THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONS

Educational Pamphlet
The French Revolution played an important role in history and had far-reaching influence on the historical development of the world. How much do you know about the French Revolution? Test yourself now to see if you can become a history expert!

Before the French Revolution, the French people were divided into three estates: the First Estate of Clergy, the Second Estate of Nobility, and the Third Estate of Commoners. The three estates differed greatly in social status, rights and wealth. Please help the following three Frenchmen out of the labyrinth. Can you judge their occupations and estates by the privilege they enjoyed on the way?

你知道「革命」是甚麼嗎？ Do you know what is meant by “revolution”?

革命是指一個國家的政府被武力推翻，政權由一群人轉到另一群人，並建立新的管治方式及社會秩序。

Revolution means the government of a country is overthrown by force or violence, with political power seized by one group from another to create a new regime or social order.
1789年8月26日，法國專制政
治正式結束。法國國民議會成
立，並宣佈了《人權和公民權
利宣言》。請你寫出宣言的主
要內容吧！

On 26 August 1789, the French
monarchy came to an end. The
National Assembly of France was
established and promulgated
Declaration of the Rights of Man
and of the Citizen. Now cite the
main contents of the Declaration.

4. 人人生來是 _________和平等的；
   Men are born and remain
   _______________ and equal in rights;

5. 政府有責任保障人們與生俱來擁有財產、安全和反抗 __________的權利；
   The aim of all political association is the protection of the natural and
   imprecisiable rights of man. These rights are ownership of property, security,
   and resistance to _______________.

6. 人們享有 __________、__________和宗教的自由；
   People have the freedom of __________, __________ and religious belief;

7. 全國 __________ 都有參加制定法律的權利；
   All __________ have the right to participate in the law making;

8. 法律之前人人 __________
   All citizens are ______________ before law

9. 其他 ________________
   Others ______________________

歷史小知識  Tips of History

當時法國皇室過著極為奢華的生活，據說法國路易十六很愛
吃，他的早餐非常豐富，除了一隻烤雞、四塊炸肉排、一盤
火腿、半打雞蛋外，還會喝一整瓶香檳酒。

The French royal family led an extremely luxurious life at that time.
Legend has it that Louis XVI was such a gourmand that he would
have a roast chicken, four chunks of steak, a plate of ham, half a
dozens of eggs and a whole bottle of champagne for breakfast.
在主張人人平等的前提下，國會開始研究新的死刑。當時一位醫生名吉約坦 (Dr Guillotine) 認為死刑應以快速及人道的方式執行，於是，斷頭台以吉約坦來命名，在18世紀開始成為法國唯一處決犯人的刑具。在法國大革命及恐怖時期中，斷頭台卻成為執政者濫殺無辜的工具。

The National Assembly began to deliberate new forms of death penalty under the precondition of universal equality. The guillotine was named after Dr Joseph-Ignace Guillotine, who advocated quick and humanitarian execution, and guillotine became the only instrument of execution in France from the 18th century. However, it became a tool of indiscriminate killing during the French Revolution and the Reign of Terror.

來認識斷頭台的結構吧！
Here is the structure of the guillotine.

1. **Cutter**: trapezoid in shape, with the blade slanting to ensure quick cutting-off of the criminal’s neck

2. **Hook**: used to let down the rope connected to the cutter

3. **Wooden Bed**: supporting the criminal in prostrate position to facilitate quick disposal of the body after execution

4. **Semitlunar Wooden Gear**: fixing the head of the criminal

5. **Cross-bar**: where the cutter hangs

6. **Wooden Posts**: with slots at both sides to let the cutter fall down quickly.

想一想 Give some thought to it!

法皇路易十六與瑪麗・安托瓦內特皇后均死於斷頭台上，結束他們的一生。
若你是當時的法皇及皇后，你會怎樣處理人民的訴求，以扭轉被送上斷頭台的命運？

Both King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette ended their lives at the guillotine. If you were the then king or queen, how would you respond to the appeals of the people to avoid being guillotined?
Quite a number of noted people came to stage before and after the French Revolution. Let’s try to match their names with what they had done and said.

- **Voltaire**
  - Assuming power in France after the Coup of Brumaire in November 1799, and crowned Emperor of the French in 1804.
  - One of the Jacobin government leaders, publishing criminals and traitors of revolution by terrorist means, known in history as the ‘Reign of Terror’, ending up at the guillotine.

- **Rousseau**
  - One of the leaders of the French Revolution, advocating execution of Louis XVI, arguing against indiscriminate killing during the Reign of Terror, guillotined by Jacobins.

- **Napoleon**
  - Aged 26, became First Consul in 1799, and remained in power until his abdication in 1814.
  - ‘I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.’

- **Robespierre**
  - ‘The legislative power belongs to the people and can belong to it alone.’

- **Danton**
  - Of Austrian origin, leading a luxurious life before the Revolution, and guillotined in 1793 for the crime of treason.
圖中女神的形象分別代表法國人哪一種信念呢？請寫上並圈出象徵該信念的標誌。
What belief of the French does the goddess in the picture represent? Please write it down and circle the mark symbolizing the said belief.

歷史小知識  Tips of History

法國大革命除了結束法國的專制政治外，還帶給歐洲人民三個重要信念：自由（法語：Liberté）、平等（法語：Égalité）、博愛（法語：Fraternité）。這三個信念，隨著法國大革命的展開而傳遍法國境內每一角落，並在1946年和1958年被寫進法國憲法中，現在已成為法國精神的代表。

The French Revolution ended the monarchical ruling in France and brought to the Europeans three important beliefs: liberty (Liberté), equality (Égalité) and fraternity (Fraternité). The three beliefs spreading to every corner of France during the French Revolution were written into the French Constitution in 1946 and 1958, and have now become symbols of the French spirit.
請在下列畫框內繪畫一頂紅帽子
Please draw a red Phrygian cap in the frame below

請在下列畫框內繪畫一根自由之竿
Please draw a red Liberty Pole in the frame below

在法國大革命期間，民眾經常戴著帽尖彎下來的紅帽子，你知道這紅帽子的來歷嗎？
其實，這紅帽子名叫「弗里吉亞」(Phrygian)，又稱「自由之帽」(Liberty cap)。在古代希臘和羅馬時代，獲釋的奴隸均會戴上「弗里吉亞」帽，因此，「弗里吉亞」帽成為象徵自由和解放的標誌。到法國大革命時期，紅帽子便成了革命人士主要服飾之一。

People often wore red Phrygian caps during the French Revolution. Do you know its history?
Phrygian cap, also known as Liberty cap, was worn by every slave set free in ancient Greece and Rome, so Phrygian cap became a symbol of liberty. During the French Revolution, Phrygian cap became one of the principal ornaments of revolutionaries.

與「自由之帽」相關的還有「自由之竿」(Liberty Pole)。「自由之竿」主要由一根直立於地面的高木樁和「弗里吉亞」帽組成，是美國革命和法國大革命時期象徵自由和解放的標誌。如1789年宣佈的《人權和公民權利宣言》畫像中，便有此標誌。試在展廳內找出飾有此標誌的展品，看看它的普及程度吧！

Liberty Pole, related closely to Phrygian cap, consisted of a long pole standing on the ground and a Phrygian cap and symbolized liberty during the American Revolution and the French Revolution. The picture depicting the promulgation of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in 1789 bore this symbol. Try to find the exhibits with this symbol in the exhibition gallery to get an idea how popular it is!
Do you know a new calendar named ‘Republic Calendar’ was being used in the French Revolution? In 1793, the National Convention abolished the Catholic calendar (i.e. Gregorian calendar) and used instead the revolutionary calendar (i.e. Republic Calendar), symbolizing the overturn of the religious power.

Please put the tracing paper with the Republic Calendar on top of Gregorian calendar to see the difference between the two calendars.
共和曆第217年 (French Republic Calendar CCXVII)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>日期</th>
<th>名稱</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Duodi</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Tridi</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Nonidi</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Décadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Primidi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P.7 半透明紙 Tracing Paper
The Republic Calendar took the founding day of the First Republic of France, i.e., 22 September 1792 as the first day. A Republic Calendar year consisted of twelve months named after weather conditions, plants or fruits. Each month consisted of 30 days and 10 days formed a week, the first day being ‘primidi’ and the tenth day being ‘décadi’, with the remaining 5-6 days as national holidays. Let's fill in the blanks according to the 10 days of the Republic Calendar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months of the Republic Calendar</th>
<th>Days of the Gregorian calendar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ventôse (Winds)</td>
<td>19/2 - 20/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germinal (Buds)</td>
<td>21/3 - 19/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floréal (Flowers)</td>
<td>20/4 - 19/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairial (Meadows)</td>
<td>(a) __________ - 18/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messidor (Harvest)</td>
<td>19/6 - 18/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermidor (Heat)</td>
<td>19/7 - 17/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructidor (Fruits)</td>
<td>(b) 18/8 - __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendémiaire (Vintage)</td>
<td>(c) __________ - 21/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brumaire (Mists)</td>
<td>22/10 - 20/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frimidière (Frosts)</td>
<td>21/11 - 20/12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tips of History**

在法國大革命中發生的重要事變，就是以革命月曆中的月份命名的，如1799年11月拿破崙執政法國的政變則名為「霜月政變」。

Significant incidents during the French Revolution were named after the month in the Revolutionary Calendar, e.g. the coup by which Napoleon seized power in November 1799 was known as the Coup of Brumaire.

「革命月曆」至拿破崙執政後被正式廢止，恢復之前沿用的「西曆」。

The Republic Calendar was abolished after Napoleon had assumed power, and Gregorian calendar was subsequently restored.
为了加深你对法国大革命历史的了解，我们设计了一条「时间线」，让你了解其背景及往后法国历史的发展。请在参观展览时找出答案，并在代表项目的英文写上。

To enhance your understanding of the French Revolutions, we have designed a timeline introducing you to the background of the Revolutions and the French history thereafter. While visiting the exhibition, please fill in the blanks with the corresponding letters.

(a) 路易十八 Louis XVIII
(b) 二月革命 The February Revolution
(c) 路易十六 Louis XVI
(d) 拿破崙三世 Napoleon III
(e) 拿破崙·波拿巴 Napoleon Bonaparte
(f) 第一 The first
(g) 滑鐵盧 Waterloo
(h) 三階會議 Estates General
(i) 巴士底監獄 Bastille
(j) 羅伯斯比爾 Robespierre

1774 路易十六登上王位。Louis XVI ascended the throne.

1789 (26) 召開了第三級議會。The Third Estate established the National Assembly.

1791 (28) 被處決。

1792 法國市民第二次起義，路易十六入獄，法國第一共和國成立，吉倫特派執政。

1793 French civilians staged the third uprising, and the Jacobins headed by (29) , Marat and Danton assumed power.

1793 公佈法國憲法 Promulgation of the French Constitution.

1798 French civilians staged the second uprising. Louis XVI was put to prison, the First Republic of France was founded, and the Girondists assumed power.

1848 群眾攻入(27) ，釋放了數名犯人。The masses stormed the (27) ...and set free a few prisoners.

1852 路易拿破崙·波拿巴成立第二帝國，稱為(35) 。Louis Napoleon Bonaparte founded the Second Empire, and declared himself (35) .

宣佈《人權和公民權利宣言》。Promulagtion of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.
**1794**
In the Thermidorian Reaction, Robespierre was executed.

**1799**
Napoleon Bonaparte launched the Coup of Brumaire and seized power, becoming (30) Consul.

**1793-94**
During the Reign of Terror, the Jacobins had intense internal conflicts and eliminated dissenters.

**1804**
(31) became French Emperor, namely Napoleon I.

**1815**
Napoleon I died.

**1821**
The July Revolution broke out, and Charles X fled to Britain.

**1824**
Charles X succeeded.

**1830**
Louis-Philippe succeeded.

**1870**
The September Revolution broke out, and the Second Empire collapsed.

**1871**
Paris Commune was established.
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