

Online appendix to: The Making of France

APPENDIX 1— ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON LINGUISTIC DISTANCE

A1.1 Data construction and measurement

We first extract all the phonetic symbols from the fifty maps from the Atlas corresponding to the Swadesh list and assign a unique code to each symbol. Appendix Figure A1 displays the entire list of phonetic transcriptions and code assignments. Each code consists of an English alphabet letter and a number. For example, code starting with *a* is assigned to the letter *a*, which can be pronounced in many different ways. Every time we find a new symbol from a map, we keep it in the record and assign the next number within the corresponding alphabet letter (e.g., a2, a3). Appendix Figure A2 shows an example (*étoile*) of our raw data after this digitization process. We use this raw data to measure Levenshtein Distance (LD) in our dataset.

General example: *etoile* and *estelo*. By insertion, substitution and deletion, we need four edits from *etoile* to *estelo*, following the below procedures. To normalize the distance, we divide it by the maximum of the number of letters. In this example, it is six. Hence: LD=4/6.

1. *etoile* → *estoile*: insertion of *s* before *t*
2. *estoile* → *esteile*: substitution of *o* for *e*
3. *esteile* → *estele*: deletion of *i*
4. *estele* → *estelo*: substitution of *e* for *o*

Example in the Atlas). Finally, we show an example using our raw data for *etoile* and *estelo* in the previous example. The phonetic expression *etoile* spoken in the Seine is coded as /e5/t/w/a11/l/ and the one *etoile* spoken in the Var is coded as /e5/s/t/e10/l/o22/ in our database. We use a slash (/) to separate each code of a letter from another. Hence, the number of /e5/t/w/a11/l/ is five and that of /e5/s/t/e10/l/o22/ is six. Again, by insertion, substitution and deletion, we need four edits from /e5/t/w/a11/l/ to /e5/s/t/e10/l/o22/, following the below procedures. To normalize the distance, we divide it by the maximum of the number of letters, six. Hence: LD=4/6.

1. /e5/t/w/a11/l/ → /e5/s/t/w/a11/l/: insertion of *s* before *t*
2. /e5/s/t/w/a11/l/ → /e5/s/t/w/a11/l/o22/: insertion of *o22* after *l*
3. /e5/s/t/w/a11/l/o22/ → /e5/s/t/a11/l/o22/: deletion of *w*
4. /e5/s/t/a11/l/o22/ → /e5/s/t/e10/l/o22/: substitution of *a11* for *e10*

A1.2 Estimation of the speed of homogenization

Effect on change in outcome over time. Let us define $y_{i,year}$ the linguistic distance between town *i* and standard French in some year. By definition, $y_{i,year}$ takes values between 0 and 1. As already defined in the paper, $population_i$ is the population of town *i* at the time of the law and $state_educ_i$ is the following deterministic and discontinuous function of $population_i$:

$$state_educ_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } population_i \geq 500 \\ 0 & \text{if } population_i < 500 \end{cases}$$

The standard RD result follows from the assumption of continuity of conditional regression functions, which states that $\mathbb{E}(y_{i,1900}(1)|population_i)$ and $\mathbb{E}(y_{i,1900}(0)|population_i)$ are continuous in 500. The average treatment effect is:

$$\tau = \mathbb{E}(y_{i,1900}(1) - y_{i,1900}(0)|500) = \mathbb{E}(y_{i,1900}|500) - \mathbb{E}(y_{i,1900}|500^-)$$

Now, let us consider some $t \leq 1833$. Since potential outcomes are, by definition, equal before the policy is realized ($y_{i,t}(1) = y_{i,t}(0) = y_{i,t}$), the average treatment effect on the change in outcome over time is exactly the same as the average treatment effect on outcome levels (with $\Delta y_{i,1900} \equiv y_{i,1900} - y_{i,t}$):

$$\mathbb{E}(\Delta y_{i,1900}(1) - \Delta y_{i,1900}(0)|500) = \mathbb{E}(y_{i,1900}(1) - y_{i,1900}(0)|500) - \underbrace{\mathbb{E}(y_{i,t}(1) - y_{i,t}(0)|500)}_{=0} = \tau$$

Hence, the effect of state-sponsored education on the change in language over time is identified from the cross-sectional regression in 1900.

Estimation of rate of homogenization. We want to estimate the parameter $|g|$, the rate of linguistic homogenization from 1833 to 1900, at the threshold, defined as:

$$g \equiv \frac{\mathbb{E}(y_{i,1900}|500)}{\mathbb{E}(y_{i,1833}|500)} - 1 = \frac{\alpha_{1900} + \tau}{\alpha_{1833}} - 1$$

with $\alpha_{1900} \equiv \mathbb{E}(y_{i,1900}|500^-)$ and $\alpha_{1833} \equiv \mathbb{E}(y_{i,1833}|500)$. Yet, we do not observe linguistic distance before the policy at the threshold (α_{1833}).

Proposition 1 in the main text of the paper constructs a lower bound to the rate of homogenization that can be estimated with our cross-sectional data: under Assumptions 1 and 2 below, $|\tau|/\alpha_{1900}$ is a lower bound of $|g|$, and it is itself bounded below by 0:

$$0 \leq |\tau|/\alpha_{1900} \leq |g|$$

Assumption 1. $\tau \leq 0$

Assumption 2. $\alpha_{1833} \geq \alpha_{1900}$

Assumption 1 says that state-sponsored education decreases linguistic distance from French. Assumption 2 says that, absent the policy, homogenization would still have taken place at the threshold. Because of the continuity of the conditional expectation of counterfactual outcomes in the running variable (main regression discontinuity assumption), this is equivalent to assuming that homogenization took place below the threshold. The assumption is motivated by historical evidence, in particular from Lodge (1993); Weber (1976) who document linguistic homogenization in the long run, starting from the sixteenth century. Moreover, from the start of the French Revolution to the end of the nineteenth century, no policies were put in place to promote diversity in France. Together with Assumption 1, Assumption 2 therefore assumes that the counterfactual change over time was of the same sign as the effect of treatment in 1900.

Proof of Proposition 1. The first inequality, $0 \leq |\tau|/\alpha_{1900}$, follows directly from Assumption 1. The second inequality, $|\tau|/\alpha_{1900} \leq |g|$, follows from Assumption 2. In both cases, we also use the fact that

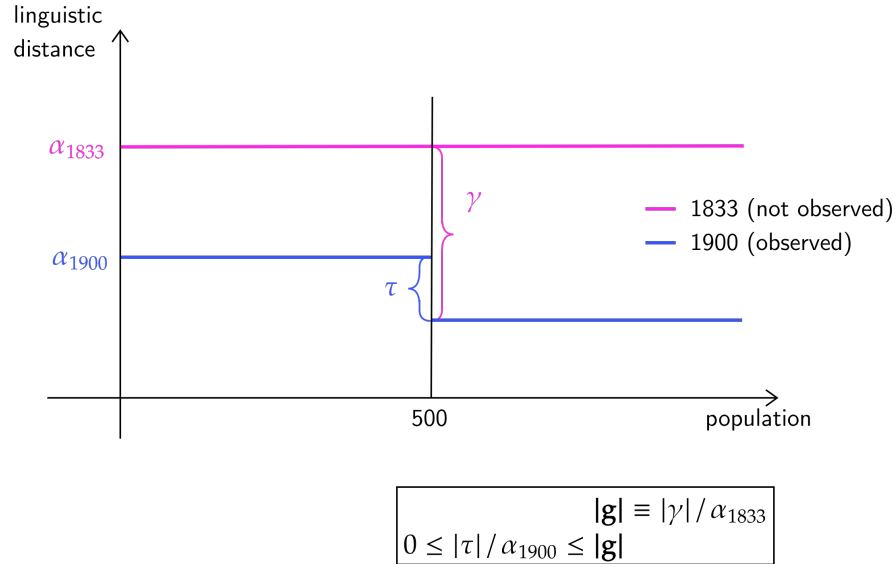
linguistic distance takes values between zero and one.

Finally, if there was no secular change at the threshold without the policy (that is, if the inequality in Assumption 2 is binding), then $\mathbf{g} = \tau/\alpha_{1900}$ (Corollary 1) and we get an unbiased estimate of $|\mathbf{g}|$:

Corollary 1. *If $\alpha_{1833} = \alpha_{1900}$, then $|\tau|/\alpha_{1900} = |\mathbf{g}|$*

According to Corollary 1, if there was no secular change from 1833 to 1900 at the 500 threshold other than that caused by state-sponsored education, our estimate of $|\tau|/\alpha_{1900}$ will be an unbiased estimate of $|\mathbf{g}|$. The assumption that $\alpha_{1833} = \alpha_{1900}$, although unlikely in most contexts, may be relevant in our context. First, cultural traits are usually very persistent. Moreover, Weber (1976) argues that the factors that played the most important role on the homogenization of language in France, besides Guizot, were the *Lois Ferrys* of 1881-2 and the *plan Freycinet* of 1878. The effect of those two policies only materialized much later, in the twentieth century (see Section 2 for more details).

The Figure below provides the intuition for the estimation of the rate of homogenization. Here, $\mathbf{g}$ is defined as γ/α_{1833} , with $\gamma \equiv \alpha_{1900} + \tau - \alpha_{1833}$. It is easy to show that, under Assumption 1, $|\tau|/\alpha_{1900} \leq |\tau|/\alpha_{1833} \leq |\gamma|/\alpha_{1833}$.



A1.3 Robustness of results

Alternative methods of estimation and bias-correction. Appendix Table A52 demonstrates the robustness of the estimated coefficients across different methods of estimation, kernels, and bias correction. In particular, we find that the bias-corrected estimator developed by Calonico, Cattaneo and Titiunik (2014), which addresses the issue of mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths being excessively large, yields somewhat larger coefficients.

Alternative bandwidths. We rely on mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths in our main results. Appendix Table A53 demonstrates the robustness of the estimated coefficients across a range of alternative bandwidths. The effect size increases with the bandwidth when using linear and cubic specifications,

while the zero-th degree polynomial specifications yield smaller and less significant results with larger bandwidths—likely because it does not account for trends and smooth functions of population to capture pre-existing differences.

Alternative distance metrics and lists of words. Appendix Table [A54](#) demonstrates the robustness of our results across different distance metrics and lists of words, measuring distance across the entire corpus of words in the Atlas (Goebl et al., 2019) instead of only representative words from the Swadesh list. Figure 13 shows similar results when using, respectively, a lexical similarity index—the percentage of words spoken in a municipality that are French—and Levenshtein distances excluding phonetic accents, both based on the Swadesh list.

Accounting for individual-level characteristics. The design of the survey aimed at capturing the average, or median, language spoken by the population in each municipality (Gilliéron and Edmont, 1902). Yet, the Atlas reports information on the main respondents of the survey. Using this data, Appendix Tables [A55](#) and [A56](#) report individual-level regressions accounting for age and gender, with standard errors clustered at the municipality level. Our results remain unchanged, in line with the fact that the Atlas is representative of the average, or median, language spoken in municipalities near the threshold.

Accounting for bilingualism. We expect places closer to the border to be more likely to be bilingual. This would complicate our interpretation of language as a proxy of identity, since municipalities near the national border could speak French as a *lingua franca*. Appendix Table [A57](#) reports our results in the sample of municipalities more than 25 kilometers away from the border. Our results remain unchanged, except from a loss of statistical significance in the cubic specification, due to the lower number of observations.

Accounting for reporting biases. Appendix Table [A58](#) demonstrates the robustness of our results when considering cases where respondents provided multiple words, including Frenchised forms, or were prompted with French suggestions. These instances are rare—fewer than 3 percent of entries list multiple words—and mainly reflect local variants rather than suggested replies or bilingualism. Using the minimum linguistic distance across all reported forms instead of the average yields results that remain unchanged, indicating no discontinuity in these potential biases at the threshold. Appendix Table [A59](#) considers the fact that in the first wave of observations in eastern France the tonic accent was not systematically recorded in the Atlas until town 156. Our results remain unchanged when accounting for this, which is expected since such regional reporting differences are absorbed by region fixed effects and therefore do not affect the discontinuity design.

Accounting for municipality changes. Appendix Table [A60](#) demonstrates the robustness of our results when including all municipalities, rather than restricting to those that have not been split or merged since the French Revolution. Estimates remain virtually unchanged.

A2.1 Standardization efforts

Standardization of curriculum. The public primary schools built after the law were required to teach “elements of French language” as well as French history and geography (Article 1), and instruction was to be given in French. As Meyers (1976) observes, rural teachers “spoke and taught was French, not patois; the history they taught, even the holidays they celebrated, were national, not regional” (p. 552). In 1863, local dialects were the only language of instruction in only 92 out of 65,338 public primary schools in France (Weber, 1976, p. 498).

To standardize the curriculum, the Royal Council for Public Instruction determined which textbooks could be used in public schools (Article 9, *Statut portant règlement des écoles primaires élémentaires* of April 25, 1834).⁵⁷ As a result, only five main textbooks were authorized after the passing of the Guizot Law (Choppin, 1986). In three years, the Ministry of Public Instructions sent millions of these textbooks to schools throughout France, including a million copies of the book on French language, *Alphabet et premier livre de lecture*. At the same time, Guizot also created the Society of the History of France (1833) and the Committee for Historic and Scientific Works (1834) to encourage the creation of a national narrative in history textbooks (Rosanvallon, 1985).

While attendance remained voluntary, the Guizot Law imposed the teaching of French and the standardization of instruction through various forms of in-school coercion. Although not formally mandated, schoolteachers often relied on corporal punishments and on the use of the *symbole*, a token of shame, when students were caught speaking a language other than French (Weber, 1976, p. 313). This practice was especially widespread in Brittany and Occitanie (Calvet, 1974; Polard, 2004). Weber (1976) argues that “Breton was hunted out of the schools” (p. 313). Today, Occitan speakers use the word *vergonha* (“shame”) to describe the policies of the French government intended to shame them in the nineteenth century (Joubert, 2010).

Training of schoolteachers. The state took steps to improve the training of schoolteachers to help standardize the curriculum in primary schools. Guizot (1860) wrote in his memoirs that he “was trying to penetrate the soul of every schoolteacher” (p. 75).⁵⁸ The creation of a national system of normal schools (or teachers colleges) led to radical improvements in the training of primary school teachers. All departments were required to open a normal school in the departmental capital (Article 11), and schoolteachers had to graduate with a *brevet de capacité* (certification) to teach in public schools (Article 16). There were only three normal schools in France in 1828; by 1834, that number had risen to seventy-two (Code de l’instruction primaire, 1834, p. 42). All students of normal schools were required to take the exam for the *brevet de capacité* at the end of their training. The exam placed particular emphasis on written French and orthography, which became central to assessing teachers’ competence and enforcing linguistic uniformity

⁵⁷The Royal Council would decide this for public schools only, not private or religious schools—see *Circulaire aux recteurs ayant pour objet de leur transmettre la liste des livres dont l’usage est autorisé dans les établissements d’instruction primaire* of June 21, 1837.

⁵⁸To improve on teaching methods, he created the *Manuel général*, a pedagogical review first published in 1832–33, to provide direct instructions and up-to-date information on recommended teaching methods. In particular, the simultaneous method was promoted against the individual method. Under the individual method, students worked individually with the teacher, who moved from one to the next. By contrast, the simultaneous method grouped students into classes by level and had the teacher instruct them together, making it easier to deliver a uniform curriculum. For example, we find the following quote in the first edition of the *Manuel général*: “The study of the French language is paramount where provincial dialects and foreign languages have been preserved” (*Manuel général, ou Journal de l’instruction primaire, destiné à guider les instituteurs dans le choix des méthodes et à répandre dans toutes les communes de France les meilleurs principes d’éducation, publié sous la direction d’un inspecteur général des études et de plusieurs autres membres de l’Université* Novembre-Décembre 1832, Paris: Hachette, p. 12).

(Toussaint, 2002). As a result, graduates of normal schools gradually replaced older teachers. In 1846, seventeen thousand of the forty thousand primary school teachers in France had attended a normal school (Day, 1983, p. 29).

Schoolteachers became civil servants de facto with the creation of the *engagement décennal*, which required most graduates of normal schools to remain on the job as schoolteachers for at least ten years (Day, 1983). Finally, a body of school inspectors was created by the Royal Ordinances of February 26, 1835, and November 13, 1837. School inspectors were recruited nationally and were under the aegis of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Schools had to be reviewed yearly, and inspectors attended classes to review the quality of the teaching and the teachers' conduct. In particular, they had to check that only authorized books were being used (*Arrêté du 27 février 1835*). Ravier (1998) argues that inspectors played an important and direct role in the imposition of the French language in the north of France (p. 23).

A2.2 Application of the law and threshold

The Guizot Law mandated that every commune in France maintain at least one public primary school for boys, either on its own or in association with neighboring communes.

Yet, the idea that this obligation applied only to communes with more than 500 inhabitants, however, appears frequently in both historical and economic work since Furet and Ozouf (1977), whose seminal book on French education argued that communes above 500 inhabitants were legally required to maintain a school and provide a teacher with housing and a minimum salary, suggesting that the discontinuity was introduced in a subsequent decree (p. 136), but for which we have found no supporting evidence. The same assertion appears in earlier historical work such as Chevallier, Groperrin and Maillet (1968), who also write that the Guizot Law “maintained the regime of the Ordinance of February 19, 1816” (p. 71). Yet, this ordinance contains no mention of a 500-inhabitant threshold.

The earliest mention we have found of a 500-inhabitant threshold dates to 1882, in the discussion of the *Projet de loi Carnot* of 1848 in the *Dictionnaire de pédagogie et d'instruction primaire*: “the schools that the 1833 law had made compulsory for municipalities were multiplied: there had to be at least one primary school in every commune, no longer with a population of 500 inhabitants, but of three hundred” (Buisson, 1882, p. 1068; own translation).

The 500-inhabitant figure is cited today in most of the historiography about the Guizot Law but also in many departmental archives (see, e.g. Archives Départementales de l'Aube, 2023; Archives Départementales de la Vendée, 2025; Archives départementales de l'Isère, 2018; Archives départementales de Loire-Atlantique, 2025; Archives départementales des Bouches-du-Rhône, 2019; Archives départementales du Cantal, 2016; Archives Départementales du Cher, 2022; Archives départementales du Finistère, 2025; Archives Départementales du Gard, 2025), the national archives (Archives Nationales, 2023), and even on the website of the French Government (French Government, 2024) today. In fact, it is now common in most secondary sources, which we do not list here in the interest of space.⁵⁹

The threshold has also been adopted in recent economics and political science research, including by papers exploiting the assumed discontinuity in their empirical strategy.⁶⁰ In particular, Montalbo (2021b, 2019) documents a discontinuity in taxes per capita at the 500 threshold, and Lopez-Peceno (2025)

⁵⁹While the misattribution of a 500-inhabitant threshold is the most frequent, some authors also cite a 300-inhabitant threshold, though much less often, likely confusing the Guizot Law with the *Projet de loi Carnot* of 1848.

⁶⁰A number of papers in the economics literature mention a 500-inhabitant threshold in their description of the law, without exploiting this discontinuity (????).

documents that municipalities above the 500-inhabitant threshold resisted more to the 1851 French coup d'état of Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte. An earlier version of our paper relied on the same assumption.

Several sources discuss the possible origins of the 500-inhabitant threshold, but we have not been able to find evidence for these. For example, Gevaert (2017), the only author to allude to this discrepancy in the historiography, argues that the Guizot Law followed earlier templates—including the Ordinance of February 1816 and the 1798 *Projet de loi sur les écoles civiques inférieures* from Switzerland. Similarly, Azar and Espuelas (2021) argues that Spain's Moyano Law of 1857 adopted a 500-inhabitant threshold, and attribute this directly to the influence of the Guizot Law.

While the claim of a discontinuity in the legal record endures—and several studies do find abrupt changes in outcomes among municipalities above 500 inhabitants—the text of the Guizot Law leaves no ambiguity: the obligation to maintain a school applied to all communes. However, we show qualitatively and quantitatively that the Guizot Law was in practice significantly more likely to be applied above this threshold, and that its discontinuous implementation stemmed from the 1831 Municipal Law, which changed the size and composition of municipal councils at 500 inhabitants.

A2.3 Placebo thresholds and years of measurement of the population

Below, we present the results of regressions using placebo thresholds and placebo years of measurement of the population for the outcomes in Sections 5.1 and 5.2.

Placebo thresholds. Appendix Tables A9 (dynasties), A14 (insufficient votes), A21, A22 (school openings), A27, A28 (municipal ownership), A35, A36 (curriculum standardization), A41, A42 (teacher approvals), and A48 (case study) report RD estimates at placebo thresholds of 400, 450, 550, and 600 inhabitants, using both specifications with and without controls. Only a handful of coefficients are statistically significant, scattered across outcomes and specifications, with no consistent sign or timing. By contrast, effects at the 500-inhabitant threshold are large and consistently significant.

Placebo years of measurement of the population. Appendix Tables A10 (dynasties), A15 (insufficient votes), A23, A24 (school openings), A29, A30 (municipal ownership), A37, A38 (curriculum standardization), A43, A44 (teacher approvals), and A49 (case study) report RD estimates at the 500-inhabitant threshold, but based on population measured in different years, and show that the strongest and only significant effects occur at the time of the July Monarchy Laws, when population is measured in 1831 and especially in 1836, when the Guizot Law was implemented.

We use data on migration flows across departments and trade links across districts to estimate the relationship between linguistic proximity and the exchange of ideas and goods. There is unfortunately no data on migration and trade flows across municipalities, neither historically nor in contemporary times, hence we can only provide suggestive evidence of the role of the policy on these variables using data aggregated at the district or at the department level. We estimate this Equation with OLS: $y_{d(i),d(j)} = \alpha + \beta \times LD_{i,j} + \mathbf{X}'_{i,j}\delta + \varepsilon_{i,j}$.⁶¹

With $LD_{i,j}$ is the linguistic distance between municipalities i and j ; $\mathbf{X}_{i,j}$ a vector of control variables to account for gravity factors (namely, the geographical distance between i and j , the log of the population of $d(i)$, and the log of the population of $d(j)$); and $y_{d(i),d(j)}$ a measure of migration or trade flows from administrative unit $d(j)$ to unit $d(i)$.⁶² Migration is observed at the pair-of-departments level while trade is observed at the pair-of-districts level.

Appendix Table A67 presents our results. We report standardized beta coefficients for ease of interpretation, and we cluster standard errors at the pair-of-departments or pair-of-districts level. We first consider migration, defined as the inverse hyperbolic sine of the percentage of the population living in $d(i)$ who were born in $d(j)$ in the years 1891, 1896, and 1911, for every 10,000 inhabitants, using data from the census on eighty-two departments (Statistique Générale de la France, 1851-1921). We find that a one—standard deviation increase in linguistic distance between municipalities is associated with a decrease in migratory flows of more than half of a standard deviation. We account for gravity factors in column (2). The coefficient on geographical distance is particularly large, yet the effect of linguistic distance remains meaningful and statistically significant, though smaller, at the 1 percent level.

Then we study the association between linguistic distance and trade links across districts, defined by a dummy variable that equals 1 if district $d(i)$ was supplied with goods from district $d(j)$ in 1794.⁶³ Daudin (2010) provides data on 88 receiving districts and 551 supplier districts; less than 20 percent of pairs were linked by trade.⁶⁴ We match 67 supplier and 396 consumer districts to municipalities in the Atlas. In column (3), we report that a one—standard deviation increase in linguistic distance is associated with decrease in trade of 19 percent of a standard deviation. After accounting for geographical distance in the last column, the coefficient on linguistic distance diminishes but remains statistically significant. Geographical factors appear to play a smaller role in trade links than in migratory flows.

Our results suggest that language shapes migration and trade and that the homogenization brought about by state-sponsored education likely had far-reaching and persistent impacts. Although we cannot rely on the discontinuity introduced by the Guizot Law to account for confounding and pre-existing factors—because of the high level of aggregation of the data and because of the nature of the regression (namely, the use of pairs)—the fact that coefficient on linguistic distance is large and survives the inclusion of controls for gravity is remarkable. Additionally, our study contributes to a growing body of research documenting an association between linguistic distance and migration or trade at the subnational level (Falck et al., 2012; Fenske and Kala, 2021; Latika Chaudhary and Fenske, 2025).

⁶¹We cannot use RD because the level of observation (pairs of districts or pairs of departments) is more aggregated than the municipality level and because using pairs creates estimation issues that, to the best of our knowledge, have not been theoretically discussed.

⁶²Because we observe migration in 1891, 1896, and 1911, we additionally control for census-year fixed effects in the migration regressions.

⁶³Recall that linguistic distance predominantly captures deep-rooted, historical differences (see Figure 1).

⁶⁴When we aggregate the existence of links across pairs of departments, we find that 50 percent were linked by trade. The coefficient on linguistic distance is larger at this level, likely because there are fewer zeros in the data.

APPENDIX 4— SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Figure A1: Phonetic transcription

Note: This figure displays the phonetic symbols found in the Atlas and their corresponding transcription. Each phonetic symbol is assigned a unique transcription (code). When we find ex post that a code has a duplicate, we flag the duplicates by coloring them and we replace them by a single unique code in the data.

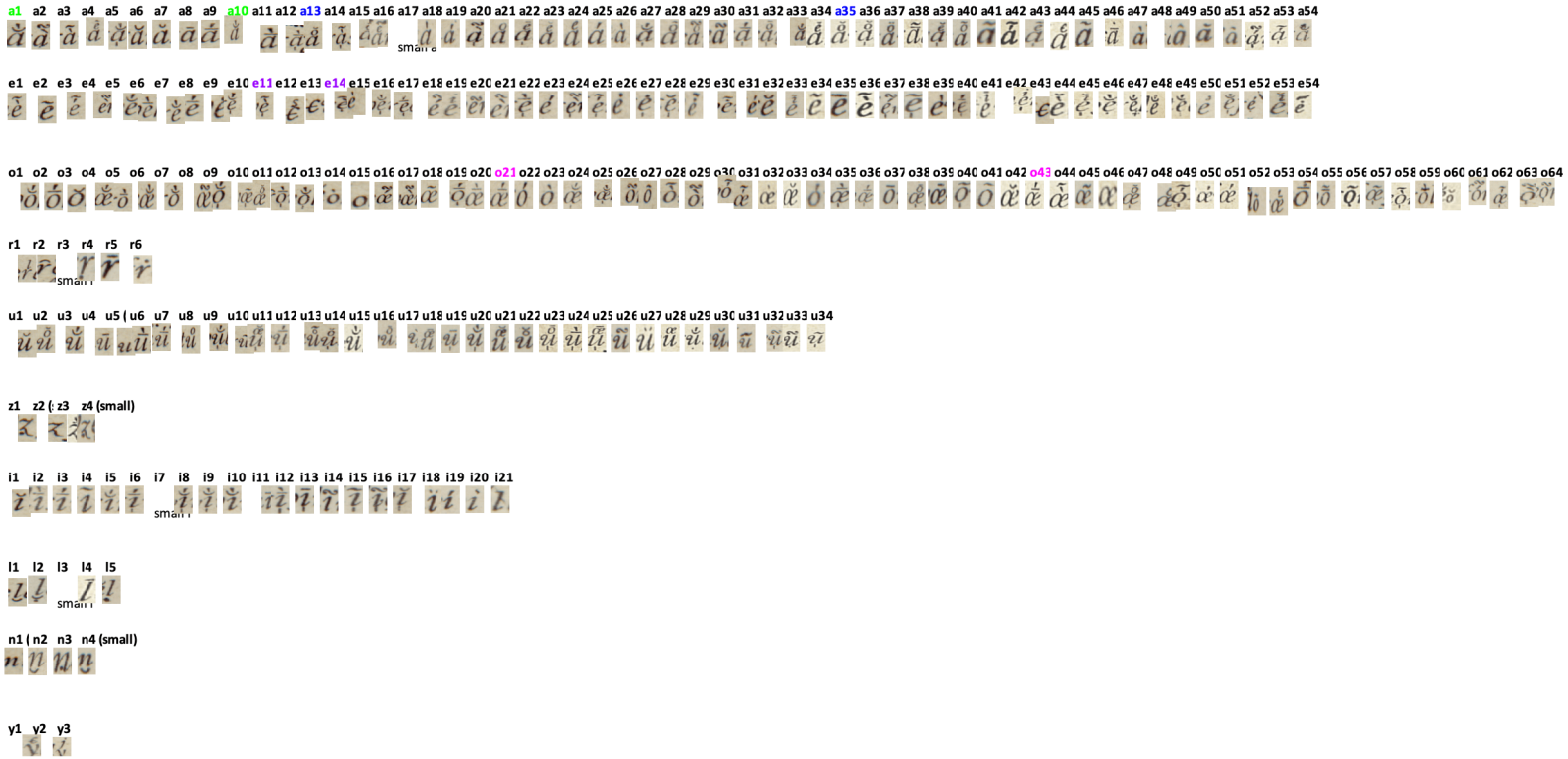


Figure A2: Raw data for *étoile* (“star”)

Note: This figure displays an example of our raw data for the map of *étoile* (“star”), with the phonetic transcription of the pronunciation of the word for some of the municipalities in Figure A7.

530	873	Bouches-d	/e5/s/t/e16/l/o22/	
531	882	Bouches-d	/e5/s/t/e10/l/o22/	
532	883	Bouches-d	/e5/s/t/e16/r/o22/	
533	884	Var	/e5/s/t/e10/l/o22/	
534	886	Var	/e5/s/t/e10/l/o22/	
535	893	Var	/e5/s/t/e16/l/o22/	
536	894	Var	/e5/s/t/e10/l/o22/	

Figure A3: Mirèio (1859), Frédéric Mistral

Note: This figure displays the first page of the poem “Mirèio” in Provençal (Panel A) and in French (Panel B). Source: gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k7490v.

LOU MAS DI FALABREGO.

Cante uno chato de Prouvènço.
Dins lis amour de sa jouvènço,
A travès de la Crau, vers la mar, dins li bla,
Umble escoulan dóu grand Oumèro,
Iéu la vole segui. Coume èro
Rèn qu'uno chato de la terro,
En foro de la Crau se n'es gaire parla.

Emai soun front noun luşiguèsse
Que de jouinesso; emai n'aguèsse
Ni diadèmo d'or ni mantèu de Damas,
Vole qu'en glòri fugue aussado
Coume uno rèino, e caressado
Pèr nosto lengo mespresado,
Car cantan que pèr vautre, o pastre e gènt di mas!

(Panel A) Provençal

LE MAS DES MICOCOULES. (1)

Je chante une jeune fille de Provence. — Dans
les amours de sa jeunesse, — à travers la Crau (2),
vers la mer, dans les blés, — humble écolier du
grand Homère, — je veux la suivre. Comme c'é-
tait — seulement une fille de la glèbe, — en
dehors de la Crau il s'en est peu parlé.

Bien que son front ne brillât — que de jeun-
se; bien qu'elle n'eût — ni diadème d'or ni man-
teau de Damas, — je veux qu'en gloire elle soit
élevée — comme une reine, et caressée — par
notre langue méprisée, — car nous ne chantons
que pour vous, ô pâtres et habitants des *mas*.

(Panel B) French

Figure A4: Street names

Note: This figure displays street names in Alsacien (Panel A) and Provençal (Panel B) dialects. Sources: Wikipedia.



(Panel A) Alsacien



(Panel B) Provençal

Figure A5: Towns in sample

Note: This figure displays the spatial distribution of municipalities surveyed in the Linguistic Atlas of France and within 300 inhabitants of the threshold.

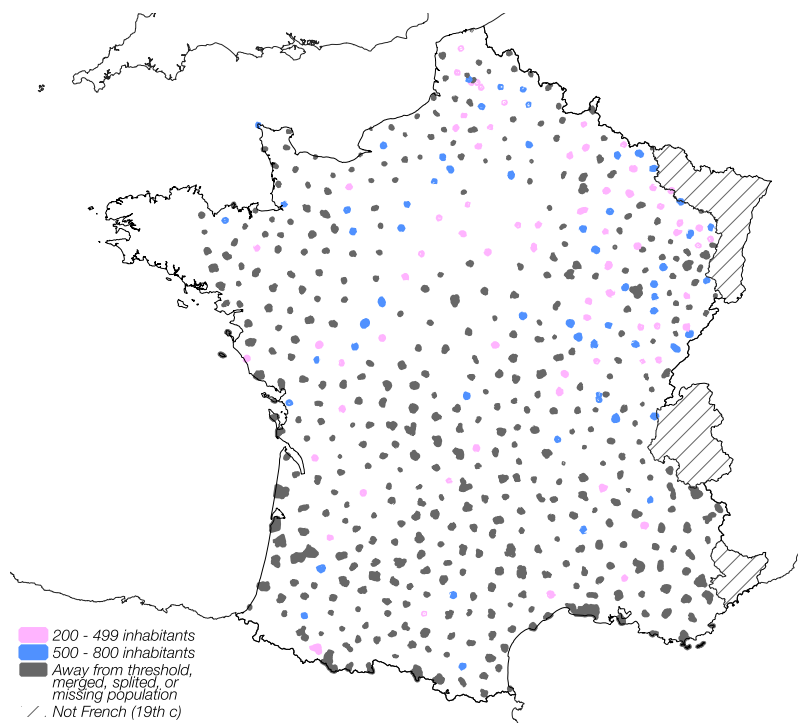


Figure A6: Distance to closest town in the Atlas

Note: This figure displays the distribution of distance to the closest town (in km) across municipalities in the Linguistic Atlas of France.

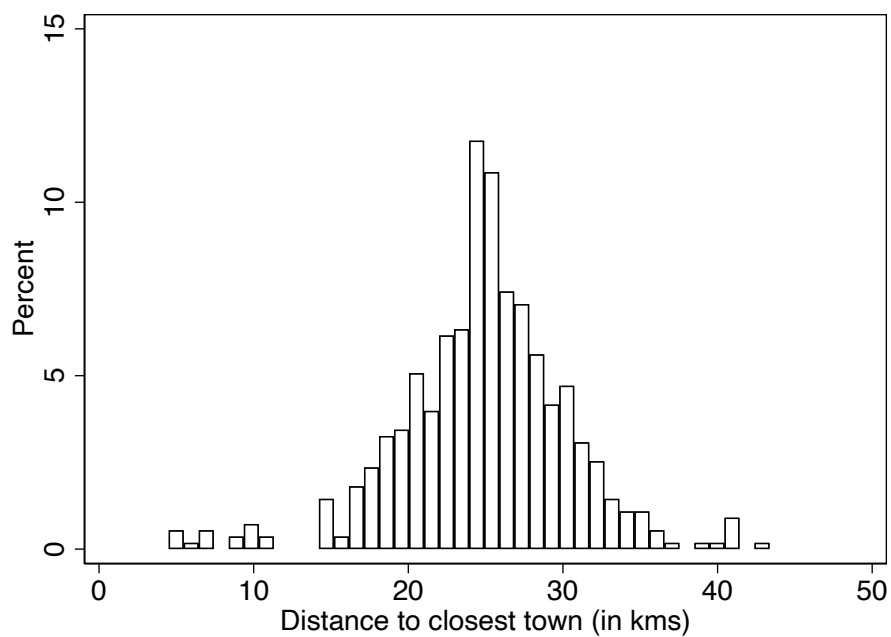


Figure A7: Map of *étoile* (“star”)

Note: This figure displays a map from the Linguistic Atlas of France showing the pronunciation of *étoile* (“star”) across all municipalities (Panel A) and in the southern part of France only (Panel B). Appendix Figure A2 displays how we digitize the phonetic symbols.

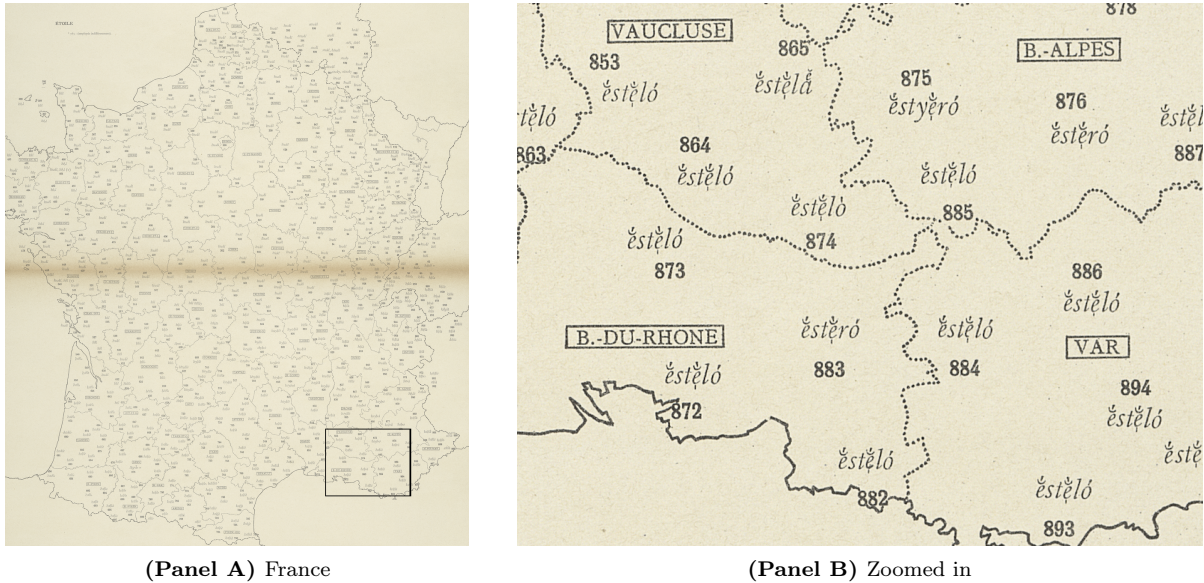


Figure A8: Cladistic distance (Spolaore and Wacziarg, 2021)

Note: This figure displays cladistic distance from French—the number of nodes separating a language from French, using the classification in the *Ethnologue*—at the department level in France. Source: Spolaore and Wacziarg (2021).

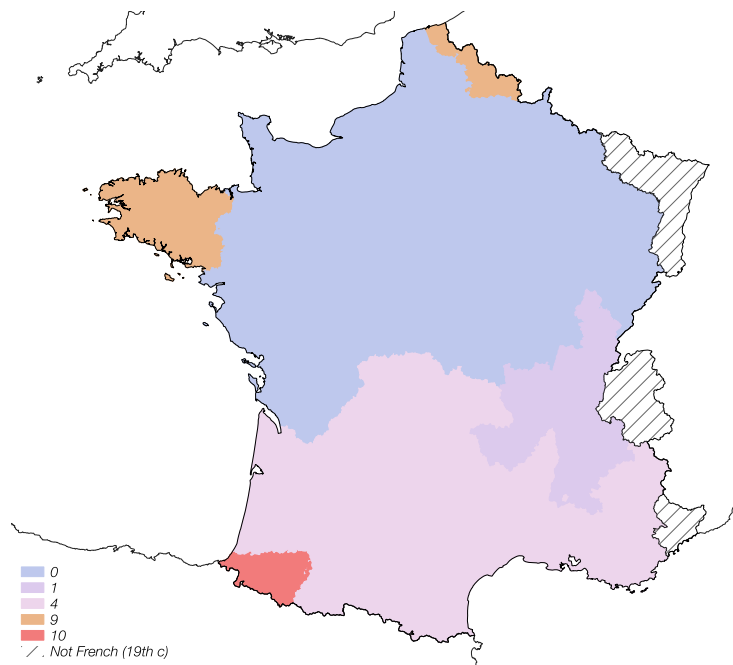


Figure A9: Literacy and schools

Note: This figure displays the literacy rate (left) and number of primary schools per thousand inhabitants (right) over time in France. Source: Statistique Générale de la France (1829-97).

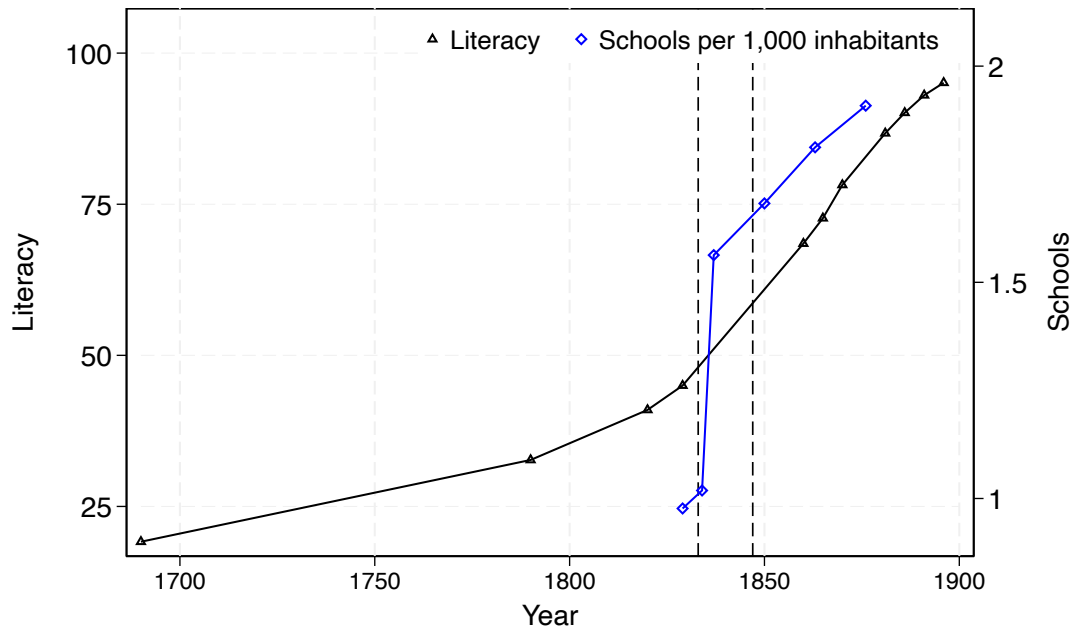
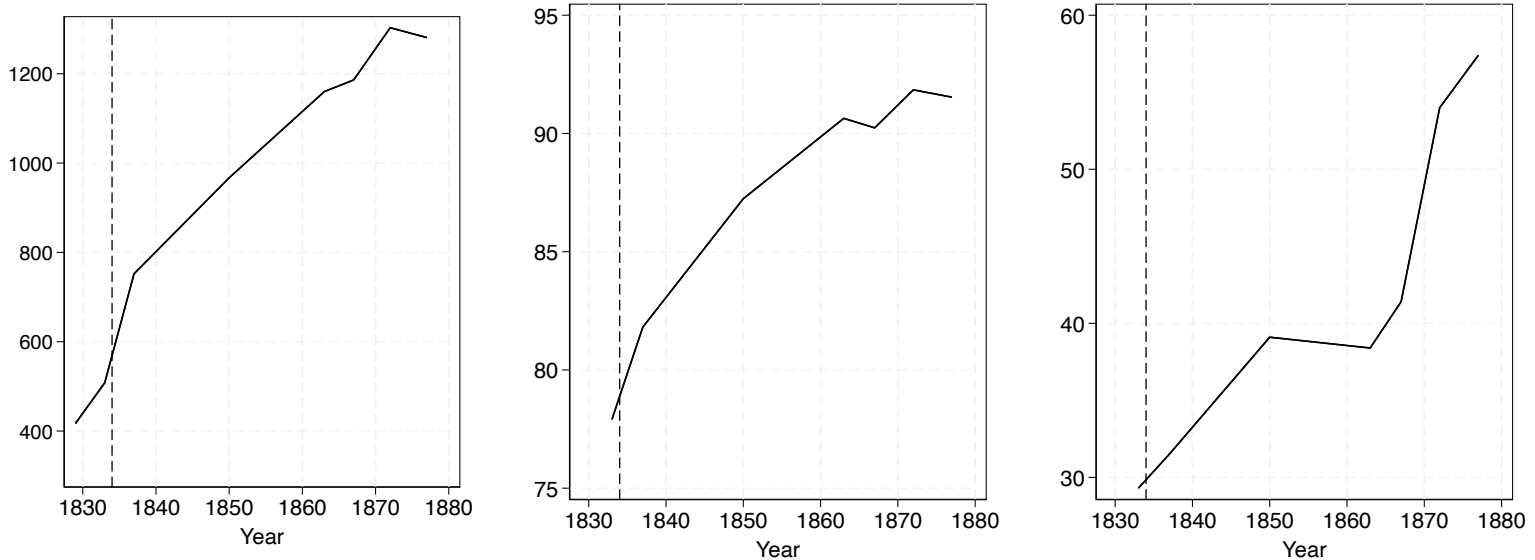


Figure A10: Students and public schools after the Guizot Law

Note: This figure displays the average number of students per ten thousand inhabitants (Panel A), the share of public primary schools (Panel B), and the share of fully funded primary school students in France over time (Panel C). Source: Statistique Générale de la France (1829-97).



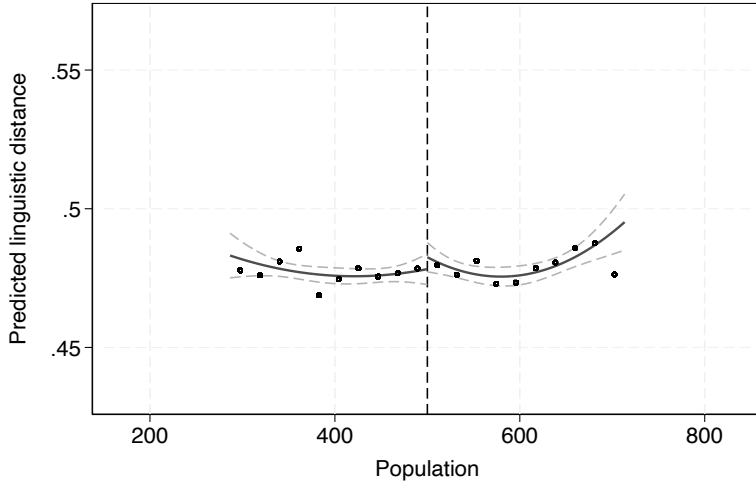
(Panel A) Students per 10,000 inhabitants

(Panel B) Share of public primary schools

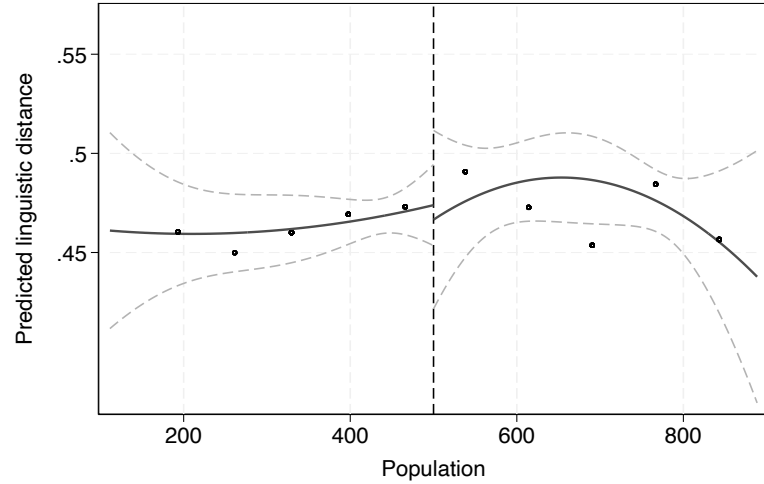
(Panel C) Share of fully funded primary school students

Figure A11: Balance at the threshold across samples

Note: This figure plots linguistic distance from French, predicted linearly using the set of geo-climatic, institutional and cultural (pre-1833), and economic covariates used in Appendix Tables A4 and A2, against population at the time of the Guizot Law, in 1836. Panel A shows the prediction out of sample for all municipalities in France for which we have data on all of the x variables. Panel B shows the much more restricted in-sample prediction, that is the intersection of the sample from Panel A with that of municipalities for which we have data on linguistic distance. Further details are provided in Figure 3.



(Panel A) Balance at the threshold (full sample)



(Panel B) Balance at the threshold (Atlas sample)

Figure A12: State-sponsored education and population (1841—1999)

Note: This figure plots regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on the log of population plotted against the year in which population was measured. We use the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500. We use local-polynomial fits of order 2, a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. We report 90 percent confidence intervals.

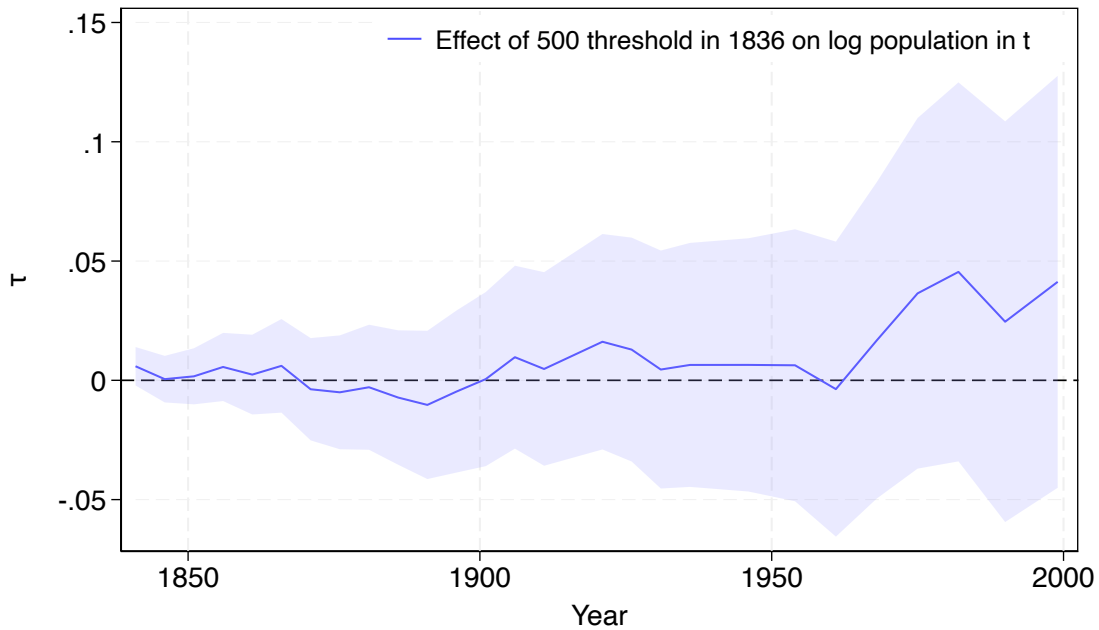


Figure A13: July Monarchy Laws and shool buildings (1833–34)

Note: This figure displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on the presence of a school building in 1833–34, accounting for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. The figure plots the percentage of municipalities with a classroom against population at the time of the Guizot Law, in 1836. We plot 90 percent confidence intervals, and each point shows the average value within a bin, partialled out of the full set of controls. We apply a mean-squared-error optimal bandwidth for local-polynomial estimation. Observations are at the municipality level. Sources: Montalbo (2021a); Guizot Survey (1833).

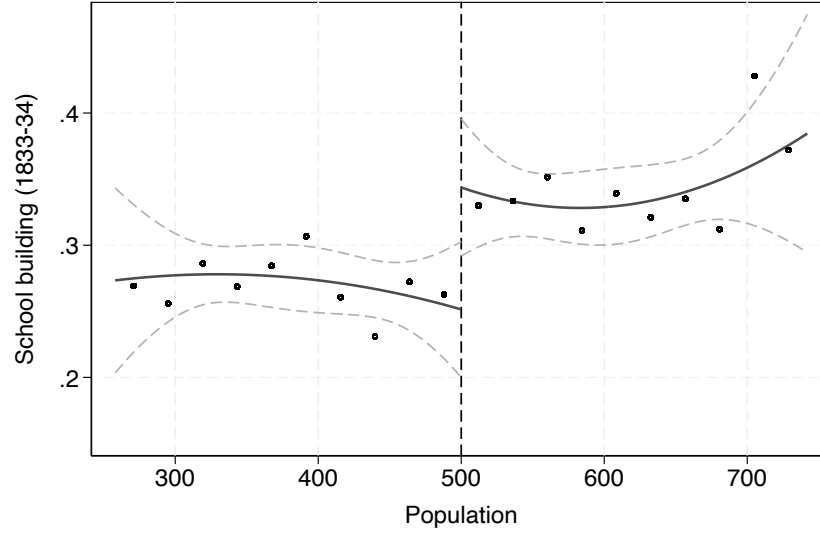
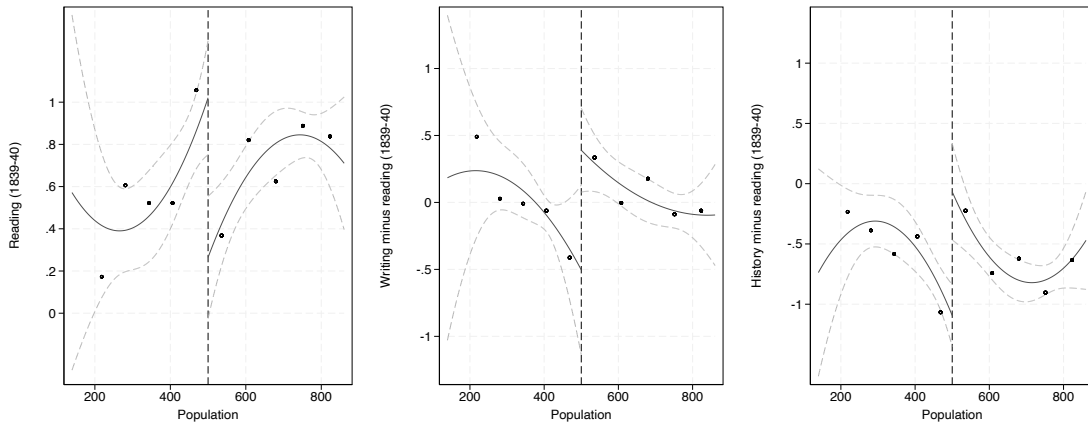


Figure A14: July Monarchy Laws, selection of students, and knowledge of French and History

Note: This figure displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on reading skills as well as writing and knowledge of history, conditional on reading, in schools in Ardèche in 1838 and 1839, accounting for year of observation, distance from Paris and historical-dialect fixed effects. The figure plots the percentage of children at school whose reading skills were rated at least fair (Panel A), the percentage of children at school whose writing skills were rated at least fair minus the measure of reading skills (Panel B), and the percentage of children at school whose knowledge of history was rated at least fair minus the measure of reading skills (Panel C), against population at the time of the Guizot Law, in 1836. In robustness, we use population in 1831 and in other placebo years, as well as at other placebo thresholds, and show that using ‘writing minus reading’ is empirically equivalent to using ‘writing conditional on reading’ for all levels of reading, but without splitting the sample. We plot 90 percent confidence intervals, and each point shows the average value within a bin, partialled out of the full set of controls used in Appendix Table A31. We apply a mean-squared-error optimal bandwidth for local-polynomial estimation. Observations are at the municipality level. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A31. Sources: Archives Départementales de l’Ardèche, 1T (711).



(Panel A) Reading: selection of non-francophone students

(Panel B) Writing, conditional on selection

(Panel C) History, conditional on selection

Figure A15: State-sponsored education and linguistic distance from French, with and without controls

Note: This figure plots linguistic distance from French against population at the time of the Guizot Law, in 1836, around the discontinuity introduced by the policy. We plot 90 percent confidence intervals, and each point shows the average value within a bin, without controls (Panel A), and partialled out of the full set of controls used in Appendix Table 1 (Panel B). Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. We apply a local-polynomial fit of order 2 and a mean-squared-error optimal bandwidth for local-polynomial estimation. Observations are at the municipality level.

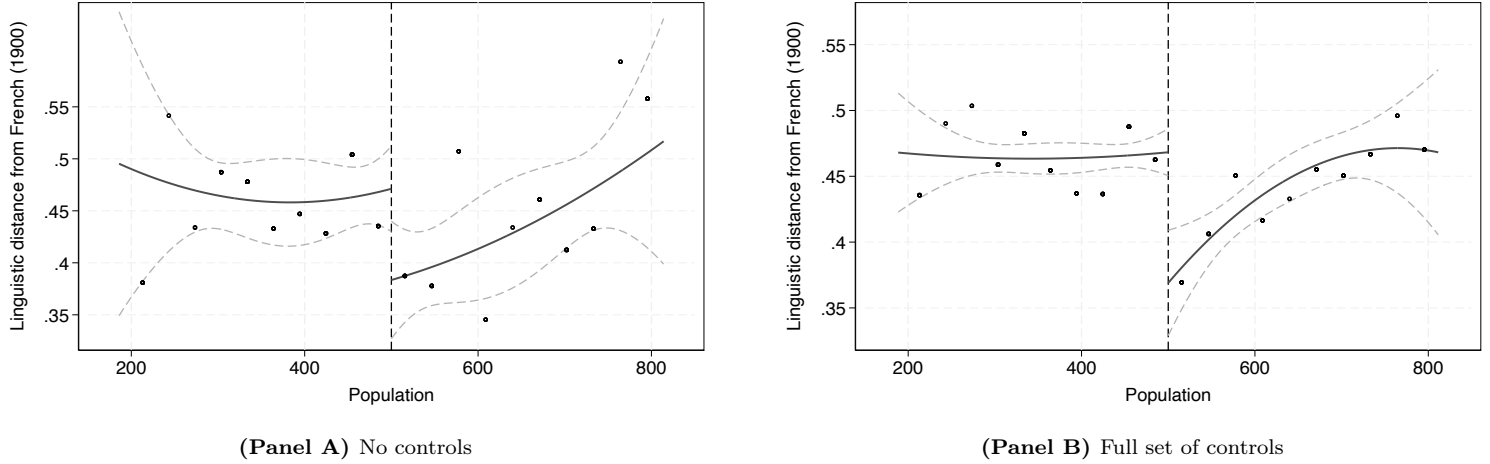


Figure A16: Regression discontinuity estimate and t-statistics of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from reference towns across all distances (km) from Paris

Note: This figure displays the regression discontinuity (RD) estimate and t-statistics of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from all municipalities in France. In Panel A, the estimated coefficients are plotted against the distance of towns of reference from Paris (in km), hence showing the effect of state-sponsored education on convergence (divergence) toward (from) the language spoken in each municipality depending on how far the municipality is from Paris. Panel B does the same thing with t-statistics (in absolute value). For each regression, we apply a local-polynomial fit of order 1 and a mean-squared-error optimal bandwidth for local-polynomial estimation. Observations are at the municipality level.

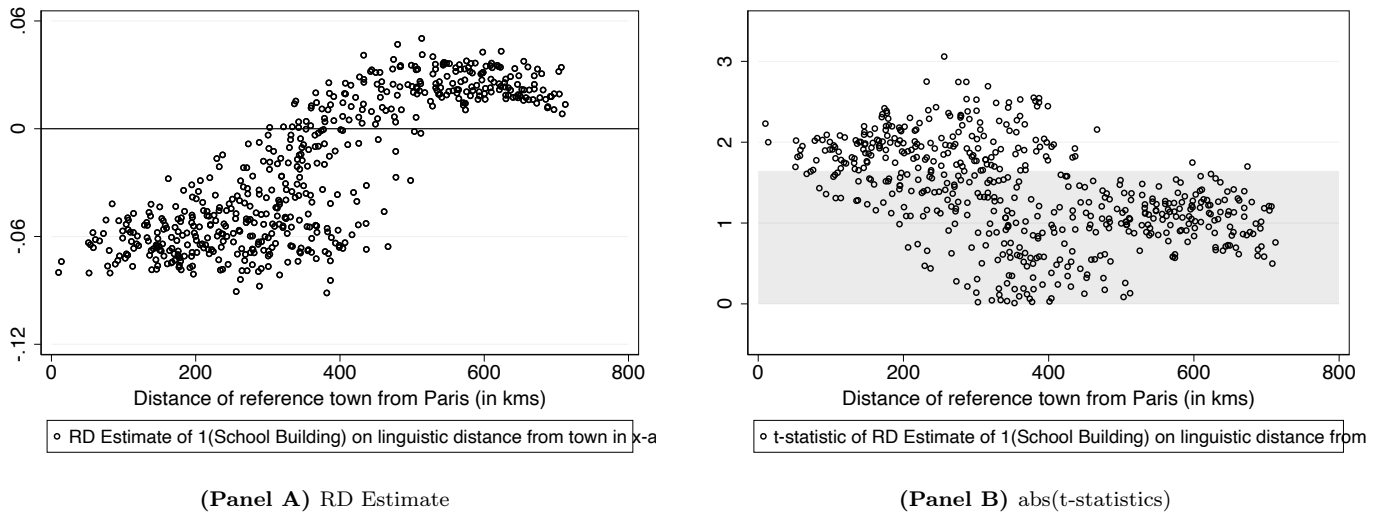
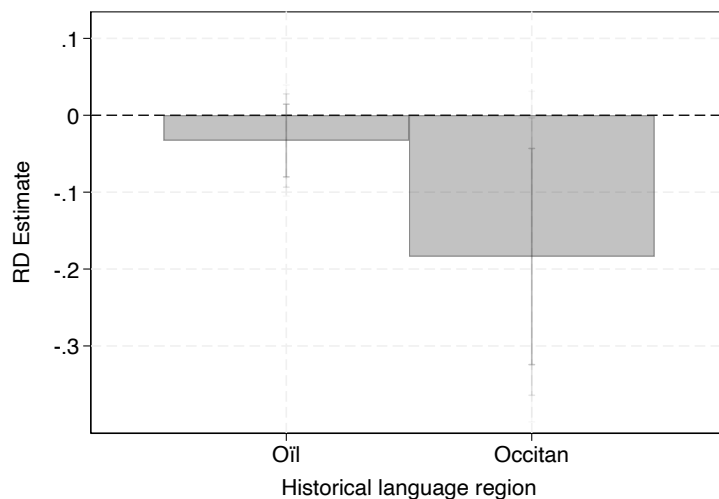


Figure A17: Heterogenous effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French, across historical language regions

Note: This figure displays the heterogeneous effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French, using the discontinuity in the provision of state-sponsored education introduced by the July Monarchy Laws—in the historical *langues d’oïl* versus Occitan region. We rely on the bandwidth estimated for the full sample, following Calonico et al. (2025). We plot effect size and 80, 90, and 95 percent confidence intervals. Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law, in 1836, was above 500. We apply a local-polynomial fit of order 1, include no controls, and rely on the optimal bandwidth from Table 1. We present the results for other polynomial degrees and variables in Appendix Table A64. Observations are at the municipality level. Sources: Gilliéron and Edmont (1902-1910) for linguistic distance from French; Billy, Nadiras and Moufflet (n.d.) for historical language regions.



APPENDIX 5— SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table A1: Digitized words from the Swadesh list in the Linguistic Atlas of France

Note: This table displays the words (or maps) that we have digitized from the Linguistic Atlas of France. We also report the corresponding map number in the Atlas for each word.

43	animal	142	drink	796	hand	923	new	1241	sun
210	ashes	946	ear	314	how	929	night	894	swim
1	bee	1299	earth	638	knee	908	nose	1120	tail
916	black	558	fire	1200	know	76	others	233	to sing
1187	blood	1052	fish	559	leaf	1039	rain	344	to spit
250	cat	582	flowers	120	lots	1159	river	750	tongue
461	child	178	fog	788	moon	285	sky	52	trees
612	cold	615	fruit	874	mountain	418	sleep	397	two
882	die	1031	full	151	mouth	494	star	432	water
279	dog	270	hair	328	neck	1014	stone	594	wood

Table A2: Selection (Atlas sample)

Note: This table displays tests for selection into the Linguistic Atlas of France sample. We show the mean and standard error for the variable listed in the full sample of municipalities in France (1) and in the sample of municipalities in the Linguistic Atlas of France (2). We also report the difference between columns (2) and (1) and the corresponding p-value. Sources: Chambru, Henry and Marx (2022) for conscripts, cadaster, market access, industrial establishments, civil servants, presence of college, police force, hospital building, tribunal, prison building project, patents; Nunn and Puga (2012) for ruggedness; Fick and Hijmans (2017) for temperature; Martí-Henneberg (2023) for waterway (navigable rivers and canals in 1848); Darnton (1973) for the *Encyclopédie*; Perret, Gribaudo and Barthelemy (2015) for roads in 1790; Frémin (1848) for roads in 1848; Thévenin, Mimeur and Martí-Henneberg (2023) for railway expansion between 1860 and 1890; Marin and Marraud (2016) for post offices.

	(1) France	(2) ALF	(1) - (2) Difference	p-value
Panel A: Geography				
Altitude	5.17 (0.01)	5.25 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)	0.16
Average ruggedness	0.80 (0.01)	0.93 (0.07)	-0.13 (0.06)	0.04
Distance to waterway	2.08 (0.01)	2.13 (0.07)	-0.05 (0.07)	0.46
Distance from coast	4.65 (0.01)	4.63 (0.07)	0.02 (0.07)	0.80
Average temperature	10.75 (0.01)	10.79 (0.10)	-0.04 (0.10)	0.67
Average precipitation	68.68 (0.09)	69.94 (0.71)	-1.26 (0.70)	0.07
Panel B: Institutional, cultural, and economic factors (Pre-1833)				
Encyclopedie subscriptions	0.59 (0.01)	0.55 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	0.36
Distance to a departmental capital	3.43 (0.00)	3.46 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.28
Distance to a road in 1790	0.12 (0.01)	-0.26 (0.07)	0.39 (0.07)	0.00
Market access	10.59 (0.01)	10.40 (0.05)	0.18 (0.05)	0.00
Collège in 1812	0.01 (0.00)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.46
Police force in 1816	0.01 (0.00)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.11
Conscripts in 1802-1815	0.02 (0.00)	0.02 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.51
Hospital buildings by 1830	0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.57
Tribunal by 1830	0.01 (0.00)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.17
Prison building projects by 1830	0.01 (0.00)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.44
Patents registered by 1830	0.01 (0.00)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.14
Cadastre by 1833	0.69 (0.01)	0.75 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.13
Industrial establishments in 1839	0.31 (0.03)	0.91 (0.26)	-0.60 (0.26)	0.02
Panel C: Institutional, cultural, and economic factors (Post-1833)				
Cadastre in 1833-1847	0.29 (0.01)	0.24 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.15
Post office in 1847	0.03 (0.00)	0.12 (0.02)	-0.08 (0.02)	0.00
Railway expansion (1860-1890)	0.45 (0.00)	0.36 (0.02)	0.09 (0.02)	0.00
Distance to road in 1848	0.73 (0.01)	0.57 (0.06)	0.16 (0.06)	0.01
Population of civil servants in 1886	24.31 (1.31)	26.34 (7.41)	-2.03 (7.38)	0.78
Population of municipality	18013.51 (10750.85)	4080.48 (999.94)	13933.03 (10891.37)	0.20
Percentage of population urban	21.09 (2.21)	18.95 (5.46)	2.14 (9.68)	0.83

Table A3: Selection (archival sample)

Note: This table displays tests for selection into the archival research sample. We show the mean for the variable listed in the full sample of municipalities in France (1) and in the sample of municipalities we consulted in the archives (2), across different sub-samples, depending on the outcome we looked at, since some documents were not available in all departments. In column (3), we report the average in the archives sample excluding Marne, which we included in our sample to study effects on curriculum. We also report the difference between columns (2) and (1), or (3) and (1), and the corresponding p-value. Across all columns, we report standard errors (and p-values) clustered at the department level. Sources: Billy, Nadiras and Moufflet ([n.d.](#)) for historical language regions; Statistique Générale de la France ([1829-97](#)) for school density, Delefortrie and Morice ([1959](#)) for income per capita, and Darnton ([1973](#)) for presence of local elites.

	(1) France	(2) Archives	(3) Excluding Marne	(4) p-value (1)-(2)	(5) p-value (1)-(3)
Panel A: Archives sample (all)					
Historically non-Oil speaking	0.38 (0.05)	0.29 (0.18)	0.36 (0.22)	0.55	0.92
Schools density in 1829	0.65 (0.08)	0.92 (0.30)	0.64 (0.22)	0.30	0.97
Disposable income pc 1864	786.95 (19.59)	877.81 (83.00)	825.91 (93.70)	0.21	0.64
Encyclopédie pc (arr.)	0.57 (0.05)	0.50 (0.07)	0.52 (0.09)	0.40	0.62
Observations	33814	2942	2322		
Panel B: Archives sample (schools)					
Historically non-Oil speaking	0.38 (0.05)	0.21 (0.25)	0.34 (0.45)	0.40	0.89
Schools density in 1829	0.65 (0.08)	1.37 (0.36)	1.00 (0.00)	0.01	0.00
Disposable income pc 1864	786.95 (19.59)	962.62 (99.41)	897.67 (165.24)	0.03	0.34
Encyclopédie pc (arr.)	0.57 (0.05)	0.54 (0.10)	0.61 (0.16)	0.77	0.72
Observations	33814	1666	1046		
Panel C: Archives sample (ownership)					
Historically non-Oil speaking	0.38 (0.05)	0.40 (0.28)	0.62 (0.36)	0.95	0.42
Schools density in 1829	0.65 (0.08)	1.16 (0.44)	0.70 (0.32)	0.16	0.84
Disposable income pc 1864	786.95 (19.59)	877.73 (121.13)	770.55 (137.74)	0.37	0.88
Encyclopédie pc (arr.)	0.57 (0.05)	0.48 (0.12)	0.51 (0.19)	0.44	0.74
Observations	33814	1745	1125		
Panel D: Archives sample (curriculum)					
Historically non-Oil speaking	0.38 (0.05)	0.36 (0.22)	0.36 (0.22)	0.92	0.92
Schools density in 1829	0.65 (0.08)	0.64 (0.22)	0.64 (0.22)	0.97	0.97
Disposable income pc 1864	786.95 (19.59)	825.91 (93.70)	825.91 (93.70)	0.64	0.64
Encyclopédie pc (arr.)	0.57 (0.05)	0.52 (0.09)	0.52 (0.09)	0.62	0.62
Observations	33814	2322	2322		
Panel E: Archives sample (teachers)					
Historically non-Oil speaking	0.38 (0.05)	0.30 (0.32)	0.30 (0.32)	0.76	0.76
Schools density in 1829	0.65 (0.08)	0.38 (0.36)	0.38 (0.36)	0.38	0.38
Disposable income pc 1864	786.95 (19.59)	764.83 (140.59)	764.83 (140.59)	0.85	0.85
Encyclopédie pc (arr.)	0.57 (0.05)	0.45 (0.15)	0.45 (0.15)	0.35	0.35
Observations	33814	1125	1125		

Table A4: Balance at the threshold

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates for geo-climatic (Panel A), pre-1833 institutional, cultural, and economic (Panel B), and post-1833 institutional, cultural, and economic (Panel C) variables at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Municipal Law, in 1831, and at the time of the Guizot Law, in 1836, across polynomial degrees, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. We rely on mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths in each regressions. Observations are at the municipality level. Sources: Chambru, Henry and Marx (2022) for conscripts, cadaster, market access, industrial establishments, and civil servants; Nunn and Puga (2012) for ruggedness; Fick and Hijmans (2017) for temperature; Martí-Henneberg (2023) for waterway (navigable rivers and canals in 1848); Darnton (1973) for the *Encyclopédie*; Perret, Gribaudi and Barthelemy (2015) for roads in 1790; Frémin (1848) for roads in 1848; Thévenin, Mimeur and Martí-Henneberg (2023) for railway expansion between 1860 and 1890; Marin and Marraud (2016) for post offices.

	1831						1836					
	No controls			Full set of controls			No controls			Full set of controls		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Poly. 0	Poly. 1	Poly. 2	Poly. 0	Poly. 1	Poly. 2	Poly. 0	Poly. 1	Poly. 2	Poly. 0	Poly. 1	Poly. 2
Altitude	-0.08**	-0.08*	-0.09	-0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.01
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Eff. Obs	3242	7657	12365	5293	5791	11507	4129	9470	12401	4681	7350	11590
Average ruggedness	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	-0.00	-0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Eff. Obs	3239	7652	12359	5289	5787	11501	4125	9465	12394	4677	7345	11583
Distance to waterway	0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.01	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Eff. Obs	3242	7657	12365	5293	5791	11507	4129	9470	12401	4681	7350	11590
Distance to coast	-0.11**	-0.12**	-0.12**	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Eff. Obs	3242	7657	12365	5293	5791	11507	4129	9470	12401	4681	7350	11590
Average temperature	0.13**	0.12*	0.11	-0.00	-0.05	-0.06	0.14***	0.14**	0.15*	0.02	0.01	0.00
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Eff. Obs	3239	7652	12359	5289	5787	11501	4125	9465	12394	4677	7345	11583
Average precipitation	-0.01	-0.23	-0.34	0.20	0.48	0.42	-0.27	-0.47	-0.83	0.02	-0.07	-0.10
	(0.54)	(0.66)	(0.76)	(0.17)	(0.31)	(0.33)	(0.47)	(0.59)	(0.75)	(0.18)	(0.27)	(0.31)
Eff. Obs	3239	7652	12359	5289	5787	11501	4125	9465	12394	4677	7345	11583

(Panel A) Geography

	1831						1836					
	No controls			Full set of controls			No controls			Full set of controls		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Poly. 0	Poly. 1	Poly. 2	Poly. 0	Poly. 1	Poly. 2	Poly. 0	Poly. 1	Poly. 2	Poly. 0	Poly. 1	Poly. 2
—Institutional and cultural—												
Encyclopedie subscriptions	-0.10***	-0.12***	-0.13***	-0.03	-0.07*	-0.07	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.02
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Eff. Obs	3242	7657	12365	5293	5791	11507	4129	9470	12401	4681	7350	11590
Distance to a departmental capital	0.02	0.03	0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.00
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Eff. Obs	3242	7657	12365	5293	5791	11507	4129	9470	12401	4681	7350	11590
Conscripts in 1802-1815	-0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Eff. Obs	1110	2551	4087	1770	1917	3813	1399	3163	4106	1602	2485	3851
Distance nearest town above 500 in 1831-36	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02*	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03*
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Eff. Obs	3242	7657	12365	5293	5791	11507	4129	9470	12401	4681	7350	11590
Cadastre by 1833	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Eff. Obs	1005	2304	3662	1605	1733	3422	1261	2846	3671	1445	2247	3443
—Economic—												
Distance to a road in 1790	0.00	0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.07
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Eff. Obs	3242	7657	12365	5293	5791	11507	4129	9470	12401	4681	7350	11590
Market access	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03*	-0.09***	-0.08**	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Eff. Obs	1110	2551	4090	1770	1917	3816	1400	3168	4112	1603	2489	3856
Industrial establishments in 1839	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.00
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Eff. Obs	1110	2551	4090	1770	1917	3816	1400	3168	4112	1603	2489	3856

(Panel B) Institutional, cultural, and economic factors (pre-1833)

	1831						1836					
	No controls			Full set of controls			No controls			Full set of controls		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Poly. 0	Poly. 1	Poly. 2	Poly. 0	Poly. 1	Poly. 2	Poly. 0	Poly. 1	Poly. 2	Poly. 0	Poly. 1	Poly. 2
Cadastre in 1833-1847	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.05)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.05)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.05)	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.04)	0.03 (0.05)
Eff. Obs	1005	2304	3662	1605	1733	3422	1261	2846	3671	1445	2247	3443
Post office in 1847	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Eff. Obs	3036	7168	11598	4942	5409	10793	3863	8896	11641	4382	6890	10888
Railway expansion (1860-1890)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
Eff. Obs	3242	7657	12365	5293	5791	11507	4129	9470	12401	4681	7350	11590
Distance to road in 1848	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.07)
Eff. Obs	3242	7657	12365	5293	5791	11507	4129	9470	12401	4681	7350	11590
Civil servants in 1886	-0.94 (0.23)	-1.36 (0.35)	-1.60 (0.42)				-0.10 (0.38)	-0.57 (0.60)	-0.43 (0.95)			
Eff. Obs	1110	2551	4090				1400	3168	4112			

(Panel C) Institutional, cultural, and economic factors (post-1833)

Table A5: Migration

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates, using crowdsourced genealogical data, for the probability that individuals born in France between 1830 and 1875 died in a urban center (Panel A) or, given that they did not, that they died in a municipality different from their municipality of birth (Panel B), at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law, in 1836. We present estimates without and with the full set of controls, including distance from Paris as well as department and historical-dialect fixed effects. All specifications include gender and year of birth fixed effects. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. Observations are at the individual level, with standard errors clustered at the municipality of birth level. Source: (Blanc, 2023, 2024). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var</i> : Migrated to urban center (1830-1875)					
	Poly. degree 0		Poly. degree 1		Poly. degree 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > 500\}$	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.00 (0.06)	0.03 (0.05)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Optimal bandwidth	94	83	183	131	256	221
Effective Observations	577	516	1803	865	2247	2011
(Panel A) To urban places						
	<i>dep var</i> : Migrated to rural place (1830-1875)					
	Poly. degree 0		Poly. degree 1		Poly. degree 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > 500\}$	-0.00 (0.05)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.08)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.09)	0.06 (0.07)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Bandwidth	94	83	183	131	256	221
Effective Observations	475	424	1500	727	1885	1679
(Panel B) To rural places						

Table A6: Municipal Law and political dynasties

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold on the persistence of political dynasties between 1831 and 1913. We present estimates without and with the full set of controls, including distance from Paris as well as department and historical-dialect fixed effects. All specifications include year fixed effects. The outcome is a dummy equal to one if the mayor in a given year between 1831 and 1913 shared a last name with a mayor between 1793 and 1831. The treatment variable, *Municipal Law*, equals one if the population at the time of the Municipal Law, in 1831, was above 500 inhabitants. In robustness, we use population in 1836 and in other placebo years, as well as at other placebo thresholds. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. Observations are at the municipality-year level, with standard errors clustered at the municipality level. Source: (FranceGenWeb, 2025). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Dynastic mayors (1831-1913)					
	Poly. degree 0		Poly. degree 1		Poly. degree 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Municipal Law	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.08** (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Optimal bandwidth	64	67	150	132	214	204
Clusters	592	615	1368	1234	1850	1792
Effective Observations	46388	48199	107589	96936	145885	141202

Table A7: Municipal Law and political dynasties, alternative definitions of dynasties and placebo periods

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold on the persistence of political dynasties, without controls, across samples defined by different data quality thresholds, that is for municipalities with at least 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100 percent of years between 1793 and 1831 and between 1831 and 1913 with a recorded mayor. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A6. Source: (FranceGenWeb, 2025). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var</i> : Dynastic mayors in	(1831-1913)			(1793-1814)	(1815-1830)
shares last name w/ mayor in	1793-1830	1815-1830	1793-1814	1815-1830	1793-1814
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 64 inhab.)					
Municipal Law	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)
Effective Observations	46388	46388	46388	11771	9337
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 150 inhab.)					
	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)
	107589	107589	107589	27271	21584
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 214 inhab.)					
	-0.08** (0.03)	-0.08** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)
	145885	145885	145885	36752	29222
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500

Table A8: Municipal Law and political dynasties, robustness to data quality measure

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold on the persistence of political dynasties, without controls, across samples defined by different data quality thresholds, that is for municipalities with at least 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100 percent of years between 1793 and 1831 and between 1831 and 1913 with a recorded mayor. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A6. Source: (FranceGenWeb, 2025). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i> Dynastic mayors (1831-1913) - municipalities with — of before- and after-1831 with a recorded mayor					
	(1) 0%	(2) 25%	(3) 50%	(4) 75%	(5) 100%
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 64 inhab.)					
Municipal Law	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)
Effective Observations	56142	48445	46388	41474	23406
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 150 inhab.)					
	-0.05* (0.02)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.08** (0.04)
	131431	112671	107589	96539	56191
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 214 inhab.)					
	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.08** (0.03)	-0.08** (0.03)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.10* (0.05)
	179219	152126	145885	130900	76692
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500

Table A9: Municipal Law and political dynasties, placebo thresholds

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold, and across different placebo thresholds, on the persistence of political dynasties, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A6. Source: (FranceGenWeb, 2025). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Dynastic mayors (1831-1913)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
	Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 64 inhab.)				
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
Effective Observations	46217	46043	46388	48330	44928
	Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 150 inhab.)				
	0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
	102331	107885	107589	103741	98258
	Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 214 inhab.)				
	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.08** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
	140115	145771	145885	143797	139250
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No
(Panel A) No controls					

	<i>dep var:</i> Dynastic mayors (1831-1913)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
	Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 67 inhab.)				
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
Effective Observations	47507	47714	48199	49373	46643
	Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 132 inhab.)				
	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
	91949	94933	96936	93051	88233
	Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 204 inhab.)				
	-0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
	133386	140542	141202	137077	132290
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(Panel B) Full set of controls					

Table A10: Municipal Law and political dynasties, placebo years of measurement of the population

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at 500 inhabitants on the persistence of political dynasties, across different years of measurement of the population, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A6. Source: (FranceGenWeb, 2025). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i> Dynastic mayors (1831-1913)							
Population in:	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 64 inhab.)							
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > 500\}$	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.03)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.06** (0.03)	0.05** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
Effective Observations	51851	46388	34842	44978	35158	46816	46925
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 150 inhab.)							
	0.01 (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
	112903	107589	92591	102004	90794	105478	105976
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 214 inhab.)							
	0.01 (0.03)	-0.08** (0.03)	-0.11** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.08* (0.04)	0.08** (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)
	156304	145885	129077	141214	129611	144395	146749
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

<i>dep var:</i> Dynastic mayors (1831-1913)							
Population in:	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 67 inhab.)							
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > 500\}$	0.00 (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	0.03* (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)
Effective Observations	53031	48199	36507	46474	36654	47930	48365
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 132 inhab.)							
	0.01 (0.02)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)
	102711	96936	82512	92108	81100	93412	94966
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 204 inhab.)							
	0.01 (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.10*** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.07* (0.04)	0.07** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
	149802	141202	124559	134682	123079	137651	140944
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A11: Municipal Law and Guizot Law votes

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold on municipal votes for the Guizot Law in 1833. We present estimates without and with the full set of controls, including distance from Paris as well as department and historical-dialect fixed effects. The outcome is a dummy equal to one if the municipality voted “insufficient” taxes to cover the mandated expenses of the Guizot Law, or “refused to vote any new tax despite lacking the means to fund a school from ordinary income”. The treatment variable, *Municipal Law*, equals one if the population at the time of the Municipal Law, in 1831, was above 500 inhabitants. In robustness, we use population in 1836 and in other placebo years, as well as at other placebo thresholds. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. Observations are at the municipality-year level, with standard errors clustered at the municipality level. Sources: Archives Nationales, F17 (9417, 9418). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Insufficient votes Guizot Law (1833)					
	Poly. degree 0		Poly. degree 1		Poly. degree 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Municipal Law	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.03)	-0.08* (0.05)	-0.12*** (0.04)	-0.09 (0.06)	-0.12** (0.05)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Optimal bandwidth	78	88	174	153	240	235
Effective Observations	389	427	797	721	1087	1076

Note: This table reports heterogeneity in regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold on Guizot Law votes, by schools per capita in 1829 (between 0 and 1 school per 1,000 inhabitants for low, between 1 and 2 for high, and more than 2 for very high), *Encyclopédie* subscriptions per capita in 1776–79 (above- versus below-median, at the arrondissement and department levels), and Occitan- versus *Oïl*-speaking. Estimates are reported without controls. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A11. Sources: Archives Nationales, F17 (9417, 9418). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

[illegible]

Table A13: Municipal Law, Guizot Law votes, and unions of municipalities

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold on Guizot Law votes and unions of municipalities. Estimates are reported without controls. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A11. Sources: Archives Nationales, F17 (9417, 9418). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i>	(1) Insufficient	Unions of municipalities		
	(1) Votes	(2) All in union	(3) Smallest	(4) Largest
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 78 inhab., N = 389)				
Municipal Law	-0.08** (0.04)	0.06* (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 174 inhab., N = 797)				
	-0.08* (0.05)	0.08* (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.01 (0.02)
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 240 inhab., N = 1087)				
	-0.09 (0.06)	0.10* (0.05)	0.07 (0.05)	0.01 (0.02)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500

Table A14: Municipal Law and Guizot Law votes, placebo thresholds

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold, and across different placebo thresholds, on Guizot Law votes, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A11. Source: Archives Nationales, F17 (9417, 9418). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Insufficient votes Guizot Law (1833)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 78 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.05)
Effective Observations	403	417	389	350	309
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 174 inhab.)					
	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.08* (0.05)	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.06)
	870	863	797	763	675
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 240 inhab.)					
	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.06)	0.00 (0.07)	-0.11 (0.07)
	1113	1106	1087	1020	949
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

	<i>dep var:</i> Insufficient votes Guizot Law (1833)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 88 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.02 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.10*** (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)
Effective Observations	467	462	427	398	332
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 153 inhab.)					
	-0.04 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.12*** (0.04)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.06)
	785	764	721	678	610
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 235 inhab.)					
	-0.05 (0.06)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.12** (0.05)	0.01 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.07)
	1095	1093	1076	999	936
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A15: Municipal Law and Guizot Law votes, placebo years of measurement of the population

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at 500 inhabitants on Guizot Law votes, across different years of measurement of the population, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A6. Source: Archives Nationales, F17 (9417, 9418). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Insufficient votes Guizot Law (1833)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 78 inhab.)							
$1\{\text{Population} > 500\}$	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.07 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.09* (0.05)	0.01 (0.04)	0.04 (0.05)
Effective Observations	356	389	309	377	306	341	318
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 174 inhab.)							
	-0.04 (0.06)	-0.08* (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.05)	-0.11* (0.06)	0.01 (0.05)	0.02 (0.06)
	769	797	703	800	714	758	721
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 240 inhab.)							
	-0.07 (0.08)	-0.09 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.07)	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.13 (0.08)	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.07)
	1092	1087	991	1066	974	1033	980
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Insufficient votes Guizot Law (1833)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 88 inhab.)							
$1\{\text{Population} > 500\}$	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.03)	-0.12*** (0.04)	-0.06* (0.04)	-0.09** (0.04)	0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)
Effective Observations	392	427	345	411	337	379	354
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 153 inhab.)							
	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.12*** (0.04)	-0.16*** (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.13** (0.06)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.06)
	697	721	628	698	613	664	624
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 235 inhab.)							
	-0.09 (0.07)	-0.12** (0.05)	-0.17*** (0.06)	-0.10 (0.06)	-0.15** (0.07)	-0.00 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.07)
	1071	1076	980	1050	958	1014	966
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A16: July Monarchy Laws, education, and school buildings (1833–34)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on the provision of education, the presence of a school building (classroom), the teaching of history, geography, grammar, and reading. We present estimates without controls. The treatment variable, *July Monarchy Law*, equals one if the population at the time of the Guizot Law, in 1836, was above 500 inhabitants. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths (from column 2) for local-polynomial estimation. Sources: Montalbo (2021a); Guizot Survey (1833). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i>	(1) Education	(2) Classroom	(3) History	(4) Geography	(5) Grammar	(6) Reading
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 67 inhab., N = 740)						
July Monarchy Laws	0.05 (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)	0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.04)
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 141 inhab., N = 1474)						
	0.06 (0.05)	0.12*** (0.05)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.04 (0.06)
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 251 inhab., N = 2540)						
	0.07 (0.05)	0.14*** (0.05)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.05)	0.05 (0.06)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500

Table A17: July Monarchy Laws and public school openings

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on public school openings during the July Monarchy. We present estimates without and with the full set of controls, including distance from Paris as well as department and historical-dialect fixed effects. The outcome is a dummy equal to one if the municipality opened a public school for boys or girls between 1833 and 1847. The treatment variable, *July Monarchy Law*, equals one if the population at the time of the Guizot Law, in 1836, was above 500 inhabitants. In robustness, we use population in 1831 and in other placebo years, as well as at other placebo thresholds. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (130); Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (100). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Public school for boys or girls (1833-47)					
	Poly. degree 0		Poly. degree 1		Poly. degree 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Panel A: All municipalities					
July Monarchy Laws	0.18*** (0.06)	0.12** (0.05)	0.20*** (0.08)	0.15** (0.08)	0.23** (0.09)	0.17** (0.08)
Effective Observations	172	166	352	285	606	537
	Panel B: Municipalities without school before 1833					
	0.52*** (0.15)	0.42*** (0.13)	0.61*** (0.19)	0.49** (0.21)	0.66*** (0.22)	0.55*** (0.20)
	49	48	121	87	204	183
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Optimal bandwidth	68	65	152	113	254	226

Table A18: July Monarchy Laws and public school openings, over time

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on public school openings during the July Monarchy, between 1833 and 1837, and between 1838 to 1847. We also provide estimates of the probability to have any school by 1833 and 1848. Estimates are reported without controls. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A17. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (130); Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (100). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i>	Public school for boys or girls (1833-47)			Any school	
	(1) Baseline	(2) Early	(3) Late	(4) By 1833	(5) By 1848
	1833 to 1847	1833 to 1837	1838 to 1847		
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 68 inhab., N = 172)					
July Monarchy Laws	0.18*** (0.06)	0.12** (0.06)	0.11*** (0.04)	0.01 (0.08)	0.11* (0.06)
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 152 inhab., N = 352)					
	0.20*** (0.08)	0.14* (0.07)	0.12** (0.05)	-0.02 (0.11)	0.14* (0.07)
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 254 inhab., N = 606)					
	0.23** (0.09)	0.17** (0.08)	0.12** (0.05)	-0.07 (0.12)	0.15* (0.08)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500

Table A19: July Monarchy Laws and public school openings, school type

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on public school openings during the July Monarchy. We report separate estimates for school for boys, for girls, mixed, secular, and religious. Estimates are reported without controls. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A17. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (130); Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (100). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i>	Public school for boys or girls (1833-47)				
	(1) Boys	(2) Girls	(3) Mixed	(4) Secular	(5) Religious
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 68 inhab., N = 172)					
July Monarchy Laws	0.13** (0.06)	0.11** (0.05)	-0.05 (0.03)	0.15*** (0.06)	0.07 (0.05)
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 152 inhab., N = 352)					
	0.16** (0.08)	0.10 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.18** (0.08)	0.06 (0.06)
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 254 inhab., N = 606)					
	0.19** (0.09)	0.10 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.21** (0.09)	0.06 (0.07)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500

Table A20: July Monarchy Laws and public school openings, heterogeneity

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on public school openings during the July Monarchy, by schools per capita in 1829 (between 0 and 1 school per 1,000 inhabitants for low, between 1 and 2 for high, and more than 2 for very high), *Encyclopédie* subscriptions per capita in 1776–79 (above- versus below-median, at the arrondissement and department levels), and Occitan- versus *Oïl*-speaking. Estimates are reported without controls. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A17. Sources: Archives Départementales de la Marne, 1T (941); Archives Départementales de l’Oise, 1Tp (130); Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (100). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Heterogeneity:	<i>dep var</i> : Public school for boys or girls (1833-47)							
	Schools bef. Guizot		Encyclopédie (arrond.)		Encyclopédie (départ.)		Occitan speaking	
	(1) High	(2) V. High	(3) Low	(4) High	(5) Low	(6) High	(7) No	(8) Yes
	(Baseline)							
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 68 inhab.)								
July Monarchy Laws	0.18*** (0.06)	0.05 (0.10)	0.17*** (0.06)	0.12 (0.08)	0.04 (0.04)	0.35** (0.16)	0.04 (0.04)	0.35** (0.16)
Effective Observations	172	68	101	139	193	47	193	47
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 152 inhab.)								
	0.20*** (0.08)	-0.02 (0.14)	0.20** (0.08)	0.12 (0.10)	0.01 (0.05)	0.43** (0.20)	0.01 (0.05)	0.43** (0.20)
	352	153	227	278	407	98	407	98
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 254 inhab.)								
	0.23** (0.09)	-0.02 (0.15)	0.21** (0.09)	0.15 (0.12)	0.01 (0.06)	0.47** (0.23)	0.01 (0.06)	0.47** (0.23)
	606	273	389	490	710	169	710	169
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

Table A21: July Monarchy Laws and public school openings, placebo thresholds (all municipalities)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold, and across different placebo thresholds, at the time of the Guizot Law on public school openings during the July Monarchy, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects, for all municipalities. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A17. Source: Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (130); Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (100). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Public school for boys or girls (1833-47)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 68 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.18*** (0.06)	-0.08 (0.07)	0.12 (0.09)
Effective Observations	181	179	172	158	121
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 152 inhab.)					
	-0.09 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.05)	0.20*** (0.08)	-0.14 (0.09)	0.11 (0.11)
	436	409	352	324	295
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 254 inhab.)					
	-0.09 (0.07)	-0.07 (0.06)	0.23** (0.09)	-0.15 (0.11)	0.11 (0.13)
	657	635	606	544	483
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No
(Panel A) No controls					

	<i>dep var:</i> Public school for boys or girls (1833-47)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 65 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	0.03 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	0.12** (0.05)	-0.03 (0.06)	0.08 (0.09)
Effective Observations	171	173	166	155	114
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 113 inhab.)					
	0.02 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)	0.15** (0.08)	-0.08 (0.09)	0.07 (0.13)
	321	289	285	249	218
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 226 inhab.)					
	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.06)	0.17** (0.08)	-0.08 (0.09)	0.06 (0.14)
	610	580	537	483	436
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(Panel B) Full set of controls					

Table A22: July Monarchy Laws and public school openings, placebo thresholds (municipalities without school before 1833)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold, and across different placebo thresholds, at the time of the Guizot Law on public school openings during the July Monarchy, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects, for municipalities without school before 1833. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A17. Source: Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (130); Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (100). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Guizot schools (1833-47) - no school before 1833				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 68 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.03 (0.13)	0.01 (0.12)	0.52*** (0.15)	-0.25 (0.18)	0.20 (0.21)
Effective Observations	71	57	49	45	38
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 152 inhab.)					
	-0.16 (0.17)	-0.08 (0.15)	0.61*** (0.19)	-0.35 (0.23)	0.19 (0.26)
	148	139	121	101	89
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 254 inhab.)					
	-0.19 (0.19)	-0.11 (0.17)	0.66*** (0.22)	-0.36 (0.27)	0.21 (0.29)
	223	215	204	185	161
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

	<i>dep var:</i> Guizot schools (1833-47) - no school before 1833				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 65 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	0.09 (0.08)	-0.00 (0.10)	0.42*** (0.13)	-0.07 (0.15)	0.10 (0.17)
Effective Observations	68	54	48	44	37
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 113 inhab.)					
	0.04 (0.12)	-0.09 (0.15)	0.49** (0.21)	-0.09 (0.23)	0.16 (0.23)
	114	98	87	75	66
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 226 inhab.)					
	-0.05 (0.14)	-0.12 (0.15)	0.55*** (0.20)	-0.07 (0.24)	0.14 (0.25)
	204	195	183	166	136
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A23: July Monarchy Laws and public school openings, placebo years of measurement of the population (all municipalities)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at 500 inhabitants on public school openings during the July Monarchy, for all municipalities, across different years of measurement of the population, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A17. Source: Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (130); Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (100). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Public school for boys or girls (1833-47)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 68 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	0.02 (0.08)	0.00 (0.06)	0.14** (0.06)	0.18*** (0.06)	0.07 (0.05)	0.08 (0.07)	0.02 (0.07)
Effective Observations	152	184	146	172	136	157	127
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 152 inhab.)							
	-0.00 (0.10)	-0.02 (0.07)	0.15** (0.07)	0.20*** (0.08)	0.06 (0.07)	0.06 (0.08)	-0.01 (0.09)
	339	363	312	352	299	322	303
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 254 inhab.)							
	0.00 (0.12)	-0.02 (0.08)	0.17** (0.08)	0.23** (0.09)	0.07 (0.07)	0.06 (0.09)	-0.03 (0.10)
	577	573	519	606	531	567	559
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Public school for boys or girls (1833-47)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 65 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	-0.00 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.05)	0.08 (0.05)	0.12** (0.05)	0.04 (0.04)	0.06 (0.05)	0.04 (0.06)
Effective Observations	146	180	142	166	130	153	121
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 113 inhab.)							
	-0.05 (0.09)	-0.05 (0.06)	0.11* (0.07)	0.15** (0.08)	0.02 (0.06)	0.06 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.09)
	255	288	242	285	237	243	219
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 226 inhab.)							
	-0.02 (0.09)	-0.05 (0.07)	0.10 (0.07)	0.17** (0.08)	0.05 (0.07)	0.08 (0.08)	-0.01 (0.09)
	507	532	479	537	472	515	475
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A24: July Monarchy Laws and public school openings, placebo years of measurement of the population (municipalities without school before 1833)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at 500 inhabitants on public school openings during the July Monarchy, for municipalities without school before 1833, across different years of measurement of the population, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A17. Source: Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (130); Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (100). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Note: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

<i>dep var:</i> Guizot schools (1833-47) - no school before 1833							
Population in:	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 68 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	0.02 (0.16)	-0.14 (0.12)	0.36** (0.15)	0.52*** (0.15)	0.20 (0.22)	-0.01 (0.18)	-0.04 (0.23)
Effective Observations	47	54	37	49	34	46	39
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 152 inhab.)							
	-0.01 (0.20)	-0.23 (0.15)	0.38* (0.21)	0.61*** (0.19)	0.21 (0.30)	-0.08 (0.23)	-0.11 (0.29)
	100	119	99	121	97	107	105
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 254 inhab.)							
	-0.02 (0.22)	-0.26 (0.17)	0.43 (0.27)	0.66*** (0.22)	0.23 (0.36)	-0.13 (0.26)	-0.12 (0.33)
	183	197	177	204	175	194	196
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

<i>dep var:</i> Guizot schools (1833-47) - no school before 1833							
Population in:	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 65 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	-0.05 (0.11)	-0.11 (0.11)	0.30** (0.14)	0.42*** (0.13)	0.14 (0.21)	0.06 (0.15)	-0.12 (0.18)
Effective Observations	46	54	37	48	33	45	34
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 113 inhab.)							
	-0.13 (0.16)	-0.22 (0.15)	0.30 (0.24)	0.49** (0.21)	0.10 (0.35)	-0.06 (0.23)	-0.23 (0.28)
	77	85	66	87	67	75	70
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 226 inhab.)							
	-0.05 (0.17)	-0.22 (0.15)	0.26 (0.27)	0.55*** (0.20)	0.17 (0.36)	-0.05 (0.24)	-0.17 (0.28)
	160	180	160	183	156	175	165
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A25: July Monarchy Laws and municipal ownership

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on municipal ownership between 1834 and 1837, for all municipalities and for municipalities that had some school of any type (public, religious, etc). We present estimates without and with the full set of controls, including distance from Paris as well as department and historical-dialect fixed effects. All specifications include year fixed effects. The outcome is the percentage of schools owned by the municipality. The treatment variable, *July Monarchy Law*, equals one if the population at the time of the Guizot Law, in 1836, was above 500 inhabitants. In robustness, we use population in 1831 and in other placebo years, as well as at other placebo thresholds. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. Standard errors are clustered at the municipality level. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (390) for Ardèche in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (98) for Aube in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1837, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (77) for Gard in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i> Ownership of school (1834-37)						
	Poly. degree 0		Poly. degree 1		Poly. degree 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: All municipalities						
July Monarchy Laws	-0.20*** (0.08)	-0.12* (0.07)	-0.30*** (0.11)	-0.19** (0.09)	-0.32*** (0.11)	-0.22** (0.10)
Effective Observations	193	218	312	360	597	649
Panel B: Municipalities with a school (any type)						
	-0.21** (0.08)	-0.12 (0.07)	-0.29** (0.11)	-0.17* (0.10)	-0.31*** (0.12)	-0.20* (0.11)
	176	200	290	335	562	612
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Optimal bandwidth	59	67	99	116	189	200

Table A26: July Monarchy Laws and municipal ownership, over time

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on municipal ownership, over time. Estimates are reported without controls, and for all municipalities. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A25. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (390) for Ardèche in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (98) for Aube in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1837, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (77) for Gard in 1835, Archives Départementales de la Marne, 1T (69) for Marne in 1836, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1838. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i> Ownership of school						
	(1) 1834-37	(2) 1834	(3) 1835	(4) 1836	(5) 1837	(6) 1838
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 59 inhab.)						
July Monarchy Laws	-0.20*** (0.08)	-0.20* (0.11)	-0.20** (0.10)	-0.18** (0.09)	-0.26 (0.16)	0.40 (0.32)
Effective Observations	193	100	110	142	51	9
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 99 inhab.)						
	-0.30*** (0.11)	-0.31** (0.15)	-0.29** (0.14)	-0.27** (0.12)	-0.39* (0.23)	0.48 (0.39)
	312	168	184	234	78	21
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 189 inhab.)						
	-0.32*** (0.11)	-0.33** (0.16)	-0.31** (0.15)	-0.28** (0.12)	-0.42* (0.25)	0.54 (0.42)
	597	326	359	448	149	32
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500

Table A27: July Monarchy Laws and municipal ownership, placebo thresholds (all municipalities)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold, and across different placebo thresholds, at the time of the Guizot Law on municipal ownership between 1834 and 1837, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects, for all municipalities. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A25. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (390) for Ardèche in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (98) for Aube in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1837, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (77) for Gard in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Ownership of school (1834-37)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 59 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	0.03 (0.08)	0.03 (0.08)	-0.20*** (0.08)	0.18* (0.11)	-0.09 (0.10)
Effective Observations	227	215	193	162	143
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 99 inhab.)					
	0.06 (0.12)	0.09 (0.13)	-0.30*** (0.11)	0.21 (0.17)	-0.15 (0.15)
	385	354	312	292	258
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 189 inhab.)					
	0.11 (0.12)	0.08 (0.14)	-0.32*** (0.11)	0.21 (0.18)	-0.17 (0.17)
	625	622	597	546	488
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

	<i>dep var:</i> Ownership of school (1834-37)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 67 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	0.06 (0.07)	-0.00 (0.07)	-0.12* (0.07)	0.13 (0.10)	-0.06 (0.09)
Effective Observations	255	245	218	191	161
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 116 inhab.)					
	0.09 (0.10)	0.01 (0.11)	-0.19** (0.09)	0.13 (0.15)	-0.14 (0.13)
	444	413	360	341	305
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 200 inhab.)					
	0.13 (0.11)	0.03 (0.12)	-0.22** (0.10)	0.14 (0.17)	-0.17 (0.14)
	648	661	649	578	522
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A28: July Monarchy Laws and municipal ownership, placebo thresholds (municipalities with a school)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold, and across different placebo thresholds, at the time of the Guizot Law on municipal ownership between 1834 and 1837, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects, for municipalities that had some school of any type (public, religious, etc). Further details are provided in Appendix Table A25. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (390) for Ardèche in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (98) for Aube in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1837, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (77) for Gard in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var</i> : Ownership of school (1834-37)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 59 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	0.02 (0.08)	0.04 (0.09)	-0.21** (0.08)	0.15 (0.11)	-0.07 (0.10)
Effective Observations	211	196	176	153	139
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 99 inhab.)					
	0.01 (0.12)	0.10 (0.15)	-0.29** (0.11)	0.18 (0.17)	-0.13 (0.16)
	361	326	290	275	245
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 189 inhab.)					
	0.05 (0.13)	0.10 (0.16)	-0.31*** (0.12)	0.19 (0.18)	-0.15 (0.17)
	590	588	562	512	457
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

	<i>dep var</i> : Ownership of school (1834-37)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 67 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	0.06 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.08)	-0.12 (0.07)	0.09 (0.10)	-0.04 (0.09)
Effective Observations	237	224	200	180	156
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 116 inhab.)					
	0.06 (0.10)	-0.01 (0.12)	-0.17* (0.10)	0.09 (0.16)	-0.11 (0.13)
	416	385	335	319	290
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 200 inhab.)					
	0.08 (0.12)	0.02 (0.14)	-0.20* (0.11)	0.11 (0.18)	-0.13 (0.15)
	613	625	612	543	491
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A29: July Monarchy Laws and municipal ownership, placebo years of measurement of the population (all municipalities)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at 500 inhabitants on municipal ownership between 1834 and 1837, for all municipalities, across different years of measurement of the population, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A25. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (390) for Ardèche in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (98) for Aube in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1837, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (77) for Gard in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i> Ownership of school (1834-37)							
Population in:	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 59 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	0.13 (0.09)	-0.11 (0.08)	-0.14 (0.10)	-0.20*** (0.08)	-0.27*** (0.08)	-0.04 (0.10)	0.12 (0.08)
Effective Observations	193	190	139	193	145	162	175
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 99 inhab.)							
	0.14 (0.13)	-0.18 (0.11)	-0.19 (0.14)	-0.30*** (0.11)	-0.40*** (0.11)	-0.03 (0.15)	0.14 (0.10)
	318	333	278	312	264	296	287
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 189 inhab.)							
	0.15 (0.14)	-0.15 (0.12)	-0.17 (0.15)	-0.32*** (0.11)	-0.44*** (0.12)	-0.08 (0.16)	0.19* (0.11)
	603	606	549	597	544	571	544
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

<i>dep var:</i> Ownership of school (1834-37)							
Population in:	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 67 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	0.17** (0.08)	-0.06 (0.08)	-0.08 (0.09)	-0.12* (0.07)	-0.19** (0.08)	-0.03 (0.09)	0.11 (0.07)
Effective Observations	218	218	165	218	170	197	189
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 116 inhab.)							
	0.20* (0.11)	-0.09 (0.10)	-0.11 (0.13)	-0.19** (0.09)	-0.29*** (0.10)	-0.05 (0.13)	0.15* (0.09)
	371	392	337	360	312	354	343
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 200 inhab.)							
	0.19 (0.12)	-0.11 (0.11)	-0.13 (0.14)	-0.22** (0.10)	-0.33*** (0.11)	-0.07 (0.15)	0.19* (0.10)
	641	657	600	649	596	602	560
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A30: July Monarchy Laws and municipal ownership, placebo years of measurement of the population (municipalities with a school)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at 500 inhabitants on municipal ownership between 1834 and 1837, for municipalities that had some school of any type (public, religious, etc), across different years of measurement of the population, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A25. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (390) for Ardèche in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (98) for Aube in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1837, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (77) for Gard in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Ownership of school (1834-37)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 59 inhab.)							
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > 500\}$	0.13 (0.09)	-0.11 (0.09)	-0.16 (0.10)	-0.21** (0.08)	-0.27*** (0.09)	-0.07 (0.10)	0.12 (0.08)
Effective Observations	180	175	131	176	135	149	165
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 99 inhab.)							
	0.15 (0.13)	-0.18 (0.12)	-0.21 (0.14)	-0.29** (0.11)	-0.39*** (0.12)	-0.08 (0.15)	0.15 (0.10)
	297	312	264	290	249	275	269
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 189 inhab.)							
	0.17 (0.14)	-0.15 (0.13)	-0.18 (0.15)	-0.31*** (0.12)	-0.42*** (0.13)	-0.12 (0.16)	0.19* (0.11)
	565	570	520	562	516	535	512
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Ownership of school (1834-37)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 67 inhab.)							
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > 500\}$	0.17** (0.08)	-0.07 (0.08)	-0.10 (0.09)	-0.12 (0.07)	-0.19** (0.08)	-0.06 (0.09)	0.11 (0.07)
Effective Observations	203	203	157	200	159	183	178
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 116 inhab.)							
	0.21* (0.11)	-0.10 (0.11)	-0.11 (0.13)	-0.17* (0.10)	-0.27** (0.11)	-0.09 (0.13)	0.15* (0.09)
	350	368	320	335	294	329	323
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 200 inhab.)							
	0.21* (0.13)	-0.12 (0.12)	-0.14 (0.14)	-0.20* (0.11)	-0.31*** (0.12)	-0.12 (0.15)	0.19* (0.10)
	603	618	568	612	566	565	526
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A31: July Monarchy Laws and curriculum

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on the presence of the *Alphabet*, the approved French language textbook, in the curriculum between 1835 and 1845, for all municipalities and for municipalities that had some school of any type (public, religious, etc). We present estimates without and with the full set of controls, including distance from Paris as well as department and historical-dialect fixed effects. All specifications include year fixed effects. The outcome is the percentage of schools in a municipality with an *Alphabet et premier livre de lecture* book in its curriculum. The treatment variable, *July Monarchy Law*, equals one if the population at the time of the Guizot Law, in 1836, was above 500 inhabitants. In robustness, we use population in 1831 and in other placebo years, as well as at other placebo thresholds. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (792) for Gard in 1845, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (2228) for Oise in 1835, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var</i> : Alphabet book (1835-45)					
	Poly. degree 0		Poly. degree 1		Poly. degree 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: All municipalities						
July Monarchy Laws	0.08** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.09** (0.04)	0.11** (0.04)	0.09* (0.05)	0.10** (0.05)
Effective Observations	363	346	605	669	879	893
Panel B: Municipalities with a school (any type)						
	0.09** (0.04)	0.11*** (0.04)	0.10* (0.05)	0.12** (0.05)	0.09 (0.06)	0.11** (0.06)
	305	291	511	566	746	759
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Optimal bandwidth	83	79	146	162	211	216

Table A32: July Monarchy Laws and curriculum, heterogeneity

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on the presence of the *Alphabet*, the approved French language textbook, in the curriculum between 1835 and 1845, by schools per capita in 1829 (between 0 and 1 school per 1,000 inhabitants for low, between 1 and 2 for high, and more than 2 for very high), *Encyclopédie* subscriptions per capita in 1776–79 (above- versus below-median, at the arrondissement and department levels), and Occitan- versus *Oil*-speaking. Estimates are reported without controls, and for all municipalities. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A31. Sources: Archives Départementales de l’Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1835, Archives Départementales de l’Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (792) for Gard in 1845, Archives Départementales de l’Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1836, Archives Départementales de l’Oise, 1Tp (2228) for Oise in 1835, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Heterogeneity:	<i>dep var:</i> Alphabet book (1835-45)								
	Schools bef. Guizot			Encyclopédie (arrond.)		Encyclopédie (départ.)		Occitan speaking	
	(1) Low or High	(2) Low	(3) High	(4) Low	(5) High	(6) Low	(7) High	(8) No	(9) Yes
	(Baseline)								
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 83 inhab.)									
July Monarchy Laws	0.08** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.11*** (0.04)	0.06 (0.05)	0.10** (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.11** (0.05)	0.12*** (0.05)	-0.00 (0.04)
Effective Observations	363	52	311	198	165	204	159	259	104
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 146 inhab.)									
	0.09** (0.04)	0.00 (0.02)	0.12** (0.05)	0.10 (0.07)	0.08 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	0.15** (0.07)	0.12** (0.06)	0.04 (0.05)
	605	93	512	341	264	322	283	430	175
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 211 inhab.)									
	0.09* (0.05)	0.02 (0.02)	0.11* (0.06)	0.12 (0.08)	0.05 (0.05)	0.03 (0.06)	0.17** (0.08)	0.10 (0.07)	0.08 (0.05)
	879	134	745	474	405	467	412	629	250
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

Table A33: July Monarchy Laws and curriculum, alternative outcomes

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on the presence of different books in the curriculum, as well as a dummy = 1 if the teaching method was simultaneous instead of individual, and a dummy = 1 if the schoolteacher was secular instead of religious. Estimates are reported without controls, and for all municipalities. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A31. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (792) for Gard in 1845, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (2228) for Oise in 1835, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i>	Textbooks			Teaching method	Teacher
	(1) Alphabet	(2) History	(3) Bible	(4) Simultaneous	(5) Secular
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 83 inhab., N = 363)					
July Monarchy Laws	0.08** (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 146 inhab., N = 605)					
	0.09** (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)	0.05 (0.07)
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 211 inhab., N = 879)					
	0.09* (0.05)	0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.08)	-0.00 (0.09)	0.06 (0.09)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500

Table A34: July Monarchy Laws and students

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on student numbers. Estimates are reported without controls, and for all municipalities. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A31. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (792) for Gard in 1845, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (2228) for Oise in 1835, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i>	Students (boys)		Students (girls)		Students (all)
	(1) Winter	(2) Summer	(3) Winter	(4) Summer	(5) Funded (free)
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 83 inhab., N = 363)					
July Monarchy Laws	5.52*** (2.06)	3.74** (1.46)	2.68 (1.86)	2.20* (1.28)	1.00 (1.28)
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 146 inhab., N = 605)					
	3.90 (3.02)	3.84* (2.10)	0.06 (2.75)	1.55 (1.87)	0.25 (1.96)
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 211 inhab., N = 879)					
	3.82 (3.73)	4.63* (2.53)	-0.59 (3.41)	1.85 (2.29)	0.22 (2.52)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500

Table A35: July Monarchy Laws and curriculum, placebo thresholds (all municipalities)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold, and across different placebo thresholds, at the time of the Guizot Law on the presence of the *Alphabet*, the approved French language textbook, in the curriculum between 1835 and 1845, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects, for all municipalities. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A31. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (792) for Gard in 1845, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (2228) for Oise in 1835, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Alphabet book (1835-45)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 83 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.08** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.08* (0.05)
Effective Observations	409	388	363	317	270
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 146 inhab.)					
	-0.00 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)	0.09** (0.04)	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.13* (0.07)
	711	674	605	538	493
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 211 inhab.)					
	0.03 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.06)	0.09* (0.05)	-0.11 (0.08)	-0.18** (0.08)
	963	936	879	795	714
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No
(Panel A) No controls					

	<i>dep var:</i> Alphabet book (1835-45)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 79 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)
Effective Observations	387	376	346	305	257
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 162 inhab.)					
	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.05)	0.11** (0.04)	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.10 (0.06)
	778	744	669	613	567
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 216 inhab.)					
	0.03 (0.06)	-0.10 (0.06)	0.10** (0.05)	-0.12 (0.08)	-0.14* (0.08)
	983	946	893	819	732
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(Panel B) Full set of controls					

Table A36: July Monarchy Laws and curriculum, placebo thresholds (municipalities with a school)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold, and across different placebo thresholds, at the time of the Guizot Law on the presence of the *Alphabet*, the approved French language textbook, in the curriculum between 1835 and 1845, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects, for municipalities that had some school of any type (public, religious, etc). Further details are provided in Appendix Table A31. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (792) for Gard in 1845, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (2228) for Oise in 1835, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Placebo threshold:	<i>dep var:</i> Alphabet book (1835-45)				
	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 83 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.11** (0.05)
Effective Observations	345	327	305	270	237
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 146 inhab.)					
	0.01 (0.05)	-0.10* (0.06)	0.10* (0.05)	-0.07 (0.07)	-0.16** (0.08)
	597	571	511	459	426
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 211 inhab.)					
	0.05 (0.06)	-0.14* (0.08)	0.09 (0.06)	-0.13 (0.09)	-0.20** (0.10)
	807	791	746	676	610
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No
(Panel A) No controls					

Placebo threshold:	<i>dep var:</i> Alphabet book (1835-45)				
	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 79 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.11*** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)
Effective Observations	325	318	291	259	225
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 162 inhab.)					
	-0.00 (0.05)	-0.10* (0.06)	0.12** (0.05)	-0.07 (0.07)	-0.12* (0.07)
	653	628	566	522	485
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 216 inhab.)					
	0.05 (0.06)	-0.15* (0.08)	0.11** (0.06)	-0.14* (0.09)	-0.16* (0.09)
	823	799	759	697	625
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(Panel B) Full set of controls					

Table A37: July Monarchy Laws and curriculum, placebo years of measurement of the population (all municipalities)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at 500 inhabitants on the presence of the *Alphabet*, the approved French language textbook, in the curriculum between 1835 and 1845, for all municipalities, across different years of measurement of the population, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A31. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (792) for Gard in 1845, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (2228) for Oise in 1835, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Alphabet book (1835-45)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 83 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	0.06 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.08** (0.03)	0.07* (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.05)
Effective Observations	339	374	303	363	300	320	294
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 146 inhab.)							
	0.09 (0.06)	0.04 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	0.09** (0.04)	0.08 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.07)
	586	615	535	605	524	568	528
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 211 inhab.)							
	0.09 (0.07)	0.04 (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)	0.09* (0.05)	0.08 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.09 (0.08)
	848	876	793	879	790	826	771
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Alphabet book (1835-45)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 79 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	0.08* (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.08** (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.05)
Effective Observations	322	359	290	346	284	309	281
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 162 inhab.)							
	0.11** (0.06)	0.05 (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)	0.11** (0.04)	0.09* (0.05)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.06)
	644	674	592	669	587	634	590
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 216 inhab.)							
	0.11 (0.07)	0.05 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.10** (0.05)	0.09 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.07)	-0.07 (0.08)
	870	893	810	893	803	845	791
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A38: July Monarchy Laws and curriculum, placebo years of measurement of the population (municipalities with a school)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at 500 inhabitants on the presence of the *Alphabet*, the approved French language textbook, in the curriculum between 1835 and 1845, for municipalities that had some school of any type (public, religious, etc), across different years of measurement of the population, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A31. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (52) for Ardèche in 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (46, 47) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales du Gard, 1T (792) for Gard in 1845, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1836, Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (2228) for Oise in 1835, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1835. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i> Alphabet book (1835-45)							
Population in:	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 83 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	0.07 (0.05)	0.04 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)	0.08* (0.04)	-0.00 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)
Effective Observations	298	315	254	305	250	271	253
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 146 inhab.)							
	0.10 (0.07)	0.05 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.10* (0.05)	0.09 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.05 (0.07)
	507	522	454	511	440	483	451
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 211 inhab.)							
	0.10 (0.08)	0.04 (0.07)	0.04 (0.07)	0.09 (0.06)	0.09 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.09)	-0.05 (0.09)
	735	744	673	746	668	704	661
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

<i>dep var:</i> Alphabet book (1835-45)							
Population in:	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 79 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	0.09** (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.11*** (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)
Effective Observations	286	303	244	291	237	260	240
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 162 inhab.)							
	0.13** (0.06)	0.06 (0.06)	0.06 (0.06)	0.12** (0.05)	0.11* (0.06)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.07)
	558	573	503	566	494	534	504
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 216 inhab.)							
	0.13* (0.08)	0.05 (0.07)	0.06 (0.07)	0.11** (0.06)	0.10 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.09)
	754	758	687	759	680	721	675
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A39: July Monarchy Laws and teacher approvals

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on the approval of schoolteachers by *comité supérieurs* in 1834, for all municipalities and for municipalities that had some school of any type (public, religious, etc). We present estimates without and with the full set of controls, including distance from Paris as well as department and historical-dialect fixed effects. The outcome is the percentage of schoolteachers in a municipality who were approved by the *comité supérieur* after the Guizot Law. The treatment variable, *July Monarchy Law*, equals one if the population at the time of the Guizot Law, in 1836, was above 500 inhabitants. In robustness, we use population in 1831 and in other placebo years, as well as at other placebo thresholds. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (390); Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (98); Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var</i> : Appointed/approved by <i>comité sup.</i> (1834)					
	Poly. degree 0		Poly. degree 1		Poly. degree 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: All municipalities						
July Monarchy Laws	0.11** (0.05)	0.10* (0.05)	0.17* (0.09)	0.16* (0.09)	0.19** (0.09)	0.19** (0.10)
Effective Observations	210	204	248	251	484	468
Panel B: Municipalities with a school (any type)						
	0.19** (0.08)	0.11* (0.06)	0.35** (0.15)	0.23** (0.11)	0.39** (0.15)	0.28** (0.13)
	126	121	148	151	283	275
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Optimal bandwidth	109	105	126	128	255	243

Table A40: July Monarchy Laws and teacher approvals, over time

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on the approval of schoolteachers by *comité supérieurs*, over time. Estimates are reported without controls, and for all municipalities. All specifications include year fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A39. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (390) for Ardèche in 1834 and 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (98) for Aube in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (218) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (27) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1837, Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (2298) for Oise in 1837, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1836. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Appointed/approved by <i>comité sup.</i>		
	(1) 1834	(2) 1835	(3) 1836-37
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 109 inhab.)			
July Monarchy Laws	0.11** (0.05)	0.00 (0.07)	0.04 (0.06)
Effective Observations	210	173	264
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 126 inhab.)			
	0.17* (0.09)	0.08 (0.12)	0.03 (0.10)
	248	202	298
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 255 inhab.)			
	0.19** (0.09)	0.06 (0.12)	0.01 (0.10)
	484	393	571
Cutoff	500	500	500

Table A41: July Monarchy Laws and teacher approvals, placebo thresholds (all municipalities)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold, and across different placebo thresholds, at the time of the Guizot Law on the approval of schoolteachers by *comité supérieurs* in 1834, for all municipalities. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A39. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (390) for Ardèche in 1834 and 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (98) for Aube in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (218) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (27) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1837, Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (2298) for Oise in 1837, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1836. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Appointed/approved by <i>comité sup.</i> (1834)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 109 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.03 (0.05)	0.00 (0.04)	0.11** (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)
Effective Observations	260	243	210	201	186
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 126 inhab.)					
	0.02 (0.08)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.17* (0.09)	-0.20** (0.09)	0.03 (0.08)
	289	278	248	234	217
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 255 inhab.)					
	0.01 (0.08)	0.02 (0.05)	0.19** (0.09)	-0.23** (0.10)	0.02 (0.09)
	492	489	484	476	446
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No
(Panel A) No controls					

	<i>dep var:</i> Appointed/approved by <i>comité sup.</i> (1834)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 105 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.03 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	0.10* (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)
Effective Observations	249	233	204	197	180
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 128 inhab.)					
	0.02 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.16* (0.09)	-0.20** (0.09)	0.06 (0.08)
	294	283	251	237	223
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 243 inhab.)					
	0.02 (0.08)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.19** (0.10)	-0.23** (0.10)	0.04 (0.08)
	469	469	468	457	426
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(Panel B) Full set of controls					

Table A42: July Monarchy Laws and teacher approvals, placebo thresholds (municipalities with a school)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold, and across different placebo thresholds, at the time of the Guizot Law on the approval of schoolteachers by *comité supérieurs* in 1834, for municipalities that had some school of any type (public, religious, etc). Further details are provided in Appendix Table A39. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (390) for Ardèche in 1834 and 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (98) for Aube in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (218) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (27) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1837, Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (2298) for Oise in 1837, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1836. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Appointed/approved by <i>comité sup.</i> (1834)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 109 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.02 (0.07)	0.01 (0.06)	0.19** (0.08)	-0.12 (0.08)	0.12 (0.09)
Effective Observations	160	148	126	117	102
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 126 inhab.)					
	0.08 (0.13)	-0.02 (0.07)	0.35** (0.15)	-0.33** (0.14)	0.10 (0.16)
	177	174	148	131	118
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 255 inhab.)					
	0.07 (0.13)	0.02 (0.09)	0.39** (0.15)	-0.37*** (0.14)	0.05 (0.16)
	300	293	283	268	243
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No
(Panel A) No controls					

	<i>dep var:</i> Appointed/approved by <i>comité sup.</i> (1834)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 105 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.06)	0.11* (0.06)	-0.06 (0.07)	0.11 (0.07)
Effective Observations	153	143	121	116	99
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 128 inhab.)					
	0.07 (0.11)	-0.07 (0.07)	0.23** (0.11)	-0.15 (0.11)	0.20 (0.14)
	180	178	151	132	122
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 243 inhab.)					
	0.09 (0.12)	-0.06 (0.08)	0.28** (0.13)	-0.19 (0.12)	0.17 (0.15)
	285	283	275	259	233
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(Panel B) Full set of controls					

Table A43: July Monarchy Laws and teacher approvals, placebo years of measurement of the population (all municipalities)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at 500 inhabitants on the approval of schoolteachers by *comité supérieurs* in 1834, for all municipalities, across different years of measurement of the population, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A39. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (390) for Ardèche in 1834 and 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (98) for Aube in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (218) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (27) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1837, Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (2298) for Oise in 1837, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1836. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Appointed/approved by <i>comité sup.</i> (1834)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 109 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	0.04 (0.06)	0.09* (0.05)	0.13** (0.06)	0.11** (0.05)	0.11* (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.06 (0.05)
Effective Observations	228	223	188	210	179	205	204
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 126 inhab.)							
	0.02 (0.10)	0.17* (0.10)	0.23** (0.12)	0.17* (0.09)	0.19 (0.11)	0.11 (0.11)	0.08 (0.09)
	254	254	219	248	215	242	237
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 255 inhab.)							
	0.03 (0.10)	0.18* (0.10)	0.25** (0.12)	0.19** (0.09)	0.21* (0.12)	0.10 (0.11)	0.08 (0.09)
	520	495	459	484	448	456	449
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Appointed/approved by <i>comité sup.</i> (1834)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 105 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	-0.01 (0.05)	0.10* (0.05)	0.13** (0.06)	0.10* (0.05)	0.12** (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)
Effective Observations	223	214	179	204	173	196	193
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 128 inhab.)							
	-0.00 (0.09)	0.19** (0.09)	0.26** (0.11)	0.16* (0.09)	0.21* (0.11)	0.10 (0.11)	0.06 (0.09)
	261	261	226	251	218	245	240
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 243 inhab.)							
	0.03 (0.09)	0.21** (0.10)	0.31** (0.12)	0.19** (0.10)	0.25* (0.13)	0.09 (0.12)	0.06 (0.10)
	502	482	446	468	432	442	427
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A44: July Monarchy Laws and teacher approvals, placebo years of measurement of the population (municipalities with a school)

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at 500 inhabitants on the approval of schoolteachers by *comité supérieurs* in 1834, for municipalities that had some school of any type (public, religious, etc), across different years of measurement of the population, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A39. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (390) for Ardèche in 1834 and 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (98) for Aube in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Aube, T (218) for Aube in 1835, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (26) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1834, Archives Départementales de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, 11T (27) for Ille-et-Vilaine in 1837, Archives Départementales de l'Oise, 1Tp (2298) for Oise in 1837, Archives Départementales de Vaucluse, 1T (436) for Vaucluse in 1836. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Appointed/approved by <i>comité sup.</i> (1834)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 109 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	0.05 (0.09)	0.17* (0.09)	0.23** (0.10)	0.19** (0.08)	0.21** (0.10)	0.09 (0.09)	0.06 (0.09)
Effective Observations	133	130	109	126	108	122	113
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 126 inhab.)							
	-0.00 (0.16)	0.30** (0.15)	0.42** (0.19)	0.35** (0.15)	0.46** (0.19)	0.18 (0.17)	0.05 (0.16)
	149	150	129	148	128	148	133
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 255 inhab.)							
	-0.00 (0.16)	0.33** (0.16)	0.47** (0.19)	0.39** (0.15)	0.50** (0.20)	0.19 (0.17)	0.05 (0.17)
	296	287	265	283	261	273	262
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Appointed/approved by <i>comité sup.</i> (1834)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 105 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	-0.09 (0.07)	0.14** (0.07)	0.14* (0.08)	0.11* (0.06)	0.17** (0.08)	0.09 (0.09)	-0.08 (0.09)
Effective Observations	132	127	106	121	103	114	107
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 128 inhab.)							
	-0.13 (0.13)	0.21* (0.12)	0.28* (0.15)	0.23** (0.11)	0.40** (0.17)	0.21 (0.17)	-0.13 (0.15)
	154	154	133	151	131	148	134
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 243 inhab.)							
	-0.09 (0.14)	0.22* (0.14)	0.36** (0.17)	0.28** (0.13)	0.46** (0.21)	0.21 (0.20)	-0.12 (0.17)
	285	282	260	275	253	262	247
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A45: July Monarchy Laws, selection of students, and knowledge of French and History in Ardèche

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on reading skills as well as writing and knowledge of history in Ardèche. We present estimates without controls. The outcome variables are dummy variables = 1 if the skill was rated at least fair versus poor. The treatment variable, *July Monarchy Law*, equals one if the population at the time of the Guizot Law, in 1836, was above 500 inhabitants. In robustness, we use population in 1831 and in other placebo years, as well as at other placebo thresholds. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation when using reading as outcome. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (711). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i>	(1) Reading	Writing		History	
		(2)	(3) minus reading	(4)	(5) minus reading

	Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 100 inhab., N = 28)				
July Monarchy Laws	-0.51*** (0.19)	0.15 (0.25)	0.66*** (0.25)	0.12 (0.12)	0.62*** (0.24)
	Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 277 inhab., N = 75)				
	-0.54** (0.22)	0.22 (0.29)	0.76*** (0.29)	0.17 (0.13)	0.72*** (0.27)
	Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 365 inhab., N = 97)				
	-0.74*** (0.25)	0.12 (0.42)	0.86** (0.42)	0.25 (0.16)	0.97*** (0.32)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500

Table A46: July Monarchy Laws, selection of students, and knowledge of French in Ardèche, robustness to outcome variable definition

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on writing, writing minus reading, writing conditional on reading = 0, and writing conditional on reading = 1, in Ardèche. We present estimates without controls. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A45. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (711). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i>	(1) Writing	(2) minus reading	(3) cond. on Reading=0	(4) cond. on Reading=1
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 100 inhab.)				
July Monarchy Laws	0.15 (0.25)	0.66*** (0.25)	0.49** (0.22)	0.40* (0.22)
Effective Observations	28	28	13	15
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 277 inhab.)				
	0.22 (0.29)	0.76*** (0.29)	0.86*** (0.31)	0.42 (0.27)
Effective Observations	76	76	27	49
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 365 inhab.)				
	0.12 (0.42)	0.86** (0.42)	0.75 (0.48)	0.57 (0.40)
Effective Observations	98	98	31	67
Cutoff	500	500	500	500

Table A47: July Monarchy Laws and school and student quality in Ardèche

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold at the time of the Guizot Law on various outcomes of school and student quality. We present estimates without controls. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A45. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (711). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

<i>dep var:</i>	(1) Public school	(2) Good general progress	Good knowledge of				
			(3) Morality	(4) Reading	(5) History	(6) Geography	(7) Measures
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 100 inhab., N = 28)							
July Monarchy Laws	0.31* (0.18)	-0.13 (0.19)	-0.26** (0.11)	-0.51*** (0.19)	0.12 (0.12)	0.00 (.)	-0.12 (0.20)
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 277 inhab., N = 76)							
	0.36 (0.22)	-0.07 (0.23)	-0.35*** (0.13)	-0.54** (0.22)	0.17 (0.13)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.11 (0.24)
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 365 inhab., N = 98)							
	0.41 (0.30)	-0.08 (0.31)	-0.36** (0.14)	-0.74*** (0.25)	0.25 (0.16)	0.08 (0.06)	-0.14 (0.32)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

Table A48: July Monarchy Laws and knowledge of French in Ardèche, placebo thresholds

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at the 500-inhabitant threshold, and across different placebo thresholds, at the time of the Guizot Law on writing minus reading in Ardèche. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A45. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (711). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

	<i>dep var:</i> Writing minus reading (1839-40)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 100 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.08 (0.13)	0.26 (0.19)	0.66*** (0.25)	-0.09 (0.25)	-0.25 (0.22)
Effective Observations	28	31	28	26	30
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 277 inhab.)					
	-0.02 (0.16)	0.40* (0.24)	0.76*** (0.29)	-0.01 (0.29)	-0.32 (0.24)
	61	68	76	83	89
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 365 inhab.)					
	-0.07 (0.16)	0.36 (0.31)	0.86** (0.42)	-0.14 (0.40)	-0.34 (0.31)
	75	86	98	108	112
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

	<i>dep var:</i> Writing minus reading (1839-40)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 97 inhab.)					
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.08 (0.13)	0.22 (0.19)	0.71*** (0.25)	-0.18 (0.21)	-0.27 (0.19)
Effective Observations	27	31	27	25	27
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 279 inhab.)					
	-0.02 (0.16)	0.40* (0.24)	0.76*** (0.29)	-0.08 (0.26)	-0.33 (0.23)
	61	70	76	85	90
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 361 inhab.)					
	-0.06 (0.16)	0.35 (0.31)	0.89** (0.43)	-0.18 (0.39)	-0.34 (0.30)
	75	85	97	107	112
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A49: July Monarchy Laws and knowledge of French in Ardèche, placebo years of measurement of the population

Note: This table reports regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of the change in the size and composition of municipal councils introduced by the Municipal Law of 1831 at 500 inhabitants on writing minus reading in Ardèche, across different years of measurement of the population, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Further details are provided in Appendix Table A45. Sources: Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche, 1T (711). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Writing minus reading (1839-40)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 100 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	-0.16 (0.12)	0.21 (0.25)	0.44* (0.24)	0.66*** (0.25)	0.52** (0.26)	-0.03 (0.19)	0.06 (0.20)
Effective Observations	39	34	29	28	25	29	33
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 277 inhab.)							
	-0.21 (0.16)	0.22 (0.29)	0.57** (0.27)	0.76*** (0.29)	0.64** (0.30)	-0.08 (0.23)	0.07 (0.21)
	104	76	71	76	71	69	74
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 365 inhab.)							
	-0.18 (0.17)	0.08 (0.40)	0.57 (0.37)	0.86** (0.42)	0.71* (0.42)	-0.12 (0.26)	0.09 (0.23)
	130	98	93	98	93	86	93
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Writing minus reading (1839-40)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 97 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	-0.22** (0.11)	0.15 (0.24)	0.38 (0.23)	0.71*** (0.25)	0.59** (0.25)	-0.03 (0.19)	0.03 (0.20)
Effective Observations	37	34	29	27	24	28	33
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 279 inhab.)							
	-0.29** (0.14)	0.19 (0.28)	0.54** (0.27)	0.76*** (0.29)	0.64** (0.30)	-0.07 (0.22)	0.04 (0.21)
	104	77	72	76	71	69	75
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 361 inhab.)							
	-0.22 (0.16)	0.06 (0.39)	0.54 (0.37)	0.89** (0.43)	0.74* (0.44)	-0.10 (0.25)	0.08 (0.23)
	130	97	92	97	92	86	91
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A50: Exposure to Guizot Law and school building

Note: This table reports regressions of $\log(\text{schools}_{1850}/\text{schools}_{1829})$ on department-level exposure to the Guizot Law, controlling for the log of the number of schools in 1829. The main independent variable, department-level exposure to the law, is defined as the share of municipalities with more than 500 inhabitants in 1836 (using only municipalities that have not been split or been merged since the French Revolution). The first column reports the association estimated with ordinary least squares. The subsequent columns report the results of a two-stage-least-squares estimation, including first stage and reduced form, instrumenting the main independent variable with the share of municipalities above 500 inhabitants in the sample of municipalities within one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, and four hundred inhabitants of the 500-inhabitant threshold. We also report Kleibergen-Paap F-statistics throughout. Observations are weighed by departmental population, and we report robust standard errors. Source: Statistique Générale de la France (1829-97). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

	<i>dep var:</i> $\log(\text{schools}_{1850}/\text{schools}_{1829})$				
	IV (bandwidth)				
	(1) OLS	(2) 100	(3) 200	(4) 300	(5) 400
Panel A: 2SLS					
Perc. of municipalities above 500 inhabitants	0.38*** (0.13)	0.67+ (0.45)	0.40* (0.22)	0.40** (0.18)	0.37** (0.16)
Panel B: First stage					
Perc. above 500 inhabitants within ___ inhab. of threshold	0.36*** (0.08)	0.67*** (0.08)	0.60*** (0.03)	0.53*** (0.02)	
Kleibergen-Paap F-stat		20	73	360	780
Panel C: Reduced form					
Perc. above 500 inhabitants within ___ inhab. of threshold	0.24+ (0.16)	0.27* (0.14)	0.24** (0.11)	0.20** (0.09)	
$\log(\text{schools}_{1829})$	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	80	79	79	79	79

Table A51: State-sponsored education and linguistic distance from French, OLS

Note: This table displays correlates of linguistic distance from French in 1900. Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. In columns (1) and (6), the historical *langues d'oïl* region is the excluded category. We report standardized beta coefficients throughout. Observations are at the municipality level, include only municipalities that have not been split or been merged since the French Revolution, are weighed by departmental population, and standard errors are clustered at the department level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Standardized beta coefficients (clustered se)	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Franco-provençal F.E.	0.24*** (0.02)					0.20*** (0.02)
Occitan F.E.	0.79*** (0.02)					0.52*** (0.02)
Other languages F.E.	-0.00 (0.03)					-0.07** (0.03)
log distance from Paris (kms)	0.71*** (0.02)					0.36*** (0.01)
log population (1836)			0.25*** (0.01)			0.02 (0.01)
log disp. income per capita (1864)				-0.43*** (0.08)		-0.24*** (0.04)
$\log(\text{schools}_{1850}/\text{schools}_{1829})$					0.13 (0.03)	-0.31*** (0.02)
Observations	370	370	354	370	370	354
Clusters (départements)	80	80	77	80	80	77
Adjusted R^2	0.62	0.51	0.06	0.18	0.01	0.74

Table A52: State-sponsored education and linguistic distance from French, robustness to different methods of estimation

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws. Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500 inhabitants. We report three different estimators: $\hat{\tau}_{CL}$, the conventional regression discontinuity estimate used throughout the paper with a triangular kernel, as in Hahn, Todd and Van der Klaauw (2001); $\hat{\tau}_{OLS}$, using a uniform kernel, equivalent to using ordinary least squares to estimate the regression discontinuity coefficient; and $\hat{\tau}_{BC}$, using the bias-correction methodology provided by Calonico, Cattaneo and Titiunik (2014). Columns (1), (4), and (7) show our baseline estimates. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. We use the baseline mean-squared-error optimal bandwidth of Calonico, Cattaneo and Titiunik (2014) estimated for the conventional regression discontinuity estimate. Observations are at the municipality level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

	dep var: Linguistic distance from French (1900)								
	Poly. degree 0			Poly. degree 1			Poly. degree 2		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
State-sponsored education	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)	-0.12** (0.05)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.14*** (0.05)
Bandwidth selection	mse			mse			mse		
Estimated coefficient	$\hat{\tau}_{CL}$	$\hat{\tau}_{OLS}$	$\hat{\tau}_{BC}$	$\hat{\tau}_{CL}$	$\hat{\tau}_{OLS}$	$\hat{\tau}_{BC}$	$\hat{\tau}_{CL}$	$\hat{\tau}_{OLS}$	$\hat{\tau}_{BC}$
Conventional	Yes			Yes			Yes		
Ordinary Least Squares		Yes			Yes			Yes	
Bias-corrected			Yes			Yes			Yes
Bandwidth (inhab.)	146	146	146	262	262	262	314	314	314
Effective observations	59	59	59	116	116	116	133	133	133

Table A53: State-sponsored education and linguistic distance from French, robustness to alternative bandwidths

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws and across different bandwidths. Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500 inhabitants. We report local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel,. We include all municipalities in the Linguistic Atlas of France on the left side of the cutoff (hence column (3) in this table is directly comparable to column (3) in Appendix Table A62), and we vary the bandwidth on the right from 200 to 500 inhabitants. Observations are at the municipality level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Bandwidth (right):	dep var: Linguistic distance from French (1900)				
	(1) 200 inh.	(2) 300 inh.	(3) 366 inh.	(4) 400 inh.	(5) 500 inh.
Panel A: Polynomial of degree 0					
State-sponsored education	-0.05** (0.03)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
Panel B: Polynomial of degree 1					
	-0.10*** (0.04)	-0.09*** (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)
Panel C: Polynomial of degree 2					
	-0.09** (0.05)	-0.08* (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.09** (0.04)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500
Effective observations	113	134	158	166	188

Table A54: State-sponsored education and linguistic distance from French with different measures of distance: Levenshtein distance across 50 maps (Blanc and Kubo) and Relative Identity Value and Weighted Identity Value across 1681 maps (Salzburg dialectometry team) in the Atlas

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French, across different distance metrics measured across different corpus of words, using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws. Linguistic distance from French is defined as the Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson across 50 words from the Swadesh list in columns (1), (4), and (7) (baseline specification), and as Relative Identity Value (RIW) and Weighted Identity Value (GIW) across 1,681 words in the other columns. RIW and GIW are similarity metrics, which we transform into distance metrics $1 - RIW/100$ and $1 - GIW/100$ for consistency and comparison purposes. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500 inhabitants in the year listed in the table. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and, across all specifications, rely on the baseline mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths. Observations are at the municipality level. Source: Goebel et al. (2019) for the distance measures across the entire corpus of maps in the Atlas. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)								
	Poly. degree 0			Poly. degree 1			Poly. degree 2		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
State-sponsored education	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.10** (0.05)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.06* (0.04)	-0.10* (0.06)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Bandwidth selection	mse			mse			mse		
Source for measure of distance	Blanc & Kubo	Salzburg dialectometry team		Blanc & Kubo	Salzburg dialectometry team		Blanc & Kubo	Salzburg dialectometry team	
Average linguistic distance across	50 maps	1681 maps		50 maps	1681 maps		50 maps	1681 maps	
Measure of linguistic distance	Levenshtein	RIW	GIW	Levenshtein	RIW	GIW	Levenshtein	RIW	GIW
Standardized beta coefficient	-0.25	-0.24	-0.23	-0.31	-0.30	-0.30	-0.34	-0.29	-0.28
Bandwidth (inhab.)	146	146	146	262	262	262	314	314	314
Effective observations	59	59	59	116	116	116	133	134	134

Table A55: State-sponsored education and linguistic homogenization, robustness to accounting for age and dropping individuals not treated by the Guizot Law (1833) or Ferry Laws (1881—82)

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws and accounting for the age of respondents in the Linguistic Atlas of France. Individuals not treated by Guizot are those older than sixty-five years old in 1900, and those treated by Ferry are less than eighteen years old in 1900. Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500 inhabitants. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and, across all specifications, rely on the mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths. Observations are at the individual level, and standard errors are clustered at the municipality level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)								
	Poly. degree 0			Poly. degree 1			Poly. degree 2		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
State-sponsored education	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.04)	-0.12*** (0.04)	-0.10** (0.05)	-0.12** (0.05)	-0.15*** (0.05)	-0.09 (0.06)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Bandwidth selection	mse			mse			mse		
Age of surveyed individuals (quadratic)		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Drop if not treated by Guizot or treated by Ferry			Yes			Yes			Yes
Bandwidth (inhab.)	116	116	116	230	230	230	308	308	308
Effective observations	61	61	52	131	127	107	158	154	130

Table A56: State-sponsored education and linguistic homogenization, robustness to accounting for gender and dropping women

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws and accounting for the gender of respondents in the Linguistic Atlas of France. Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500 inhabitants. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and, across all specifications, rely on the mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths. Observations are at the individual level, and standard errors are clustered at the municipality-level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)								
	Poly. degree 0			Poly. degree 1			Poly. degree 2		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
State-sponsored education	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.04)	-0.12** (0.05)	-0.12** (0.05)	-0.13** (0.05)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Bandwidth selection	mse			mse			mse		
Male FE		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Only male			Yes			Yes			Yes
Bandwidth (inhab.)	116	116	116	230	230	230	308	308	308
Effective observations	61	61	55	131	127	107	158	154	130

Table A57: State-sponsored education and linguistic homogenization, robustness to dropping places near the border

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws and dropping places within twenty-five kilometers of the national border. Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500. Columns (1), (3), and (5) show our baseline estimates. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and, across all specifications, rely on the baseline mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths. Observations are at the individual level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)					
	Poly. degree 0		Poly. degree 1		Poly. degree 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State-sponsored education	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.08 (0.07)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500
Bandwidth selection	mse		mse		mse	
Drop if within 25 kms of border		Yes		Yes		Yes
Bandwidth (inhab.)	146	146	262	262	314	314
Effective observations	59	45	116	91	133	104

Table A58: State-sponsored education and linguistic distance from French (min across all forms in a municipality)

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws, accounting for different forms spoken in a municipality for each word. Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average (of the minimum across all forms spoken in a municipality) Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. For each municipality-word, there are up to two forms. Instead of measuring the average across all forms, we take the min, and then take the average across all words (or maps). State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and, across all specifications, rely on the baseline mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths. Observations are at the individual level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (min across all forms) (1900)					
	Poly. degree 0		Poly. degree 1		Poly. degree 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State-sponsored education	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.01)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.03)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Bandwidth	146	77	262	230	314	312
Effective Observations	59	40	116	109	133	133

Table A59: State-sponsored education and linguistic distance from French (accounting for tonic accent)

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws, accounting for the fact that the tonic accent was not systematically recorded in the Atlas until town 156, in the first wave of observations in eastern France. Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and, across all specifications, rely on the baseline mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths. In all specifications, we account for whether tonic accent was recorded. Observations are at the individual level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)					
	Poly. degree 0		Poly. degree 1		Poly. degree 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State-sponsored education	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.01)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.08* (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.03)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Tonic accent FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bandwidth	146	77	262	230	314	312
Effective Observations	59	40	116	109	133	133

Table A60: State-sponsored education and linguistic homogenization, robustness to municipality changes

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws, in our baseline sample of municipalities that have not been split or been merged since the French Revolution, and in all municipalities. Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and, across all specifications, rely on the baseline mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths. Observations are at the individual level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)		
– sample of municipalities with		
	(1) No change (baseline)	(2) All municipalities
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 146 inhab.)		
State-sponsored education	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)
Effective Observations	59	82
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 262 inhab.)		
	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.07** (0.03)
	116	150
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 314 inhab.)		
	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.08* (0.04)
	133	172
Cutoff	500	500

Table A61: State-sponsored education and linguistic homogenization, placebo thresholds (fixed bandwidth)

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws across different (placebo) thresholds, holding constant the bandwidth at 366 inhabitants (which is how far away from the threshold the least populated municipality in our sample is). Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and, across all specifications, rely on the baseline mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths. Observations are at the individual level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Cutoff:	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)				
	(1) 400 inh.	(2) 450 inh.	(3) 500 inh.	(4) 550 inh.	(5) 600 inh.
Panel A: Polynomial of degree 0					
State-sponsored education	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)
Panel B: Polynomial of degree 1					
	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)
Panel C: Polynomial of degree 2					
	0.07 (0.08)	0.06 (0.05)	-0.07* (0.04)	0.08 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.08)
Bandwidth (right)	366	366	366	366	366
Effective observations	128	139	158	167	180

Table A62: State-sponsored education and linguistic homogenization, placebo thresholds (optimal bandwidth)

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws across different (placebo) thresholds, using optimal bandwidth, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects for departments and dialects with at least five observations in the sample (or region and historical-language fixed effects otherwise). Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and, across all specifications, rely on the baseline mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths. Observations are at the individual level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
	Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 146 inhab.)				
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	0.03 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)
Effective Observations	74	79	59	65	64
	Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 262 inhab.)				
	0.01 (0.06)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.08** (0.04)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.07)
	102	113	116	122	119
	Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 314 inhab.)				
	0.09 (0.08)	0.06 (0.06)	-0.09** (0.04)	0.12* (0.07)	-0.06 (0.09)
	120	127	133	146	151
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No
	(Panel A) No controls				

	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)				
Placebo threshold:	(1) 400	(2) 450	(3) 500	(4) 550	(5) 600
	Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 77 inhab.)				
$\mathbb{1}\{\text{Population} > xxx\}$	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.11*** (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)
Effective Observations	42	38	40	32	31
	Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 230 inhab.)				
	0.00 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.10*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)
	95	99	109	105	103
	Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 312 inhab.)				
	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.10*** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
	119	126	133	144	150
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(Panel B) Full set of controls				

Table A63: State-sponsored education and linguistic homogenization, placebo years of measurement of population

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French, across different years of measurement of the population, without controls and controlling for distance from Paris and department and historical-dialect fixed effects for departments and dialects with at least five observations in the sample (or region and historical-language fixed effects otherwise). Linguistic distance from French is defined as the average Levenshtein distance from Le Plessis-Robinson. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500 inhabitants in the year listed in the table. Column (2) shows our baseline estimates. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and, across all specifications, rely on the baseline 1836-estimated mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. Observations are at the municipality level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 146 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	0.03 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.06* (0.04)	0.00 (0.03)
Effective Observations	85	67	64	59	53	64	71
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 262 inhab.)							
	0.03 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.07)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.09** (0.05)	-0.08* (0.05)	-0.00 (0.04)
	155	118	114	116	107	115	124
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 314 inhab.)							
	0.02 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.09)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.11* (0.06)	-0.08 (0.06)	0.03 (0.05)
	177	138	133	133	124	138	143
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Panel A) No controls

Population in:	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)						
	(1) 1793	(2) 1831	(3) 1831	(4) 1836	(5) 1836	(6) 1866	(7) 1881
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 77 inhab.)							
1{Population > 500}	0.01 (0.01)	-0.08*** (0.01)	-0.08*** (0.01)	-0.11*** (0.01)	-0.10*** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)
Effective Observations	49	28	25	40	34	42	38
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 230 inhab.)							
	0.02 (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.02)	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.11*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
	135	111	107	109	101	103	110
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 312 inhab.)							
	0.01 (0.03)	-0.06* (0.03)	-0.09** (0.03)	-0.10*** (0.03)	-0.12*** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
	176	137	132	133	124	138	143
Not crossed threshold between 1831 and 1836			Yes		Yes		
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Full set of controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Panel B) Full set of controls

Table A64: State-sponsored education and linguistic homogenization, heterogeneity: state capacity

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws, by historical language region (*Oïl*-speaking vs the rest), location in the Cinq Grosses Fermes, and (above- versus below-median) presence of refractory clergy (share of refractory clergy in 1791) at the arrondissement level. Estimates are reported without controls. Further details are provided in Appendix Table 1 and Figure 10. Sources: Gilliéron and Edmont (1902-1910) for linguistic distance from French; Billy, Nadiras and Moufflet (n.d.) for historical language regions, Johnson (2019) for Cinq Grosses Fermes, Tackett (1986) for refractory clergy. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Heterogeneity:	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)					
	Occitan speaking		Cinq Grosses Fermes		Refractory clergy	
	(1) No	(2) Yes	(3) No	(4) Yes	(5) Low	(6) High
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 146 inhab.)						
State-sponsored education	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.15* (0.08)	-0.10*** (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.08* (0.05)	-0.05 (0.05)
Effective Observations	48	11	29	30	33	23
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 262 inhab.)						
	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.18* (0.11)	-0.14*** (0.05)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.08 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.07)
	95	21	54	62	63	50
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 314 inhab.)						
	-0.05 (0.05)	-0.24* (0.14)	-0.17*** (0.06)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.07)
	106	27	64	69	73	56
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500

Table A65: State-sponsored education and linguistic homogenization, heterogeneity: elites

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws, by (above- versus below-median) *Encyclopédie* subscriptions per capita in 1776–79 (at the arrondissement level), (above- versus below-median) disposable income per capita in 1864 (at the department level), and distance from departmental capital. Estimates are reported without controls. Further details are provided in Appendix Table 1 and Figure 10. Sources: Gilliéron and Edmont (1902-1910) for linguistic distance from French; Darnton (1973) for *Encyclopédie* subscriptions per capita, Delefortrie and Morice (1959) for disposable income per capita. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Heterogeneity:	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)					
	Encyclopedie sub.		Disp. income pc		Dist. dep. capital	
	(1) Low	(2) High	(3) Low	(4) High	(5) Low	(6) High
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 146 inhab.)						
State-sponsored education	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.13*** (0.04)	-0.09* (0.05)	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.10*** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.05)
Effective Observations	41	18	22	37	26	33
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 262 inhab.)						
	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.17*** (0.06)	-0.10 (0.07)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.10** (0.05)	-0.06 (0.06)
	77	39	42	73	52	64
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 314 inhab.)						
	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.19** (0.08)	-0.09 (0.10)	-0.06 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.08)
	87	46	50	82	62	71
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500

Table A66: State-sponsored education and linguistic homogenization, heterogeneity: demand for schooling

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on linguistic distance from French using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws, by (above- versus below-median) growth in the number of students in public schools from 1833 to 1850 (at the department level), total horsepower of steam engines in the textile industry in 1861 (at the department level), and distance to coal deposits. Estimates are reported without controls. Further details are provided in Appendix Table 1 and Figure 10. Sources: Gilliéron and Edmont (1902-1910) for linguistic distance from French; Statistique Générale de la France (1829-97) for growth in the number of students in public schools, Statistique Générale de la France (1861-96) for horsepower of steam engines in the textile industry, Fernihough and O'Rourke (2020) for distance to coal deposits. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Heterogeneity:	<i>dep var:</i> Linguistic distance from French (1900)							
	Growth students		Railway expansion		Steam engine		Dist. coal	
	(1) Low	(2) High	(3) Low	(4) High	(5) Low	(6) High	(7) Low	(8) High
Panel A: Poly. degree 0 (bw = 146 inhab.)								
State-sponsored education	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.17*** (0.06)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.10** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.05)
Effective Observations	44	15	21	38	28	31	31	28
Panel B: Poly. degree 1 (bw = 262 inhab.)								
	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.16** (0.08)	0.03 (0.08)	-0.12*** (0.05)	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.06)	-0.09* (0.05)	-0.04 (0.07)
	90	25	42	74	53	62	62	54
Panel C: Poly. degree 2 (bw = 314 inhab.)								
	-0.02 (0.07)	-0.13 (0.10)	0.03 (0.12)	-0.12** (0.05)	-0.07 (0.07)	-0.08 (0.08)	-0.08 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.09)
	101	31	49	84	63	69	70	63
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

Table A67: Linguistic distance, migration, and trade across pairs of towns

Note: This table displays ordinary least squares estimates of the effect of linguistic distance on migration and trade across pairs of towns. Linguistic distance between towns i and j is defined as the Levenshtein distance between i and j . Migration and trade are observed between the department or district of i , $d(i)$, and that of j , $d(j)$. Migration is defined as the inverse hyperbolic sine of the percentage of the population living in $d(i)$ who were born in $d(j)$ in the years 1891, 1896, and 1911, for every 10,000 inhabitants, and is available at the pair-of-departments level. Trade is defined by a dummy variable that equals 1 if district $d(i)$ is being supplied in goods by district $d(j)$ in 1794. Coefficients are standardized and standard errors clustered at the pair-of-administrative-units level; that is, $d(i)$ and $d(j)$ on the one hand and $d(j)$ and $d(i)$ on the other hand are considered to be the same cluster since the distance measure is symmetric. We control for the log of the population of i and the log of the population of j in even columns, and we include census-year fixed effects in the first two columns. Sources: Statistique Générale de la France (1851-1921) for population Daudin (2010) for trade.
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Standardized beta coefficient (clustered se)	<i>dep var</i> is:			
	Migration		Trade	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Linguistic distance between i and j (1900)	-0.56*** (0.02)	-0.13*** (0.01)	-0.19*** (0.01)	-0.05*** (0.01)
Geographical distance between i and j		-0.77*** (0.02)		-0.25*** (0.01)
log population of i and j		Yes		Yes
Observations	914,112	914,112	55,752	55,247
Clusters (pairs of <i>départements</i>)	3,403	3,403		
Clusters (pairs of districts)			24,321	23,986
Adjusted R^2	0.31	0.74	0.04	0.08

Table A68: State-sponsored education and French Resistance (WWII)

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on the French Resistance during World War II using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws. French Resistance during World War II is defined, in columns (1) and (2), as a dummy variable that equals 1 if at least one individual born in the municipality was awarded a Médaille de la Résistance for documented “remarkable acts of faith and courage that contributed to the resistance of the French people against the enemy,” or, in columns (3) and (4), as the (standardized) inverse hyperbolic sine of the number of medals per capita. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500 inhabitants. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. The full set of controls and fixed effects include the log of distance from Paris, as well as department, historical-dialect fixed effects as well as Vichy-regime and WWI military recruitment bureau fixed effects, which we also include in the baseline. Observations are at the municipality level. Source: Site Mémoire des hommes ([n.d.](#)) for French Resistance, Cagé et al. (2023) for demarcation line and recruitment bureaus. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

	<i>dep var:</i> Resistance Medals (WWII)			
	Dummy=1 if Y-var>0		asinh Y-var pc (std.)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel A: Polynomial of degree 0				
State-sponsored education	0.04*** (0.02)	0.05*** (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)
Panel B: Polynomial of degree 1				
	0.06** (0.03)	0.07*** (0.03)	0.10** (0.04)	0.11** (0.04)
Panel C: Polynomial of degree 2				
	0.05* (0.03)	0.05** (0.03)	0.08* (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)
Effective obs. and opt. bandwidth (right) for Panels A, B, C:				
	3,117 (58 inh.)	3,117 (58 inh.)	3,795 (71 inh.)	3,669 (68 inh.)
	4,911 (90 inh.)	4,661 (86 inh.)	4,223 (79 inh.)	4,073 (75 inh.)
	11,378 (210 inh.)	11,171 (207 inh.)	9,357 (173 inh.)	9,209 (171 inh.)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500
Bandwidth selection	mse	mse	mse	mse
Full set of controls		Yes		Yes
Observations	25,044	25,044	25,041	25,041

Table A69: State-sponsored education and Nazi collaborators (WWII)

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on collaboration with the Nazis during World War II using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws. Nazi collaborators during World War II is defined, in columns (1) and (2), as a dummy variable that equals 1 if at least one individual born in the municipality joined the Gestapo, the German Intelligence Service, or the Waffen-SS, or, in columns (3) and (4), as the (standardized) inverse hyperbolic sine of the number of collaborators per capita. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500 inhabitants. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. The full set of controls and fixed effects include the log of distance from Paris, as well as department, historical-dialect fixed effects as well as Vichy-regime and WWI military recruitment bureau fixed effects, which we also include in the baseline. Observations are at the municipality level. Source: Cagé et al. (2023) for collaboration with the Nazis, demarcation line, and recruitment bureaus. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

	<i>dep var:</i> Nazi collaborators (WWII)			
	Dummy=1 if Y-var>0		asinh Y-var pc (std.)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Panel A: Polynomial of degree 0			
State-sponsored education	-0.01 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)
	Panel B: Polynomial of degree 1			
	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.08* (0.04)	-0.08* (0.04)
	Panel C: Polynomial of degree 2			
	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.08* (0.05)
Effective obs. and opt. bandwidth (right) for Panels A, B, C:	4,114 (76 inh.)	3,959 (74 inh.)	4,271 (79 inh.)	4,167 (78 inh.)
	8,056 (150 inh.)	9,095 (169 inh.)	5,869 (108 inh.)	5,869 (109 inh.)
	12,539 (234 inh.)	12,539 (235 inh.)	10,076 (187 inh.)	10,015 (186 inh.)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500
Bandwidth selection	mse	mse	mse	mse
Full set of controls		Yes		Yes
Observations	25,044	25,044	25,041	25,041

Table A70: State-sponsored education and 1969 constitutional referendum on regionalization

Note: This table displays regression discontinuity estimates of the effect of state-sponsored education on votes in favor of the 1969 constitutional referendum on regionalization using the discontinuity introduced by the July Monarchy Laws. Votes during the 1969 constitutional referendum on regionalization are defined as the vote share in favor of the referendum. State-sponsored education is defined as a dummy variable that equals 1 if population at the time of the Guizot law was above 500 inhabitants. We use local-polynomial fits of orders 0, 1, and 2 (mean, linear, quadratic), a triangular kernel, and mean-squared-error optimal bandwidths for local-polynomial estimation. The full set of controls and fixed effects include the log of distance from Paris as well as department and historical-dialect fixed effects. Observations are at the municipality level. Sources: Dehdari and Gehring (2022) and Archives Départementales du Var, 326PRS (79). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

	<i>dep var:</i> Perc. Yes (1969 Referendum)					
	Poly. degree 0		Poly. degree 1		Poly. degree 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State-sponsored education	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)
Cutoff	500	500	500	500	500	500
Bandwidth selection	mse	mse	mse	mse	mse	mse
Bandwidth (inhab.)	118	81	182	149	217	214
Full set of controls		Yes		Yes		Yes
Observations	945	945	945	945	945	945
Effective observations	267	184	429	344	520	515

APPENDIX 6— APPENDIX REFERENCES

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