

The Beginning of the Revolutionary Era

Impact of American Revolution on Europe

Confirmed Legitimacy of Enlightenment ideas and showed that ideas could actually create a new government

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

3 branches of government established that involved separation of powers and a Constitution including a Bill of Rights

French Revolution has a bigger impact on 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

Characteristics Church owned about 10% of land, divided since there was clergy from aristocrats but also poor clergy

Privileges Exemptions from the *taille* (land tax)

Second Estate: Nobility

Characteristics About 25% of land owned and made up about 2% of the population, nobility held many important positions in gov, military, law, and church and was divided between sword nobility and robe nobility

Privileges Tax exemptions and other privileges such as power and money

Third Estate: Commoners

Characteristics 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 due to the rising cost of bread, leading to mob actions

Bourgeoisie the middle class who were part of the third estate and controlled trade, manufacturing, and finance, but excluded from social and political privileges 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 Philosophes Ideas circulated among bourgeoisie and noble elite causing privileges and institutions to come under criticism **Rousseau a major influence**

Failure to make Reforms Parliament blocked royal decrees and acted as "defenders of liberty" against the monarchy but ended up pushing their own interests

Financial Crisis: an immediate cause of the revolution

Problems facing the French Monarchy (cont)

Mouling Debt Government expenditures grew because of war and spending, causing the government to keep on borrowing money with not enough taxes, ended up causing 1/2 of spending to be on interest and private lenders refusing 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 Estates General Nobility was forced to call meant that nation's consent was needed for taxes

Jacques Necker exposed the inadequacies of the monarchy's monetary policies, viewed as the first steps toward reform

Culture and Society in the Enlightenment

Rococo art grace and gentle action, curves, interlaced designs, secular pursuit of pleasure, happiness and love. Ex. Watteau who drew views of aristocratic life with sadness underneath and Neoclassicism whose Baroque Rococo work was used in palaces and churches, Bishop's place as a spiritual and secular themes were interchangeable

Culture and Society in the Enlightenment (cont)

Neoclassicism Emerges in France, recaptures the dignity and simplicity of the Classical style, ex. The Oath of Horatii in which 3 brothers swore an oath to sacrifice lives for country, moral seriousness and emphasis on honor and patriotism

Music on society Handel and Bach-Baroque, Haydn and Mozart-Classical, music depended on patron, Bach-music to worship God, Handel-Public peices, Hayden and Mozart-orchestral huge and unusual peices , best known music with the invention of religious music even though music was very secular

modern novel novel was to write fiction with no rules on how to write and growing focus on sentimental and emotional

high culture and popular culture High Culture-literary and artistic world of educated and wealthy, Popular culture-written and unwritten lore of masses passed orally, new literature aimed more at popular culture

Culture and Society in the Enlightenment (cont)

18th century education schools for elites, largely concentrated on latin and greek classics, schools for girls focused on religion and domestic skills

death penalty upper class executed by simple beheadings but lower classes were subject to torture

Impact of On Crimes and Punishment opposing capital punishment and in favor of imprisonment, lead to a decline in corporal and capital punishments and prisons

Hierarchy of medicine physicians, surgeons, apothecaries

Aspects of popular culture carnival-indulgences, before lent, festivals-variety of celebrations, special occasions, Taverns-gathering place of common people

Literary rates upper class more literature with peasants part of popular culture, hierarchy rates of peasants increasing

Estates General Beginning

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

Cahiers de doléances advocate consitutional government grievances drawn by the 3rd estates that petition the monarchy for changes

Estates General Beginning (cont)

Estates General meets and questions about voting occurs Voting by order meant aristocratic control while voting by head meant each representative which was supported by bourgeoisie 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 completely 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 constitution

Tennis Court Oath- June 20 Swore to make a constitution that lead to the King threatening to dissolve the Estates-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 Bastille, July 14th

an urban uprising, causing the King to increase the number of troops, angering the public. Prison surrender symbolized a great victory for the Revolution and a Triumph over despotism. King accepted the reality which signaled the collapse of royal authority

Marquis de Lafayette

appointed commander of the National Guard, a citizen militia, by the King

Popular Revolution in numerous cities

collapse of royal authority paralleled with peasant rebellions in countryside

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

Destruction of the Old Regime (cont)

Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

reflected the ideas of philosophies and owed to the Declaration of Independence, natural rights and life, property, security, and resistance, equal rights for all men

Olympe de Gouges and the Declaration 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

Religion and the Churches

Area Protestant and Catholic

Protestant: Scandinavia and north German states, England, Scotland, and United Provinces, Catholic: Spain, Portugal, France, Italy

Downfall of Jesuits

Their power led to enmities and nationalization of church meant controlling Jesuits and thus kicked out of the church and dissolved

pogroms

Jewish communities looted and massacred

pietism

movement in Germany that goals was to foster a personal experience with God as the focus of a true religious experience and helped challenge the growth of deism

Religion and the Churches (cont)

John Wesley

everyone should experience God and open their doors to his grace which led to Methodism and the revival of Christianity and the need for a spiritual experience

Economic Expansion

Regional breakdown of population growth

Overall large population growths in Russia, France, Prussia, and Britain

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 conditions

Shift in child care

childhood became an important part of child life, child dressed more like kids, breast feeding more common, infanticide combated by establishing foundling homes

Differences in marriage

lower classes married later to save money for household, upper class marrying the same time as previous but less children

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 government with having the best roles, government offices gave them noble status and land

Aristocratic 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, overcrowding because of immigrants, poverty because of lack of jobs

Opposition from Abroad

Declaration of Pillnitz: by Austria and Prussia that other European powers should help put the French king back in power

Opposition from Abroad (cont)

Declaration of War on Austria: people wanted war since Reactionaries hoped it would cool the Revolution and lead to the old Regime, leftists hoped war would consolidate the Revolution and spread

Marseillaise: French war song sung when national guardsmen called to defend Paris becomes a national anthem

Sans-culottes (without breeches): defear in war and economics caused popular groups, power passed from assembly to Paris commune which was mostly made of them

Insecurity in Aug 1792: groups attacked the King and legislative and wanted a national convention to choose future government

The Radical Revolution

Paris Commune led by George Danton: sought revenge for those who helped the King, Treachery fears increased by Prussia army on France suspected traitors

National Convention: acts as sovereign ruling body in France meets in Septemeber

Universal Male Suffrage: every male included

abolition of the monarchy: establishment of a republic

split into fractions- Girondins and the "Mountain" (Montagnards): over fate of the King, both members of the Jacobins

The Catholic Church

Land confiscate d to issue assignats: based on collateral of nationalized church property and Church secularized

Civil Constitution 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

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 officials, government was mostly in the hands of bourgeoisie

Opposition from Within

Clerics: angered by the Civil Constitution of the Clergy

Lower Classes: hurt by the rising cost of living because of assignats inflation

Peasants: opposed to dues not abandoned

Opposition from Within (cont)

radical political club, the Jacobins, created to offer new solutions

formed a group all around France, members were elite of local society

continuing financial pressure

tax invasion continued, politicians still unified on trust in the King

King attempts to flee to Verennes

leads to the National Assembly saying he was kidnapped and 1st legislative assembly held

Domestic Crisis and Foreign Crisis

factional disputes between Girondins and Montagnards

Girondins-wanted to keep the king alive while Montagnards-interests of Paris and strenght from radicals and populars in the city

execution of Louis XVI

Mountains won, destruction of old regime complete

counterrevolution in the Vendee

In paris, by peasants who wanted the old regime but the Commune invaded the National Conventions and executed Girondins to leave the Mountains in control

Military Losses

French welcomed an informal coalition of Europe but were losing and many countries poised to invade

Committee of Public Safety seeks to mobilize the people and curb counterrevolution

executive powers lead by Danton, same people reelected

Domestic Crisis and Foreign Crisis (cont)

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 and conquer Netherlands

Committee of Public Safety and Reign of Terror

Revolutionary courts organized to protect Republicis 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 Marsailles and Lyons, no class prejudice 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 necessities, failed to work since govt could not enforce it

More on the Radical Revolution (cont)

The Role of Womens

made sure members and deputies knew their demands, women asked the national convention for bread and were rejected, society for revolutionary women-composed mainly of working class women, women forbidden from Paris Commune because women's place was at home and raise future political leaders

De-Christianization

part of the radical phase that aimed to create a secular society, saint removed and churches 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, Notre-Dame changed to the Temple of Reason, dechristianization 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 revolt in Haiti and acheived independence

Decline of the Committee of Public Safety

the law of 14 Frimaire allowed the Committee 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

Thermid orian 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 legisalve and upper house of council of elders would accept or reject laws, member chosen 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

Napoleon's military carrer

Quickly rose through the ranks and saved the National Convention from the Parison mob to become Major General, defeated Austrians, participated in a coup etat that lead to his dictatorship

Napolean in control

The Rise of Napolean (cont)

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 revolution ary gains

recognizes the principle of equality for all citizens and rights of all individuals

protects property and individuals

protects rights but also the employer

restores control of fathers over families

undid rights established during the Radical phase and women now less equal than men

The French Rureaucracy

Centraliza tion

elimanted locally elected assemblies and lead to new officals



Domestic Policies of Emperor Napoleon (cont)

Prefects officials who oversaw all aspects of a local government and depended on government for jobs

tax collection made sure people paid

meritocracy jobs based on merit

Napoleon's growing despotism-Germaine de Stael new aristocracy who had protection according to property rights and conscription, newspapers shut down and censoring, Germaine de Stael wrote how the government was tyrannical and she was banned but continued to write

Napoleon's Empire and European Response

Peace of Amiens Napoleon wanted to end war to settle new govt, France got new land

Renewal of War War renewed with same enemies but Napoleon defeated them

By June 1807, Napoleon's Grand Army defeated the continental members of the coalition, giving him the opportunity to create a new European order and Treaty of Tilsit ended fighting and gave Napoleon the opportunity for a new European order

Napoleon's grand empire

composed of the French empire, dependent states, and allied states

allied states were those defeated by Napoleon

Napoleon's Empire and European Response (cont)

Napoleon Enlightenment ideas, needed a common front against British and ego but clergy and nobility lost a lot of privileges

demanding obedience but allowed legal equality, religious tolerations, and economic freedom

The Problem of Great Britians:Battle of Trafalgar and Continental System Napoleon could not defeat English sea power and Continental system attempted to weaken British economically but allied states helped Britain and overseas markets

Nationalism(France) arises, especially in German states

The Fall of Napoleon led to Louis XVIII in power

