a serious crime? (Hint: Think back to the ideals of the French Revolution). *(contextualization)*

3. What was the punishment for those who did not comply with this law? *(close reading)*

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Based on the **Decree Against Profiteers**, do you think the Jacobins & the Committee of Public Safety protected the Revolution from its enemies?

Circle one: YES  NO

Explain your answer:
1. Immediately after the publication of the present decree, all suspected persons within the territory of the Republic and still at liberty shall be placed in custody.

2. The following are deemed suspected persons:
   1st, those who, by their conduct, associations, talk, or writings have shown themselves to be enemies of liberty

   2nd, those who are unable to justify their means of existence and the performance of their civic duties

   3rd, those to whom certificates of patriotism have been refused

   4th, public officials suspended or dismissed from their positions by the National Convention or by its commissioners and not reinstated

   5th, those former nobles, husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons or daughters, brothers or sisters of émigrés, who have not steadily demonstrated their devotion to the Revolution

**SOURCE:** Excerpt from Law of Suspects, passed September 1793. By September 1793, the leaders of the Committee of Public Safety faced growing counter-revolutionary uprisings and mounting fear of foreign invasion. They responded by passing the Law of Suspects, which established revolutionary courts to try anyone suspected of treason against the revolution.
DOCUMENT B: LAW OF SUSPECTS (GUIDING QUESTIONS)

1. What was the goal of the Law of Suspects?

2. List two examples of people who would have been considered suspects. Explain why the Committee of Public Safety would have considered them suspects. (close reading)

3. What might the leaders of the Committee of Public Safety have said to justify this law?

Based on the Law of Suspects, do you think the Jacobins & the Committee of Public Safety protected the Revolution from its enemies?

Circle one: YES  NO

Explain your answer:
The Committee of Public Safety was established to protect the Revolution from its enemies. Based on the Decree Against Profiteers and the Law of Suspects, do you think the Committee of Public Safety actually protected the Revolution from its enemies?

Write a paragraph in the space below, using evidence from the documents to support your claims.