

Chapter 18 - The French Revolution & Napoleon

Section 1: The French Revolution Begins

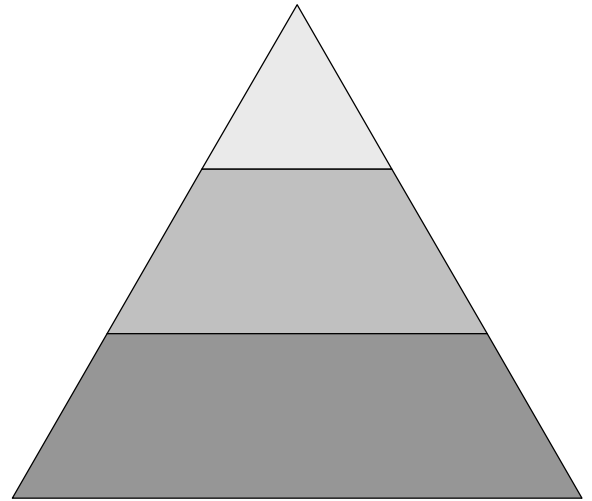
Background

- ▶ 1789: United States born – French Revolution begins
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____
- ▶ Tried to create a new political and social order
- ▶ French Revolution seen as a major **turning point** in European political and social history

In history, what does the term "turning point" signify?

Three Estates (Complete the pie charts using the information about the 3 Estates)

- ▶ 1st Estate
 - ▶ Clergy – Roman Catholic Church
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ Exempt from taille (tax)
 - ▶ owned 10% of the land in France
- ▶ 2nd Estate
 - ▶ Rich nobles, military & government officials
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ Exempt from taille (tax)
 - ▶ owned 25-30% of the land in France
- ▶ 3rd Estate
 - ▶ Bourgeoisie, urban lower class, merchants and peasants
 - ▶ No power in government
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ Not exempt from taille (tax)
 - ▶ Owned 35-40% of the land in France
 - ▶ Middle class members were unhappy with the privileges held by nobles



Financial Crisis

- ▶ Near collapse of government finances
 - ▶ _____ + _____ = _____
 - ▶ French government continued to spend heavily on costly wars and court luxuries
 - ▶ _____
- ▶ **People's solution:** _____

From Estates-General to National Assembly

- ▶ Louis XVI (16th) was forced to call a meeting of the Estates General – hadn't met in over 175 years
- ▶ At the meeting, the 3rd Estate wanted to set up a constitutional government (would abolish tax exemptions)
- ▶ Estates General was composed of representatives from all 3 estates
 - ▶ *Voting problem: each estate has one vote – not one vote for each delegate.*
 - ▶ 3rd Estate wanted to change this – the King kept the old system

What was the problem with the current voting system?

National Assembly

- ▶ *Reaction: 3rd Estate called themselves the National Assembly*
 - ▶ _____ – 3 days later they are locked out of the Estates-General meeting
 - ▶ Tennis Court Oath: _____
 - ▶ Drafted a constitution: _____

King's & People's Reaction

- ▶ King wanted to use force against the 3rd Estate
- ▶ People storm the _____, _____, and dismantle it (*symbolizes people taking king's power*)

Declaration of the Rights of Man

- ▶ Inspired by the American Declaration of Independence and Constitution, and the English Bill of Rights

- ▶ Reflected Enlightenment thoughts
 - ▶ Proclaimed freedom of speech and press
 - ▶ Equal rights for all men
 - ▶ No tax exemptions

What U.S. documents specifically influenced these thoughts?

King Must Give-in

- ▶ Louis XVI refused to accept the National Assembly and their declaration of rights
- ▶ A group of women, carrying broomsticks, lances, pitchforks, swords, pistols and muskets, marched to Versailles – forced the king to accept the new demands
- ▶ They insist that the King and his family return back to Paris

New Constitution & New Fears

- ▶ Constitution of 1791: set up a **limited monarchy**
 - ▶ Still have a king but, legislative assembly makes the laws
 - ▶ Set up to only allow men over 25 who paid a specified amount of taxes could vote (Thus, meaning only those with wealth could vote)
- ▶ Louis XVI attempted to flee France (unsuccessful)

Define limited monarchy:

Paris Commune

- ▶ War defeats + Economic shortages = public unrest against king
- ▶ Political groups declared themselves a commune – mob
 - ▶ Attack palace and Legislative Assembly
 - ▶ Took king captive and forced assembly to suspend the monarchy
 - ▶ Wanted universal male suffrage

How is the French Revolution different from the American Revolution?

(_____ !)

- ▶ Power now passed from assembly to commune
- ▶ Members called themselves “*sans-culottes*” – _____ (wore long trousers not short pants)

Move to Radicalism

- ▶ Paris Commune led by Georges Danton
 - ▶ Sought revenge on all those who aided the king and resisted popular will
 - ▶ Thousands are arrested and massacred
 - ▶ New leader: Jean-Paul Marat, radical journalist

Fate of the King

- ▶ Everyone distrusted the king
- ▶ Paris Commune abolished the monarchy and established the French Republic
- ▶ January 21, 1793, the king was beheaded on the guillotine

What did King Louis symbolize that made France want to kill him?

18.2 - Radical Revolution

Crisis & Response

- ▶ The local _____
- _____
- _____
- ▶ However, the National Convention (government) only ruled over Paris not, all of France
- ▶ Peasants and others from the countryside refuse to accept their authority

Why do you think the Frenchmen from the countryside refused to accept the authority of the National Convention?

Reign of Terror

- ▶ Elect Maximilien Robespierre to lead Committee for Public Safety
- ▶ Committee acted to defend France from foreign and domestic threats
- ▶ Reign of Terror: _____
 - ▶ 40,000 are killed
 - ▶ Who: peasants and persons who had opposed the sans-culottes (“Patriots”)

End of the Terror

- ▶ Robespierre becomes obsessed with ridding France of corruption
- ▶ _____
- ▶ Robespierre was guillotined on July 28, 1794
- ▶ After his death, much of the mass hysteria disappears

Why might the death of Robespierre be a turning point within the French Revolution?

The Directory

- ▶ Constitution of 1795 established an assembly of 2 chambers (Lower & Upper House)
- ▶ The Directory faced political enemies
 - ▶ Royalists who wanted restoration of the monarchy
 - ▶ Radicals who were unhappy about the turn towards moderation
- ▶ _____
 - ▶ **Coup d'état:** _____
 - ▶ Led by Napoleon Bonaparte , the coup toppled the Directory
- ▶ _____

18.3 - The Age of Napoleon

Napoleon Bonaparte

- ▶ Born in Corsica, island in the Mediterranean, in 1769
- ▶ Came from Florentine nobility
- ▶ Received scholarship to study at a French military school
- ▶ Commissioned in 1785 as a lieutenant in the French army
- ▶ Not well liked because he was short, spoke with an Italian accent, and had little money

Describe Napoleon as a MILITARY LEADER:

Describe Napoleon as a LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT:

Military Successes

- ▶ Wanted to strike indirectly at Britain by taking Egypt and threatening India (major source of British wealth)
- ▶ Bad idea – Britain has the best navy
- ▶ Napoleon’s army was cut in Egypt and he abandoned his troops
- ▶ Found the Rosetta Stone while in Egypt

Consul & Emperor

- ▶ 1799: Consulate is formed (new government)
 - ▶ Theoretically it was a republic
 - ▶ Reality – _____
 - ▶ *Controlled the government, army, conducted foreign affairs and influenced the legislature*
- ▶ 1802: _____

Codification of Laws

- ▶ 7 Codes of Law - Most famous domestic achievement
 - ▶ Civil Code = **Napoleonic Code**
 - ▶ Preserved most of the gains of the revolution
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ Right to choose a profession
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____

A New Bureaucracy

- ▶ Promotion based on ability (not nobility)
- ▶ Created a new aristocracy based on merit in state service
 - ▶ 1808-1814: Created 3,263 nobles
 - ▶ 60% of new nobles came from military
 - ▶ 22% of new aristocracy came from nobility of the old regime

Preserver of the Revolution?

- ▶ Preserved
 - ▶ Civil code preserved equality for all
 - ▶ Concept of opening government jobs to all
- ▶ Not preserved

What ideas from the Enlightenment did Napoleon disregard/not agree with?

▶ _____ (act of ruling through tyranny)

▶ _____

▶ Napoleon shut down 60 of 73 newspapers

Napoleon's Empire

▶ **By 1799, France was at war with** _____

▶ 1802: Napoleon signs a peace treaty

▶ 1803: War is renewed

▶ **1803:** _____

▶ 1805-1807: Napoleon's Grand Army defeated the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Armies

European Response

▶ Two reasons for the collapse of Napoleon's Empire

1. _____

▶ Superior naval power

▶ Wanted to invade England – lost (Battle of Trafalgar in 1805)

▶ **Continental System:** aim was to stop _____ - FAILED

▶ Allied states resented being told by Napoleon that they couldn't trade with the British

▶ New trade markets opened-up for the British in Latin America and the Middle East

▶ British exports were at an all time high

2. _____

▶ Napoleon spread the principle's of the French Revolution – one being nationalism

▶ Allied countries turned against the French used this very tactic - nationalism

The Fall of Napoleon

▶ Russia refused to stay in the Continental system

▶ Napoleon knew he had to invade or other nations would do the same

▶ June 1812, the Grand Army of 600,000 men entered Russia

▶ **Napoleon hoped for a quick defeat**

Disaster of Napoleon

▶ Russian armies refused to fight, retreated for hundreds of miles

▶ Burned their own villages and countryside

▶ When they arrived at Moscow, the city was burning

– Napoleon began the "Great Retreat"

"Great Retreat"

▶ **Problem:** _____

▶ Less than 40,000 men returned to Poland

▶ Military disaster led other European states to attack the crippled army

▶ **1814:** _____

Napoleon's Exile

▶ _____

▶ Bourbon monarchy was restored

▶ Louis XVIII, brother of Louis XVI, becomes king (has little support)

Still Can't Win

▶ European nations again pledge to defeat Napoleon

▶ After escaping from the island of Elba, Napoleon raised another army – moved to attack Belgium

▶ **June 18, 1815: Battle of Waterloo**

▶ _____

(under the direction of the _____)

Exiled Again

▶ _____, a small island in the South Atlantic

What is nationalism?

How was it used against Napoleon?

Explain why the defeat was NOT quick.
