

# French Revolution Timeline

The **Great French Revolution** Timeline is one of the most important events in the world's modern history happened from the beginning with King Louis XVI in 1789 to the end of the Revolution with Napoleon Bonaparte in the late 1790s.

## Louis XVI

On May 1774, Louis XVI came to the throne, succeeding his grandfather Louis XV. He had been the last King of France under the Ancien Régime.



May  
1774

May 05  
1789



## States General Meeting

On May 5, 1789, the meetings of the States-General were opened at the Palace of Versailles to resolve the kingdom's financial crises, grievances, and crop failures.

## Tennis Court Oath

After protesting against the government for not agreeing with the voting form, The newly organized assembly of deputies took the famous "Tennis Court Oath," which they decided not to separate.



Jun 20  
1789

Jul 09  
1789



## National Assembly

On July 9, 1789, the National Assembly reorganized and formally declared itself a National Assembly.

## Storming of the Bastille

The crowd of peasants, bourgeoisie, workers, and commoners prepared for a popular uprising and stormed the Bastille fort and captured its fortress due to rumors of a coming military coup began to circulate.



Jul 14  
1789

Oct 05  
1789



## Women's March on Versailles

On October 5, 1789, many women marched on Versailles demanding for the King to shift to Paris in hopes for harsh poverty to be addressed.

## "Fête de la Fédération"

On July 14, 1790: The 1st anniversary of the French Revolution was celebrated on the fields of the Champs-de-Mars.



Jul 14  
1790

Jul 16  
1791



## King Rights

On July 16, 1791, The National Assembly declared king Louis XVI dishonored and seized his rights and privileges.

## Legislative Assembly

After the closing of the National Assembly, the Legislative Assembly was established on October 1, 1791.



Oct 01  
1791

Aug 13  
1792



## Downfall of the King

King Louis XVI was overthrown and later on August 13, 1792, imprisoned the whole family on charges of betraying national interests.

## "September Massacres"

During September 2-6, 1792, a piece of alarming news in Paris led to unleashing crowd landed at the prison's Place and killing cruelly 1200, including those who were not revolutionaries.



Sep  
1792

Sep 21  
1792



## National Convention

The first Republic in the history of France was proclaimed on September 21, 1792.

## Execution of the Last King of the Bourbon Dynasty

On January 21, 1793, King Louis XVI was beheaded by guillotine at the age of 38.



Jan 21  
1793

Sep 17  
1793



## Suspect Law

On September 17, 1793: The Convention passed the "Suspicious Law" to keep under arrest all people claimed or suspected enemies of the Revolution even who were not involved in any crime but could charge it.

## The Great Terror

The Committee of Public Safety led by Robespierre speeds up the trials and execution procedures of those arrested. Witnesses were no longer required to prove. A vast number of people were sentenced to death majority of whom were poor.



Jun  
1794

Jul 28  
1794



## End of the Terror

On July 28, 1794, Robespierre, including his brother and about 150 supporters, was guillotined.

## Directory Rule

On August 22, The National Convention approved a new Constitution of Year III that created France's first bicameral legislature that was Directory Rule.



Aug 22  
1795

1799



## Napoleon Bonaparte's Conspiracy

Bonaparte and some directors arrange the final details of the coup d'état.

## Coup d'état of by Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon Bonaparte puts an end to the Directory Rule and appoints France's "First Consul," on November 9, 1799.



Nov 09  
1799

Dec 24  
1799



## End of French Revolution

The Councils, now strongly under the control of Bonaparte, adopted the Constitution of the Year VIII. Traditional histories mark this date as the end of the French Revolution and the beginning of the Napoleonic era.