French Revolution and Napoleon, 1789-1815
• http://www.history.com/videos/origins-of-the-french-revolution#origins-of-the-french-revolution
Section 1
The French Revolution Begins

• Main Idea
  - Economic and social inequalities in the Old Regime helped cause the French Revolution.

• Why It Matters Now
  - Throughout history, economic and social inequalities have at times led peoples to revolt against their governments.
Introduction

• France was the center of the Enlightenment
  – Prosperous trading practices
  – Widely praised culture
  – High prices and taxes helps create civil unrest
• The Old Regime (Ancien Régime)
  – System of feudalism that contained 3 social classes
Old Regime

- First Estate
  - Clergy
  - Paid no taxes

- Second Estate
  - Rich Nobles
  - Paid no taxes

- Third Estate
  - Everyone else
  - From peasants and urban workers to the middle class with teachers, doctors, and lawyers
  - Made up 97% of the population
  - Few privileges and huge tax burden
Who’s in charge here?

- King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette
- High Taxes damage the economy in 1780s
- Had to pay for their part of the American Revolution and 7 Years War
- Inherited a huge debt
- Kept spending extravagantly
- Banks refuse to lend more money
- Disinterest in ruling which leads to poor leadership
- High grain prices due to bad harvests created a starving population
Louis XVI Calls Estates-General

- Attempt to fix the economy with a meeting of the 3 estates through raising of a new tax
- 3rd Estate wants changes which the King refuses
- New legislature is suggested by the 3rd Estate
National Assembly

• Pass laws and reforms in the name of the French people
• First steps towards revolution
• Louis locks them out of the building
• Tennis Court Oath, 1789
  – Pledge to meet until a New Constitution is written
Storming the Bastille

- Bastille is a castle/prison/armory
  - Symbol of oppression
- July 14, 1789
- Started by rumors that Louis XVI wanted to shut down the National Assembly as well as attack by foreign invaders
- Mob attacks to get weapons and kills guards
Great Fear and the Women’s March

• Rumors and panic spread
• Attacks by peasants to destroy legally binding papers
• Women march on Versailles due to rising bread costs
  – Want to force Louis XVI to return to Paris from Versailles
History Channel French Revolution
Song
1. Why were the members of the third estate dissatisfied with life under the Old Regime?

2. How did Louis XVI’s weak leadership contribute to the growing crisis in France?

3. How did the purpose of the meeting of the Estates-General in 1789 change?


5. Why do you think some members of the first and second estates joined the National Assembly and worked to reform the government?

6. How were the storming of the Bastille and the women’s march on Versailles similar? How were they different?
Section 2: Revolution Brings Reform and Terror

• Main Idea
- The revolutionary government of France made reforms but also used terror and violence to retain power.

• Why It Matters Now
- Some governments that lack the support of a majority of their people still use fear to control their citizens.
Assembly Reforms France

• National Assembly adopts the Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen
• Men (not women) are “Born and remain free and equal in rights”
• “Natural rights of man; these rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression”
• “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”
• To pay debt Assembly seizes church lands
  – Turns clergy into public officials
    • Civil Constitution of the Clergy
• Alarms peasants, who are devout Catholics
  – Drives a wedge between peasants and the Assembly
Louis Flees

- Louis XVI tries to flee France
  - Fears for his future
  - Revolutionaries catch him near the Netherlands border
- National Assembly establishes a limited Constitutional Monarchy
  - Leaves Louis XVI with only executive powers
  - Only men over 25, certain taxes could vote
  - Still only wealthy serve in government but no longer just noble
Legislative Assembly

- Legislative Assembly has the power to create laws and approve or prevent any war the King may declare
Divisions Develop

• Changing governments doesn’t solve problems
• Debt and food shortages still exist
• 3 groups develop within the National Assembly
  – Radicals
    • Wanted sweeping changes
  – Moderates
    • Wanted some changes
  – Conservatives
    • Wanted few changes

• Outside the legislature divisions deepen
  – Emigres
    • Nobles who fled France and wanted to undo the Revolution
  – Parisian wage earners
    • Wanted the revolution expand
    • Known as Sans-Culottes
War and Execution

• European countries watched France
  – Didn’t want revolution to spread
• Austria and Prussia urged France to restore Louis XVI
• France responds by declaring war
  – War goes badly for France
  – Prussian forces threaten Paris
  – Parisian mob throws royal family in jail
  – Rumors spread jailed loyalists are planning escape and taking over
  – Mob attacks jail and kills over 1,000 people
France becomes a Republic

• Afraid of attack and Radicals the Assembly dissolves itself and abolishes Monarchy

• National Convention takes control
Radical Jacobins take control

• Jean-Paul Marat leader advocated the death of everyone who supported the king
• Under the new government Louis was just a common citizen
• Jacobins convict Louis of treason and execute him
• Peasants horrified at the execution of King, Priests, other political opponents
War Expands

• Great Britain, Holland and Spain joined in war against France
Maximilien Robespierre

• Set out to build a “Republic of Virtue”
  – Dechristianize
  – Closes all churches
  – Days of the week and month

• Wanted to wipe out all traces of Monarchy and Nobility

• Leads the Committee of Public Safety and begins the Reign of Terror
Reign of Terror

- To “protect” the Revolution from its enemies
- Roughly 40,000 killed
- Most are former members of the 3rd Estate
- Eventually he was arrested and executed
- France has tired from the terror
Who was Robespierre working for?

Deaths from the Reign of Terror

- 1st and 2nd Estate
- 3rd Estate
Directory

• More moderate government takes over
• Executive Branch 5 person Directory
  – Trying to avoid dictatorship
• Became very corrupt and depended on the military to stay in power which leads to its downfall
• Has a 2 house legislative branch
1. What major reforms did the national assembly introduce?

2. What did the divisions in the Legislative Assembly say about the differences in French society?

3. How did the reign of terror come to an end?

4. How does the slogan “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity” sum up the goals of the Revolution?

5. What similarities and differences do you see between the political factions in the legislative assembly and those in the U.S. government today?

6. What factors led to Robespierre becoming a dictator?
Reign of Terror

Central Historical Question:
Was the main goal of the Committee of Public Safety to “protect the Revolution from its enemies”?

Keep one piece of paper for the two of you.
Was the main goal of the Committee of Public Safety to “protect the Revolution from its enemies”?

• Read paragraph
• Discuss timeline
• Read Textbook Excerpt
Was the main goal of the Committee of Public Safety to “protect the Revolution from its enemies”?

1. According to the textbook, why did the Jacobins have so many enemies?

2. Robespierre and his supporters created a new calendar. Why would they want to wipe out “every trace of France’s past?”

3. According to the textbook, Robespierre believed terror helped French citizens remain “true to the ideals of the Revolution.” What were the ideals of the French Revolution? (Use what you already know about the French Revolution to answer the question).

4. Based on the textbook excerpt, do you think the Committee of Public Safety protected the Revolution from its enemies? Explain your answer.
Was the main goal of the Committee of Public Safety to “protect the Revolution from its enemies”?

• Read Document A

1. (Contextualization) Why did the Committee of Public Safety pass the Decree Against Profiteers?

2. (Contextualization) Why did the Committee of Public Safety consider monopoly to be such a serious crime? (Hint: Think back to the ideals of the French Revolution)

3. What was the punishment for those who did not comply with this law?

4. Based on the Decree Against Profiteers, do you think the Committee of Public Safety protected the Revolution from its enemies? Explain your answer.
Was the main goal of the Committee of Public Safety to “protect the Revolution from its enemies”?

Read Document B

1. What was the main goal of the Law of Suspects?
2. List two examples of people who would have been considered suspects. Explain why the Committee of Public Safety would have considered them suspects.
3. What might leaders of the Committee of Public Safety have said to justify this law?
4. Based on the Law of Suspects, do you think the Committee of Public Safety protected the Revolution from its enemies? Explain your answer.
The Committee of Public Safety was established to protect the Revolution from its enemies. Based on the Decree Against Profiteers and the Law of Suspects, do you think the Committee of Public Safety actually protected the Revolution from its enemies?

Write a paragraph using evidence from the documents to support your claims.

You have 15 minutes

Proofread and make changes. You have 5 minutes
• Often credited with originating the phrase “a picture is worth 1,000 words,” what Napoleon actually said, as quoted in L’Arche de Noé, was: “A good sketch is better than a long speech.”
Napoleon Crossing the Alps
Napoleon's coup d'état. Detail of a painting by François Bouchot
Napoleon Crowning Himself Emperor
Napoleon Bonaparte Biography

• Work with a partner, 1 paper for the 2 of you
• Due at the end of the period
• On Printer Paper
• Napoleon Bonaparte-drawing
• Empire-drawing
• 2 quotes from Napoleon that sums him up
• Maximum 30 word summary of who he was, what he did, and when he did it
Continuing the Cartoon Theme

- 10 panes (squares, rectangular objects)
  - Draw
  - Think of symbolism
- 10 word maximum summary not including the topic word(s) for each pane
- These all need to pertain to Napoleon
  - Napoleon’s Birthplace
  - Napoleon’s Early Military Victories
  - Coup d’Etat
  - Plebiscite
  - Lycee
  - Concordat
  - Napoleonic Code
  - Coronation Ceremony
  - Louisiana Purchase
  - Battle of Trafalgar
Napoleon Forges an Empire

• Main Idea
  - Napoleon Bonaparte, a military genius, seized power in France and made himself emperor.

• Why It Matters Now
  - In times of political turmoil, military leaders often seize control of nations.
Napoleon Bonaparte

• Rises from relative obscurity
  – Born in Corsica
  – Attends Military School
  – Joins the Army

• Hero of the Hour
  – Defeats royalist rebels in 1795
  – Directory appoints Napoleon commander of the armies
  – Wins victories in Italy and gains popularity
  – News of his losses in Egypt is suppressed
Coup d’Etat

• 1799 Directory loses control
  – No confidence by the people
  – Political chaos
  – Need for a strong leader

• Coup d’Etat
  – Sudden seizure of power
  – Napoleon uses army to surround legislature
  – Establishes a group of 3 Consuls
Napoleon

• Uses power to become dictator
• Continues victories over British, Russians, and Austrians
• Solidifies powers with the Plebiscite (vote of the people) and establishes a new constitution which made him First Consul
Napoleon and Reform

• Kept many changes of the Revolution
• Support laws that strengthened the central government
• Worked to stabilize the economy
  – Sets up banking system
  – efficient tax collection
• Napoleonic Code
  – Uniform set of laws
• Lycees
  – Created government run schools
Kiss and Makeup With the Church

- Mends relations with the Church
- Signed Concordat (agreement) with Church
  - Recognized influence of Church
  - Rejected Church control in national affairs
  - Gained popular support with majority of people
Napoleon crowns himself Emperor

- Pope presents Napoleon with the crown
- Napoleon instead crowns himself
Napoleon Creates an Empire

• Originally wanted an empire in America as well
• Losses in Saint-Domingue force him to rethink
• Decides to sell the Louisiana Territory for $15 Million
• Needed money to finance operations in Europe
• Annoys British by assuring “the power of the U.S.”
• War in Europe continues as Britain, Russia, Austria, and Sweden joins forces
  – Napoleon crushes and forces peace treaty
Napoleon Creates an Empire

- **Battle of Trafalgar**
  - British win naval battle
  - Forced to give up ideas of British invasion
  - Assures the supremacy of British Navy for 100 years
  - Tried to find other ways to control Britain
  - Eventually led to downfall

- **French Empire**
  - Napoleon controls most of Europe
  - Uses alliances and puppet rulers to control
  - Empire at its largest 1807-1812
• Youtube
• Discovery Conquerors: Napoleon Bonaparte
1. How did Napoleon become a hero in France?
2. What did Napoleon consider his greatest triumph in domestic policy?
3. How was Napoleon able to control the countries neighboring in the French empire?
4. In your opinion, was Napoleon the creator of the creation of his times?
5. Napoleon had to deal with forces both inside and outside the French empire. Which area do you think was more important to control?
6. If you had been a member of the bourgeoisie, would you have been satisfied with the results of napoleons actions? Explain.
7. Yellow book 28 & 30
Napoleon’s Empire Collapses

- **Main Idea**
  - Napoleon’s conquests aroused nationalistic feelings across Europe and contributed to his downfall.

- **Why It Matters Now**
  - In the 1990’s, nationalistic feelings contributed to the breakup of nations, such as Yugoslavia.
Napoleon’s 3 Costly Mistakes

- Continental System
- Peninsular War
- Invasion of Russia
Continental System

- Economic plan to strengthen continental Europe
- Weaken Britain
- Blockade of Britain
  - Smugglers and uncooperative allies
  - Britain responds with own blockade
  - Britain fights in War of 1812 with no major damage
Peninsular War

- Portugal ignores Continental System
- Napoleon sends troops across Spain
- Causes big protest
- Napoleon makes his brother King of Spain
- Spanish guerillas
  - small groups that attacked then disappeared
  - British aid guerillas
- War lasts 5 years
- Napoleon loses 300,000 soldiers
- Other nationalist rebels fight the French
Invasion of Russia

- Relations with Russia break down
- Napoleon decides to invade
- June 1812 420,000 French troops invade Russia
- Russia used scorched-earth policy
- Napoleon finds Moscow burnt
- Stays for 5 weeks and Russia refuses to give up
- Orders army back to France
- Disease, wounds, exhaustion, and severe cold
- Only 10,000 make it back
Napoleon’s Downfall

• Britain, Prussia, Sweden, Russia, and Austria join forces

• Napoleon’s army depleted
  – Lost over 710,000 troops
  – Must recruit poorly trained non-veterans
  – Quickly defeated
  – Exiled to Elba
    • Tiny island off the coast of Italy
Napoleon’s End

- Louis XVIII crowned king - The Hundred Days Begins
- Soon overthrown and Napoleon returns
- British and Prussian forces defeat France
- Battle of Waterloo
- Napoleon exiled to St. Helena
- Dies 6 years later
• 2nd half of Discovery Conquerors: Napoleon Bonaparte
History Revolution Song

• [http://www.history.com/videos/the-french-revolution#the-french-revolution](http://www.history.com/videos/the-french-revolution#the-french-revolution)
1. How did Great Britain combat Napoleon’s naval blockade?
2. Why did Napoleon have trouble fighting the enemy forces in the Peninsular War?
3. Why was Napoleon’s delay of the retreat from Moscow such a great blunder?
4. Why did some people resist Napoleon’s efforts to build an empire?
5. Napoleon had no choice but to invade Russia. Do you agree with his statement? Why or why not?
6. Do you think that Napoleon was a great leader? Explain.
Section 5: The Congress of Vienna

• Main Idea
  - After exiling Napoleon, European leaders at the Congress of Vienna tried to restore order and reestablish peace.

• Why It Matters Now
  - International bodies such as the United Nations play an active role in trying to maintain world peace and stability today.
The French Revolution and Napoleon’s rule left Europe in turmoil. If you were a ruler in Europe after Napoleon’s defeat, what would be the first issue you would want to address and why?
1. Europe at war for 25 years
2. An Economy
3. Rulers deposed
4. Napoleon gone-power vacuum
5. Unstable governments
6. Rising democracy
Congress of Vienna

• Series of meetings after Napoleon was defeated
  – Collective security
  – Stability for Europe
• Prince Klemmens Von Metternich
  – Aristocrat against ideas of French Revolution
  – Wanted to restore Europe’s royal families
  – Foreign minister from Austria
  – Influential at the meeting
  – Believed in a balance of power
    • No on country a threat to stability
Metternich’s Plan

• Containment of France
  – Kingdom of Netherlands formed
  – Switzerland independent
  – Austria dominates German Confederation (39 German states)
  – France is weakened but left mostly intact

• Legitimacy
  – Monarchs deposed by Napoleon returned to thrones
  – Hopes to restore order
Legacy of Congress of Vienna

- All European governments get together
- Fair deals worked out to avoid war
- No country held a grudge
- Peace preserved for 40 years
- Precursor to League of Nations which is precursor to United Nations
Alliances Formed

• Holy Alliance
  – Russia, Austria, Prussia
  – Pledge to fight revolutions, keep monarchies, and keep Christian values

• Concert of Europe
  – Metternich’s plan to prevent revolutions
  – Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and later France
  – Nations help one another if revolutions broke out
Changes the World

- French Revolution permanently changes ideas about power and authority
- Revolutions in Latin America (Simon Bolivar)
- After Napoleon replaced the King of Spain former colonies of Spain and Portugal rebelled and gained independence
- 18\textsuperscript{th} century ideas were discarded and principles of equity and justice prevailed
- Britain and Prussia gain power
- Nationalism grows and leads to revolutions
The Monarchs of Europe wanted to go BACK to 1789 [BEFORE the French Revolution] to...

- **B** = Balance in Power
  - No country in Europe should have more power than another

- **A** = A New Map
  - A new Map of Europe drawn
  - Goal: To make France weaker!

- **C** = Conferences of Peace
  - Agreement to meet yearly to discuss how to keep peace in Europe

- **K** = Kings RULE! Revolutionaries Drool!
  - Wanted to restore to power to monarchs
Comparing and Contrasting the American Revolution with the French Revolution

• American Revolution wanted self-government while France wants to completely change its style
• Both favored representative governments
• French Revolution was bloodier (10x) and more radical
• American Revolution created a lasting document and government (constitution)
• Crash Course French Revolution
• http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k7cGyral3PM&feature=related
1. What were the three points of Metternich’s plan for Europe?
2. Why was the Congress of Vienna considered a success?
3. What was the long-term legacy of the Congress of Vienna?
4. From France’s point of view were Congress of Vienna’s decision fair?
5. What do you think is meant by the statement that the French revolution let the “genie out of the bottle”? 
6. Yellow book page 30 and 32
• Read Metternich
  – Using evidence answer the question: What group does Metternich fear most and why?
  – Write your answer on the back of the paper.

• Congress of Vienna Handout
  – Do Not Write on Handout
  – Each Student Needs to Complete the Paper
  – Groups of 2 or 3