

# French Revolution

## “The Beginning”

Unit 5, SSWH 14 b

What effect did the Age of Revolution  
have on Global Society?

# SSWH 14 b

Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825).

# The Old Regime

- **Old Regime**—social and political system in France during the 1770s
- **Estates**—social classes of France's Old Regime

# 3 Estates

- **1<sup>st</sup> Estate**—Catholic clergy—own 10 percent land, no taxes
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Estate**—rich nobles—2 percent population, own 20 percent land, no taxes
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Estate**—the people—97/98 percent
- Pay heavy taxes, want change
- 3 Groups:
  - Bourgeoisie (Middle class)
  - San Culottes—without pants
  - Poor Peasants

# Forces of Change

- Enlightenment ideas—**Salons**

- Environmental Causes

Starvation

- Economic Causes

Nations Debt

# Weak Leader

- **Louis XVI**—poor decisions
- Jacques Necker—fired
- **Estates-General**—meeting of representatives from all three estates (wanted \$ - tax the 2<sup>nd</sup> Estate)

# Dawn of the Revolution

- 3rd Estate = little power under rules of Estate General (out voted 2 -1)
- 3rd Estate sets up **National Assembly**—new legislature to make reforms
- **Tennis Court Oath**—delegates decide to write new constitution (pg. 576)



# Storming the Bastille

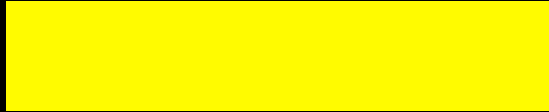
- Mob attacks and seizes Bastille, killing guards on July 14, 1789 (Symbol of Revolution) (pg. 577)

# Great Fear: Rumors & Panic

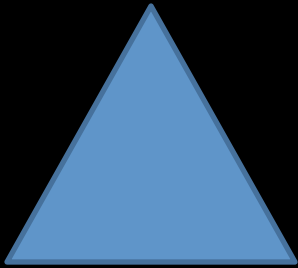
- Peasants are attacking Nobles
- Peasants destroy legal papers binding them to feudal system
- **Bread Riot**—October 1789, Parisian women revolt over rising price of bread
- They demand action, forcing Louis to return from Versailles to Paris

# Shaping Your Knowledge

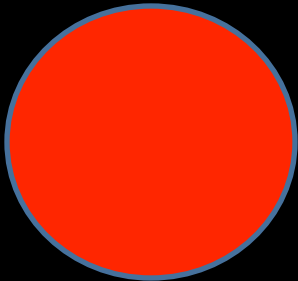
DRAW A RECTANGLE, TRIANGLE, & CIRCLE



Explain the Bourgeoisie.



Name the 3 Estates.



Create a question about the Symbol of Revolution.

Jot an answer - 1 minute - prepare to share

# Revolution Brings Reform and Terror

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# The Assembly Reforms France

- National Assembly adopts **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen**
- Revolutionary leaders use the slogan, “**Liberty, Equality, Fraternity**” (Brotherhood) (pg. 579)

- National Assembly seizes church lands, turns clergy into public officials
- This action alarms many peasants, who are devout Catholics
- Louis tries to escape France



# Divisions Develop - A **Limited Monarchy**

- In September 1791, Assembly finishes new constitution
- **Legislative Assembly**—new body created to pass law
- Major problems, including debt, food shortages remain
- Assembly split into **Radicals**, **Moderates**, **Conservatives** (pg. 581)

# Problems with Other Countries

- Austrians and Prussians want Louis in charge of France; France declares war
- Prussian forces soon threaten to attack Paris
- Pressured by mob, Legislative Assembly deposes the king and then dissolves
- **National Convention** takes office in September, forming **French Republic**

# Jacobins Take Control

- **Jacobins**—radical political organization of 1792 governmental changes
- After a close vote, Louis XVI is found guilty of treason & **beheaded**

(pg. 585)

# The Terror Grips France - Divided Country

- Not all people in France support all changes of the Revolution
- **Maximilien Robespierre**—Jacobin leader rules France for a year
- Becomes leader of the **Committee for Public Safety**, a dictator
- **Reign of Terror**—Robespierre's rule, which includes killing many opponents (40,000)
- 85 percent of those who die during the Terror are middle or lower class (**no one** –

# Another Change in Government

- In July 1794, Robespierre arrested, executed by revolutionaries
- Moderate leaders write new constitution
- Two-house legislature and five-man **Directory** restore order
- New government makes Napoleon Bonaparte commander of army (pg. 588)

# Don't Lose Your Head

- Pretend you're alive during the French Revolution and the Radicals want you to create a new slogan...what would your slogan be and why?

Jot your answer—1 minute

Prepare to Share



# Napoleon's Rise and Fall

Unit 5, SSWH 14 C

# Napoleon Seizes Power - Early Life

- **Napoleon Bonaparte**—born in Corsica, attends military school, joins army
- In 1795, Napoleon defeats royalist rebels attacking National Convention
- Napoleon wins stunning victories in Italy, gaining popularity
- Controls the Press from Egypt(pg. 592)



# Coup d'État

- In November 1799, he carries out **coup d'état**—seizure of power
- Napoleon defeats British, Russians, Austrians who join forces against him

# Napoleon Rules France

- New constitution is approved through **plebiscite**—vote of the people
- To fix economy, he sets up national banking system, efficient tax collection
- Establishes **lycées**—government-run public schools to train officials
- Signs **concordat**—agreement—with pope restoring Catholicism in France
- Creates **Napoleonic Code**—uniform system of laws (pg. 593)

# Napoleon **Crowned Himself as Emperor** and Creates Empire

- In 1801, Napoleon attempts to retake colony of Saint Domingue but fails
- Sells Louisiana Territory for \$15 million in 1803
- Britain, Russia, Austria, Sweden join forces
- Napoleon crushes enemy forces in several brilliant battles
- Russia, Austria, Sweden forced to sign peace treaties (pg. 594)
- In December 1804, Napoleon crowns himself emperor of France

# The Battle of Trafalgar & French Empire

- In 1805, British win **Battle of Trafalgar**
- Horatio Nelson, British Commander—ensures British naval superiority
- This defeat forces Napoleon to give up plan of invading Britain

# Napoleon's Costly Mistakes

## **The Continental System** (pg. 594)

- Napoleon strikes Britain through **blockade**—forced closing of ports
- **Continental System**—economic plan to strengthen Europe, weaken Britain
- Britain responds with blockade of its own, led by its stronger navy

# The Peninsular War

## (Enforcing the Continental System)

- Napoleon sends troops across Spain to attack Portugal, causing protest
- Spanish fight as **guerrillas**—small groups that attacked and then disappear
- Napoleon loses 300,000 soldiers during this **Peninsular War** (pg. 597)

# Invasion of Russia

- Relations with Russia break down, Napoleon decides to invade
- Russians use **scorched-earth policy**—destroying crops, livestock
- Napoleon retreats, losing thousands of soldiers to raids, cold weather (400,000 die) (pg. 597)

# Napoleon's Downfall

- Britain, Prussia, Sweden, Russia, Austria join forces against Napoleon-**Battle of the Nations**
- Napoleon finally surrenders and is exiled to island of Elba
- Louis XVIII, new king, is soon overthrown and Napoleon returns from exile
- **Waterloo**—British, Prussian forces defeat Napoleon's army
- This defeat ends **Hundred Days**—Napoleon's last attempt at power (pg. 598)





For every “PLUS” there is a “MINUS”, create a positive and negative for Napoleon’s Rise and Fall, THEN, recall 1 piece of “NEW” information you

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| KNOWLEDGE: |           |
| POSITIVE:  | NEGATIVE: |

# Congress of Vienna

Unit 5, SSWH 14 c

What effect did the Age of Revolution  
have on Global Society?

# SSWH 14 c

Explain Napoleon's rise to power, the role of geography in his defeat, and the consequences of France's defeat for Europe.

# Metternich's Plan for Europe

- Congress of Vienna—series of meetings that reshape Europe (3 Goals)
- Metternich and the Great Powers want to avoid democracy & Rev. Ideas
- Klemens von Metternich—foreign minister of Austria, influential at Congress
- Balance of power—a chief Metternich goal, with no one country a threat (pg.599)

# The Containment of France & Balance of Power

- Surround France with strong countries
- Balance of Power: all countries will become equal
- European powers weaken France but leave it mostly intact

# Legitimacy

- Legitimacy—monarchs deposed by Napoleon are returned to thrones
- Leaders hope to restore order through these changes not lead to war
- Congress of Vienna succeeds in getting all European governments together
- European nations agree to preserve peace, which lasts almost 40 years

# Political Changes Beyond Vienna -

## A Conservative Europe

- **Holy Alliance—Russia, Prussia, Austria pledge to fight revolution**
- **Concert of Europe—European nations pledge to help fight revolutions**
- **Conservative governments rule across Europe, but new ideas have impact (pg. 600)**



# Long-Term Legacy (Result)

- Britain & Prussia gain power; but spreading nationalism leads to revolutions

# Shapely Review



Draw a large triangle on your paper.

On the triangle...list the 3 goals from the Congress of Vienna, in the center, tell how these 3 are interdependent.

**Jot your answers – 1 minute  
prepare to share**