



THE TIMETABLE OF REVOLUTION

1789, 5 May: Louis XVI calls Estates-General for the first time since 1614.

17 June: Conversion of Third Estate into National Assembly.

20-27 June: Tennis Court Oath to establish constitution; Louis accedes to Assembly demands.

14 July: Storming of the Bastille.

4 August: Abolition of feudal privileges.

26 August: Declaration of the Rights of Man.

5 October: Women's march on Versailles forces the return of the royal family to Paris.

1790, 13 February: Suppression of religious and monastic orders.

12 July: Civil constitution of the Clergy.

1791, 21 June: Flight to Varennes by Louis XVI.

1 October: New legislative Assembly dominated by Girondins.

1792, 20 April: France declares war on Austria and Prussia.

10 August: Attack on the Tuileries and overthrow of Louis XVI.

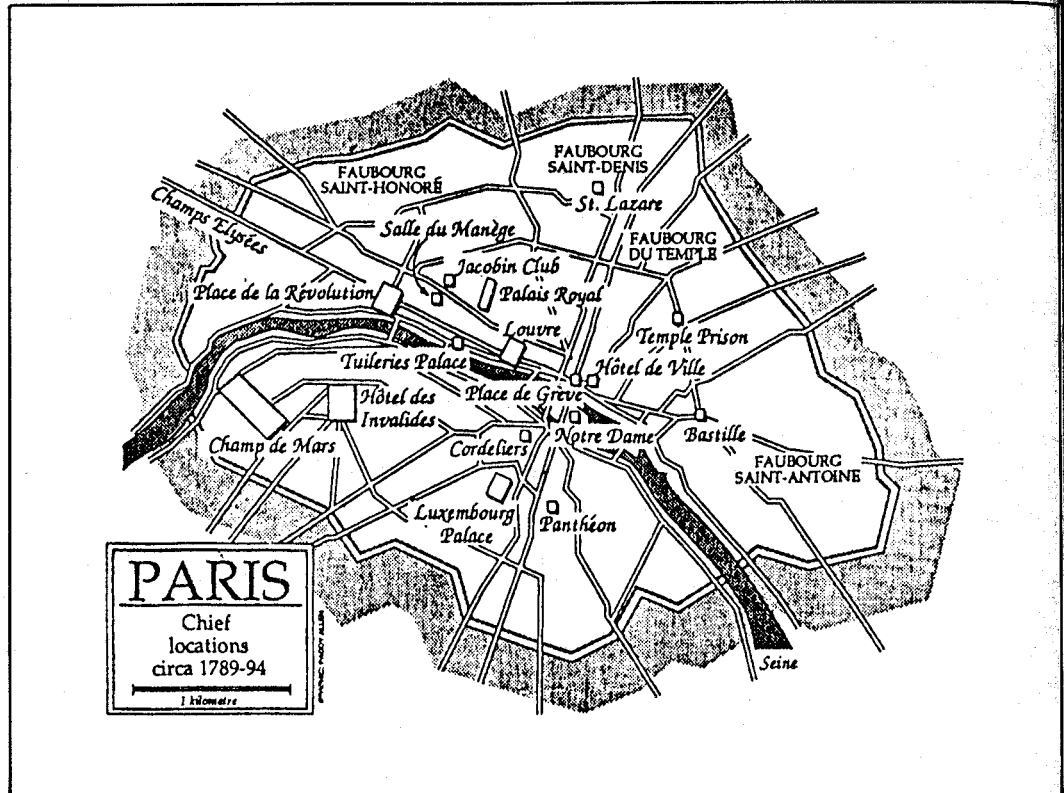
2-6 September: September massacres of royalists and 'counter-revolutionary' elements.

20 September: National Convention (Republican assembly); more extreme Jacobins increasingly powerful.

21 September: Abolition of the monarchy.

25 October: French emigrés banished for life.

19 November: Declaration of assistance to all European peoples wishing to throw



off their governments.

1793, 21 January: Execution of Louis XVI.

1 February: France declares war on Britain. First Allied coalition v France.

10 March: Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris.

11 March: Counter-revolution in the Vendée.

6 April: Committee of Public Safety.

2 June: Moderate Girondins overthrown.

July-Oct: 'Federalist' revolts in the provinces.

13 July: Assassination of the left-wing Marat by Charlotte Corday.

28 July: Robespierre enters the Committee of Public Safety.

5 October: New calendar established.

16 October: Execution of Marie-Antoinette.

4 December: Power centralised in the hands of the Committee of Public Safety,

the Committee of General Security, and the Revolutionary Tribunal.

1794, 24 March: Execution of the Hébertistes and the Enragés.

5-6 April: Execution of Danton and Desmoulins.

8 June: Festival of the Supreme Being.

27 July: Overthrow and execution of Robespierre.

12 November: Jacobin club of Paris closed.

8 December: Girondins re-admitted to the Convention.

1795, 21 February: Freedom of worship restored. Separation of Church and State.

5 October: Attack on convention by 'reactionary' elements dispersed by Napoleon.

26 October: General amnesty for political detainees.

3 November: Directory assumes office.



III. TENNIS COURT
OATH



THE FALL OF
THE BASTILLE



THE FÊTE DE LA
FÉDÉRATION



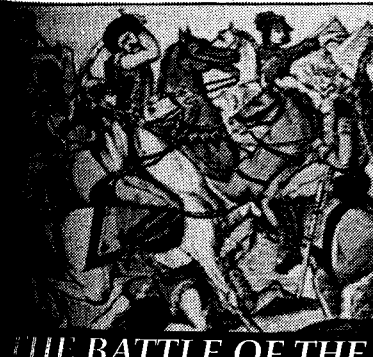
III. PROCLAMATION OF
THE REPUBLIC



THE SIEGE OF
TOULON



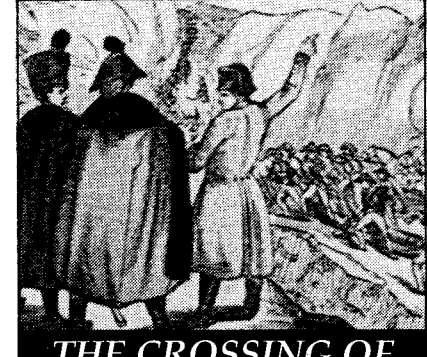
BONAPARTE DEFENDING
THE CONVENTION



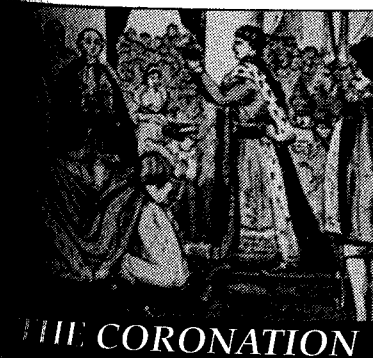
THE BATTLE OF THE
PYRAMIDS



BONAPARTE ESTABLISHING
THE CONSULATE



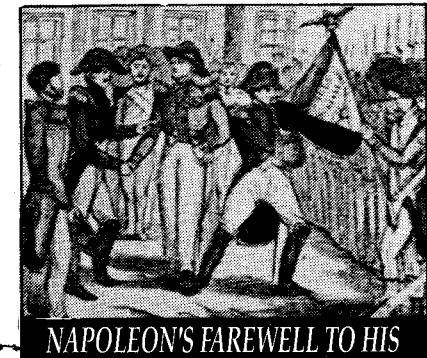
THE CROSSING OF
THE ST. BERNARD



III. CORONATION
OF NAPOLEON



THE RETURN FROM
ELBA



NAPOLEON'S FAREWELL TO HIS
TROOPS AT FONTAINEBLEAU