

# Concepts of History

## What is history?

Search for an interpretation of the past.

(Continually changing)

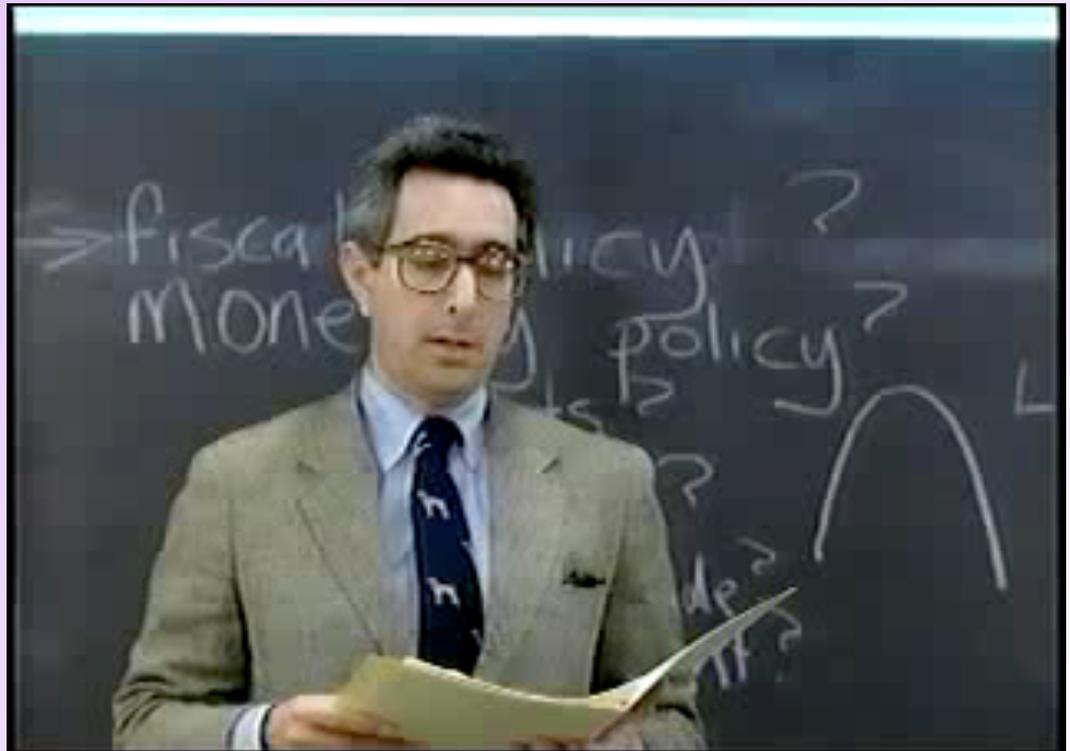
The first step in liquidating a people is to erase its memory.

## Why Study history?

- Skill development
- Critical thinking
- Just Enough...

## What are the types?

- Social-Cultural
- Political
- Economic
- Historiography



# The Steps toward Democracy

What are the essential elements of democracy?

Written Law

Civil Liberties

Meritocracy



# CASE STUDY: ABSOLUTISM Louis XIV (1638-1715)

- Absolutism refers to a monarch's total control over his subjects. Louis XIV of France provided a model for other absolute monarchs. His will was law.
- Enlightened despotism: 18th century absolute monarchs pursued legal, social, and educational reforms inspired by the Enlightenment.



## From the Articles of the Barons to Magna Carta

Following a decisive defeat at the Battle of Bouvines in 1214, King John returned to England to find that many of his barons were now openly rebelling against him. On May 17, 1215, the rebel barons captured the Tower of London. With few options remaining, King John agreed to meet the barons in a field at Runnymede, beside the River Thames, on June 15, 1215.

### Seeking Redress

The purpose of the rebellion and the meeting at Runnymede was not to overthrow the King. The barons wanted instead to force the King to agree to limits on his royal authority. These limits would require the King to stop abusing his rights under feudalism and to recognize the rights of others when dispensing justice.

### The Articles of the Barons

The barons listed their demands in a document known as the Articles of the Barons, which they used as a basis for their negotiations with the King. They were aided by Stephen Langton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who acted as an intermediary between the two sides. As the negotiations progressed, the Articles of the Barons ultimately became a draft settlement.

Once the barons had reached an agreement in principle with the King, the Chancery – a royal writing office – fine-tuned the language and rephrased and reordered certain clauses. The end product became known as Magna Carta.



The Articles of the Barons, 1215

### The Sealing of Magna Carta at Runnymede in June 1215

After several days of negotiations, King John agreed to the final provisions of Magna Carta by affixing his royal seal to the document. The barons then formalized their peace agreement with the King by renewing their oaths of loyalty to him. This historic moment marked the first time that an English King had allowed detailed limits to be placed on his royal authority.

# *Absolutism leads to Revolution*

## **Roots:**

*Cardinal Richelieu*

## *Age of Absolutism 1600s*

1. Peter and Catherine in Russia
2. Maria Theresa/Joseph in Austria
3. Charles I of England

fronde

## A. Louis XIV (1643-1715) “Sun King”

1. Spent \$(Versailles, wars)
2. Humbled nobility
  - a.) **L’etat, c’est moi**
3. Never called Estates General

**Is alleged to have said in reaction to those who wanted to maintain a separation of powers with its guarantees for the respect of representative national institutions.**

Thomas Hobbes



# A GRAND TOUR OF 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY EUROPE

In the 1700s, Europe was not organized into a series of similar states, as we find it today. Instead, there was a great variety of types of countries.

- **EASTERN EUROPE:** mainly consisted of large empires – Russia, the Ottoman Empire, and the Habsburg territories of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary. Russia and Hapsburg Austria had absolute rulers (Maria Theresa started to moderate things - **enlightened despot**), privileged nobilities, and large populations of serfs. Poland's nobles elected their king until the country was completely taken over by Prussia, Austria, & Russia.
- **CENTRAL EUROPE:** consisted of many smaller states. Italy was divided into republican city-states and some small kingdoms ruled by foreign powers. Germany was still under the authority of the Holy Roman Emperor with each German state being independent (since the Reformation). Some were nobles with their own property; others were cities, and some were kingdoms (like Prussia and Bavaria)



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- **NORTHERN EUROPE:** In Scandinavia, Denmark ruled Norway, and Sweden lost its Baltic provinces to Russia.
- **WESTERN EUROPE:** France, Portugal, Spain, Great Britain and Holland were nation-states, as they are today. Although Spain controlled a vast overseas empire in the Americas, it was weak from centuries of warfare. The most powerful countries were France and Britain. France had the largest population in Europe, and a large land area, rich farmland and rising commerce and industry. Britain had a smaller population, prosperous middle class, overseas colonies, and greater liberty than elsewhere in Europe.



# Enlightenment

## 1. Political Science

### a. Thomas Hobbes



John Locke  
1632-1704

- Government's power is limited.
- People have natural rights, such as life, liberty, and property.



Charles-Louis Montesquieu  
1689-1755

- The powers of government should be separated into separate branches.



Jean-Jacques Rousseau  
1712-1778

- Governments should express the will of the people.
- People enter into a social contract with their government, giving it the right to create and enforce laws.

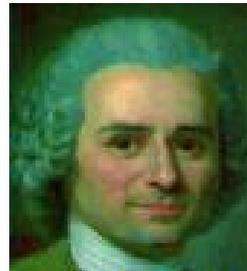
### b. John Locke -



### c. Baron de Montesquieu -



### d. Jean Jacques Rousseau -



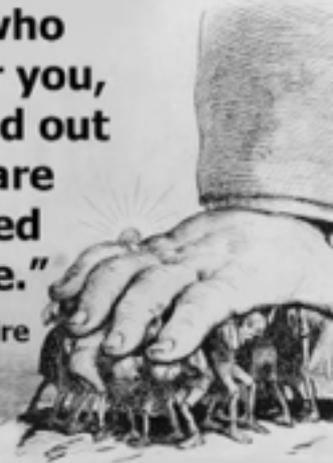
### e. Voltaire

*Every man is guilty of all the good he did not do.*



**"To learn who rules over you, simply find out who you are not allowed to criticize."**

- Voltaire



*I disapprove of what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it.*

# Simulation Day #1



Clergy

Throne  
King Louis and Queen  
Marie Antoinette

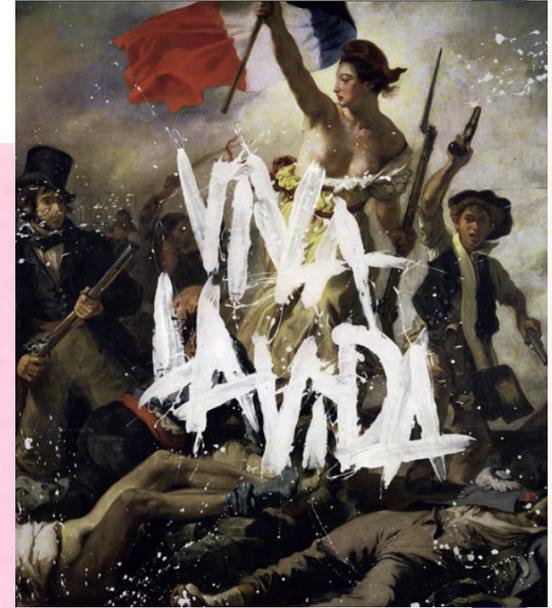
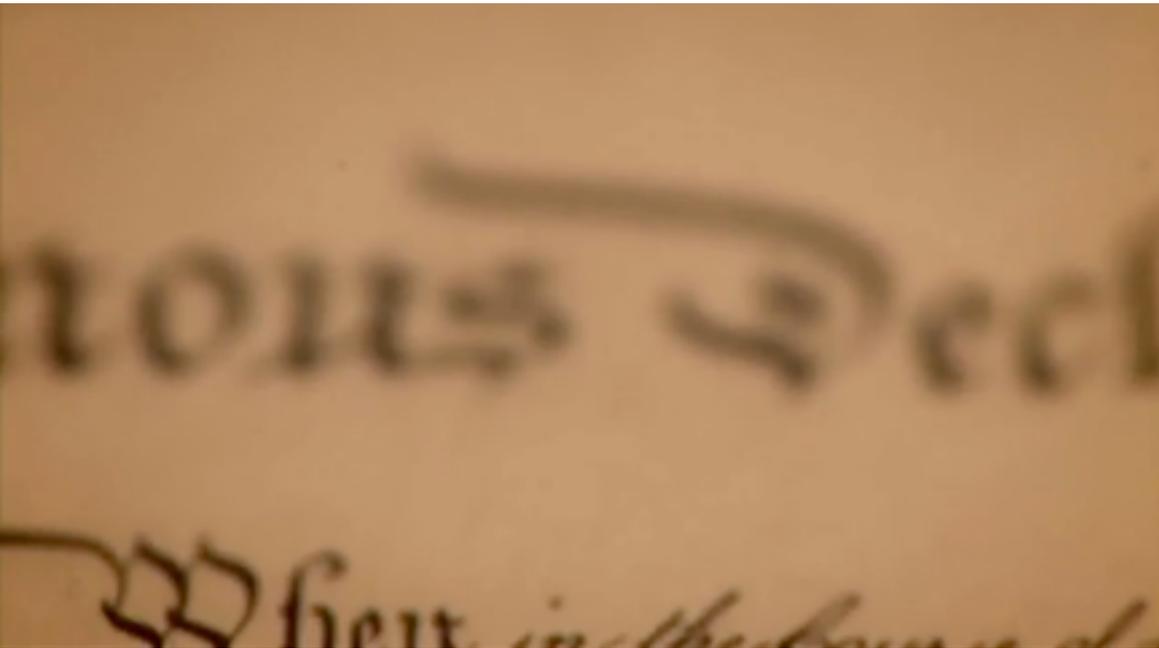
Chateaux Orleans Manor  
Duke  
Peasants

Mont St. Michel  
Lord  
Peasants



# The Enlightenment Influences America

## *Causes*



## 2. Relations with Britain aka Mother country

a. misunderstanding because ...

b. economic -

west, mercantilism, taxes (TEA ACT,  
TOWNSHEND ACT, SUGAR ACT, STAMP ACT,)

c. political -

troops (QUARTERING ACT)

d. social -

## 3. Immediate causes-

Boston Massacre,  
Boston Tea Party,  
Intolerable Act,  
Common Sense Jan '76  
Olive Branch Petition

# Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

## The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Reference hath hitherto been to past Experience, and the Principles of our Fathers, — But when a long Train of Abuses and Misuses, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Duty, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. — Such has been the Patient Sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. — The History of the present King of Great Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Oppressions, all having in direct and plain Effect the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. — To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended with their Assent, and when suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Numbers of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative Bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of obstructing their Compliance with his Measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People. — He has refused for a long Time after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the Legislative Powers, requisite for the Support of the Law, have ever been wanting to these Colonies. — He has endeavoured to bring on the most cruel and bloody War, and to excite the Neighbouring States to attack us, and to excite one State against another. — He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States, for the purpose of obstructing the Trade for Naturalization of Strangers, requiring that those who might migrate hither, should first swear to support the Principles of the British Constitution, and to renounce the Principles of the Laws of their native Countries. — He has endeavoured to obstruct the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and to eat out their Substance. — He has kept among us in Times of Peace, standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has endeavoured to maintain in the Colonies a Standing Army, exceeding the Limits of the Laws. — He has endeavoured to obstruct the Trade, by obstructing the Navigation of the Seas, and by erecting Obstacles to Commerce with other Parts of the World. — He has endeavoured to obstruct the Trade, by obstructing the Navigation of the Seas, and by erecting Obstacles to Commerce with other Parts of the World. — He has endeavoured to obstruct the Trade, by obstructing the Navigation of the Seas, and by erecting Obstacles to Commerce with other Parts of the World.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of Right do. — And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.



Preeminent Document on equality

*John Hancock*  
*John Adams*  
*Thomas Jefferson*  
*Benjamin Franklin*  
*James Wilson*  
*George Wythe*  
*Richard Henry Lee*  
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# *Declaration*



# The French Revolution

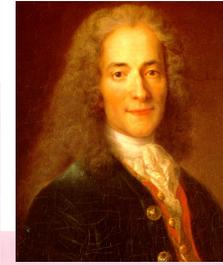
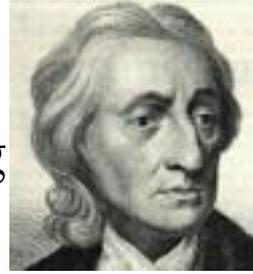
*"Injustice in the end produces independence."*

## II.) Roots

### A. Intellectual Causes

Enlightenment - ideas spreading

- a. Voltaire -
- b. Baron de Montesquieu -
- c. Jean Jacques Rousseau
- d. John Locke
- e. the Press
- f. Salons



Voltaire

*I do not agree with what you have to say, but I'll defend to the death your right to say it.*



# The French Revolution

## *Causes*

### B.) Social Causes

#### 1.) different classes

a.) 1st Estate:

b.) 2nd Estate:

c.) Third Estate

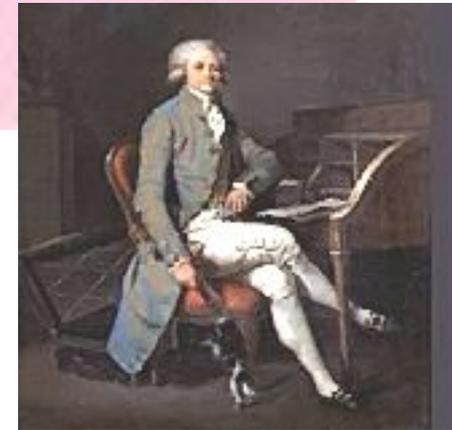
i.) merchants

ii) new middle class

iii.) peasants



*Explain the  
Trial or Press  
Conference of  
Maximilien  
Robespierre*



# The French Revolution

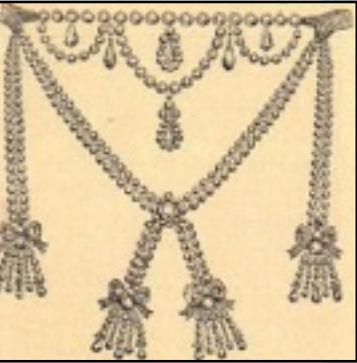
## Causes

"History teaches us that the great revolutions aren't started by people who are utterly down and out, without hope and vision. They take place when people begin to live a little better – and when they see how much remains to be achieved."

---Hubert Humphrey

### C.) Political Causes

- 1.) Poor Monarchs
- 2.) minister selection
- 3.) censorship
- 4.) lettres de cachet
- 5.) bourgeoisie powerless
  - a.) growing wealthy
  - b.) little political power



The French king could warrant imprisonment or death in a signed letter under his seal.

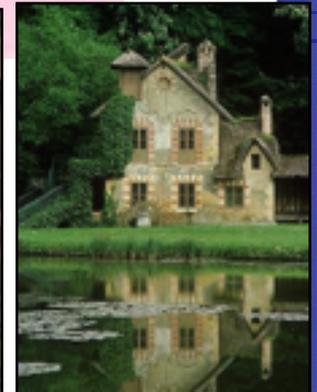
1,600,000 livres

estates general

[\$100 million today]



Marie Antoinette's  
"Peasant Cottage"



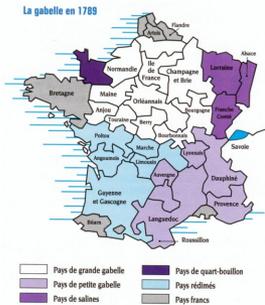
# The French Revolution

## Causes

### D.) Economic - Debts

#### 1.) Taxes

- a.) Taille
- b.) gabelle
- c.) tithe
- d.) feudal dues & restrictions

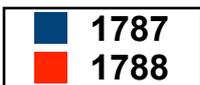


#### 2). Corvee aka forced labor



### Why? poor expenditures

#### American Budget



- Interest	6%
- Army	20%
- Social Sec.	20%
- Medicaid	21%
- New Loans	60%
- <u>Other.</u>	<u>33%</u>
- <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>160%</b>

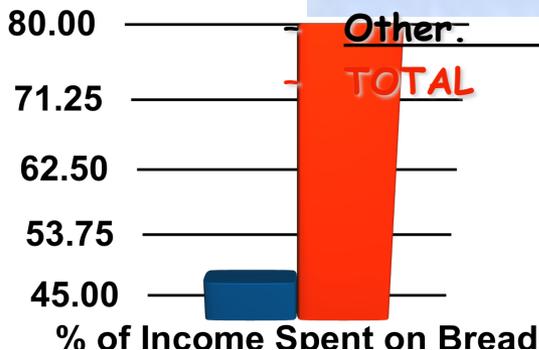


#### King's Budget:

- Interest	50%
- Army	25%
- Versailles	25%
- Coronation	10%
- Loans	25%
- <u>Admin.</u>	<u>25%</u>
- <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>160%</b>

#### Peasant's Budget: Urban Commoner's Budget:

- Taille	53%	- Food	80%
- Tithe	10%	- Rent	25%
- Dues	14%	- Tithe	10%
- <u>Gabelle &amp; 08%</u>		- Taxes	35%
- <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82% before</b>	- <u>Clothing</u>	<u>20%</u>
		- <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170%</b>



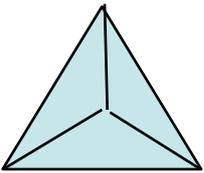


# The French Revolution

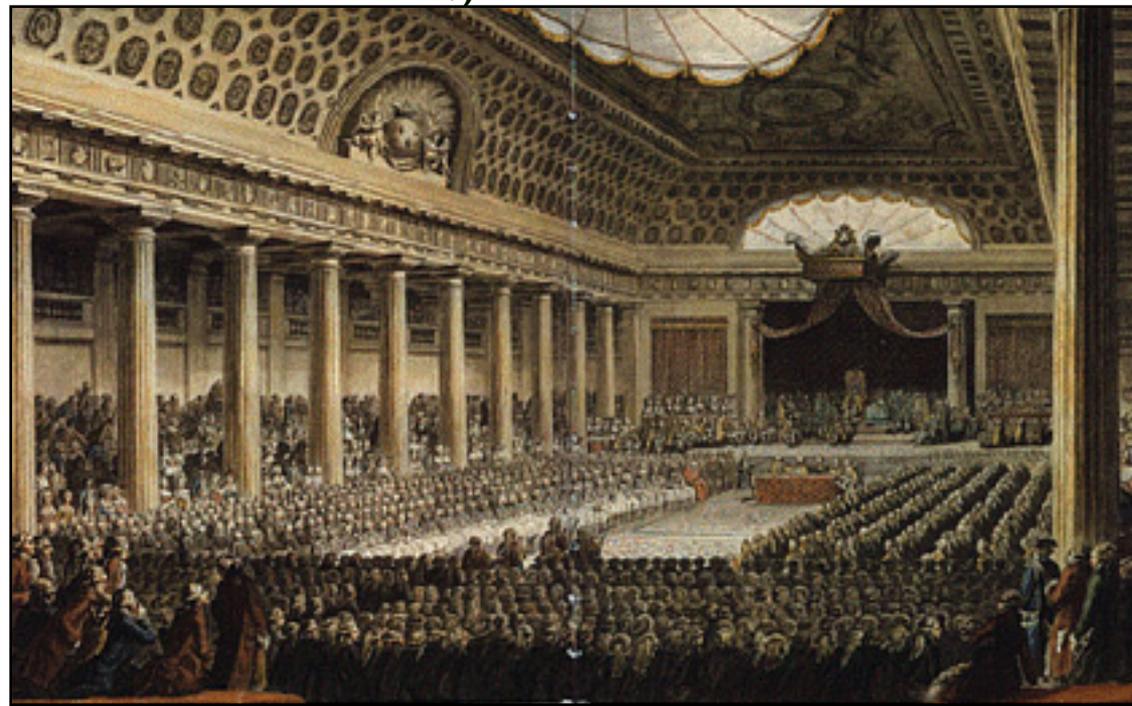
## *Immediate Causes*

### **E.) Immediate causes - Louis XVI (1774-1793)**

- 1.) more debt -
- 2.) 1787: *Meeting of the Council of Notables*
- 3.) calls - **Estates General (1789)**
  - a.) consistent w/Louis ideas?
  - b.) **Good King Louis doubled 3rd estate...but how to vote?**
    - i.) *Abbé Sieyes,*
    - c.) cahiers -



Jacques Necker



## **Simulation Day #2**

1st Estate: 206 curés and 85 higher clergy,

2nd Estate: 270 representatives of the nobility (90 of them liberals), for the

3rd Estate 578 representatives including 200 lawyers, 3 priests, and 11 nobles

Beloved and loyal supporters, we require the assistance of our faithful subjects to overcome the difficulties in which we find ourselves concerning the current state of our finances, and to establish, as we so wish, a constant and invariable order in all branches of government that concern the happiness of our subjects and the prosperity of the realm. These great motives have induced us to summon the Assembly of the Estates of all Provinces obedient to us, as much to counsel and assist us in all things placed before it, as to inform us of the wishes and grievances of our people; so that, by means of the mutual confidence and reciprocal love between the sovereign and his subjects, an effective remedy may be brought as quickly as possible to the ills of the State, and abuses of all sorts may be averted and corrected by good and solid means which insure public happiness and restore to us in particular the calm and tranquility of which we have so long been deprived.

# Tennis Court Oath

Duc d'Orleans  
"Phillipe d'egalite"



3.) Demand for a new constitution

a.) Tennis Court Oath - June 20th, 1789

i.)

ii.)

b.) Necker fired

Abbé Sieyès' pamphlet begins:-  
We must ask ourselves three  
questions.

1. What is the Third State?  
Everything.

2. What has it been until now in  
the political order? Nothing.

3. What does it want to be? Something

What is the Third Estate? It is everything.



# Storming the Bastille, July 14, 1789

## c.) storming of the Bastille

### 1.) Causes

- a.) Rumors: Necker/army
- b.) Camille Desmoullins

### 2.) Events

- a.) de Launay

### Results



# CROSSFIRE #1

Historians agree unanimously that the French Revolution was a watershed event that changed Europe irrevocably, but there the agreement ends. Join the debate in the sections below.

Argument	Basic Question	Prosecution	Defense	Verdict (Why?)
Cause of the French Revolution	What was the biggest reason for the French Revolution?	Intellectual, Social, Political	Economic	
Women played a significant role in the French Revolution	Were women significant or do we discuss them in class because we are supposed to?			
Has the Revolution gone too far?	Is significant violence truly required to sweep away the old order?			

# The Age of Revolutions

## *The French Revolution & Its Impact On History*

Dont you know They're talkin bout a revolution  
It sounds like a whisper

Dont you know  
Theyre talkin about a revolution  
It sounds like a whisper

In the U.S., race appears to be a significant reason that children's economic success resembles their parents'.

While theyre standing in the welfare lines  
Crying at the doorsteps of those armies of salvation  
Wasting time in the unemployment lines  
Sitting around waiting for a promotion

Poor people gonna rise up  
And get their share  
Poor people gonna rise up  
And take whats theirs

Dont you know  
You better run, run, run...  
Oh I said you better  
Run, run, run...

Finally the tables are starting to turn.. Talkin bout a revolution

*Henry Ford*

### Gap between rich and poor children

Household income ● = Poor child ● = Rich child



"The income gap between the rich and the rest of the U.S. population has become so wide, and is growing so fast, that it might eventually threaten the stability of democratic capitalism itself." When I first gave this lecture in 2002 The top 1% of the population received 11.4% of national after-tax income. As of 2007, when I started this lecture the top 1% of households (the upper class) owned 34.6% of all privately held wealth. Today the top 1% owns 35.6% of America. The 400 wealthiest individuals on the Forbes 400 list have more wealth than the bottom 150 million Americans.

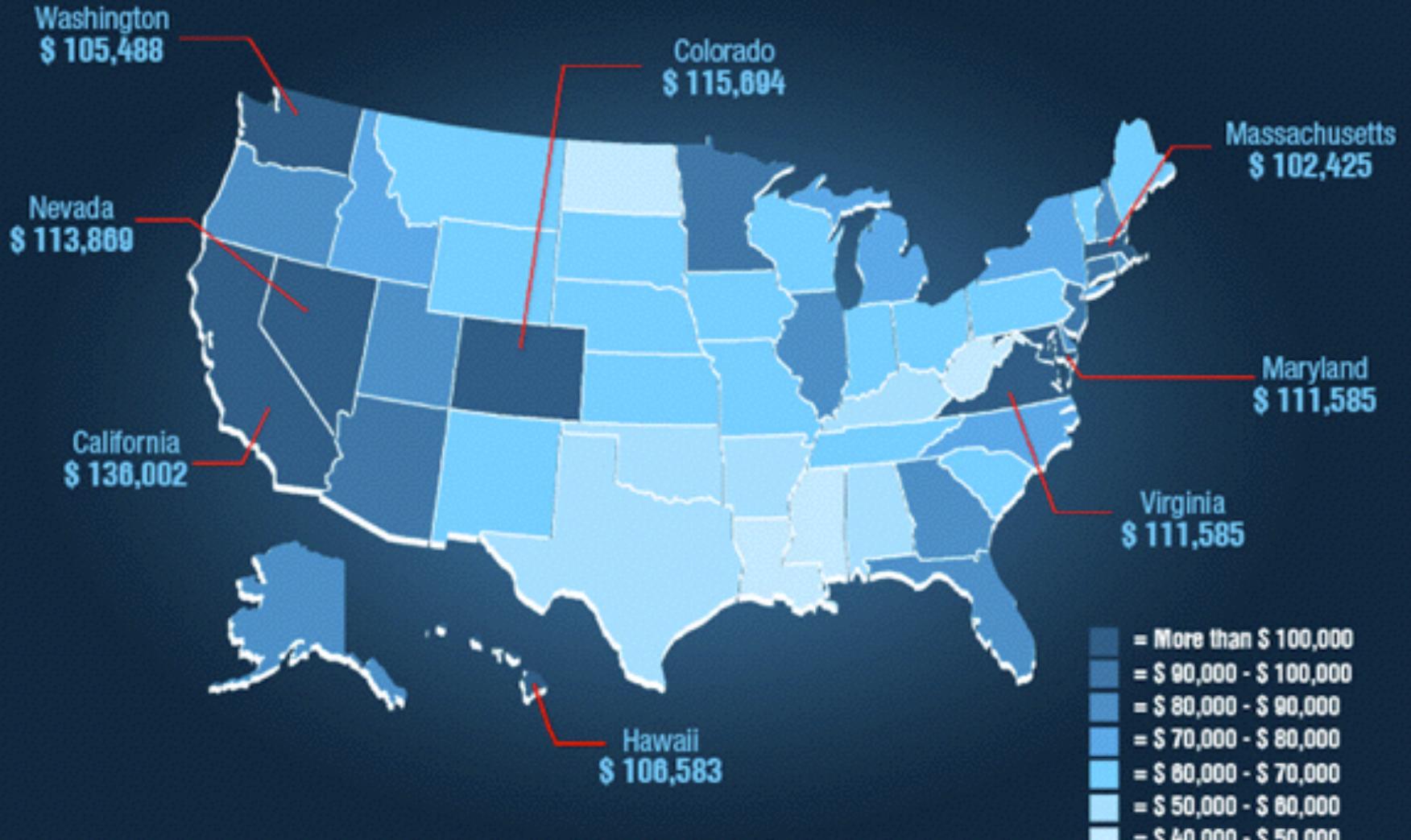
"The U.S. and Britain appear to stand out as the least mobile societies among the rich countries studied."

# AMERICANS IN DEEP

**Avg Natl debt Per Person \$52,895.66**

- Average credit card debt: \$15,263 Average mortgage debt: \$147,591, Average student loan debt: \$31,646

## ACROSS AMERICA, CONSUMERS CARRY A HEFTY DEBT LOAD



# The Great Fear Peasant Revolt

Girondins



i.) Great Fear

émigres

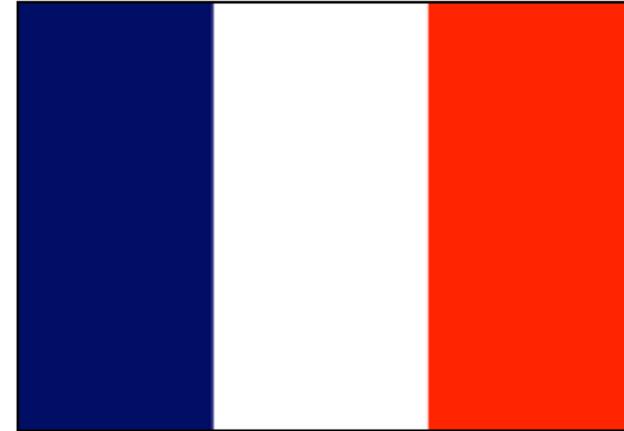


**July 20, 1789**

Rumors spread among the peasantry that nobles had hired brigands to march on villages and destroy the peasants' new harvest, adding to this was the lack of good harvests (due to freak weather) beginning in 1787. Historian Mary K. Matossian argued that ergot, a hallucinogenic mushroom which was current during poor harvests in the Middle Ages, was one of the cause of the Great Fear.

# The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

August 26,  
1789



The **WHITE** of the  
Bourbons + the **RED &  
BLUE** of Paris.

These rights are liberty, property, security,  
and resistance to oppression.

Declaration of the Rights of Man and the  
Citizen (August 26, 1789)



# Aspects of the Revolution

## The Sans-Culottes:

### Increase of Violence in French Revolution

- Constitution being written
- Freedoms already promised
  - Free press
  - Radical Newspapers (Marat)



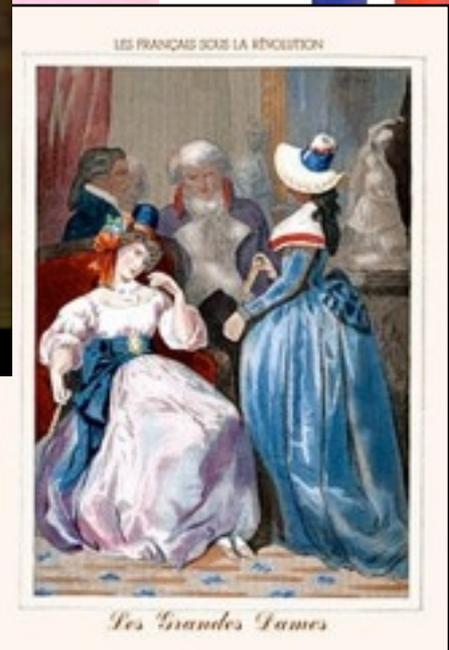
How to dress during stage 3?



## Aspects of the Revolution

### The Tricolor is the Fashion!

### The Paris Mob The Parisian Poor

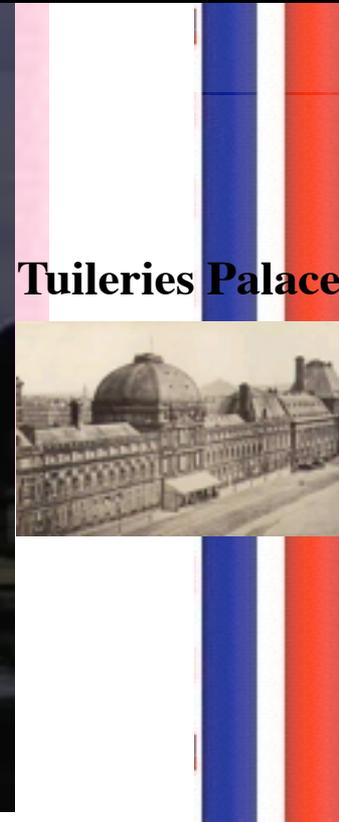


# March of the Women,

October 5-6, 1789



We want the baker, the baker's wife  
and the baker's boy!



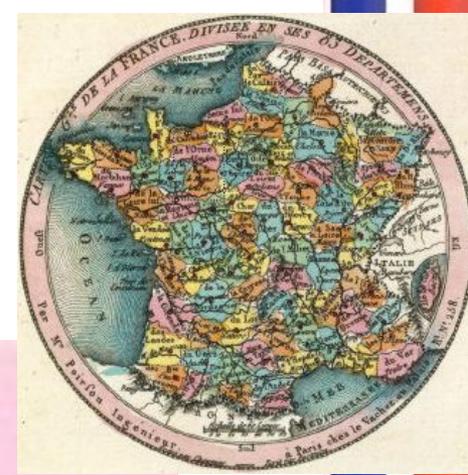
# Aspects of the Revolution

## Bonne Rouge



# The French Constitution of 1791:

## A Bourgeois Government: The Moderate Stage, 1789–1792



### Aspects of the Government

- ★ Executive: king **"suspensive" veto** [which prevented the passage of laws for 4 years].
  - \* he could not pass laws.
  - \* his ministers were responsible for their own actions.
- ★ Legislative An elected, single chamber National Assembly.
  - \* had the power to grant taxation.
- ★ An independent judiciary.
- ★ **"Active" Citizen** vs. **"Passive" Citizen**.

Money-qualification for Electors



The National Assembly busied itself with reforms meant to dismantle the ancien regime. They accomplished this. Here are some of the key ideas

1. the abolition of special privileges of the nobility through the legalization of equality (August 4, 1789)
2. they made their statement of human rights with the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (August 4, 1789)
3. they subordinated Church to State. In November 1789, the National Assembly confiscated all Church property. And in early 1790, they passed the CIVIL CONSTITUTION OF THE CLERGY which reduced the power of the bishops. The clergy was now selected and paid by the State
4. in September 1791, the National Assembly drew up a constitution, something it had been trying to do since June 1789. The constitution of 1791 specified such liberal ideas as a limited monarchy and full equality before the law

# Aspects of the Revolution

## The Politics of the new Legislative Assembly

Honoré Mirabeau  
Jacques Pierre Brissot



### Montagnards

- e Power base in Paris.
- e Main support from the sans-culottes.
- e Would adopt extreme measures to achieve their goals.
- e Saw Paris as the center of the Revolution.
- e More centralized [in Paris] approach to government.

### Girondists

- e Power base in the provinces.
- e Feared the influence of the sans-culottes.
- e Feared the dominance of Paris national politics.
- e Supported more national government centralization [federalism].

### Jacobins

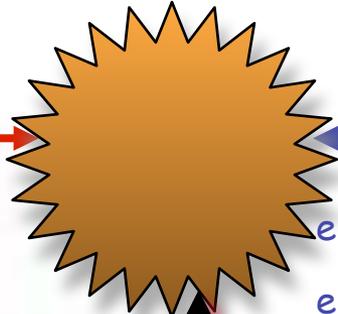
- want to change system by evening out everybody and getting rid of all traces of classes, end slavery, kill revolution's enemies at home
- wanted to avoid war and focus on France

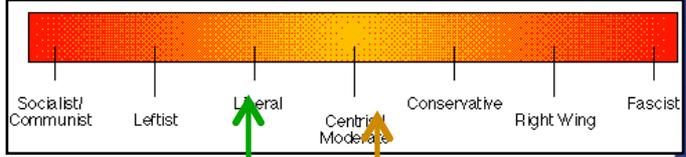
### Feuillant

### Girondins

- want to support the current system which means to support the king
- they also wanted war with the revolution's enemies..but why?

### Plain

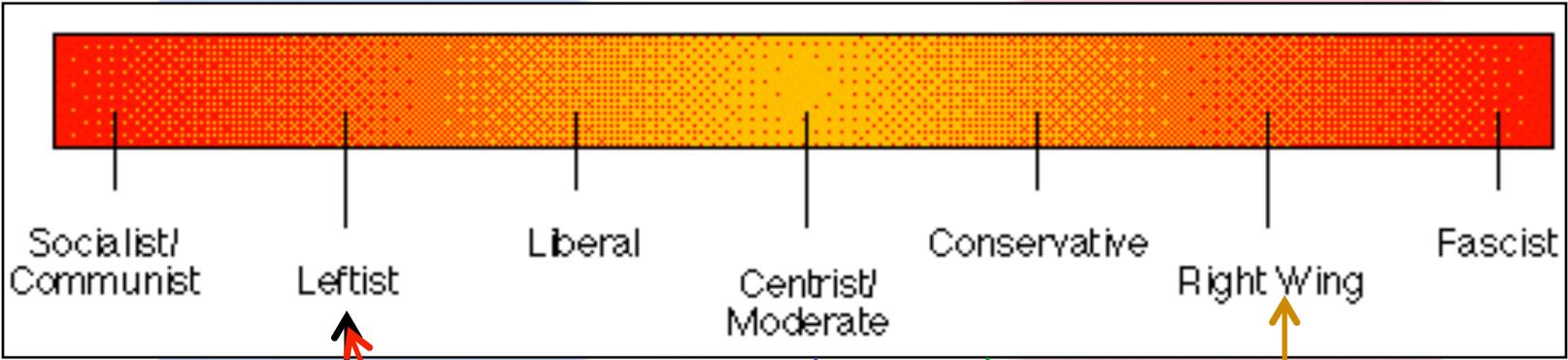




**1789**

Girondists

Monarchien  
(Royalists)



**1791**

Jacobins

Montagnards  
("The Mountain")

The Plain  
(uncommitted)

Girondists

Monarchien  
(Royalists)



# Development of a new Constitution

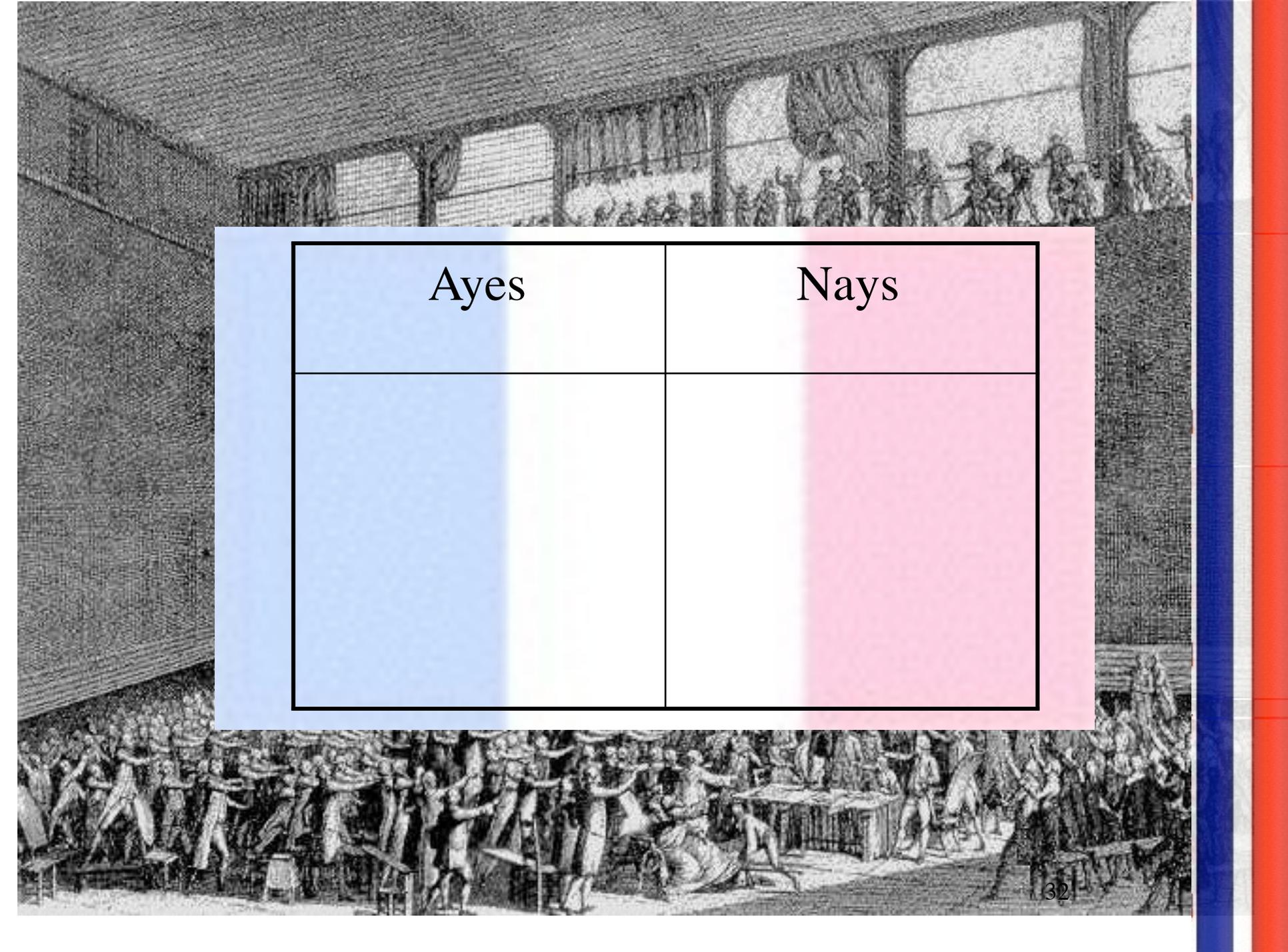
## III.) Development of a new Constitution

### A.) Limited monarchy

#### 1. Destroyed the "ancien regime" but had problems

- a.) What to do with the émigrés
- b.) inequalities w/ the Constitution  
active citizen v. passive citizen
- c.) King loyal?
- d.) Queen hated
- e.) Debt!





Ayes	Nays

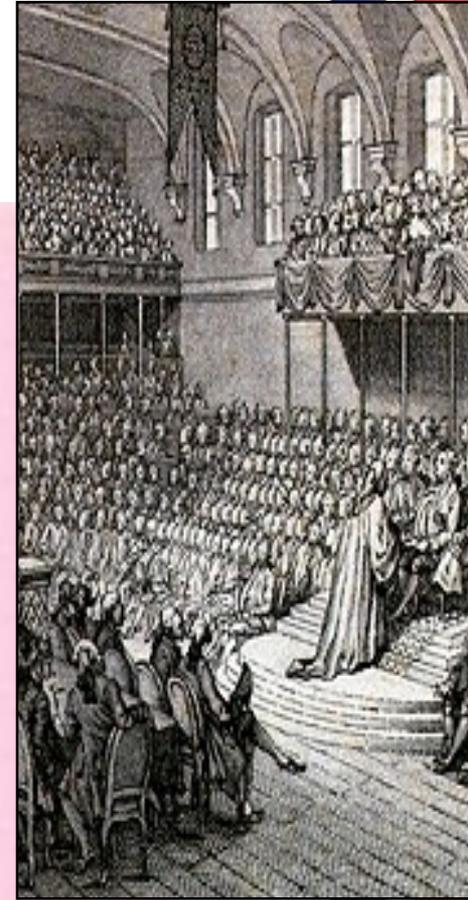
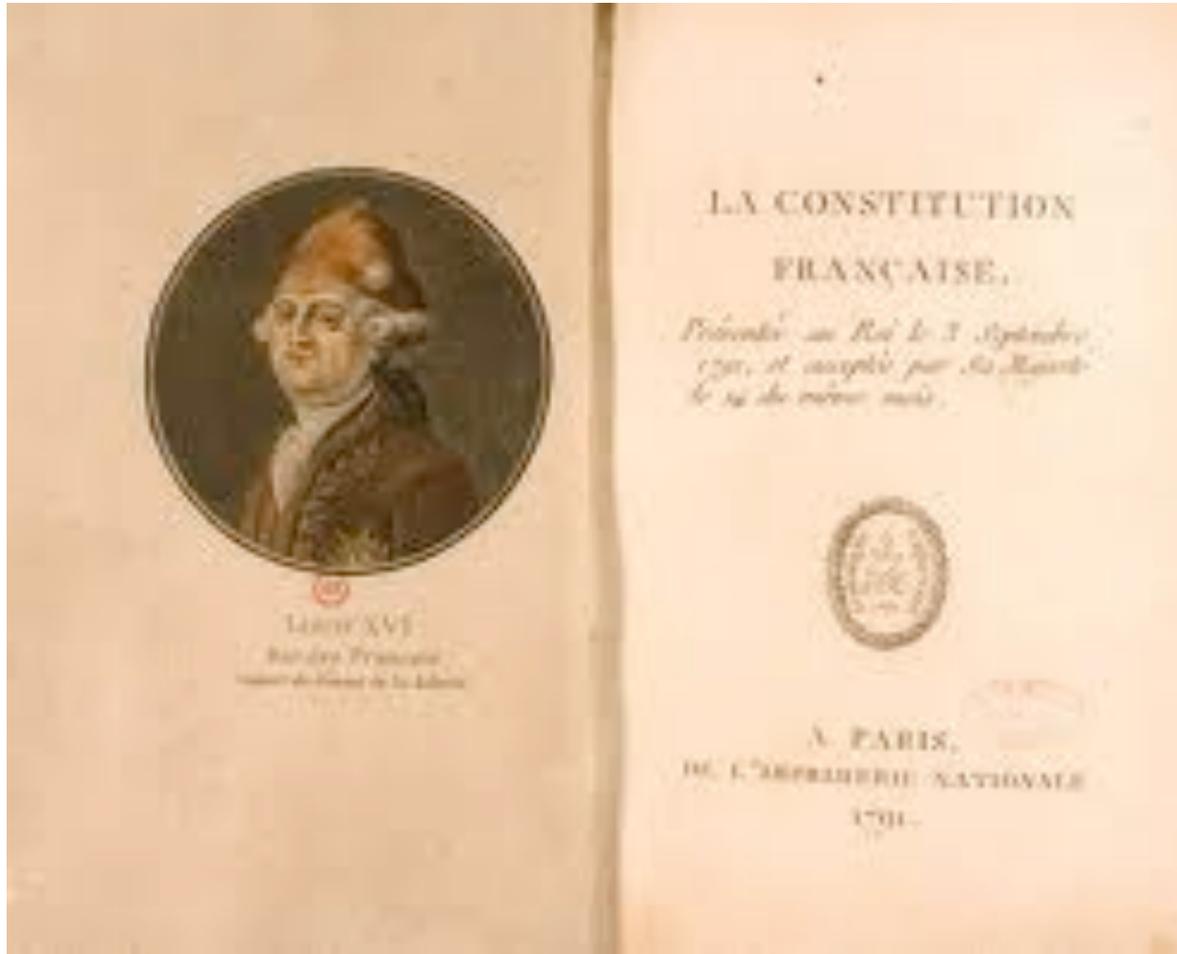
# The Flight to Varennes, 1791



**“After all these facts and the impossibility the king found himself in to do good and prevent the evil which he is committed, is it surprising that the king sought to recover his liberty and to get himself and his family to safety?”**

**--Declaration of the King Addressed to All the French About His Flight from Paris" (June 21, 1791)**

# Louis XVI "Accepts" the Constitution the National Assembly. Sept. 1791



# The Collapse of the Legislative Assembly

## *War with Austria The Girondins and the King Lose*



### June 20th Attack on Palace



**Duke of Brunswick**  
June 25th

"Brunswick Proclamation" or "Brunswick Manifesto"  
"to put an end to the anarchy in the interior of France, to check the attacks upon the throne and the altar, to reestablish the legal power, to restore to the king the security and the liberty of which he is now deprived and to place him in a position to exercise once more the legitimate authority which belongs to him."



August 10th: crowds storm Tuileries  
King seeks asylum in assembly but is taken by the Paris Commune which has more power in this time period until the constitutional monarchy is disbanded six weeks later



*10th of August "marked... the insurrection of the multitude against the middle classes and the constitutional throne, as the 14th of July had seen the insurrection of the middle class against the privileged class and the absolute power of the crown. On the 10th of August began the dictatorial and arbitrary epoch of the revolution."*

# Louis XVI in Prison

I used to rule the world  
Seas would rise when I gave the word  
Now in the morning I sleep alone  
Sweep the streets I used to own

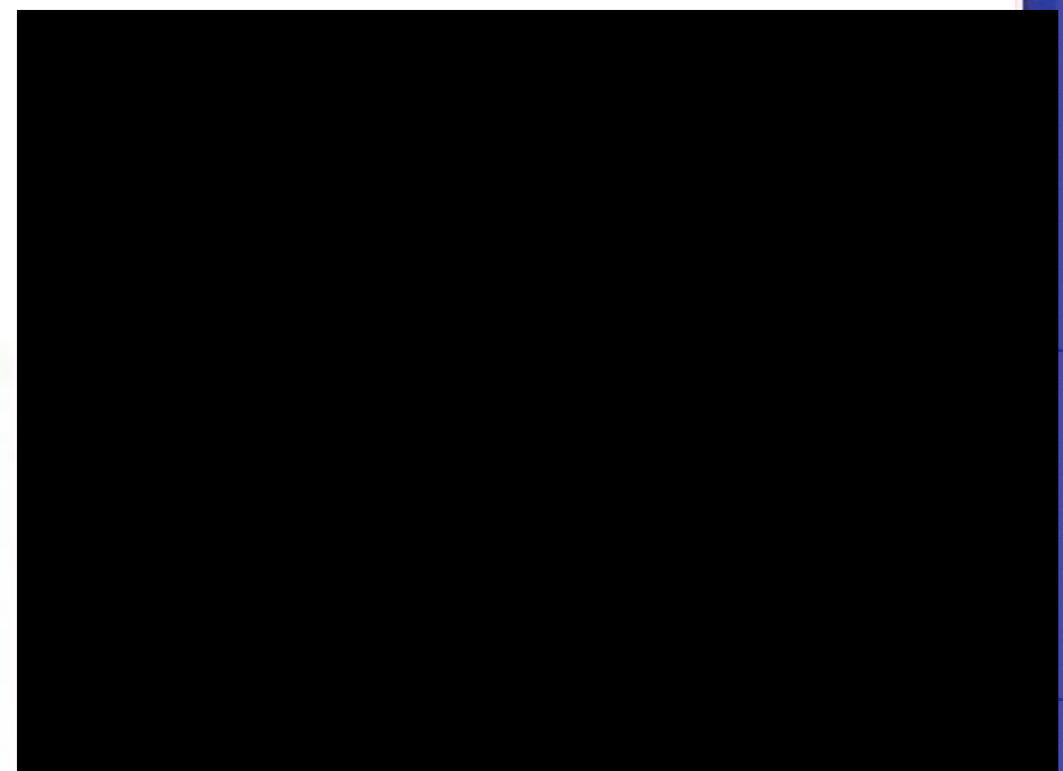
I used to roll the dice  
Feel the fear in my enemies eyes  
Listen as the crowd would sing:  
"Now the old king is dead! Long live the king!"

One minute I held the key  
Next the walls were closed on me  
And I discovered that my castles stand  
Upon pillars of salt, and pillars of sand

I hear Jerusalem bells are ringing  
Roman Cavalry choirs are singing  
Be my mirror my sword and shield  
My missionaries in a foreign field  
For some reason I can not explain  
Once you know there was never, never an honest word  
That was when I ruled the world

It was the wicked and wild wind  
Blew down the doors to let me in.  
Shattered windows and the sound of drums  
People could not believe what I'd become  
Revolutionaries Wait  
For my head on a silver plate  
Just a puppet on a lonely string  
Oh who would ever want to be king?

chorus X2



## Temple Prison



1793, Descent from the Scaffold of Louis XVI in the Temple Prison by Jacques-Louis David. The king is being taken to the guillotine. The scene is set in the Temple Prison, Paris, in 1793.

# The Collapse of the Legislative Assembly

## *The Rise of the Jacobins*

Still, there was a sizeable faction within the National Assembly who were so satisfied that they claimed the Revolution to be at an end, since its primary aims had been achieved.



<u>The Legislative Assembly</u>		
Radicals	Moderates	Conservatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sat on the left side of the hall; were called left-wing and said to be on the left</li><li>• Opposed the king and the idea of a monarchy</li><li>• Wanted sweeping changes in government and proposed that common people have full power in republic</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sat in the center of the hall and were called centrists</li><li>• Wanted some changes in government, but not as many as the radicals</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sat on the right side of the hall; were called right-wing and said to be on the right</li><li>• Upheld the idea of a limited monarchy</li><li>• Wanted few changes in government</li></ul>



# The Collapse of the Legislative Assembly

## B.) First French Republic

*The sans-culottes saw that a privilege of wealth was taking the place of a privilege of birth. They foresaw that the bourgeoisie would succeed the fallen aristocracy as the ruling class.*

### 1.) New Election

### 2.) Regicide: vote 361-360

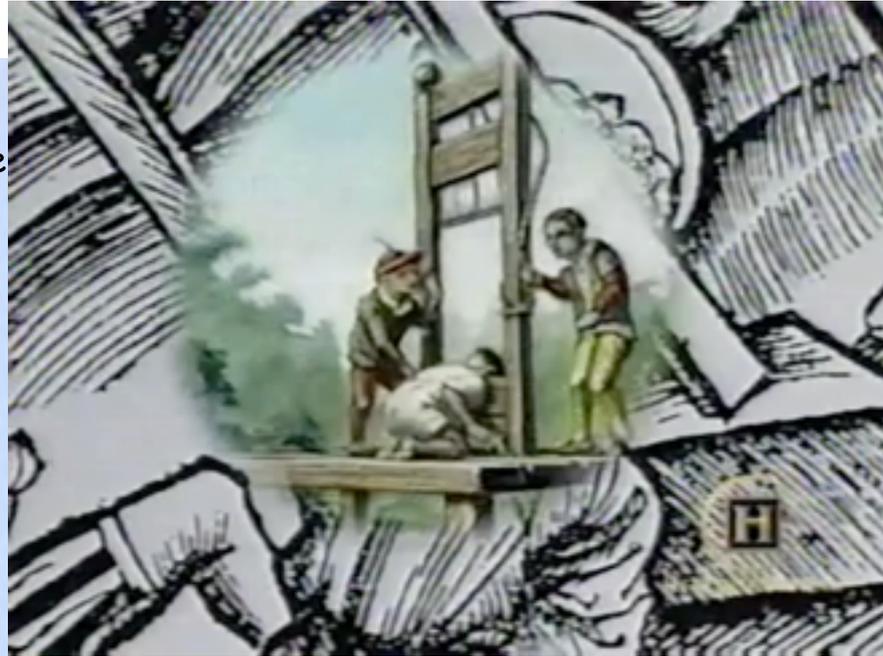
Paine was one who voted for exile

### 3.) Radicals seize control

#### a.) Jacobins

#### 1.) Marat's Death

#### 2.) the queen?



**"Anarchy within, invasion from without. A country cracking from outside pressure, disintegrating from internal strain. Revolution is at its height. War. Inflation. Hunger. Fear. Hate. Sabotage. Fanaticism. Hopes. Boundless idealism . . . and the dread that all the gains of the Revolution would be lost. And the faith that if they won, they would bring Liberty, Equality, & Fraternity to the world"**



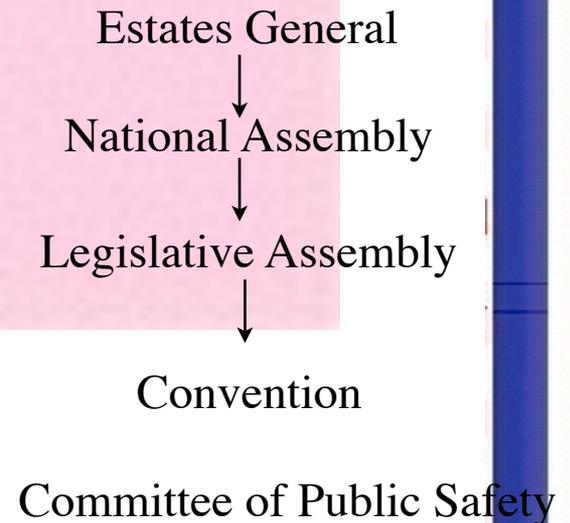
Georges Danton/Maximillien Robespierre

**- 12 Who Ruled**

# French Revolution

## *Stages of a Revolution*

1. Impossible demands made of government which, if granted, would mean its end.
2. Unsuccessful government attempts to suppress revolutionaries.
3. Revolutionaries gain power and seem united.
4. Once in power, revolutionaries begin to quarrel among themselves, and unity begins to dissolve.
5. The moderates gain the leadership but fail to satisfy those who insist on further changes.
6. Power is gained by progressively more radical groups until finally a lunatic fringe gains almost complete control.
7. A strong man emerges and assumes great power.
8. The extremists try to create a "heaven on earth" by introducing their whole program and by punishing all their opponents.
9. A period of terror occurs.
10. Moderate (to more conservative) groups regain power. The revolution is over.



# Reign of Terror

## 2.) Reign of Terror

- a.) purpose
- b.) method
- c.) results

**Charlotte Corday**

*"I killed one man to save 100,000."*



**Terror is nothing other than justice, prompt, severe, inflexible.**

**-- Robespierre**

**Desmoullins**

**Expulsion of the Girondins** Throughout the spring of 1793, radicals in the Convention, in the Paris Commune, and in the sections struggled for power against Brissot and his allies, known as the "Girondins." They differed over how the Revolution should be affected by popular pressure. In late May, Robespierre proposed a motion that accused the Girondins of being a threat to the Republic and ordered their arrest. When the moderate deputies of the "plain" resisted passing this measure, radicals from the sections mobilized over the course of three days, from **31 May to 2 June**, culminating in a show of force by surrounding the Convention Hall. Duly intimidated, the Convention deputies voted for the measure. 29 were expelled. Desmoullins, who was convinced by Robespierre to write an article against the Girondins, was later horrified when they were executed and went to their trial and said with sorrow "wretched that I am, it is I that is killing them."



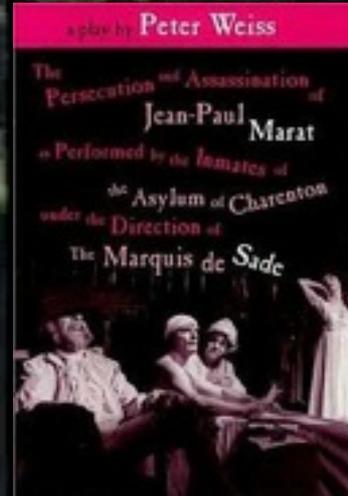
# CROSSFIRE #1

Historians agree unanimously that the French Revolution was a watershed event that changed Europe irrevocably, but there the agreement ends. Join the debate in the sections below.

Argument	Basic Question	Prosecution	Defense	Verdict (Why?)
Cause of the French Revolution	What was the biggest reason for the French Revolution?	Intellectual, Social, Political	Economic	
Women played a significant role in the French Revolution	Were women significant or do we discuss them in class because we are supposed to?	1. Discussion	 <p><b>Edmund Burke</b></p>	<p>Prosecution</p>
Has the Revolution gone too far?	Is significant violence truly required to sweep away the old order?	 <p>Thomas Paine</p>	<p>Has the Revolution gone too far?</p>	 <p>Doña Martinez</p>

# Charlotte Corday

"I killed one man to save 100,000."



True Results?



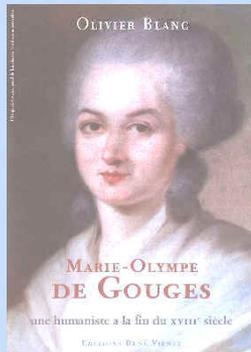
## b.) War

### 1.) conscription

The Levée en Masse: February 300,000

August 1793

An Entire Nation at Arms! - 800,000 Soldiers



## Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Citizen

Olympe de Gouges  
(1745-1793)

The sex that is as superior in beauty as it is in courage during the suffering of maternity recognized and declares in the presence and under the auspices of the Supreme Being, the following Rights of Woman and of Female Citizens.

#### Article 1

Woman is born free and lives equal to man in her rights. Social distinctions can be based only on the common utility.

#### Article 2

The purpose of any political association is the conservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of woman and man; these rights are liberty, property, security, and especially resistance to oppression.



# The First French Republic

## Domestic problems

Levee en Masse February 1793

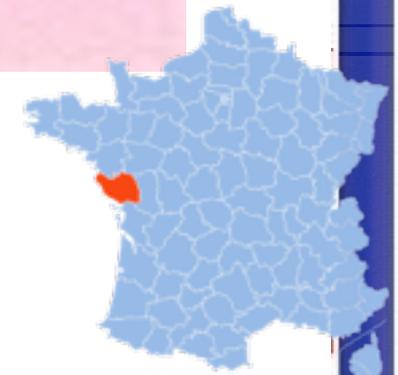
All unmarried able-bodied men between 18 and 25 were requisitioned with immediate effect for military service

For all the rhetoric, the levée en masse was not popular, desertion and evasion were high, but the effort was sufficient to turn the tide of the war.



## C.) Revolt of the Vendée (Uprising, Insurrection, Revolt, Vendéan Rebellion, or the Wars in the Vendée,)

1. The need for 300,000 French troops for the war effort.
2. Rural peasantry still highly taxed.
3. Resentment of the Civil Constitution the Clergy and churches closed March 1793
4. Peasants had failed to benefit from the sale of church lands.
5. **Result:** "Exterminate the brigands to the last man instead of burning the farms, punish the fleeing ones and the cowards, and crush that horrible Vendée. Combine the most assured means to exterminate all of this race of brigands." "national bath" - tied in groups in barges and then sunk into the Loire.



# The Guillotine: An Enlightenment Tool?

The last guillotine execution in France was in 1939.

## Revolutionary Tribunal

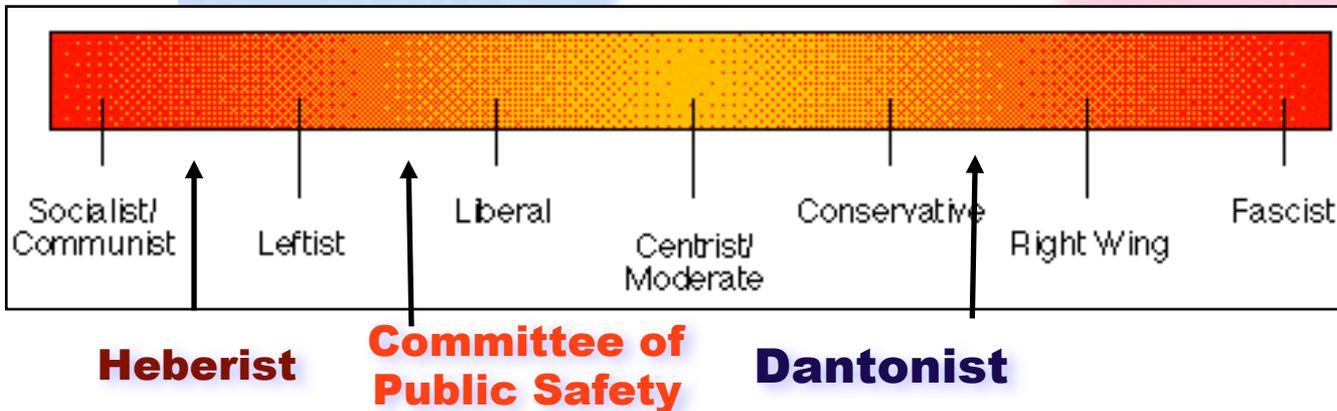
### Law of Suspects

- \* September 17, 1793.
- \* This law was so widely drawn that almost anyone not expressing enthusiastic support for the republic could be placed under arrest!



### Law of General Maximum

- \* September 5, 1793.
- \* Limited prices of grain & other essentials to 1/3 above the 1790 price & wages to 1/2 of 1790 figures.
- \* Prices would be strictly enforced.
- \* Hoarders rooted out and punished.
- \* Food supplies would be secured by the army!



# The De-Christianization Program

The names of the months

Vendémiaire	Brumaire	Frimaire	Nivôse	Pluviôse	Ventôse	Germinal	Floréal	Prairial	Messidor	Thermidor	Fructidor
vintage	mist	frost	snow	rain	windy	seed	flower	wind	harvest	hot	fruits

## 1. The adoption of a new **Republican Calendar**:

- \* abolished Sundays & religious holidays.
- \* months named after seasonal features.
- \* 7-day weeks replaced by 10-day decades.
- \* the yearly calendar was dated from the creation of the Republic [Sept. 22, 1792]



The Convention symbolically divorced the state from the Church!!



# Religious Terror: De-Christianization (1793-1794)

## 3.) Moral Revolution

- \* The Catholic Church was linked with real or potential counter-revolution.
- \* Religion was associated with the Ancien Régime and superstitious practices.
- \* Very popular among the sans-culottes.
- \* Therefore, religion had no place in a rational, secular republic!



# The Terror Intensified: *Danton*

March to July, 1794

Terror devours its own



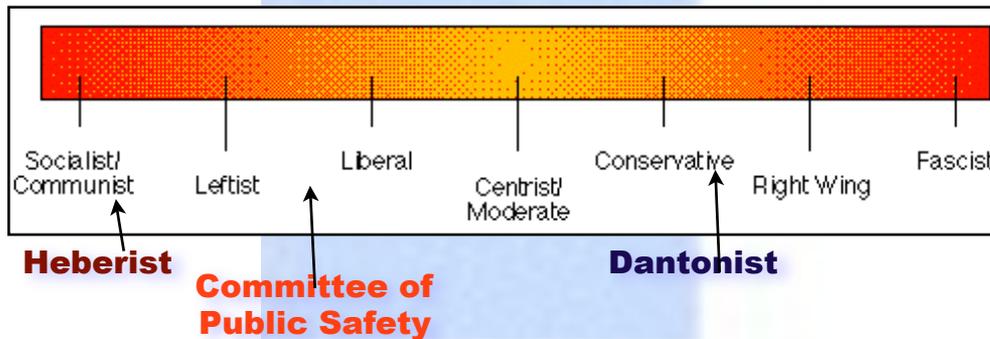
Jacques  
Hébert & the  
Héberists

Executed in March, 1794.

guillotine

Danton & the  
"Indulgents"

Executed in April, 1794.



e **Law of 22 Prairial** [June 10, 1794].

\* Trials were now limited to deciding only on liberty OR death, with defendants having no rights.

\* Were you an **"enemy of the people?"** (the law was so broadly written that almost anyone could fall within its definition!)

e 1,500 executed between June & July.

# The Festival of Supreme Being

Someone watching over France. State religion. No freedom of religion.



**A new secular holiday.**

# The "Thermidorean Reaction," 1794

## The End of the Terror

Question to Abbe Siéyes: What was your greatest accomplishment during the months of the Reign of Terror  
Answer: Surviving

### 4.) Terror devours its own

- \* July 26 --> Robespierre gives a speech illustrating new plots & conspiracies and for their extreme use of the Terror.
  - \* he alienated members of the CPS & CGS.
  - \* many felt threatened by his implications.
- \* July 27 --> the Convention arrests Robespierre.
- \* July 28 --> Robespierre is guillotined!  
"The *blood of Danton chokes him!*"
- \* Robespierre was not taken before the tribunal, instead he was guillotined without trial in the Place de la Révolution.



### a.) achievements?

- 1.)
- 2.)
- 3.)
- 4.)?



# Development of the revolution

## Conservative Phase

### C.) The Directory

#### 1.) New Constitution

a.)

b.)

#### 2.) serious problems

The constitution of the year III, which the National Convention had approved, placed executive power in a Directory of five members and legislative power in two chambers, the Council of Ancients and the **Council of the Five Hundred**. The rule of the Directory was marked by corruption, financial difficulties, political purges, and a fateful dependence on the army to maintain control. Conflict among the five directors led to inaction in the government.



◆ People involved in the original Terror were now attacked. -->

**"White" Terror**

◆ Inflation continues.

◆ Rule by rich bourgeois liberals.

◆ Self-indulgence --> frivolous culture; salons return; wild fashions.

◆ Political corruption.

◆ Revival of Catholicism.

◆ Problems feeding army

# Napoleon Gains Success

(1795-1799)

## I. Napoleon grasps the power

### A. Hero of the Hour

#### 1. War against Austria (and Kingdom of Sardinia)

**Italian Campaign:** 1796, he led a demoralized army of 38,000 French soldiers against the larger forces of 38,000 Austrians and their 25,000 Piedmontese allies emerging with a re-energized fighting force.

» His strategy was to isolate the Austrians from the Piedmontese, taking on each group separately and nullifying the advantage of greater numbers. The ingenious principle was always to try to have superior numbers at a given place.

» In two weeks, he won six battles, took thousands of prisoners, and broke the back of Piedmont army. He then pursued the retreating Austrians, bewildered by the 26-year-old general's new way of making war.

#### 2. British trade in Egypt

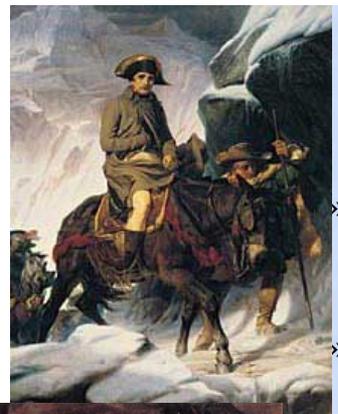
- a.) Rosetta Stone (Enlightened or Propaganda)
- b) Battle of the Nile

#### 3. Return to France: August 23, 1799,

Napoleon abandoned his army in Egypt

Short?

After the famous general and emperor died in 1821, his body was autopsied in France, and his height was noted as 5 foot 2 inches. This measurement was in French feet (*pieds de roi*) and was never correctly converted to standard English measure. In English feet, Napoleon stood 5 foot 6.5 inches tall. So the poor guy was shorted a full 4.5 inches in height. Taller than the average Frenchman.





coup d'etat

Abbe Sieyes

# Napoleon Forges an Empire

(1799-1802)

**B. Coup d'Etat: Year VIII under the French Republican Calendar. 18 Brumaire**

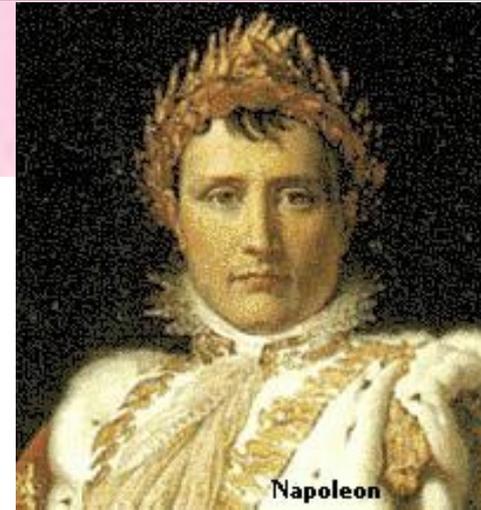
1. End of the Directory: *The coup was first prepared not by Bonaparte, but by the Abbé Sieyès, then one of the five Directors, attempting to head off a return to Jacobinism.*

2. Creation of Consuls:

a.) Plebiscite (new constitution, universal manhood suffrage)



Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès,  
Napoleon Bonaparte and  
Charles-François Lebrun



Napoleon

# Napoleon Forges an Empire

(1795-1799)

## I. Napoleon Rules France

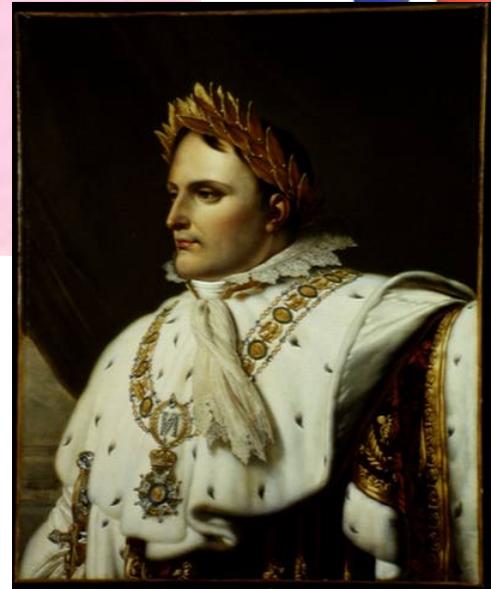
### A. Leader of the Republic

1. Works with left and right but not radicals.  
Amnesty for émigrés
2. Assassination plot December 24, 1800  
allowed him to attack radical jacobins, close down  
salons and political clubs (even though plot was by Royalists)
3. 1801 Second Coalition of Anti-French powers
4. Peace Treaty with all 3 nations

- The **Treaty of Amiens** was signed on [March 25, 1802](#)
5. 1802 Plebiscite: New Constitution [10 May 1802](#)

Where the 1st consul appoints many in senate  
and the senate interprets constitution

Thus Napoleon more important than other 2 consuls  
combined



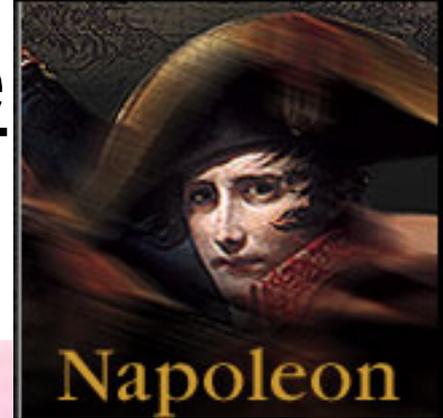
# Napoleon Forges an Empire

## *the economy*

### A. Restoring Order at Home

#### 1. Economy

- a. tax collection
- b. national bank: didn't want gov't to borrow \$, so he got \$ from....
- c. currency
- d. state loans: to industry, tariffs etc.



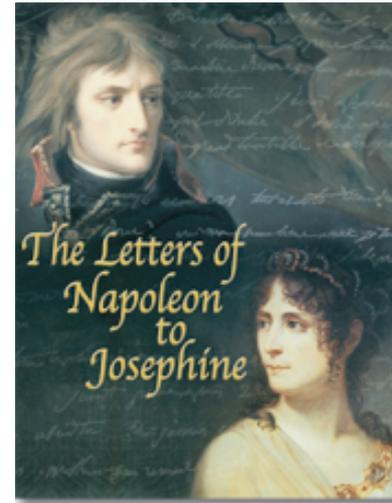
# Napoleon Forges an Empire

## ***Government and Religion***

### 2. Government



- a. official appointments
- b. lycees
- c. **Napoleonic Code**
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.



*Yet during his time there was an "erosion of liberty." Censorship and Preventive Detention were two of the more important infringements of individual liberties*

### 3. Religion

- a. Official Catholics
- b. Concordat w/pope 1801

[http://www.pbs.org/empires/napoleon/n\\_josephine/emperor/page\\_1.html](http://www.pbs.org/empires/napoleon/n_josephine/emperor/page_1.html)

### 4. Emperor: Plebiscite 1804

- a. Plot uncovered to kill him
  - i. Used to make him Emperor
  - ii. 1804 ceremony w/Pope and Josephine

a.) fascinating love story w/sexy letters



# Napoleon's Accomplishments

Napoleon made a series of reforms to improve the government, economy, and lives for French citizens

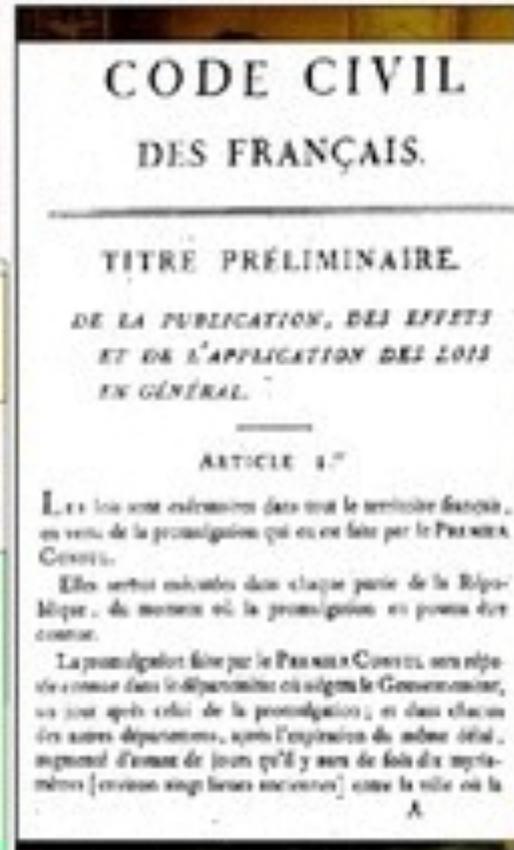
To fix the French economy, he introduced a **fair tax system** and a **Bank of France** to regulate the

He created a **merit-based** system for government

He created **public schools** for students of all

He issued a comprehensive **set of laws** called the **Napoleonic Code** that provided **order**, freedom of religion, and **eliminated**

**serfdom and social distinction**



# Napoleon Forges an Empire

## *The Emperor Faces Never Ending War*



"He who fears being conquered is sure of defeat."  
"Glory is fleeting, but obscurity is forever."



### Cracks in the system and successes

1805 Admiral Nelson and the  
Battle of Trafalgar\*  
Battle of Austerlitz

1806. *Continental System*,  
Battle of Jena

Duchy of Warsaw

1807 Treaty of Tilsit



# Napoleon's Downfall

**The Downfall of Napoleon's Empire 1810 - 1814**

**Peninsular Campaign: Portugal 1807,**

**Tyrolian Peasants 1809** (Austria too) -took new wife

**The Continental System backfired.** Great Britain was able to produce goods cheaper and better than any country. The ban on British goods only resulted in economic instability in Europe.



# Napoleon's Downfall

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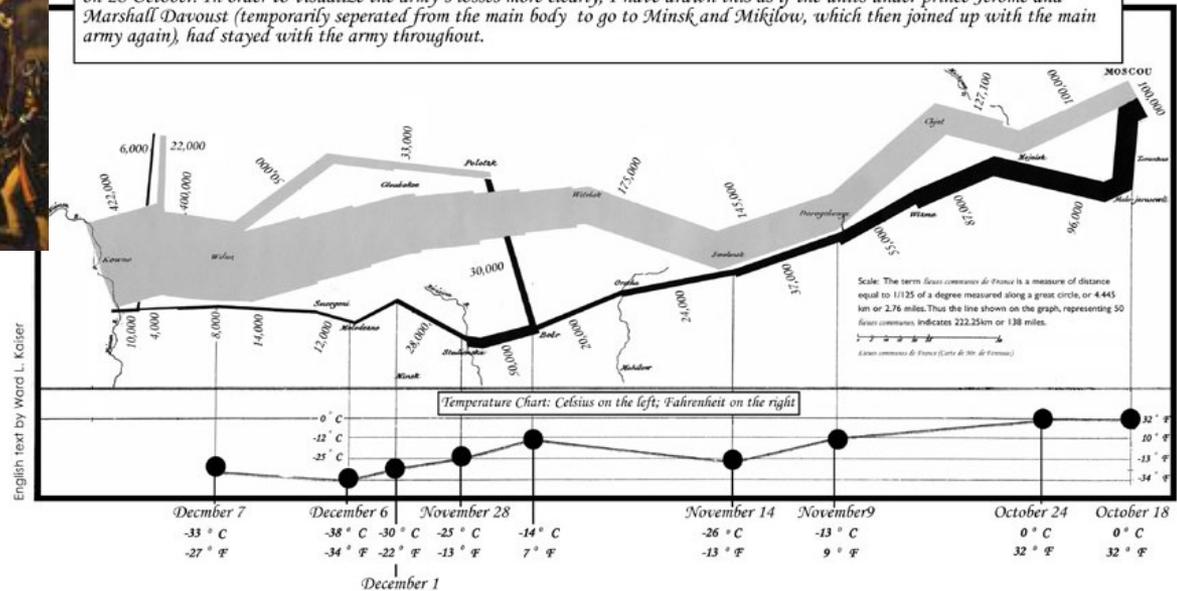
**The Continental System backfired.** Great Britain was able to produce goods cheaper and better than any country. The ban on British goods only resulted in economic instability in Europe.

**Attack on Russia: Moscow, retreat**



*Map representing the losses over time of French army troops during the Russian campaign, 1812-1813. Constructed by Charles Joseph Minard, Inspector General of Public Works retired. Paris, 20 November 1869*

*The number of men present at any given time is represented by the width of the grey line; one mm. indicates ten thousand men. Figures are also written besides the lines. Grey designates men moving into Russia; black, for those leaving. Sources for the data are the works of messrs. Thiers, Segur, Fezensac, Chambray and the unpublished diary of Jacob, who became an Army Pharmacist on 28 October. In order to visualize the army's losses more clearly, I have drawn this as if the units under prince Jerome and Marshall Davoust (temporarily separated from the main body to go to Minsk and Mikilow, which then joined up with the main army again), had stayed with the army throughout.*



Editor's note: dates & temperatures are only referenced for the retreat from Moscow  
 © 2001, ODT Inc. All rights reserved.

**Figure 58. Minard's map of Napoleon's Russian campaign.**  
 This graphic has been translated from French to English and modified to most effectively display the temperature data.

# Napoleon's Downfall

Wars of Liberation, 1814  
-offer?

Exile in Elba  
(Abdication May 31, 1814)

Waterloo, 1815  
Wellington

St. Helena

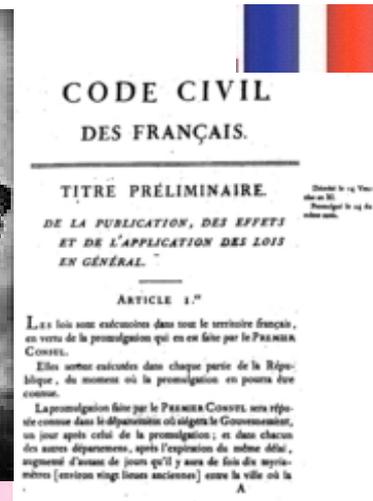


# Napoleon and the legacy of the French Revolution

All for what? <http://historyteacher.net/EuroProjects/ExamReviewSheets/AnatomyOfARevolution.htm>

## New Realities:

Declaration of the Rights of Man, Napoleonic Code, nationalism, questioning of monarchs, Congress of Vienna



## Unrealized Goals:

'to make it a law that only those lawyers and attorneys should receive fees who had won their cases. How much litigation would have been prevented by such a measure! For it is quite obvious that there is not a lawyer who, after a first look at the case, would not turn it down if it seemed doubtful. It need not be feared that a man who earns his living from his work might take on a case for the simple pleasure of hearing himself talk; yet even if he did, he would harm no one but himself. . . . I am convinced to this day that the idea is brilliant.'

Declaration of the Rights of Woman, equality in voting

## Costs:

After all, the military record is unquestioned—17 years of wars, perhaps six million Europeans dead, France bankrupt, her overseas colonies lost. And it was all such a great waste, for when the self-proclaimed tête d'armée was done, France's "losses were permanent" and she "began to slip from her position as the leading power in Europe to second-class status—that was Bonaparte's true legacy.