

From Revolution to Republic: The Rights and Responsibilities of the French Citizen

Annotated Bibliography

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Primary Sources

"Avalon Project - Declaration of the Rights of Man - 1789." Avalon Project - Declaration of the Rights of Man - 1789. <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/rightsof.asp>

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen is, perhaps, one of the most important sources I included in my project, as it is the first founding document of French democracy. La Déclaration, as it is called in French, issued a direct challenge to the absolutism of the old, monarchist regime. This document helped me understand how the French commoners were treated under the monarchy, and now I realise, thanks to this document, that I am extremely thankful to be protected by “rights endowed to me by my ‘creator.’”

“dalbera”. La Cour de marbre du Château de Versailles, vue de nuit. Photograph. Flickr.com.

<<https://www.flickr.com/photos/dalbera/5219297856/sizes/l/in/photostream/>>

This image, of the Palace of Versailles, is a photograph that appears on the main page (English) of my website. The Palace of Versailles invokes the opulence and wastefulness of the French monarchy, which was arguably the major cause of the French Revolution.

Eliot Elisofon. Arc de Triomphe in Place de L'Etoile at Night. Photograph. Allposters.com.

<http://www.allposters.com/-sp/Arc-de-Triomphe-in-Place-de-L-Etoile-at-Night-Posters_i3591411_.htm/>

This image, of the Arch of Triumph, is an image that appears on the main page of my website (English). The Arch, commissioned by Napoleon I to commemorate the Battle of Austerlitz, is a symbol of the First French Empire.

Mihai Andritoiu. Classical. Photograph. Flickr.com.

<<https://www.flickr.com/photos/ultimagaina/4153936950/>>

This image, of the Eiffel Tower, is an image that appears on the main page of my website (English). The Eiffel Tower symbolises French republicanism and its virtues of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Hyacinthe Rigaud. Louis XIV (1638 - 1715). Oil on canvas, 277 × 194 cm. Musée de Louvre, Paris, France. Wikimedia Commons.

<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5f/Louis_XIV_of_France.jpg>

This image, of Louis XIV, is an image that appears on the main page of my website (English). Louis XIV was the King of France and Navarre, reigning from 1643 to 1715. His reign is characterised by absolutism and lavish spending; he constructed Versailles and most of the modern-day city of Paris, France, making France the single-most powerful nation on the European continent at the time.

Raymond Depardon. François Hollande. Photograph. La Documentation française.

<<http://www.france.fr/en/institutions-and-values/francois-hollande-born-1954.html>>

This image, of President François Hollande, current President of France, is an image that appears on the main page of my website (English). President Hollande, being the current President, embodies the values of the Republic and its people.

Chateau de Versailles. Hall of Mirrors. Photograph. Versailles' Google+ Profile.

<<https://plus.google.com/+chateauversailles/posts>>

This image appears in the “Pre-Revolutionary France” section of my website. This is an image of Versailles’ Hall of Mirrors, the grand gallery of the entire palace and the most notable feature of the palace besides the façade.

Index. François Hollande. Photograph. IndexOnCensorship.org.

<<http://www.indexoncensorship.org/2014/01/the-loss-of-a-right-to-privacy-for-french-presidents/>>

This image, of President François Hollande, current President of France, is an image that appears on the “Post-Revolutionary France” section of my website (English). President Hollande, being the current President, embodies the values of the Republic and its people, as previously stated above.

Secondary Sources

"French Revolution." History.com. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web.
<<http://www.history.com/topics/french-revolution>>.

HISTORY.com (The History Channel) is a fabulous source for all things historical. This source includes a plethora of information regarding the French Revolution, and it greatly assisted me in understanding the events that led up to the French Revolution, as well as the events that transpired during the revolution.

"The Three Estates of France." Year Eight History. N.p., n.d. Web.
<<http://nhsboychistory.files.wordpress.com/2009/10/the-three-estates-of-france.pdf>>.

Year Eight History, a classroom website is an interesting source regarding history. It caters to eighth grade history (where students also learn about the French Revolution), providing a simple outline to the three Estates of the Kingdom of France. This was used in the "Pre-Revolutionary France" section of my website.

"Francegate.com : History of France - Timeline." Francegate.com. N.p., n.d. Web.
<<http://ydelta.free.fr/history.htm>>.

Francegate.com provides wonderful insight into the events that transpired from France's inception to the present-day republic. This website was extremely resourceful, and it was perhaps one of my most important sources, in that it provided a comprehensive, yet concise, history of France.

Jacques Louis David. Bonaparte Crossing the Grand Saint-Bernard Pass, 20 May 1800. Oil on canvas, 271 × 232 cm. Palace of Versailles, Versailles, France. Wikimedia Commons.
<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5f/Louis_XIV_of_France.jpg>

This portrait of Napoleon I, by David, is the most defining portrait of the Empire, perhaps. This is the most well-known portrait of the Emperor of the French, and it certainly outlines the decadence of the First French Empire with its Neoclassical style.

Franz Xaver Winterhalter. Portrait of Napoleon III (1808-1873). Oil on canvas, 240 × 155 cm. Museo Napoleonico, Rome. Wikimedia Commons.
<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Franz_Xaver_Winterhalter_Napoleon_III.jpg>

This image, featured on the "Post-Revolutionary France" section, exemplifies the grandeur of the Second French Empire, which was created by referendum in 1852.

Antoine-François Callet. Louis XVI, King of France and Navarre (1754-1793), wearing his grand

royal costume in 1779. Oil on canvas, 278 cm × 196 cm cm. The Apollo Salon, Palace of Versailles, Versailles, France.. Wikimedia Commons.

<[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Antoine-Fran%C3%A7ois_Callet_-_Louis_XVI,_roi_d_e_France_et_de_Navarre_\(1754-1793\),_rev%C3%A4tu_du_grand_costume_royal_en_1779_-_Google_Art_Project.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Antoine-Fran%C3%A7ois_Callet_-_Louis_XVI,_roi_d_e_France_et_de_Navarre_(1754-1793),_rev%C3%A4tu_du_grand_costume_royal_en_1779_-_Google_Art_Project.jpg)>

This portrait, of Louis XVI, appears on the “Pre-Revolutionary France” section. Louis XVI, the ineffective King of France before the revolution, was unfit to rule and was a paramount reason the French Revolution ensued. His arrogance in the picture reflects the disgusting mistreatment of the people and the lavish lifestyle of the old regime, prior to the revolution.

Jean-Pierre Houël. The Storming of the Bastille. Oil on canvas. Wikimedia Commons.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Prise_de_la_Bastille.jpg>

This painting symbolises the start of the revolution, the fall of the Bastille prison, formerly located in Paris, France. The Bastille was singlehandedly destroyed as the people in revolt of the monarchy. I featured this painting on the “The French Revolution” section.

Eugène Delacroix. Liberty Leading the People. Oil on canvas, 260 x 325 cm. Musée de Louvre, Paris, France. Wikimedia Commons.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Eug%C3%A8ne_Delacroix_-_La_libert%C3%A9_guidant_le_peuple.jpg>

I included this image (which is not symbolic of the first revolution, though) not because it represents the first revolution, but because it represents the very ideal of revolution in itself. Both French Revolutions were meaningful and changed the face of the modern world, so I felt it necessary to include paintings from both revolutions in the “The French Revolution” section of my website.

All images from the “From Revolution to Republic: A Timeline of French History” are from Wikimedia Commons.

Lastly, I shall include the timeline images, which are all found in the Wikimedia Commons. All images used in the timeline are vital to visually comprehending the French history, which is very rich and saturated with information. As I am more or less a visual learner, adding these images helped me understand the historical significance of each time period listed through a visual process.