Cheatography

French Revolution and Napolean Cheat Sheet

by anarayana via cheatography.com/50274/cs/13877/

The Beginning of the Revolutionary Era

Impact of American Revoltion on Europe

Confirmed Legitmiacy of Englightenment ideas and showed that ideas could actually created a new government

Army officers such as *Marquis de Lafayette* influenced the early stages of the French Rev when soliders returned to France with ideas of individual liberties, republicanism, and poular soverignity

3 branches of govternment established that involved seperation of powers and a Consis-tutation including a Bill of Rights

French Revoltuion has a bigger impact to Europe since it was more radical in its efforts to construct a new political and social order

Estates of the Ancien Regime/Old Regime

	First Estate:Clergy
Charac-teristics	Church owned about 10% of land, divided since there was clergy from aristocrats but also poor clergy
Privilages	Extemptions from the taille(land tax)
	Second Estate:Nobility
Charac-teristics	About 25% of land owned and made up about 2% of the population, nobility held many important positions in govt, military, law, and church and was divided between sword nobility and robe nobility
Privilages	Tax exemptions and other privilages such as power and money
	Third Estate:Commoners
Charac-teristics	made up of the Bourgeoisie, City Workers, and peasants, and made up about 97% percent of the population but most owned no land and had forced obligations to nobles

Estates of the Ancien Regime/Old Regime (cont)

	Included skilled town dwellers who lost purchasing power dur to the rising cost of bread, leading to mob actions
Bourge oisie	the middle class who were part of the third estate and controlled trade, manufactoring, and finance, but excluded from social and political privilages by nobles

Problems facing the French Monarchy

Bad Harvests	caused food shortages, rising food prices, and increase unemployment in cities
Poverty	1/3 of the country poor and higher rates in the country
Ideas of Philos-ophes	Ideas circulated among bourge-iosie and noble elite causing privilages and insituations to come under criticism **Rousseau a major influence**
Failure to make Reforms	Parliament blocked royal decrees and acted as "def-enders of liberty" aginst the monarchy but ended up pushing their own interests

Financial Crisis:an immediate cause of the revolution

Problems facing the French Monarchy (cont)

Mouting Debt	Government expeditures grew because of war and spending, causing the governemnt to keep on borrowing money with not enough taxes, ended up causing 1/2 of spending to be on interest and private lenders refussing borrowing more
Calonne's "assembly of notables"	wanted a complete change of fiscal and administrative systems but group and government refused to cooperate and caused more problems
Summoning of Esates General	Nobility was forced to call meant that nation's consent was needed for taxes
Jacquis Necker	exposed the inadequncies of the monarchy's monetary policies, viewed as the first steps twoeard reform

Culture and Society in the Enlightenment

Rococo art	grace and gentle action, curves, interlaced designs, secular pursuit of pleasure, hapiness and love. Ex. Watteau who drew views of aristocractic life with sadness underneath and Neucann whose Barquoe Bococo work was used in palaces and churches, Bishop's place as a spirtul adn secuular themes were interchangable

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Culture and Society in the Enlightenment (cont)

Neoclassicism	Emerges in France, recaptues the dignity and simplicity of the Classical style, ex. The Oath of Horatii in which 3 brothers swore an oath to scarficice lives for country, moral seriousness and emphasis on honor and patriotism
Music on soceity	Handal and Bach-Barquoe, Hayndn and Mozart-Classical, music depended on patron, Bach-music to worship God, Handel-Public peices, Hayden and Mozart-orchestral huge and unusual pieices , best known music with the invention of religious music even though music was very secular
modern novel	novel was to write friction with no rules on how to write and growing focus on sentimental and emotional
high culture and popular culture	High Culture-literary and aritistic world of educated and wealthy, Popular culture-writeen and unwritten lore of masses passed orally, new literature aimed more at populat culture

Culture and Society in the Enlightenment (cont)

18th century education	schools for elites, largely concentrated on latin and greek classics, schools for girls focued on religion and domestic skills
death penalty	upper class execututed by simple beheadings but lower classes were subject to torture
Impact of On Crimes and Punishment	opposing captial punishment and in favor of imprisonment, lead to a decline in corporal and captial punishments and prisons
Hierarchy of medicine	physicans, surgeons, apothecaries
Ascpects of popular culture	carnival-indulgences, before lent, festivals-varierty of celebrations, special occass-ions, Taverns-gathering place of common people
Literary rates	upper class more literature with peasants part of popular culuture, hierachy rates of peasants increasing

Esates General Beginning

Composition of Estates-General	Representives of 3 estates with the 3rd estate having twice the delegates that included legal and urban representives

Esates General Beginning (cont)

Cahiers de doleances advocate consistut-ional government	grievances drawn by the 3rd estates that petion the monarchy for changes
Estates General meets and questions about voting occurs	Voting by order meant aristocractic control while voting by head meant each representive which was supportedby bourgerosis and some nobles who were influenced by the American Revolution and wanted reform involving reason and utility

National Assembly

Abbe Sieyes "What is the 3rd Estate?"	The 3rd estate had double representation so they could turn the estates into a single chamber legislative. The feeling was not completly wide spread since some wanted change in respect to the king
National Assembly declared June 17	the 3rd estate responded on the question on how to vote by declaring themselves as the National Assembly and deciding to create a consis-tuation

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National Assembly (cont)

Tennis Court Oath- June 20	Swore to make a consistuation that lead to the King threating to dissovle the Esates-General. Considered the first steps of the French Revolution since the 3rd estate had no legal right to act as the National Assembly

Intervention of Common People

	Commoners would be mobilized to support whatever party's interest
attack on the Bastile, July 14th	an urban uprsing, causing the King to increase the number of troops, angering the public. Prison surrunder symbolized a great victory for the Revolution and a Triump over despotism. King accepted the reality which signaled the collapse of royal authority
Marquis de Lafayette	appointed commander of the National Gaurd,a citizen milita, by the King
Popular Revolu-tions in numerous cities	collpase of royal authoity paralled with peasant rebellions in countryside

Intervention of Common People (cont)

Peasant Rebellions and the Great Fear	resentment of the seigneur system, peasant rebellions with a panic that fears of invasion

Destruction of the Old Regime

Seigneurial Rights abolished	destroyed the relics of feudalism, support for abolishment to calm the peasants and abolishment for the principle of equality
Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen	reflected the ideas of philosophies and owed to the Decleration of Indepe-ndence, natural rights and life, property, security, and resistance, equal rights for all men
Olympe de Gouges and the Decler-ation of the Rights of Women and Female Citizens	women have the same rights as men and the National Assembly ignored women
The Women's March to Versailles	women march for bread to Versailles and then the Royal family forced to move to Paris, example of how crowd influenced politics

Social Order of the 18th century

Peasants made up 85% of the European population

Social Order of the 18th century (cont)

Difference between peasants and serfs	peasants were tenant farmers who owed tithes and fees and were controlled by nobles while serfs were bound to a lord's estate and had to work on the lord's land
Lifestyle of European nobility	played an important role in military and governemtn with having the best roles, government offices gave them noble status and land
Aristo-cractic way of life	nobles lived on country estates and did not participate in court as much, travel an important part of life and a major part of education
Problems that arose in urban areas	High death rates among children because of living conditions, overcrowing because of immigrants, poverty because of lack of jobs

Economic Expanison

Regional breakdown of population growth	Overall large population growths in russia, france, prussia, and britain

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Economic Expanison (cont)

Reasons for population growth	decline of death rate because of increase in food and new crops, end of bubonic plague, more women married and better living conditiosn
Shift in child care	childhood become an important part of child life, child dressed more like kids, breast feeding more commone, infanticide comabated by establishing founduling homes
Differ-ences in marraige	lower classes marreid later to save money for household, upper class marrying the same time as previous but less children

Religion and the Churches

Area Protestant and Catholic	Protestant:Scandinavia and north german states, england, scotland, and united provinces, Catholic-Spain, Protugal, France, Italy
Downfall of Jesuits	Their power lead to enemeies and nationalization of church meant controlling Jesuits and thus kicked out of the church and dissolved
pogroms	jewish communities looted and massacred

Religion and the Churches (cont)

pietism	movement in Germany that goals was to foster a personal experience with God as the focus of a true relgious experience and helped challenge the growth of diesm
John Wesley	everyone should experience God and open their doors to his grace which lead to Methodism and the revival of Christanity and the need for a spirtual experience

Opposition from Abroad

Decler-ation of Pillnitz	by austria and prussia that other European powers should help put the French king back in power
decler-ation of war on Austria	people wanted wat since Reactionaries hoped it would cool the Revolution and lead to the old Regime, lefists hoped war would consolidate the Revolution and spread
Marsei-llaise becomes a national anthem	French war song sung when national graudsmen called to defend Paris
sans-c-ulottes(w-ithout breaches)	defear in war and economics causaed popular groups, power passed from assembly to Paris commune which was mostly made of them

Opposition from Abroad (cont)

insecu ration in Aug 1792	groups attached the King and legislative and wanted a national convention to choose future government

The Radical Revolution

Paris Commune lead by George Danton-excutes suspected traitors	sought revenge for those who helped the King, Treachery fears increased by Prussia army on France
National Convention meets in Septemeber	acts as soverign ruling body in France
Universal Male Suffrage	everymale included
abolition of the monarchy	establishment of a republic
spilt into fracti-ons-Girondins and the "Mou-ntain"(Montag-nards)	over fate of the King, both members of the Jacobins

The Catholic Church

Land confis-cated to issue assignats	based on collateral of nation-alized chruch property and Church secularized
Civil Consti-tution of the Clergy	the clergy elected by the people and paid by the state, forced to accept the Civil Constitution, Church now enemy of the Revolution

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Constitution of 1791

Establishment of a Constitution monarchy with real powers residing in the Legislative Assembly	King had few powers and Legislative assembly elected by a few affluent members of society
distinction of active and passive citizens	active citizens were 25 yrs old or above, pay taxes and vote for electors who chose deputies who payed even more taxes
Administrative restructuring	France divided into equal departments with district and communities with officals, government was mostly in the hands of bourge-iosie

Opposition from Within

Clerics	angered by the Civil Constituation of the Clergy
Lower Classes	hurt by the rising cost of living because of assignats inflation
Peasants	opposed to dues not abandoned
radical political club, the Jacobins, created to offer new solutions	formed a group all around France, members were elite of local socity
continuing financial pressure	tax envasion counti-nued, politicans still unified on trust in the King

Opposition from Within (cont)

King attempts to flee to Verennes	leads to the National Assembly saying he was kidnapped and 1st legislative assembly held

Domestic Crisis and Foriegn Crisis

factional disputes between Girondins and Montag-nards	Girondins-wanted to keep the king alive while Mounta-gnards-interests of Paris and strenght from radicals and populars in the city
execution of Louis XVI	Mountains won, destruction of old regime complete
counterrevol-ution in the Vendee	In paris, by peasants who wanted the old regime but the Commune invaded the National Conventions and executued Girondions to leave the Mountains in control
Military Losses	French welcomed an infromal coalition of Europe but were losing and many countries poised to invade
Committee of Public Safety seeks to mobilize the people and curb counterev-olution	executive powers lead by Danton, same people reelected
Robespierre is an important member	wanted to use power to benefit people in an abstract basis

More on the Radical Revolution

A Nation in Arms(levee en masse)	universal mobilization, used to push allies back adn conquer Netherlands
Committee of Public Safety and Reign of Terror	Revolutionary courts organized to protect Republcis from internal enemies who did not support the revolution victims mostly royalists to revolutionary Girondins and victim # very high, military forced used to bring cities back into control such as Marsailes and Lyons, no class predjuice among victims, Rousseus's concept of free will with 12 men tasking upon themselves to ascertain the will of France and kill enemies
"Republic of Virtue"	Goal:control France and create a new republican order explain war emergency measures and implement the law
Law of General Maximum	price control on necessitys, failed to work since govt could not enforce it

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More on the Radical Revolution (cont)

The Role of Womens	made sure members and deputes knew their demands, women asked the national convention for bread and were rejected, society for revolutionary women-composed mainly of working class women, women forbideen from Paris Commune because women's place was at home and raise furture poltical leaders
De-Christianization	part of the radical phase that aimed to create a secular socity, saint removed and chruches closed
New Calender	symbolized the opportunity to create a new government and new order, date starts from when French Republic proclaimed
Temple of Reason	left over days represent revolutionary virtues, Norte-Dame cahnged to the Temple of Reason, dechristinazation backfired since France was mainly Catholic and ended up creating more enemies than friends

More on the Radical Revolution (cont)

Equality and Slavery: in France and colonies(**Toussaint L' Overture**)	the society friends of black advoated against slavery and when national convention came into power, governement abolished slavery in colonies, lead a revolit in Haiti and acheived independence
Decline of the Committee of Public Safety	the law of 14 Frimaire allowed the Commitiee to centralize administration and exercise greater control to check the Region of Terror. Then the Committe turned against radical parisans which alliented a group and then Antirobesipeere coalitlon killed Robespierre

Reaction and the Directory

Thermidorian Reaction	Terror ended, National Convention stomped power of Committee, Jacobins gone, churchs open and freedom of worship, lassiez-faire back, new consistuation reflects conservation republicanism

Reaction and the Directory (cont)

Constitution of 1795	national legislative assembly made of two chambers, lower house was council of 500 initiated legisalive and upper house of counil of elders would accept or reject laws, member choosen by electors who has to own or rent a certain amount of property
Directory	Five director elected by the Council of Elders
Period of stagnation and reliance on the military for political power	national convention ruled 2/3 of new members of national assembly from there which caused disturbances and inserruction lead by Napolean
Gracchus Babeuf and the Conspiracy of Equals	"what is the French Rev?", appalled at the misery of the commone people and wanted to abolish private property

The Rise of Napolean

Background and Education	went to military school where he spent time reading the classics

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The Rise of Napolean (cont)

Napoleon's military carrer	Quickly rose through the ranks and saved the National Convention from the Parison mob to become Major General, defeated Austrians, paricipated in a coup etat that lead to his dictatorship
Napolean in control	
Republic of France proclaimed	Consituation with a bicameral legislative that reduced the role of electors
Napolean acts as First Consuel	controlled legislative authrotiy and all ascpets of government
First Consul for Life	
crowned Emperor Napoleon I, 1804	retuned france to monarchy and gave stablization to the Regime

Domestic Polices of Emperor Napolean

Napolean and the Catholic Church	needed to reconile with Church to stablize regime and worked with Pope Pius VII to restablish the church and people , Condordatt gave state the most power with the ability to nominate bishops
A New Code of Laws	Code Napoleon(Civil Code)
Preserves revolu-tionary gains	recognizes the principle of equality for all citizens and rights of all individuals

Domestic Polices of Emperor Napolean (cont)

protects property and indivi-duals	protects rights but also the empolyer
restores control of fathers over families	undid rights established during the Radical phase and women now less equal than men
The French Rureaucracy	
Centraliz-ation	elimanted locally elected assemblies and lead to new officals
Prefects	officals who oversaw all ascepts of a local government and depended on government for jobs
tax collection	made sure people payed
merito-cracy	jobs based on merit
Napolean's growing despot-ism-Ge-rmaine de Stael	new aristocracy who had protection according to property rights and conscr-iption, newspapers shut down and censoring, Germaine de Stael wrote how the government was trynical and she was banned but countinued to write

Naopolean's Empire and European Response

Peace of Amiens	Napolean wanted to end war to settle new govt, France got new land
Renewal of War	War renewed with same enemies but Napolean defeted them

Naopolean's Empire and European Response (cont)

By June 1807, Napoleon's Grand Army defeated the continential members of teh coalition, giving him the opportunity to create a new European order and Treaty of Tilist	ended fighting and gave Napolean the opportunity for a new European order
Napolean's grand empire	
composed of the French empire, dependent states, and allied states	allied states were those defeared by Napolean
Napolean demanded obiedence but allowed legal eqality, relgionious tolerations, and economic freedom	Englightment ideas, needed a common front against British and ego but clergy and nobility lost a lot of privilages
The Problem of Great Britians:Battle of Trafalgar and Continental System	Napolean could not defeath English sea power and Contin-ernetal system attempted to weaken British economically but allied states helped Britiain and overseas markets
Nationalism(franer-nite) arises, espically in German states	formed during emphasis on brothe-rhood
The Fall of Napolean	lead to Louis XVIII in power

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