Revolutionary Changes in the Atlantic World, 1750-1850
Chapter 21
Prelude to Revolution: The Eighteenth Century Crisis
Colonial Wars and Fiscal Crises

► European wars 1600s, 1700s
  ▪ Dutch v Spanish/Portuguese
    ► In America and Asia
  ▪ British v. Dutch in 1600s and 1700s
  ▪ Seven Years War (1756-1763)

► Money issues
  ▪ Where will it come from?
The Enlightenment and the Old Order

► Apply Scientific Revolution to _____.

- John Locke
  - Reasonable people
  - Natural rights
  - Limited government
  - If government fails then........

- Jean Jacques Rousseau
  - Minimum control
  - Subordinate to community
  - Hatred for all forms of political and economic oppression
Atheists and radicals

Voltaire
- Monarchy

Patronized Enlightenment
- Catherine the Great of Russia
- Frederick the Great of Prussia

Women were instrumental

Enlightenment was popular to the ____
- America
  - Benjamin Franklin
Folk Cultures and Popular Protest

- Most Europeans did not...
- Protests in Europe
  - Taxes
- Revolution and Riches
The American Revolution, 1775-1800
After 1763 England had two problems:

- Amerindian raids in PA and VA
  - Proclamation of 1763-
  - Quebec Act of 1774

New Taxes

- Stamp Act
- Townshend Act
  - Boycotts
  - Protests
  - “Sons of Liberty”
“Boston Massacre” 1770

East Indian Company’s monopoly on ___
- Tea Tax

Boston Tea Party

Intolerable Acts
- 1.
- 2.
The Course of Revolution
1775-1783

► Continental Congress
  - Currency and army
    ► G. Washington

► Rhetoric of independence
  - Common Sense
  - Declaration of Independence

► Patriots and Loyalists
  - Slaves
  - Amerindians
Allies

- France in 1778

War ends in 1778 with victory in Yorktown, VA with Washington’s defeat of General Cornwallis

- Treaty of Paris 1783
The Construction of Republican Institutions, to 1800

► Articles of Confederation
► Constitutional Convention 1787
  ▪ Minority vote
The French Revolution
The French Society and Fiscal Crisis

► French society was divided into 3 groups:
  ▪ First, Second,
  ▪ and Third Estate
    ► Bourgeoisie
    ► Peasants, merchants, artisans

► Taxes led to _____
Protests Turns to Revolution, 1789-1792

► Meeting of Estates General
  ▪ New taxes
  ▪ National Assembly
    ► Popular sovereignty

► King called for the arrest of the National Assembly;
As it set forth its position in the Declaration of the Rights of Man
► Parisian market women marched on Versailles and captured the king and his family.

► The National Assembly passed a new _____ that limited the power of the monarchy and restructured French politics and society.

► When Austria and Prussia threatened to intervene, the National Assembly declared war in 1791.
The Terror, 1793-1794

► National Convention
  ▪ Jacobins
    ► “Mountain” faction

► Maximillien Robespierre
  ▪ Actions against clergy approved
  ▪ Reign of Terror
    ► Ended in 1794 with his arrest and execution
Reaction and Dictatorship

The Directory

- What signaled the end of the republican phase of the revolution?
- Popular authoritarianism was confirmed with the reign of ___________ in 1799.
Napoleon's reform
- Concordat of 1801
- Civil Code of 1804
- Emperor
- Restriction
  - Women
  - Speech

Alliances defeat Napoleon in 1814
Revolution Spreads, Conservatives Respond, 1789-1850
The Haitian Revolution

► Saint Dominique
  - Rich and brutal
  - Instability in France led to..

► Slave Rebellion in 1794
  - Francois Dominique
  - Toussaint L’Ouverture
  - Independence 1804
  - Economy
The Congress of Vienna and Conservative Retrenchment, 1815-1820

Congress of Vienna
- Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria met in Vienna.
- Goal:
- Result:
  - “Holy Alliance”
    - Repress liberal and nationalist ideas
    - Spain and Italy
Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution 1821-1850

► Popular support for national _________ and _________ reform grew throughout Europe.
  ▪ Greece
  ▪ France

► Democratic reform movements
  ▪ U.S- War of 1812
  ▪ Britain- Corn Laws
Revolutions in 1848

- France
  - Monarchy overthrown and replaced
- Other revolutions in Europe failed