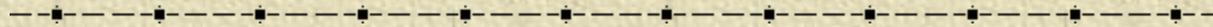
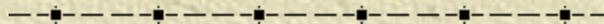




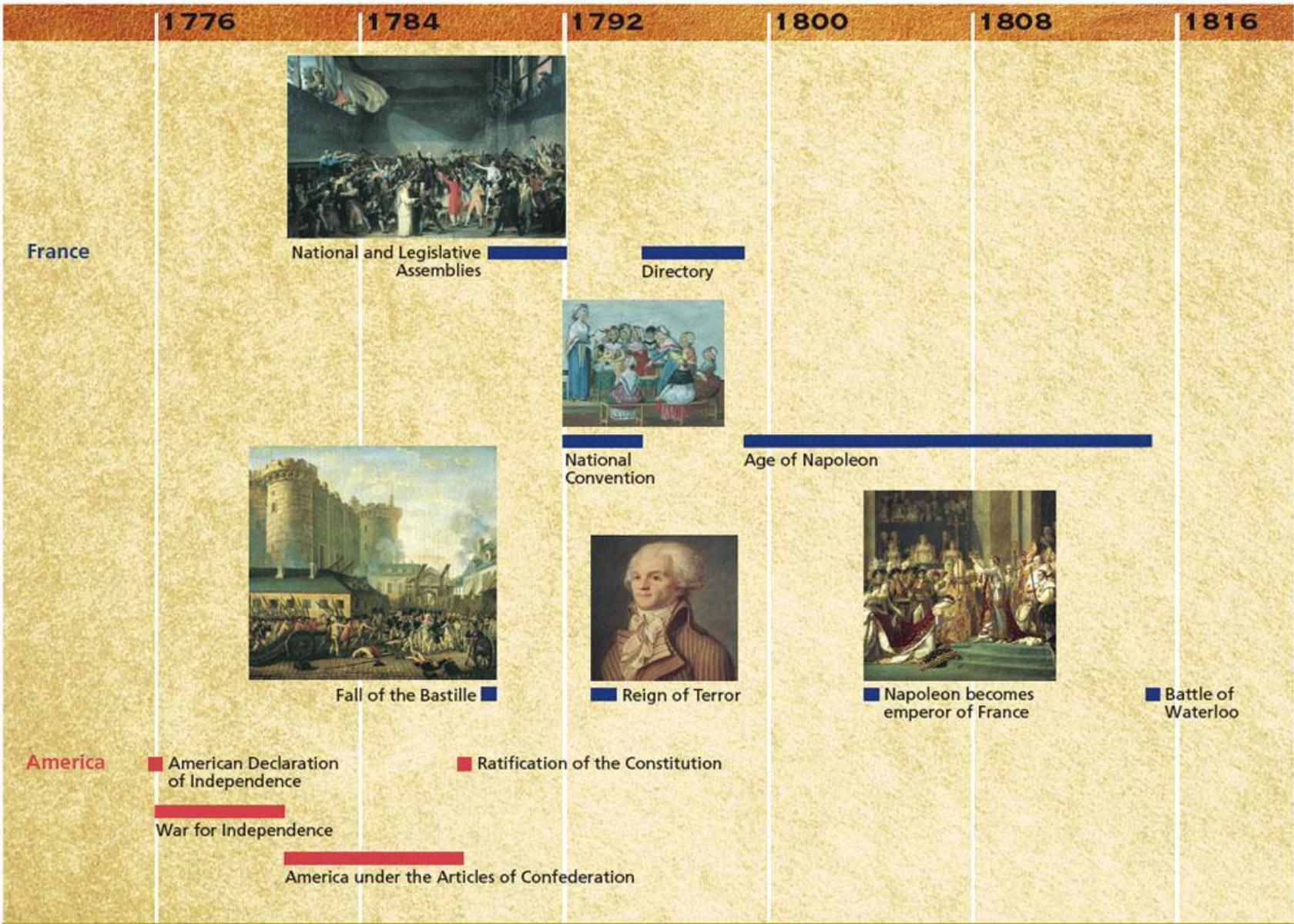
AP European History



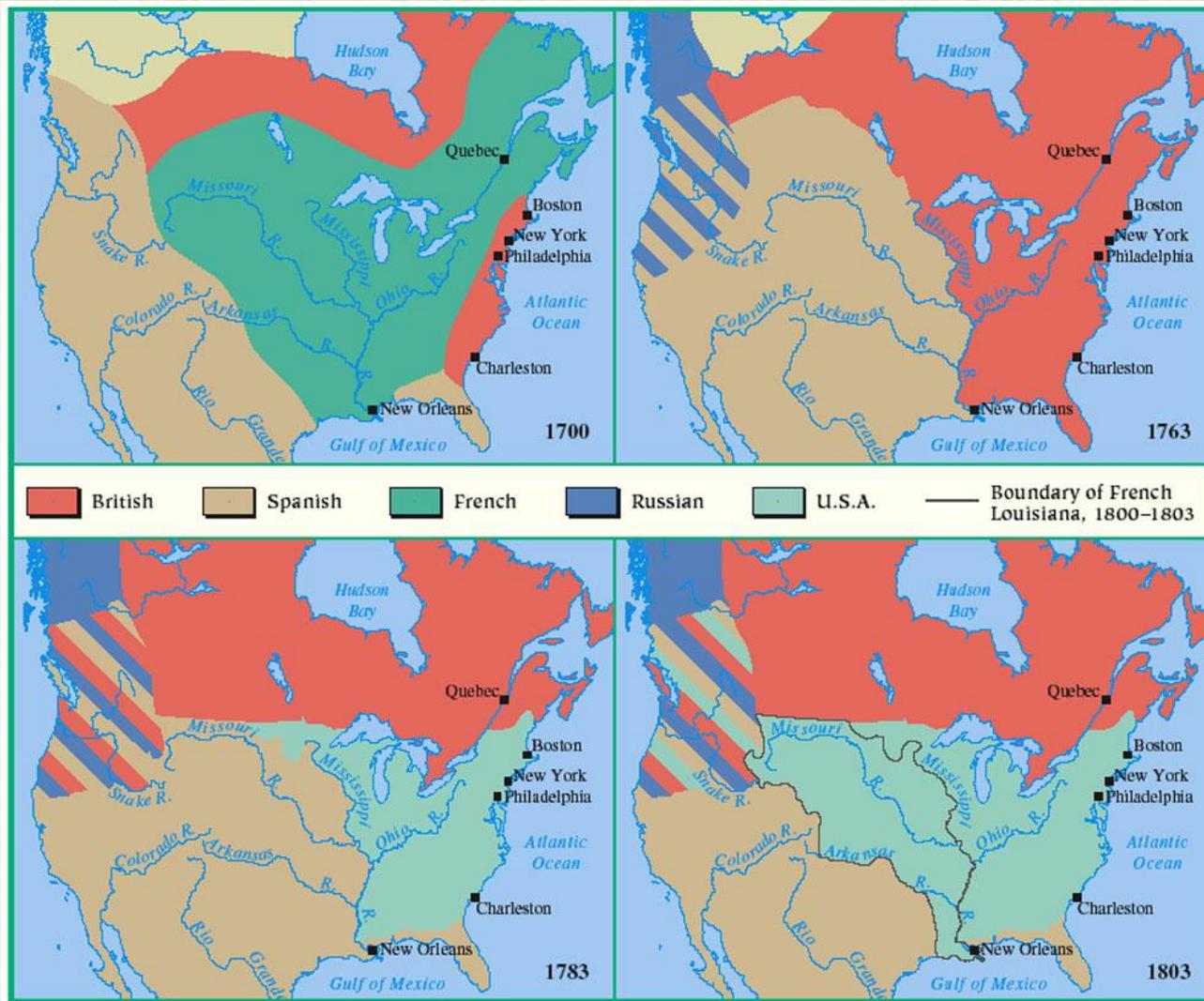
A Revolution in Politics:
The Era of the French Revolution and
Napoleon



Timeline



Map 19.1: North America, 1763-1783



The American Revolution

✦ Reorganization, Resistance, and Rebellion

- ◆ Britain's victory in the Seven Years' War
- ◆ 50% of adult male population can vote
- ◆ Indirect political representation in England
- ◆ "No taxation without representation"
- ◆ Boston Tea Party

✦ War for Independence

- ◆ Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776
- ◆ *Declaration of Independence*, 1776
- ◆ Battle of Saratoga, 1777
 - Commitment of European aid
- ◆ Battle of Yorktown, 1781
- ◆ Peace of Paris, 1783

The American Revolution (cont)

✦ Forming a New Nation

- ◆ *Articles of Confederation, 1781-1789*
- ◆ *Constitution, 1789*
 - Bill of Rights, 1791

✦ Impact of the American Revolution on Europe

- ◆ Concept of freedom
- ◆ Concept of rights

Background to the French Revolution

◆ Social Structure of the Old Regime

- First and Second Estates
 - ◆ Second Estate = nobility (350,000)
 - ◆ First Estate = clergy (130,000)

◆ The Third Estate

- Commoners
 - ◆ Peasants = 75-80% of the population
 - ◆ Peasants own 35-40% of the land
- Skilled artisans, shopkeepers, and wage earners
- Bourgeoisie (middle class)
 - ◆ Own 20-25% of the land
 - ◆ Similarities between wealthier bourgeoisie and nobility

The Three Estates



Other Problems Facing the French Monarchy

- ✦ Bad Harvests (1787 and 1788)
- ✦ Poverty
 - ◆ One-third of the population was poor
- ✦ Ideas of the Philosophes
 - ◆ Criticism of privileges of the clergy and nobility
- ✦ Failure to Reform
 - ◆ Obstruction of reform by the French Parlements
- ✦ Financial Crisis
 - ◆ Mounting debt
 - ◆ Calonne's "assembly of notables" (1787)
 - ◆ Summoning of the Estates General (1789)

From Estates-General to a National Assembly

- ✦ 300 delegates each to the First and Second Estate
- ✦ 600 delegates to the Third Estate
 - ◆ Strong legal and urban presence
- ✦ Cahiers de doléances
- ✦ Estates General meets May 5, 1789
 - ◆ Question of voting by order or head
 - ◆ Abbé Sieyès “What is the Third Estate?”
- ✦ National Assembly
 - ◆ Constituted, June 17
 - ◆ Tennis Court Oath, June 20
- ✦ Intervention of the Common People
 - ◆ Attack on the Bastille, July 14
 - ◆ Peasant rebellions, July 19-August 3
 - ◆ Great Fear

The Tennis Court Oath



Destruction of the Old Regime

✦ Seigneurial rights abolished, August 4, 1789

✦ *Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen*

- ◆ August 26

- ◆ Does this include women?

- ◆ Olympe de Gouges, *Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen*, 1791

✦ The Women's March to Versailles

- ◆ October 5, 1789

- ◆ Return of the king to Paris

Destruction of the Old Regime (cont)

- ✦ The Catholic Church
 - ◆ Civil Constitution of the Clergy, July, 1790
- ✦ A New Constitution
 - ◆ Establishment of a constitutional monarchy with real power residing in the Legislative Assembly
 - ◆ Administrative restructuring
- ✦ Opposition from Within
 - ◆ Growth of opposition to new order
 - Clergy
 - Peasants
 - Radical political clubs
 - ◆ Jacobins
 - ◆ Continuing financial pressure
 - ◆ Composition of Legislative Assembly
- ✦ Opposition from Abroad
 - ◆ Declaration of Pillnitz (1791)
 - ◆ Declaration of war on Austria, April 20, 1792
 - ◆ Early course of the war

The Radical Revolution

✦ National Convention, September 1792

- ◆ Universal male suffrage
- ◆ Abolition of the monarchy, September 21

✦ Domestic Crisis

- ◆ Factions
 - Girondins
 - The Mountain
- ◆ Execution of Louis XVI, January 21, 1793
- ◆ Counterrevolution

✦ Foreign Crisis

- ◆ Military losses

✦ A Nation in Arms

- ◆ Mobilization of the nation

Citizens Enlisting in the New French Army



Women Patriots



Club Patriotique de Femmes.

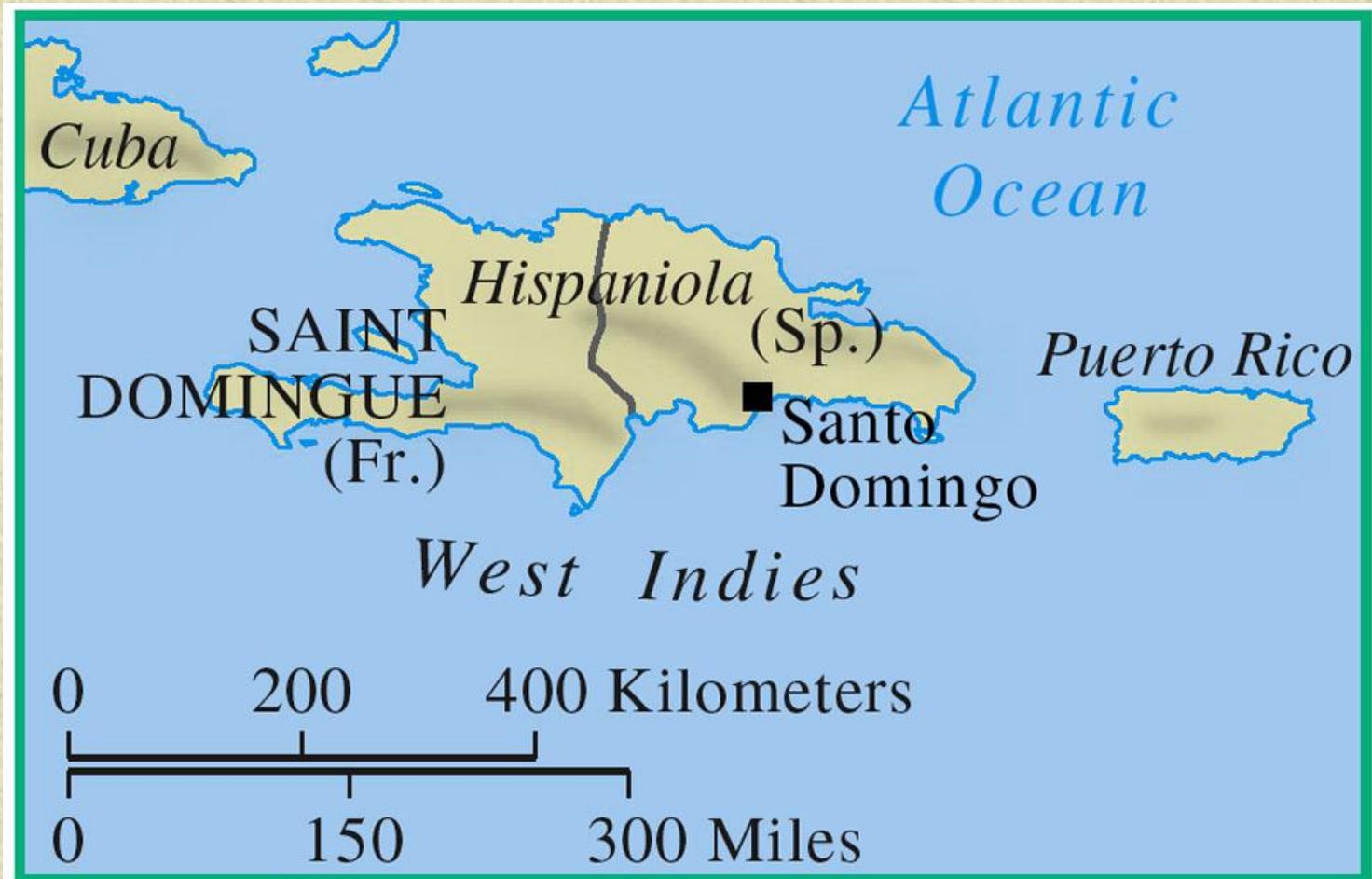


Map 19.2:
The French
Conquests
during the
Revolutionary
Wars

The Reign of Terror & Its Aftermath

- ✦ Committee of Public Safety and Reign of Terror
 - ◆ July 1793-July 1794
 - ◆ Vendée
- ✦ “Republic of Virtue”
 - ◆ Price controls
 - ◆ Women
- ✦ Dechristianization and a New Calendar
 - ◆ New calendar
- ✦ Equality and Slavery
 - ◆ Revolt in Saint Dominigue
- ✦ Decline of the Committee of Public Safety
 - ◆ Execution of Maximilien Robespierre, July 28, 1794

Revolt in Saint Dominique



Reaction and the Directory

- ✦ Thermidorian Reaction and the Directory
- ✦ Curtails much of the Terror's policies
- ✦ Conservative turn of the Revolution
- ✦ Constitution of 1795
 - ◆ Five person Directory
 - ◆ Period of stagnation

Age of Napoleon

✦ Rise of Napoleon

- ◆ Born in Corsica, 1769
- ◆ Commissioned a lieutenant, 1785
- ◆ Promoted to brigadier general, 1794
- ◆ Victory in Italy, 1797
- ◆ Defeat in Egypt, 1799
- ◆ Coup d'etat

The Republic and the Empire

✧ Republic of France proclaimed, 1799

- ◆ First Consul
- ◆ First Consul for life, 1802
- ◆ Crowned Emperor Napoleon I, 1804

✧ Domestic Policies of Emperor Napoleon

- ◆ Napoleon and the Catholic Church
 - Concordat of 1801
- ◆ A New Code of Laws
 - Code Napoleon (Civil Code)
- ◆ The French Bureaucracy
 - Centralization of administration
- ◆ Growing despotism

The Coronation of Napoleon



Napoleon's Empire and the European Response

- ✦ Peace of Amiens, 1802
- ✦ Renewal of war, 1803
- ✦ Military victories, 1805-1807
- ✦ Napoleon's Grand Empire
 - ◆ Failure of the Grand Empire
 - Problems: Great Britain and Nationalism
 - ◆ Survival of Britain
 - ◆ Seapower
 - ◆ Continental System, 1806-1807
 - ◆ Nationalism

Francisco Goya,
The Third of May 1808



Map 19.3: Napoleon's Grand Empire



The Fall of Napoleon

- ✦ Invasion of Russia, 1812
- ✦ Defeat of Napoleon, April 1814
- ✦ Exiled to Elba
- ✦ Escape, 1815
- ✦ Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815
- ✦ Exiled to St. Helena

Discussion Questions

- ✦ What role did the Enlightenment play in the American and French revolutions?
- ✦ After becoming a constitutional monarch, how did Louis XVI's actions affect the course of the French revolution?
- ✦ Compare and contrast the urban and rural revolutions in France.
- ✦ How does nationalism affect the revolution?
- ✦ What changes in society were brought about by the revolution? What aspects of society stayed the same?

Web Links

- ✦ [The History Place: American Revolution](#)
- ✦ [French History Timeline](#)
- ✦ [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity: Exploring the French Revolution](#)
- ✦ [The Haitian Revolution](#)
- ✦ [French Revolution Links](#)
- ✦ [Napoleon](#)