

**What to do with the King?**

- The National assembly was dissolved in 1792. New elections took place and the new parliament was known as the Convention. Many people were angry with the King and voted for deputies that were much less tolerant of him. So the new assembly quickly abolished the monarchy, declared a new French Republic and even a new system of dates (1792 was to be known as "Year 1"!)
  - By this time the country was in a serious mess. Hundred of the King's supporters had been murdered in the "September Massacres" of 1791 and the other countries of Europe had threatened France with invasion if the King was harmed.
  - The Convention then asked itself 4 questions, listed below. Your teacher will divide the class into two groups: the first group should fill in the "Yes" boxes; the second the "No" boxes. Go through the arguments as a class and then take a vote on each issue. Your teacher will tell you what the actual decisions were.

	"Yes"	"No!"
Should the King be put on trial?	Argument:	Argument:
	Class decision: Actual decision:	
Do we think that he is guilty of treason (betraying his country)?	Argument:	Argument:
	Class decision: Actual decision:	
If he is guilty, should there be a referendum (national vote) to decide what punishment he should face?	Argument:	Argument:
	Class decision: Actual decision:	
If we decide not to have a referendum, should we have him executed rather than sent to exile?	Argument:	Argument:
	Class decision: Actual decision:	

**Teacher notes – Decisions of the Convention**

Q1: Should he be put on trial? – YES

Q2: Is he guilty of treason? – YES (693 / 693)

Q3: Should we have a referendum? – NO (284 / 409)

Q4: Should he be executed? – YES (374 / 321)



## The Guillotine

### Source 1

*"The National Assembly considering...that humanity requires that the death penalty be as painless as possible decrees that ... decapitation is carried out according to the method approved" – Decree of the National Assembly, 1792*

- Traditionally, even your execution in France depended on your class: the First and Second Estates would be beheaded by a sword; the Third Estates would be either broken on a wheel or hanged.
- In 1792, the National Assembly decided that this was barbaric and ordered that all executions should now be carried out by guillotine. This device was named after its inventor, Dr. Guillotin.
- One story has it that Dr. Guillotin first showed his invention to the King himself, who was very impressed with the guillotine's efficiency!

### Source 2

*"As the guillotine was always ready fifteen minutes before the arrival of the victim, many assistants would dance around and do impressions to entertain the crowd! But the highlight was the amputation of heads which, severed by the blade of the guillotine, fell speedily on top of one another into a kind of basin where they floated in blood, which splashed up as the heads dropped and flooded the pavement" – M. de Kerverseau*

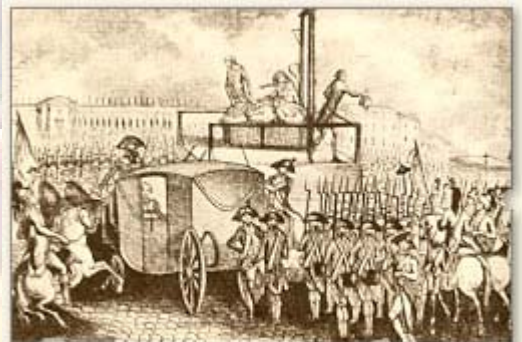
## The Execution of the King

- The date of the execution was set at 21<sup>st</sup> January 1793
- Louis planned to have a final meeting with his wife and children on the morning of the execution, but could not bring himself to do it
- 80,000 troops were put on duty around Paris on the day of the execution to maintain order
- After climbing onto the scaffold at 10am, he tried to make a final speech, but it was drowned out by drumrolls. To this day we don't know what he actually said!
- At 10.22am he placed his head in the guillotine and he was beheaded
- Spectators immediately rushed forward to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood
- One souvenir hunter tasted the blood and claimed "It is horribly salty!"
- The nations of Europe had threatened to invade France if Louis was killed. A leading deputy replied:  
"They threaten us with invasion. We throw at their feet the head of a King!"
- Within a few months, France was at war with most of Europe. Austria attacked from the North, the Germans from the East, the Spaniards from the South, and the British from the West.

### Questions

1. Do you think that Louis deserved to die? Explain your answer.

2. Do you think that the Convention's decision to execute Louis was brave, or reckless? Explain your answer.



Louis' head is shown to the crowd from a contemporary illustration

## Primary source account

*On January 20, 1793, the National Convention condemned Louis XVI to death, his execution scheduled for the next day. Louis spent that evening saying goodbye to his wife and children. The following day dawned cold and wet. Louis arose at five. At eight o'clock a guard of 1,200 horsemen arrived to escort the former king on a two-hour carriage ride to his place of execution. Accompanying Louis, at his invitation, was a priest, Henry Essex Edgeworth, an Englishman living in France. Edgeworth recorded the event and we join his narrative as he and the fated King enter the carriage to begin their journey:*

"The King, finding himself seated in the carriage, where he could neither speak to me nor be spoken to without witness, kept a profound silence. I presented him with my breviary, the only book I had with me, and he seemed to accept it with pleasure: he appeared anxious that I should point out to him the psalms that were most suited to his situation, and he recited them attentively with me. The *gendarmes*, without speaking, seemed astonished and confounded at the tranquil piety of their monarch, to whom they doubtless never had before approached so near.

The procession lasted almost two hours; the streets were lined with citizens, all armed, some with pikes and some with guns, and the carriage was surrounded by a body of troops, formed of the most desperate people of Paris. As another precaution, they had placed before the horses a number of drums, intended to drown any noise or murmur in favour of the King; but how could they be heard? Nobody appeared either at the doors or windows, and in the street nothing was to be seen, but armed citizens - citizens, all rushing towards the commission of a crime, which perhaps they detested in their hearts.

The carriage proceeded thus in silence to the Place de Louis XV, and stopped in the middle of a large space that had been left round the scaffold: this space was surrounded with cannon, and beyond, an armed multitude extended as far as the eye could reach. As soon as the King perceived that the carriage stopped, he turned and whispered to me, 'We are arrived, if I mistake not.' My silence answered that we were. One of the guards came to open the carriage door, and the *gendarmes* would have jumped out, but the King stopped them, and leaning his arm on my knee, 'Gentlemen,' said he, with the tone of majesty, 'I recommend to you this good man; take care that after my death no insult be offered to him - I charge you to prevent it.'... As soon as the King had left the carriage, three guards surrounded him, and would have taken off his clothes, but he repulsed them with haughtiness- he undressed himself, untied his neckcloth, opened his shirt, and arranged it himself. The guards, whom the determined countenance of the King had for a moment disconcerted, seemed to recover their audacity. They surrounded him again, and would have seized his hands. 'What are you attempting?' said the King, drawing back his hands. 'To bind you,' answered the wretches. 'To bind *me*,' said the King, with an indignant air. 'No! I shall never consent to that: do what you have been ordered, but you shall never bind me. . .'

The path leading to the scaffold was extremely rough and difficult to pass; the King was obliged to lean on my arm, and from the slowness with which he proceeded, I feared for a moment that his courage might fail; but what was my astonishment, when arrived at the last step, I felt that he suddenly let go my arm, and I saw him cross with a firm foot the breadth of the whole scaffold; silence, by his look alone, fifteen or twenty drums that were placed opposite to me; and in a voice so loud, that it must have been heard at the Pont Tournant, I heard him pronounce distinctly these memorable words: '*I die innocent of all the crimes laid to my charge; I Pardon those who have occasioned my death; and I pray to God that the blood you are going to shed may never be visited on France.*'

He was proceeding, when a man on horseback, in the national uniform, and with a ferocious cry, ordered the drums to beat. Many voices were at the same time heard encouraging the executioners. They seemed reanimated themselves, in seizing with violence the most virtuous of Kings, they dragged him under the axe of the guillotine, which with one stroke severed his head from his body. All this passed in a moment. The youngest of the guards, who seemed about eighteen, immediately seized the head, and showed it to the people as he walked round the scaffold; he accompanied this monstrous ceremony with the most atrocious and indecent gestures. At first an awful silence prevailed; at length some cries of 'Vive la Republique!' were heard. By degrees the voices multiplied and in less than ten minutes this cry, a thousand times repeated became the universal shout of the multitude, and every hat was in the air."