**Year 11 ATAR Modern History | The French Revolution**

OUTCOMES OF THE REVOLUTION SUMMARY

* With the enactment of the Constitution of 1795 the leaders of the Republic were hoping a period of stability and prosperity would follow.
	+ Louis XVI’s brother was proclaimed Louis XVIII – no real threat of Bourbon dynasty returning to throne as Louis XVIII was in exile.
	+ Clear that the revolution had caused deep and permanent changes in French Society – changes that were never reversed.
* Ideals of the revolution were challenged, refined, altered and rejected between 1789 – 1795.
* Constitution of 1795 was most similar to 1793 than that of 1793.
* The freedoms heralded in 1789 formed the foundation of the enduring concept of rights: French citizens have the right to do ‘all that is not forbidden by the law’.
* The idea that all people are equal prevented a return to the inequalities of privilege based on hereditary social status.
* Protection of property rights also broke away from the ancien regime and benefited sections of the bourgeoisie and the peasants.
* Monopoly of old elites was broken by the sale of former Church lands and some of the noble estates.
* A return to any form of feudal exchange was unthinkable; new landowners replaced the old privileged groups and would protect their rights against the workers (a process that continued to develop into the 19th century)
* Property rights were an extension of individual freedoms proclaimed by the revolution.
* New society was characterised by the new cultural values emerging form a combination of bourgeois and aristocratic traditions and customs.
* 1789 Constitution was an expression of the need for a written constitution to delineate the relationship between the government and the citizens as well as the idea of representation underlying the principal that sovereignty is vested in the nation.
	+ Principals were never abandoned. Subsequent regimes restricted some aspects of the electoral process; taxes continued to be approved by legislative body.
* Administrative structures according to the principals of rationality, uniformity and efficiency.
	+ The parlements, provincial assemblies, tax barriers, tolls and customs duties, internal borders, together with all forms of local, provincial and regional privilege were gone.
	+ Developing a centralised and uniform administration of government, justice and education.
		- Included a single set of laws for the whole of France, civil registration of births, marriages and deaths, and the division of France into departements.
* Right to practice own religion became a lasting right.
* Censorship of books was not re-established but different forms of censorship of the press were introduced and lasted into the 19th century.