**The Girondin (shee RON dan)**

The Girondin were the most conservative of the three “radical” groups. They controlled the Legislative Assembly in 1791 but were overthrown by the more radical Jacobins. For the most part, the Girondin supported a constitutional or limited monarch; in fact, when Louis XVI was put on trial, it was the Girondin who tried to save him from execution.

The Girondin were not from Paris but from outside the city in more rural or, maybe even, suburban areas on France. They resented the influence of Parisian (people from Paris) leaders of the revolution because they did not believe these leaders could connect with the common people of France. For this reason, even though the Girondin were also wealthy and well educated, they attracted support from the French working class.

*1) What did the Girondin stand for?*

*2) Who did they stand against? Why?*

*3) Who supported the Girondin? Why?*

**The Jacobins (JA ko bins)**

The Jacobins were considered relatively moderate. They firmly believed in the need to remove all social class distinctions. They also believed that the vote should be universal and that government should provide for the welfare of the poor.

As soon as the Jacobins rose to power, they called for a [National Convention](javascript:void(0);). Members of this convention would be elected by an equal vote. The job of this new convention would be to dispose of the Constitution of 1791 in favor of a new republican [constitution](javascript:void(0);) that did not include a [monarch](javascript:void(0);). The members of the convention were elected in September of 1792 and they made up the effective national government of France until 1794. The first act of this convention was to declare France a [republic](javascript:void(0);) and completely abolish the monarchy. They were successful in putting the Revolution back on track.

*1) In what way do the Jacobins differ from the Girondin?*

*2) What did the Jacobins believe?*

*3) How did they change the government to reflect their beliefs?*

**The *Sans-Culottes (*SAN ku lot)**

 The sans-culottes were the common people of Paris, and were so named this because they didn't wear upper class [breeches](javascript:void(0);) (culottes) or pants. They were the working people, the shop owners, the trades people, the artisans, and even the factory workers. Of all the groups of France, the views of the sans-culottes are what drove the radical revolution from 1792 to 1794.

   The desires of the sans-culottes were simple. They believed that survival was a right of all people, inequality of any kind was to be abolished, and the [aristocracy](javascript:void(0);) (rule by a wealthy few) and the [monarchy](javascript:void(0);) were to be eliminated. Property was not to be completely eliminated, but to be shared in communal groups. These ideas were far more radical than what the Jacobins had in mind. However, more radical Jacobins sympathized with the sans-culotte and began to work with them. This radical group of Jacobins was called the Mountain, because they took the highest seats in the government.

 As the convention came more under the control of the Mountain and the sans-culottes, it turned its attention to doing away with the [monarchy](javascript:void(0);). In December of 1792, the government put Louis XVI on trial. The Girondin and more moderate Jacobins struggled to save his life, but the Convention narrowly voted to execute him. On January 21, 1793, he was beheaded.

1. *How did the San-culottes get their name?*

*2) What part of the city did they represent?*

*3) What made them more “radical” than the other two groups?*