c. Using your own knowledge and the representation, outline the events of July-August 1789, that led to the Night of Patriotic Delirium.

POSSOBLE POINTS

* Louis and moving troops to Paris
* Meetings at Palais Royale
* Dismissal of Necker
* National Guard formed
* Hospital Invalides and Bastille stormed
* Municipal and Peasant revolt begin
* Murders of King’s Sauvigny
* Night of Delerium

TACK MOMPSON – SAMPLE RESPONSE

“*Firstly, the King’s devision to fire Necker on the 11 July, 1789 created tension as almost 7000 people converged on bats and cafes to condemn the Kings actions.*

*Secondly, the symbolic fall of the Bastille on the 14th July 1789 acted as a sign to the conservative nobles that they needed to preserve their nobility evident in the 20,000 passports issued over the next month.*

*Thirdly, the rural revolt targeted the cahteaux and tithe and feudal records. This meant some nobility were being targeted and scared some nobility into receding a lot of their fiscal privileges on the night of 4th August.*

GOONER CAL – SAMPLE RESPONSE

*“Firstly, Louis under went a series of damning actions from the 11 July. Necker, hero of the lower classes was dismissed, sparking rumour throughout Paris that the King was to take over Paris with force. This was reinforced when on the 12th July Louis surrounded Paris with soldiers.*

*Secondly, the storming of the Bastille on the 14th July – with the average age of the mob being 34 and the inclusion of women – the revolution had been claimed by the people. Subsequently, came the Paris Commune with power slipping from the King and moved to Paris new mayor, Jean-Sylvain Bailly.*

*Thirdly, in the peasant revolt of late July, the peasants rose against their superiors, destroying terriers. The ‘Great Fear’ is depicted in the source with peasants destroying objects of the first two estates on the land of a noble or clergyman, showing the strength and brutality of the revolutionaries.*

d. Evaluate to what extent this source is useful in explaining the causes of the Night of Patriotic Delirium. In your response discuss specific parts of the source and refer to different views of the Revolution of 1789.

* The actions of the peasants
* Murders of Foullon / Sauvigny
* Emigration of nobility
* Instability in Paris
* Pace of news
* Lack of law and order due to Municipal revolt
* Rude and Soboul: Peasants inspired action
* Schama: The nobility were keen to renounce privilege

JEEVES – SAMPLE RESPONSE

“*The source is accurate in terms of being able to demonstrate the chaos and destructive nature of the peasantry towards nobility and clergy during the August decrees. Evidence of this nature included refusing to pay taxes, tithes and feudal dues, thus disregarding ‘honorific privileges’. The ‘Great Fear’ was the fuel that allowed this behaviour to continue.*

*However this source is unable to demonstrate the progressive nobles who were willing to give up their privileges on the Night of Patriotic Delerium. The source also fails to show the failures of the government system under Louis’ rule. Events like the fall of the Bastille, 14 July, 1789 of which Louis considers to have the importance of ‘nothing’ demonstrating the breakdown of the system*

*Marxist historians like Rude believe that the peasants were the drivers behind the tentsions that led to the Night of Patriotic Delirium and would agree with this document as it demonstrates the role of the peasants and Third Estate in removing the privileges of the First and Second. Revisionist historians like Schama disagree with the Marxist view and believe that the nobles were waiting to participate “they were waiting for and opportunity to demonstrate their wilingfulness to make sacrifices for the benefit of the nation’. Therefore, revisionists would be highly critical of the source as it fails to demonstrate the role of nobles. Post Revisionist historians would take an indifferent approach to the source as they believed it was the failure of Louis’ rule as McPhee states “All over France… the summer and spring of 1789.. unprecedented collapse of centuries of royal state making”*

SCOTTISH SUNGLASES – SAMPLE RESPONSE

*“The representation is relatively useful in exploring the causes of the Night of Patriotic Delirium. The source presents a clear image of the violent actions of the peasants as a leading cause of the night of delirium, referring to the Rural Revolution where many peasants broke into wealthy chateaux with the intent of destroying feudal records. This representation also links the power of the church being a source of aggression towards the peasants possibly due to the tithes and corrupt practices which the clergy were privy to, such as bishops not being present at his diocese yet still collecting the tithe.*

*However there are a few important aspects that resulted in the Night of Patriotic Delirium that are not represented in the image. One of these aspects is the fac that much of the riots in the lead up to the Night were facilitated by the bourgeoisie and members of the Third Estate. A politician, Antione Banarve responded to the murders of Savigny and Foulon on 23 July, 1789 with “What then, is their blood so pure?’. Only peasants are represented as agitators in this source.*

*Marxist historians such as Rude and Soboul would find this source useful as it omits any credit to the political leaders or members of the 2nd Estate towards the Night of Patriotic Delirium. Post Revisionists may concur with the Marxist historians as the source provides an apt social justification for the Night, yet may be apprehensive due to a lack of content regarding the bourgeoisie and the role of the Second Estate members. Revisionists such as Schama wouldn’t find this a reliable source as no credit is given towards the Second Estate members who sided with the peasants and contributed in facilitating the riots.*