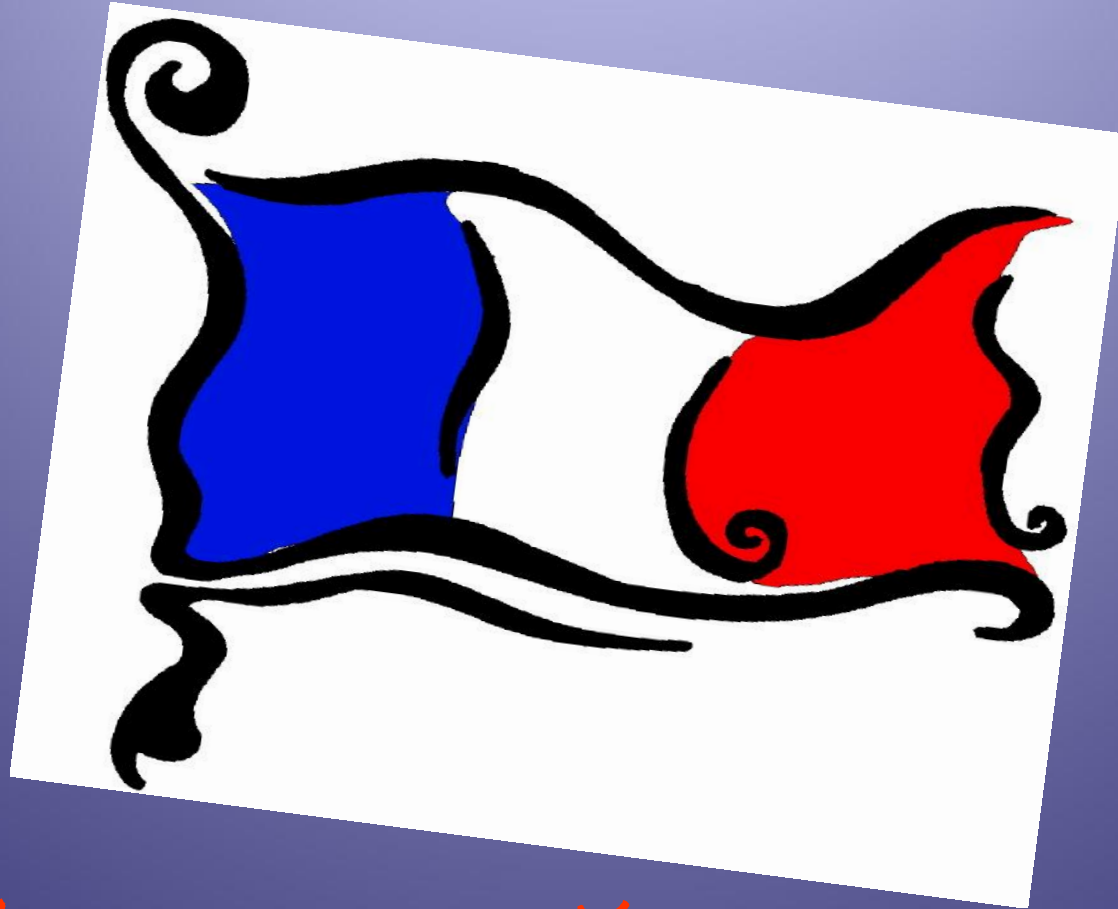


French Revolution



“Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”

1. **Glorious Revolution:** established Limited Monarchy in England. William and Mary.
2. **Magna Carta:** King John forced to sign, limiting his power. Establishes Parliament in England.
3. **Bastille:** French Military Prison in Paris.
4. **Estates General:** Meeting of 3 classes held to make decisions regarding France.
5. **Declaration of Rights of Man:** List of rights and freedoms guaranteed to French Citizens.
6. **Tennis Court Oath:** Pledge to create a new French Government.
7. **Limited Monarchy:** Power of a King is balanced with others.

8. **National Assembly**: Legislative body of the new French Republic.
9. **Robespierre**: radical leader of the Revolution. Started the “Reign of Terror”
10. **Reign of Terror**: Period of Fear and Radical change in France. Guillotine.
11. **Napoleon**: Emperor of France. Creates Empire throughout Europe.
12. **Coup d’Etat**: Bloodless revolt, change of power.
13. **Napoleonic Code**: Law of the lands conquered by Napoleon. Based on Enlightenment.

14. **Waterloo**: Napoleon's final military defeat.
Ends his rule.
15. **Toussaint L' Ouverture**: Independence to Haiti from French rule.
16. **Simon Bolivar**: Independence to Columbia and South America from Spanish rule.
17. **Jose de San Martin**: Independence to Argentina and South America from Spanish rule.
18. **Congress of Vienna**: sought to bring BALANCE OF POWER back to Europe after French Revolution and Napoleon.

19.Liberal: want slow, gradual change.

20.Conservative: want things to stay the same.

21.Reactionary: want to “go back”

22.Radical: want drastic, fast change.

REVOLUTIONS

- What causes a revolution?
- What does a revolution look like?



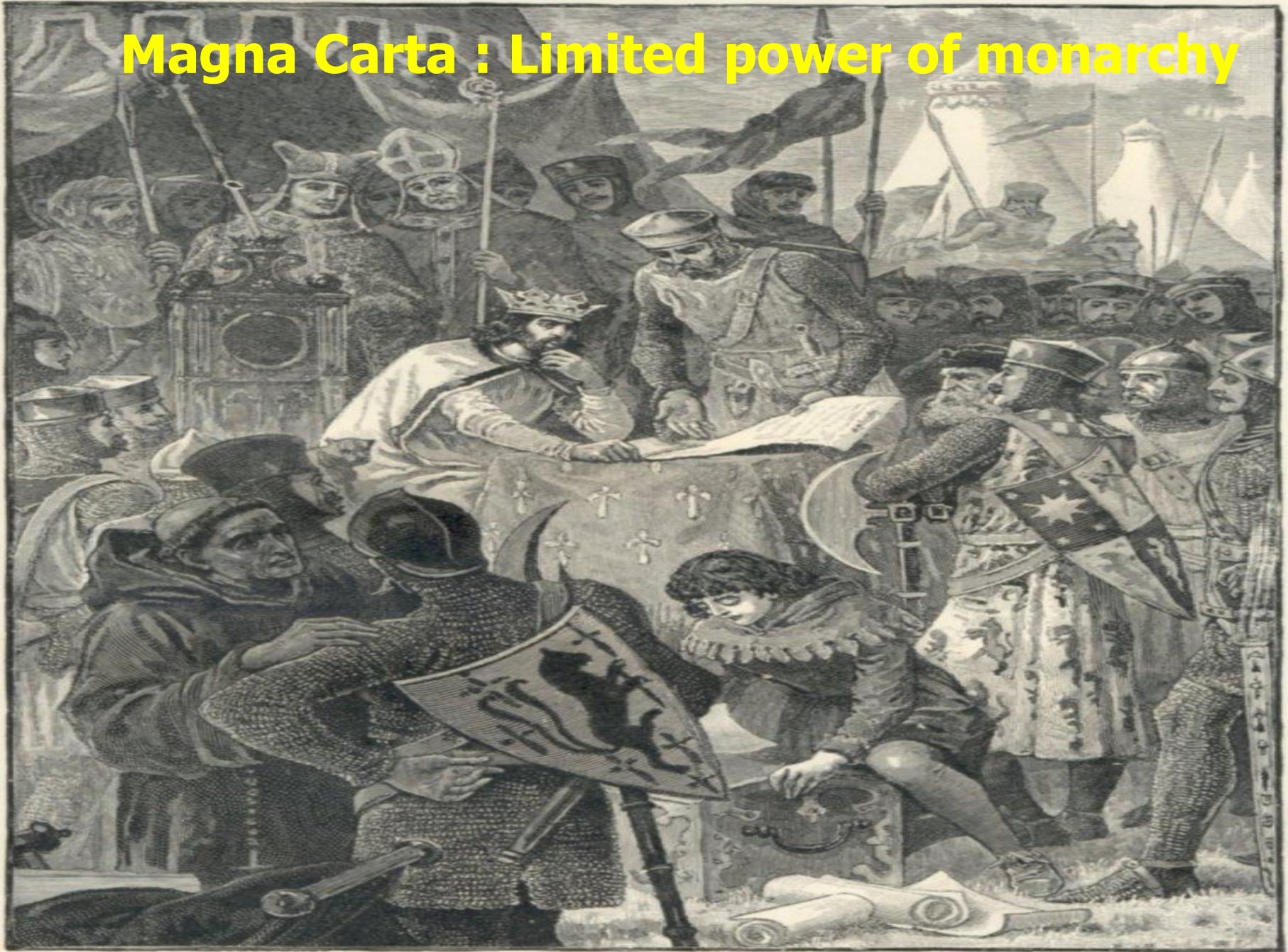
Egypt: 2011-2015

REVIEW: LIMITED MONARCHY

- England: Magna Carta, Bill of Rights, Glorious Revolution.



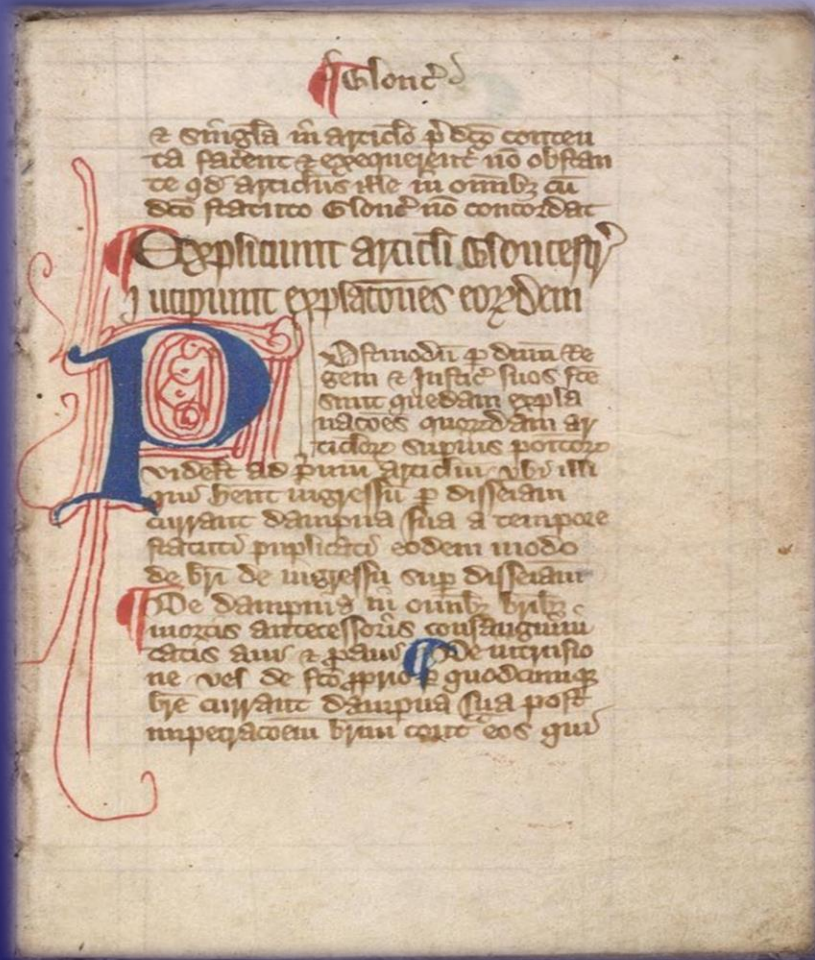
Magna Carta : Limited power of monarchy



KING JOHN SIGNING THE GREAT CHARTER. (See p. 268.)

Limited Monarchy is established in England

- **MAGNA CARTA**: 1215. King John forced to sign limiting royal power. Establishes **Parliament**. (2 houses)

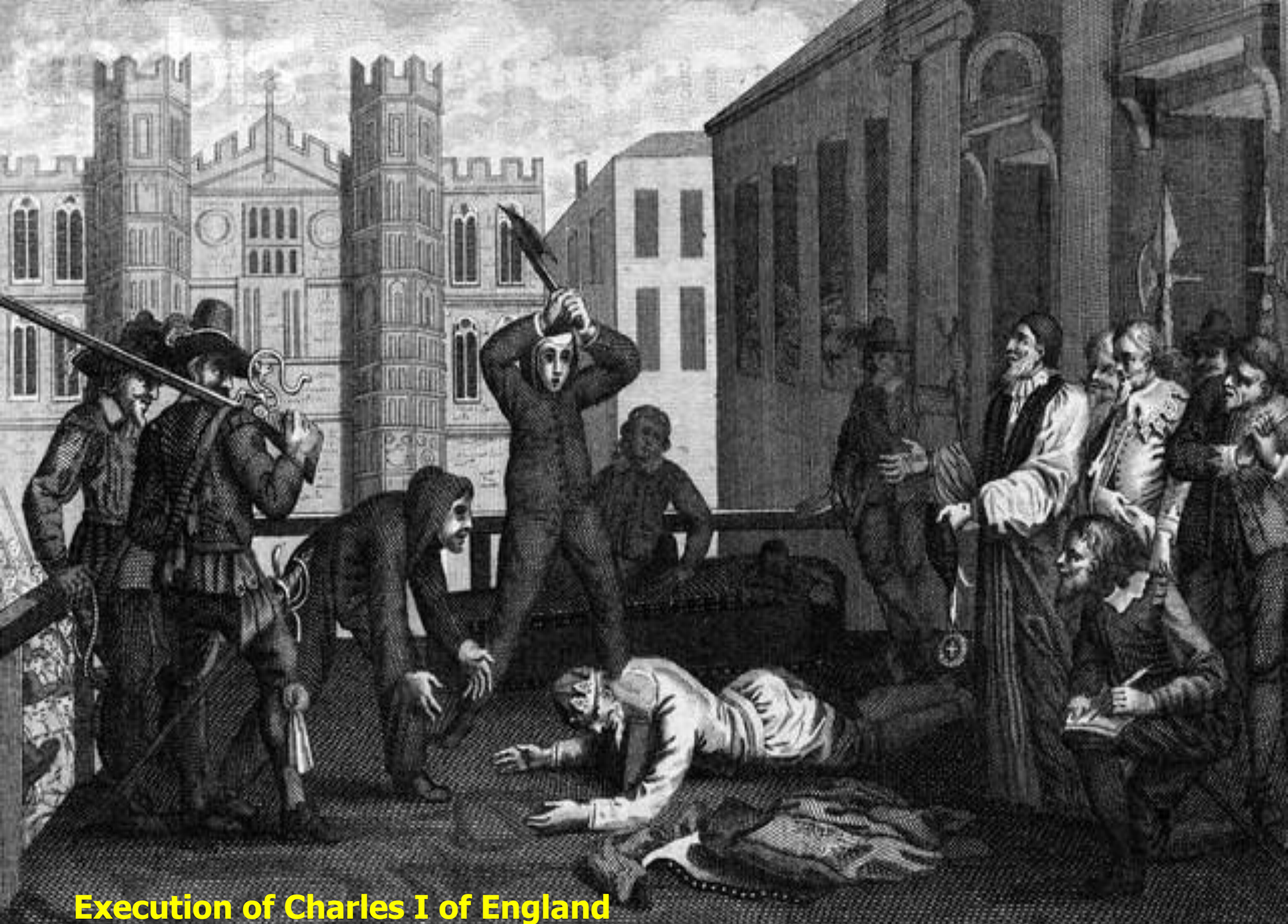


History of Limited Monarchy in England

1. Magna Carta
2. Limited Monarchy / Parliament
3. English Bill of Rights
4. “Glorious Revolution” ***

William & Mary: Limited Rulers of England

- Power given to Parliament, limits King.



Execution of Charles I of England

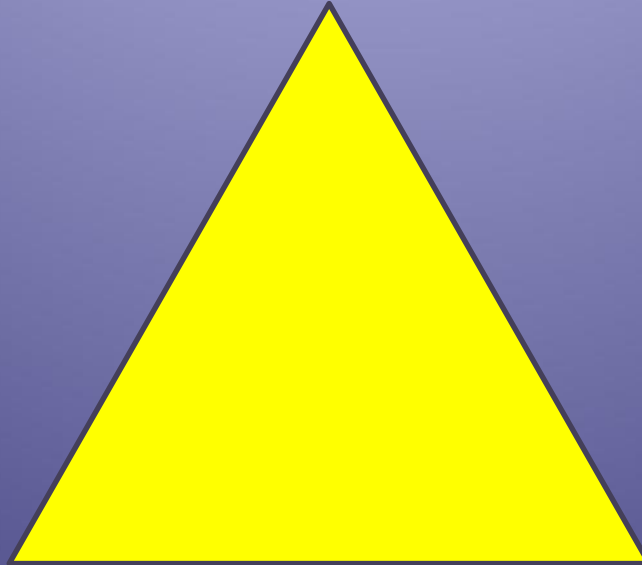


A FAUT ESPERER Q'EU JEU LA FINIRA BEN TOT

L'auteur en
Campagne

A. P. 1789







LIBERTE

EGALITE

FRATERNITE

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



“It was the best of times, it
was the worst of times. It
was as the age of wisdom, it
was the age of foolishness,
it was the epoch of belief,
it was the epoch of
incredulity.”

-Charles Dickens, A Tale of Two Cities

Main Causes of the Revolution

1.) Political: Louis XVI (16) is a weak leader. Not as strict as Louis XIV (14)

-**ENLIGHTENMENT** has given people new ideas about equality & democracy.

-Queen Marie Antoinette (Austrian) is not well liked.

-America had a successful Revolution. (1776)

The King and Queen of France



Marie Antoinette & Louis XVI

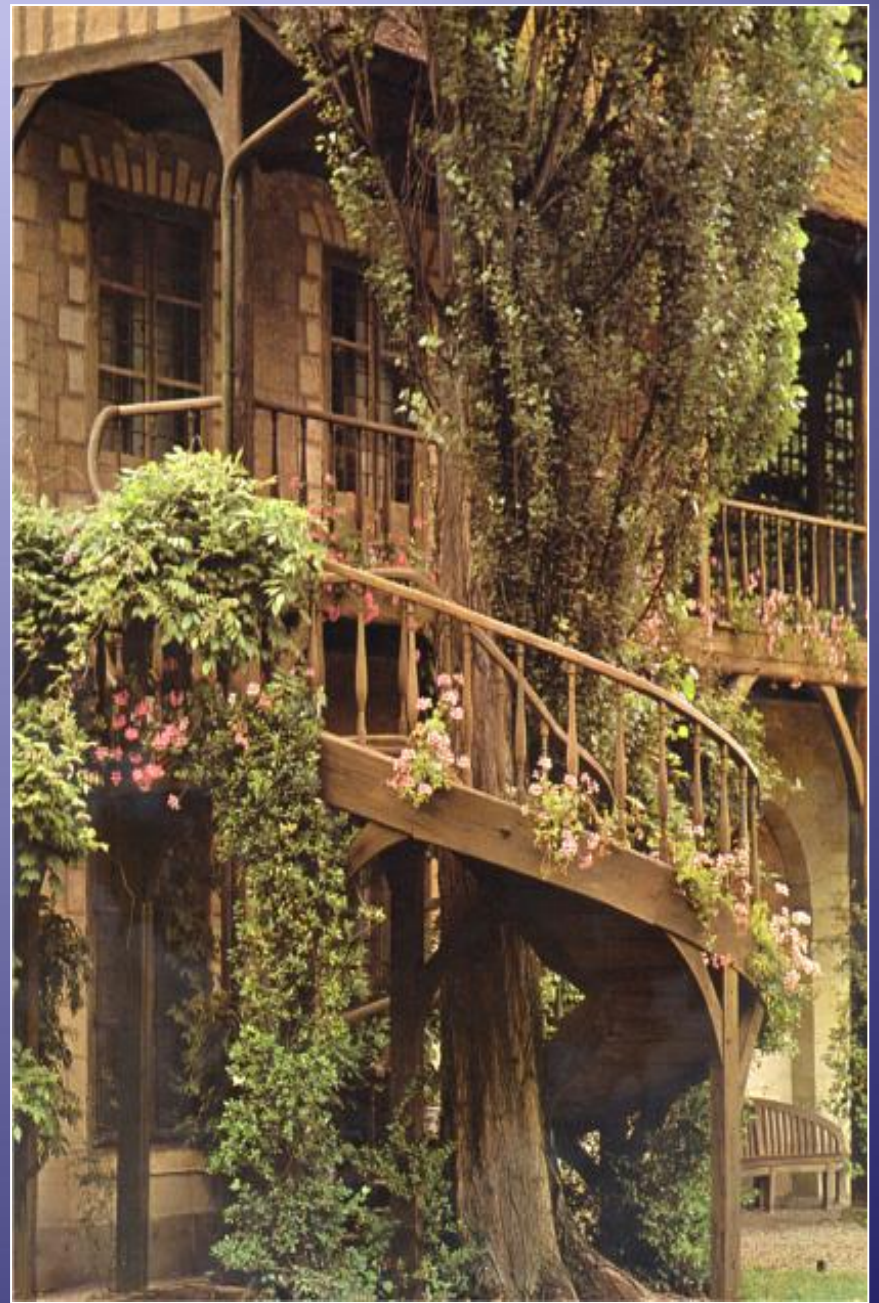


Marie
Antoinette &
Children.

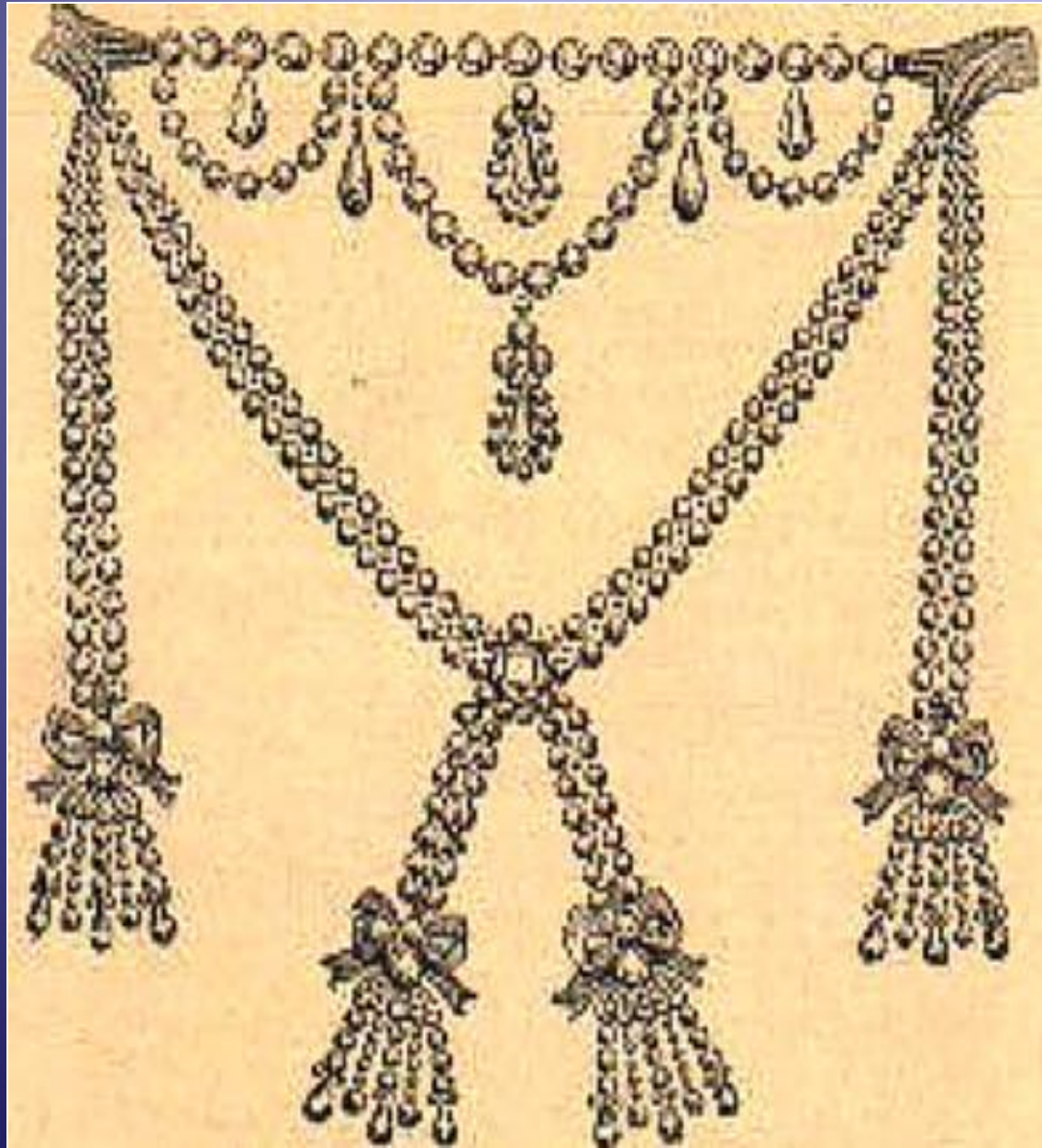


Marie Antoinette's “Peasant Cottage” at Versailles





The Necklace Scandal

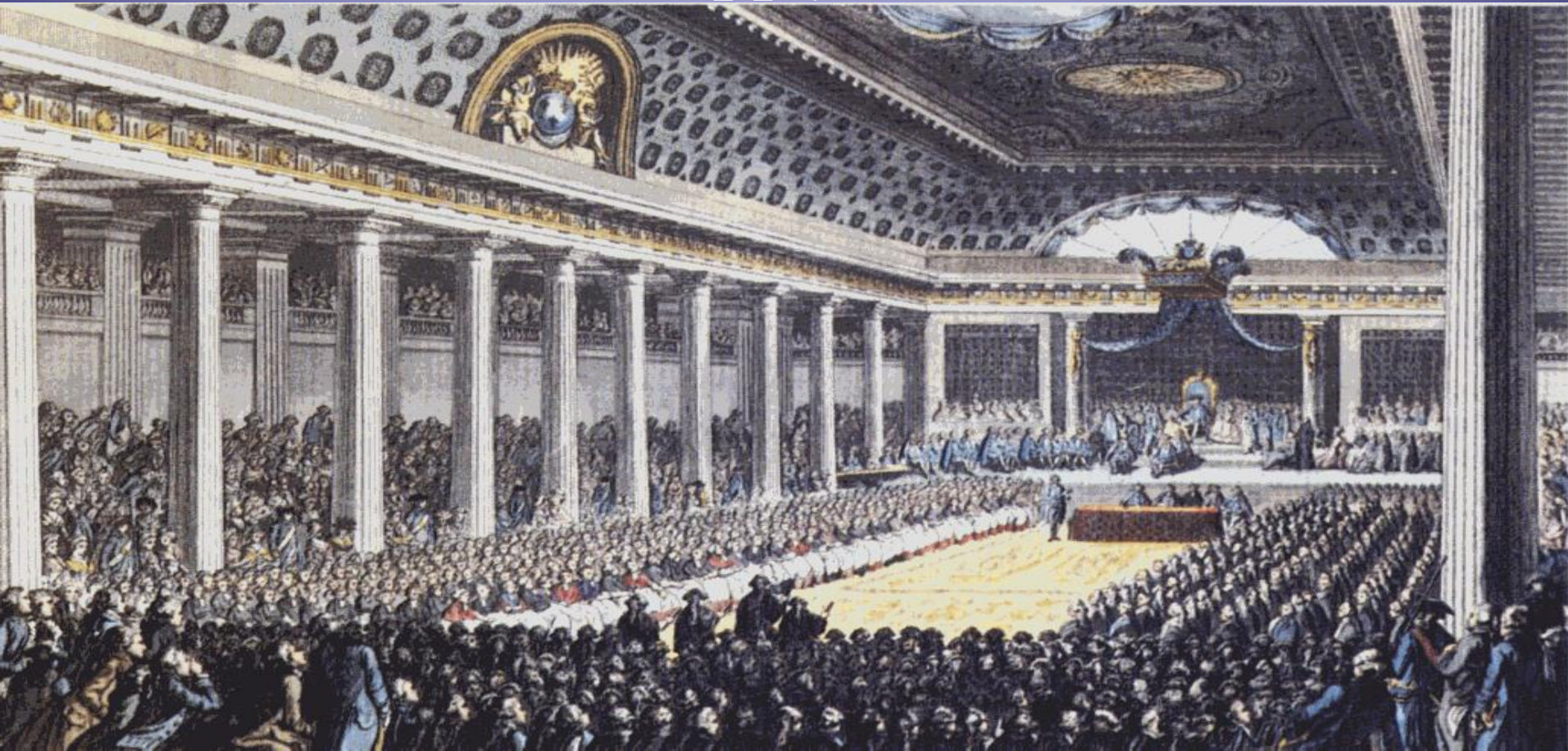


1,600,000 *livres*
(100 million
today)

2.) Social: “**Old Regime**” is unequal. Goes against new enlightenment idea of natural rights and democracy.



- 3.) Economic: 3rd Estate is paying all of the taxes. France is in heavy debt (*Versailles, American Revolution*)
- Bread is in short supply, starvation.



Estates General



10 MAJOR EVENTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1. *Louis XVI calls Estates General to meet*

- Results in the **TENNIS COURT OATH**, 3RD ESTATE DEMANDING NEW CONSTITUTION
- National Assembly** Formed to replace Monarchy.

2. *Assembly adopts the **DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN** (1789)*

- All men with equal rights, modeled after USA.

3. *Peasants storm the **BASTILLE**. July 14, 1789.*

A **Great Fear** sweeps France and **REVOLUTION BEGINS**. Louis and Marie brought back to Paris.



DÉCLARATION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DU CITOYEN.

Décretés par l'Assemblée Nationale dans les séances des 20, 21
23, 24 et 26 août 1789. acceptés par le Roi



PRÉAMBULE

LES représentants du peuple François constitués en assemblée nationale, considérant que l'ignorance, l'oubli ou le mépris des droits de l'homme sont les seules causes des malheurs publics et de la corruption des gouvernements ont résolu d'exposer dans une déclaration solennelle les droits naturels, inaliénables et sacrés de l'homme, afin que cette déclaration, constamment présente à tous les membres du corps social, leur rappelle sans cesse leurs droits et leurs devoirs, afin que les actes du pouvoir législatif et ceux du pouvoir exécutif, pouvant être à chaque instant comparés avec le but de toute institution politique, en soient plus respectés; afin que les réclamations des citoyens, fondées désormais sur des principes simples et incontestables, tournent toujours au maintien de la constitution et du bonheur de tous.

EN conséquence, l'Assemblée nationale reconnoît et déclare, en présence et sous les auspices de l'Être suprême les droits suivants de l'homme et du citoyen.

ARTICLE PREMIER

LES hommes naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits; les distinctions sociales ne peuvent être fondées que sur l'utilité commune.

LE but de toute association politique est la conservation des droits naturels et imprescriptibles de l'homme; ces droits sont la liberté, la propriété, la sûreté, et la résistance à l'oppression.

LE principe de toute souveraineté réside essentiellement dans la nation; nul corps, nul individu ne peut exercer d'autorité qui n'en émane expressément.

LA liberté consiste à pouvoir faire tout ce qui ne nuit pas à autrui. Ainsi, l'exercice des droits naturels de chaque homme n'a de bornes que celles qui assurent aux autres membres de la société la jouissance de ces mêmes droits; ces bornes ne peuvent être déterminées que par la loi.

LA loi n'a le droit de défendre que les actions nuisibles à la société. Tout ce qui n'est pas défendu par la loi ne peut être empêché, et nul ne peut être contraint à faire ce qu'elle n'ordonne pas.

LA loi est l'expression de la volonté générale; tous les citoyens ont droit de concourir personnellement, ou par leurs représentants, à sa formation; elle doit être la même pour tous, soit qu'elle protège, soit qu'elle punisse. Tous les citoyens étant égaux à ses yeux, sont également admissibles à toutes dignités, places et emplois publics, selon leur capacité, et sans autres distinction que celles de leurs vertus et de leurs talents.

VII.

NUL homme ne peut être accusé, arrêté ni détenu que dans les cas déterminés par la loi, et selon les formes qu'elle a prescrites; ceux qui sollicitent, expédient, exécutent ou font exécuter des ordres arbitraires, doivent être punis; mais tout citoyen appelé ou saisi en vertu de la loi, doit obéir à l'instant, il se rend coupable par la résistance.

VIII.

LA loi ne doit établir que des peines strictement et évidemment nécessaires, et nul ne peut être puni qu'en vertu d'une loi établie et promulguée antérieurement au délit, et légalement appliquée.

IX.

TOUT homme étant présumé innocent jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été déclaré coupable, s'il est jugé indispensable de l'arrêter, toute rigueur qui ne serait pas nécessaire pour s'assurer de sa personne doit être sévèrement réprimée par la loi.

X.

NUL ne doit être inquiété pour ses opinions, mêmes religieuses pourvu que leur manifestation ne trouble pas l'ordre public établi par la loi.

XI.

LA libre communication des pensées et des opinions est un des droits les plus précieux de l'homme; tout citoyen peut donc parler, écrire, imprimer librement: sauf à répondre de l'abus de cette liberté dans les cas déterminés par la loi.

XII.

LA garantie des droits de l'homme et du citoyen nécessite une force publique; cette force est donc instituée pour l'avantage de tous, et non pour l'utilité particulière de ceux à qui elle est confiée.

XIII.

Pour l'entretien de la force publique, et pour les dépenses d'administration, une contribution commune est indispensable; elle doit être également répartie entre les citoyens en raison de leurs facultés.

XIV.

LES citoyens ont le droit de constater par eux même ou par leurs représentants, la nécessité de la contribution publique, de la consentir librement, d'en suivre l'emploi, et d'en déterminer la quotité, l'assiette, le recouvrement et la durée.

XV.

LA société a le droit de demander compte à tout agent public de son administration.

XVI.

TOUTE société, dans laquelle la garantie des droits n'est pas assurée, ni la séparation des pouvoirs déterminée, n'a point de constitution.

XVII.

LES propriétés étant un droit inviolable et sacré, nul ne peut en être privé; si ce n'est lorsque la nécessité publique, légalement constatée, l'exige évidemment, et sous la condition d'une juste et préalable indemnité.

Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

Introduction

The National Assembly issued this document in 1789 after having overthrown the established government in the early stages of the French Revolution. The document was modeled in part on the English Bill of Rights and on the American Declaration of Independence. The basic principles of the French declaration were those that inspired the revolution, such as the freedom and equality of all male citizens before the law. The Articles below identify additional principles.

Primary Source

Therefore the National Assembly recognizes and proclaims, in the presence and under the auspices [approval and support] of the Supreme Being, the following rights of man and of the citizen:

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.
2. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible [that which cannot be rightfully taken away] rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression. . . .
4. Liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else. . . .
5. Law can only prohibit such actions as are hurtful to society. . . .
6. Law is the expression of the general will. Every citizen has a right to participate personally, or through his representative, in its formation. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal in the eyes of the law, are equally eligible to all dignities and to all public positions and occupations, according to their abilities, and without distinction except that of their virtues and talents.
7. No person shall be accused, arrested, or imprisoned except in the cases and according to the forms prescribed by law. . . .
11. The free communication of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious of the rights of man. Every citizen may, accordingly, speak, write, and print with freedom. . . .
13. A common contribution is essential for the maintenance of the public [military] forces and for the cost of administration. This should be equitably distributed among all the citizens in proportion to their means.







A LA GLOIRE
DES CITOYENS FRANCAIS
QUI S'ARMERENT ET COMBATTIRENT
POUR LA DEFENSE DES LIBERTÉS PUBLIQUES
DANS LES MÉMORABLES JOURNÉES
DES 27-28-29 JUILLET 1830

The monument is a tall, dark structure with a green patina. It features a large, ornate base with a lion sculpture and a plaque with French text. The top of the monument is decorated with two roosters and a wreath. The background shows a cloudy sky and a modern building.

Bastille









UNITE · INDIVISIBILITE
DE · LA · REPUBLIQUE
LIBERTE · EGALITE
FRATERNITE · OULA · MORT





4. A new Constitution is adopted in 1791. **Limited Monarchy**. Louis XVI is powerless. Louis/Marie killed by 1793.



5. **Robespierre, Danton, Marat** become the “rulers” of France.

6. The **REIGN OF TERROR** sweeps France.























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BODYGUARD
PC MOBILE



This guillotine blade is
the one that beheaded
Marie Antoinette in 1793
It was purchased from
the executioner's family





A
DANTON
LA VILLE DE PARIS
1889

SNAC



*Revolutions are not made with
rosewater.*

- 1) What were the goals of the Revolution.
 - P,S,E (use slide 61)
- 2.) What events have taken place so far in the Revolution. (match these to the goals)
put up slide 30

Describe the events of the Reign of terror based on last night's homework. (see that none of them match) use slide 62

CASE FILE: The Terror

Source 4: From the Execution Record, 1793.

A) - Jean-Baptiste Henry, aged 18, journeyman tailor, convicted of having sawn down a tree of liberty, executed 6th September, 1793.

B) - Marie Plaisant, seamstress, convicted of having exclaimed that she was an aristocrat and that she did not care a fig for the nation, condemned to death and executed the same day.

C) - Henriette Francoise Marboeuf, aged 55, convicted of having hoped for the arrival of the Austrians and Prussians and of keeping food for them, condemned to death and executed the same day.

D) - Francois Bertrand, aged 37, publican, convicted of having provided the defenders of the country with sour wine, condemned and executed the same day.

E) - Jean Julien, wagoner having been sentenced to twelve years hard labour, took it into his head to cry 'long live the king', brought back to the Tribunal and condemned to death.

Source 5: a description of the Terror at Bordeaux.

"A Woman was charged with the crime of having wept at her husband's execution...she was condemned to sit for hours under the blade which shed upon her, drop by drop the blood of her dead husband...before she was released by death..."

The Jacobins controlled the Committee of Public safety. The leading figure in the Committee was Maximilien Robespierre. (see the fact file)

Does change have to
be violent?

Why does it get violent?







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DE · LA · REPUBLIQUE
LIBERTE · EGALITE
FRATERNITE · OULA · MORT



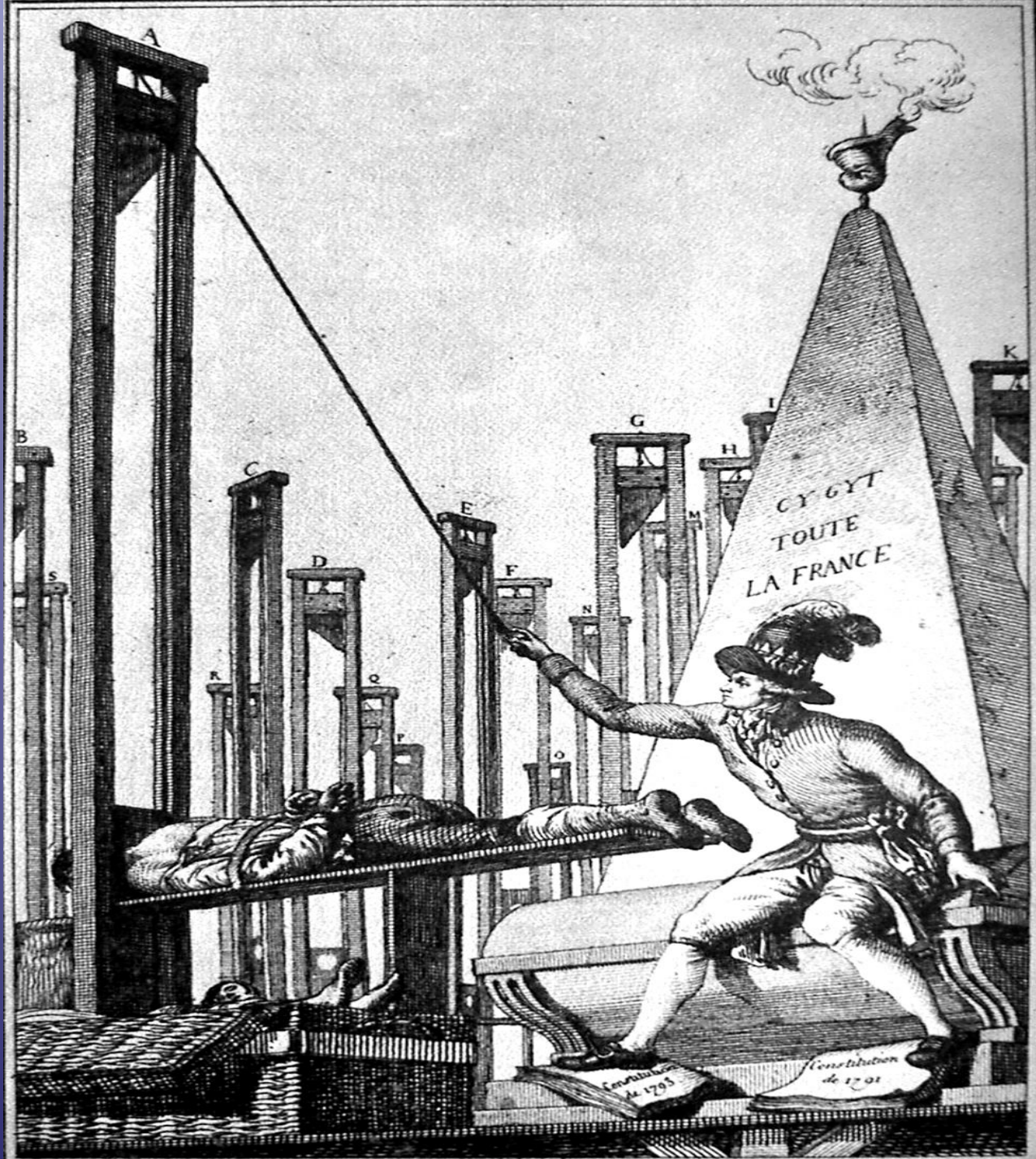


The Radical's Arms.

Printed and Published by W. H. Smith & Co. 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

7. The Reign of Terror

- All nobles, royalty, and wealthy leave France out of fear.
- The guillotine becomes symbol of Revolution. The “National Razor”
- 400,000 executions of “enemies to the Revolution”
- All symbols of the Monarchy are eliminated. (*Metric System, Religion, Calendars, Holidays.*)



Death of Marat, Danton





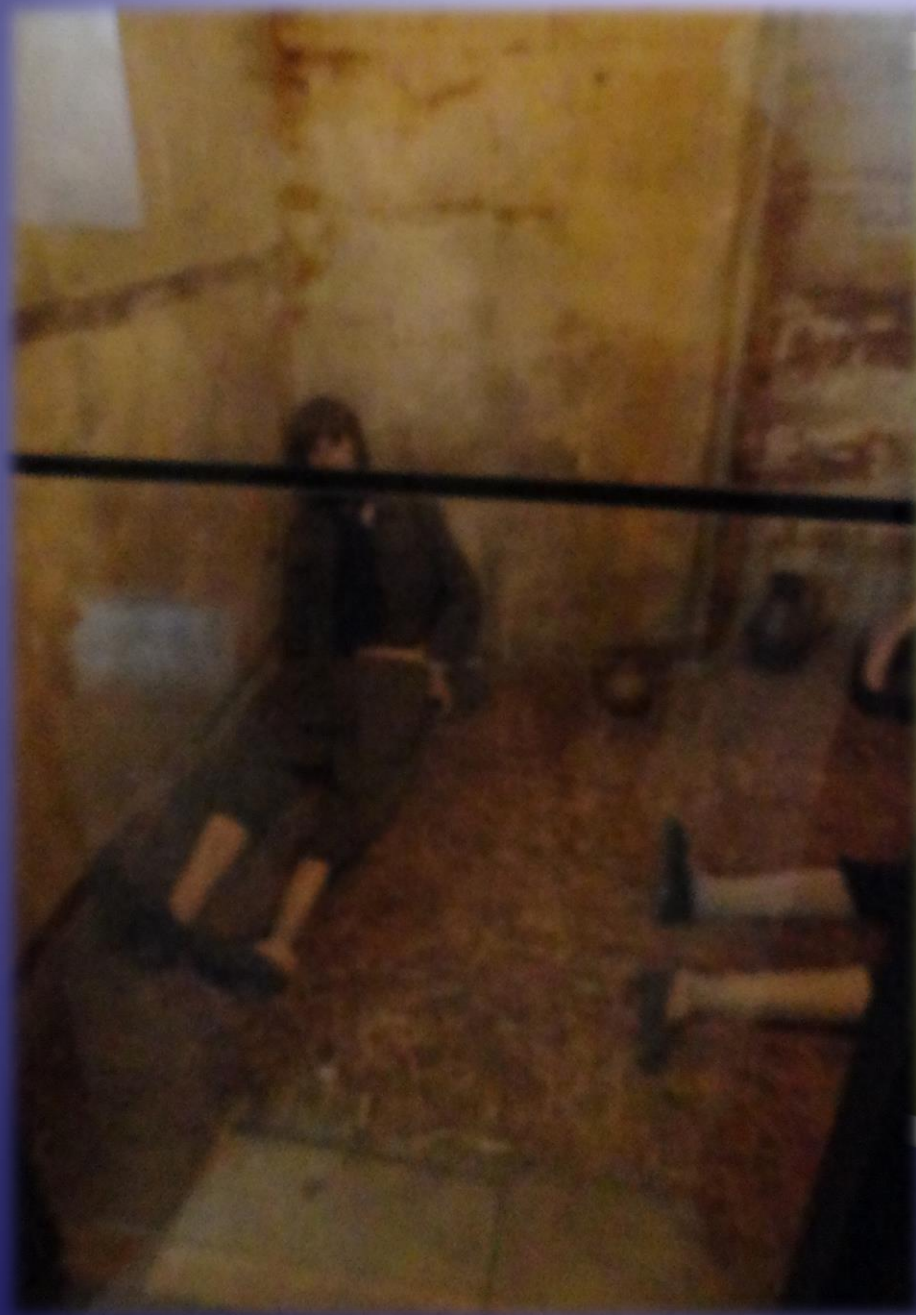
8. Death of the Revolution

- Danton, Marat, and Robespierre all killed.
- Order slowly comes back to France.
- A 5 man group is installed as the form of government in France. (The DIRECTORY)

Death of Robespierre







Aglaé L.

Invalide

Riquet Aglaé L.

Rivery F.-J.

Ex-lieutenant

Rivier de Mauny Jean-F.-V.

Ancien Capitaine des dragons

Robespierre Maximilien

Ex-député à la convention

Robespierre A.-P.-J.

Député

Robert P.

Robert B.

Dragon

Robillard J.-P.

Robin Louis

Robin Jean

Officier de maison

Roblin J.-B.

Huissier

Roch P.

Employé

R

Ro

Rou

Roy

Royer

Royer F.

Royer A.

Royer H.-

Royer L.-F.

9. Results of the Revolution

1. King / Queen Killed
2. Reign of Terror
3. Robespierre Killed
4. France at War with all of its Neighbors
5. Economy worse than before Revolution
6. 5 Man Directory in Charge of France
7. Rise of Napoleon
8. Inspires other revolutions around the world

- French Revolution Review Song
- French Revolution in 9 minutes

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE



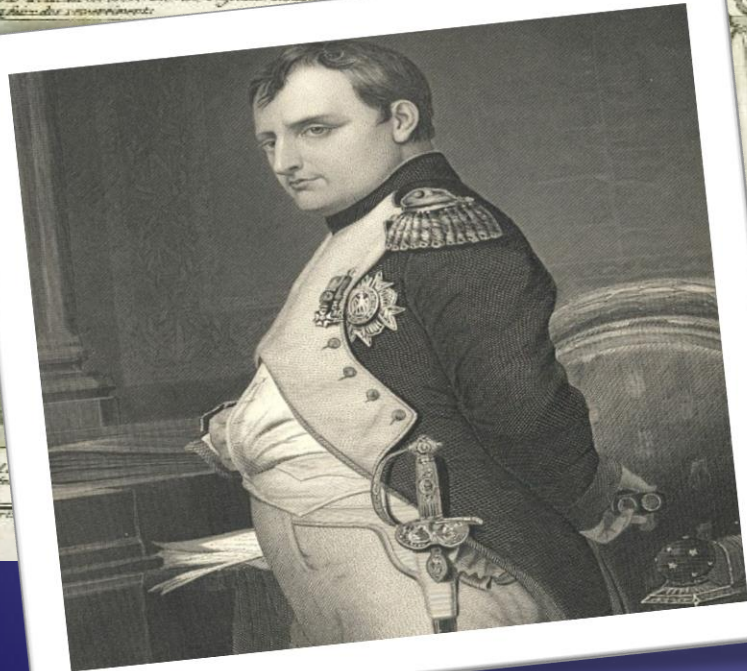
LE SENAT DE BERNE LUI FAIT DES REMERCIEMENTS

Il a été, en son nom, le premier à se lever pour adresser à son Excellence l'assurance de sa haute estime et de sa haute reconnaissance.

LA BRAVOTTE

BATAILLE D'AUSTERLITZ

Il se distingue à cette glorieuse bataille par sa bravoure et son adresse dans l'art militaire. Il fit prisonnier de sa propre main le prince Vojna, commandant en chef de l'armée de l'ennemi, et fut lui-même au chef de l'armée de l'ennemi.



10. Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte

- Napoleon Rises in military through the Revolution.
- Wins Major battles against the British and Austrians in support of France.
- 1799: **Coup D'Etat** overthrows the corrupt **DIRECTORY**.
- Napoleon crowns himself “EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH” and First Consul.
- Rise of Napoleon



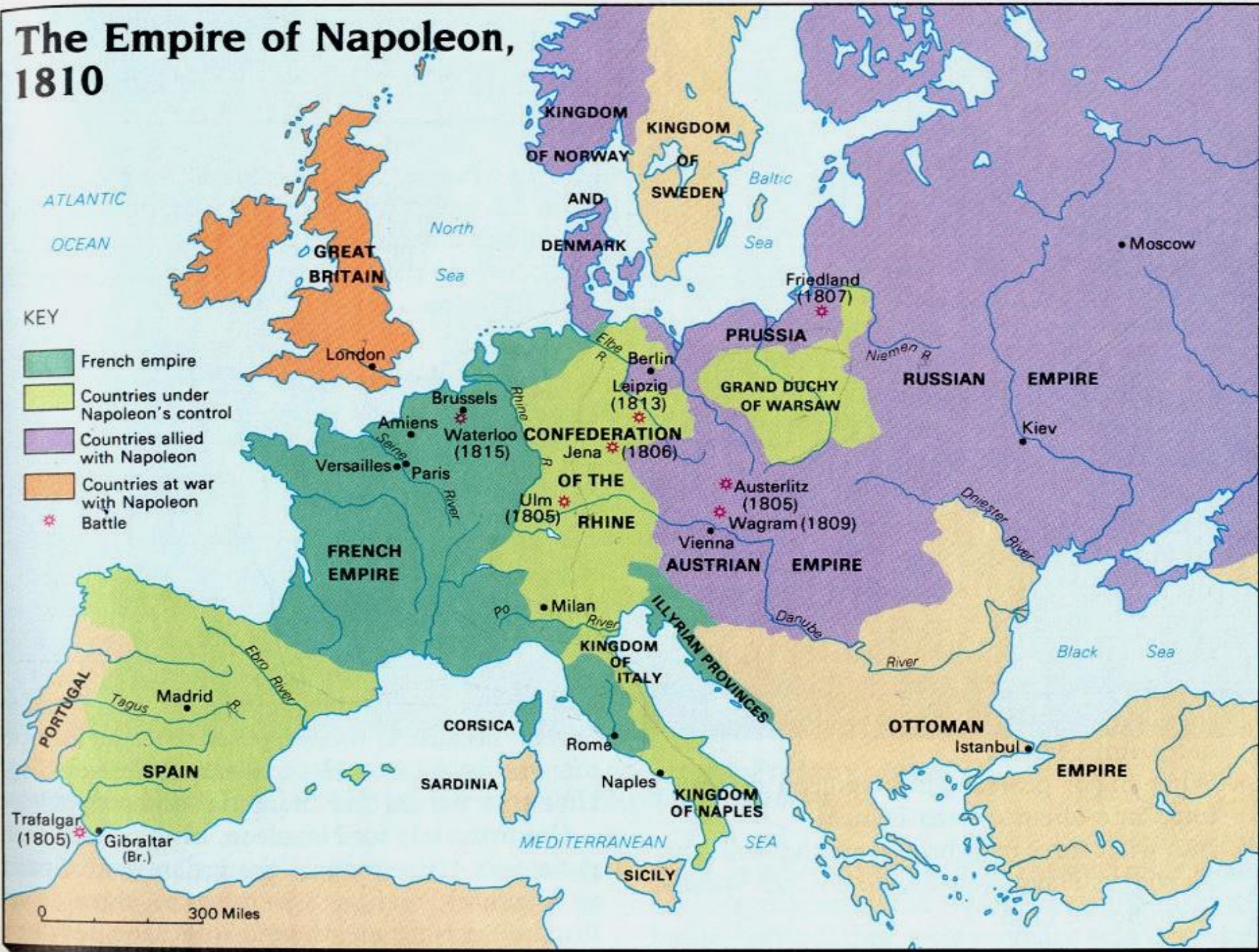




- Through war, creates a French empire.
- Battle of **Austerlitz** (1805), defeats Austrian and Russian armies.
- The **FRENCH EMPIRE** extends throughout Europe.



The Empire of Napoleon, 1810













ACHIEVEMENTS OF NAPOLEON

- **ECONOMY:** Supports new industry, builds roads/canals, equal taxation for all.
- **EDUCATION:** Government run Public Schools.
- **NAPOLEONIC CODE:** Legal Code of laws that includes Enlightenment ideals. (*equality, religious toleration*)

CHANGES TO EDUCATION

UNDER THE KING - Only the privileged went to schools, which were run by The Church. Pupils were taught respect for elders and religion.

THE REVOLUTION brought some change. Revolutionaries proclaimed that school was for everyone, and state schools were even proposed, but none were set up. The Aim was to encourage pupils to investigate and question.

UNDER NAPOLEON - The education system in France changed. Four grades of school were set up; primary, secondary, lycées (schools run on military lines) and technical schools. Schools now stressed the importance of obedience and military values - although primary education stayed almost as it had been before 1789. Science and maths became more important subjects in secondary schools. In 1814 9000 pupils were attending the 36 lycées - out of a population of 30 million.



GOVERNING FRANCE



UNDER THE KING - Louis had absolute power, and could not be removed. There was no National Assembly (or Parliament) and there were no elections, so people did not have a say in who was in power in France. The King made all the laws, and as a result, some were very out of date such as the Estates system, and inequality of different groups in society.

THE REVOLUTION brought changes. There was no single ruler of France, and a National Assembly was elected by voters (all men). The Assembly made all the laws, which meant that many new laws were introduced.

UNDER NAPOLEON - More changes were introduced. Napoleon became Emperor of France, and could not be removed from power. There were two National Assemblies, with members chosen by Napoleon from candidates elected by the people. All men *could* vote, but after 1804, there were no elections. All laws were made by the Assemblies.

THINK!! In what ways

The Code Napoleon, 1804

The Code stated that:

- All people were declared equal before the law. There were no longer any special privileges for Nobles, Churchmen or rich people
- Feudal rights were ended.
- Trial by Jury was guaranteed.
- Religious Freedom was guaranteed.
- Parents were given powers over their children.
- Wives were not allowed to sell or give away property.
- A wife could only own property with her husband's consent in writing.
- Fathers were allowed to imprison their children for any time up to a month.

In 1804 the Napoleonic Code was introduced. It had a set of clear laws, applicable to all members of French Society. The Code was also introduced into other parts of Europe conquered by Napoleon, like Italy, Spain and some parts of Germany.

"The husband must possess the absolute power and right to say to his wife: 'Madam you shall not go to the theatre, you shall not receive such and such a person, for the children you bear shall be mine'. Women should stick to knitting."
Comments made by Napoleon when drawing up the Code.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS.

France under Napoleon sometimes seemed similar to France under King Louis. The Prison and Courts system was 'officially' different, in that you could no longer be put in prison without charge and everyone was equal in the courts, nobles did not have special rights anymore, but even in Napoleon's rule there were restrictions. He had a secret police force, which from 1810 could arrest people without trial. Napoleon, like King Louis, and unlike the Revolution, tried to censor and control the newspapers, and free speech was not slowed in France or the French Empire.

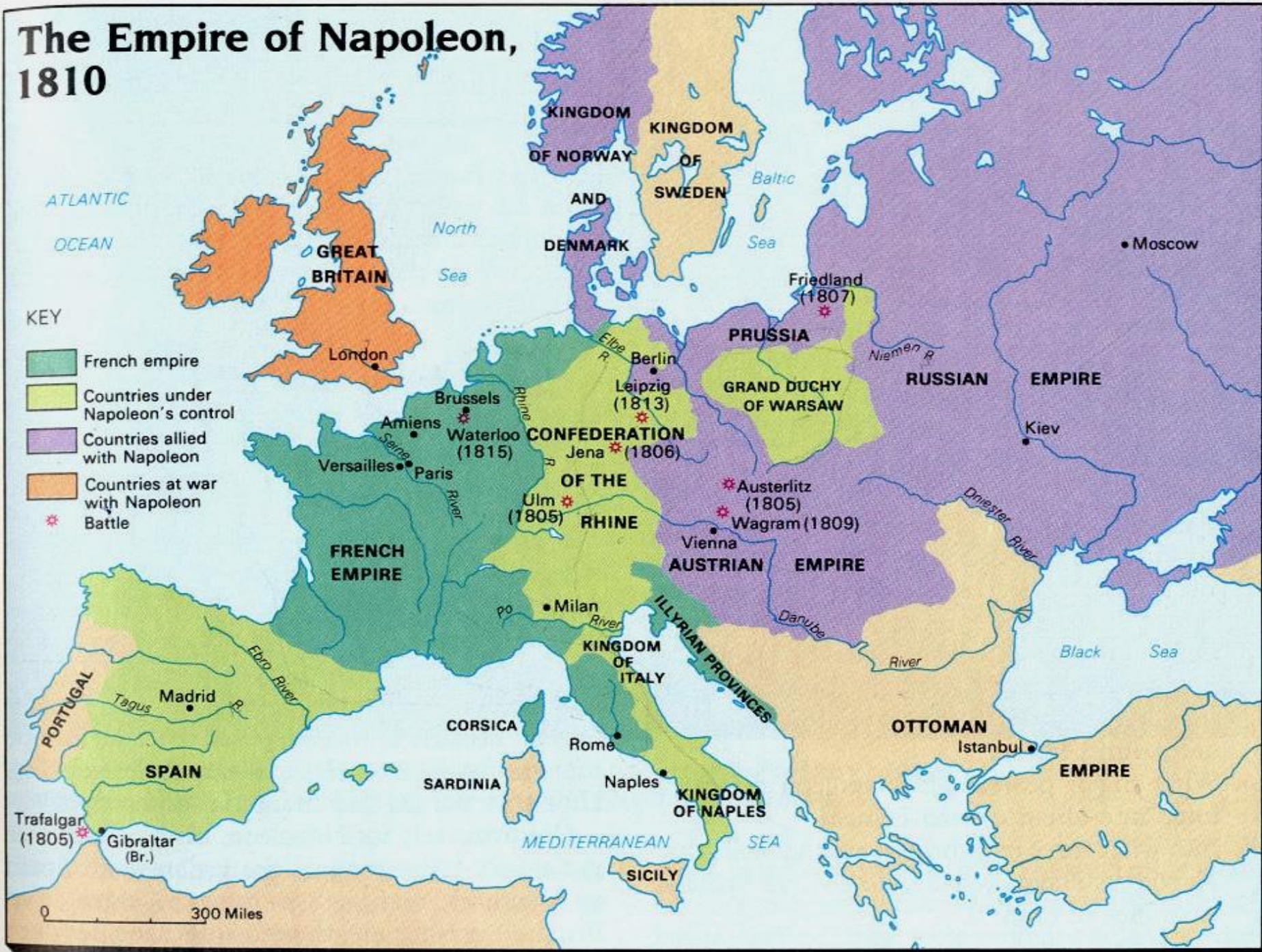
THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

During the Revolution, the land owned by the Catholic Church was sold off and any religion was permitted (only Catholicism was practised in the 'Ancien Regime'). In 1802, Napoleon made an agreement with the Pope called the Concordat in which the Pope agreed that the Church would not get its land back and in return, Catholicism was accepted as the religion of the majority. As well as this, it was agreed that Bishops were to be chosen by Napoleon, and agreed by the Pope. This meant that the government now had greater control over the Church.

"The People must have religion, and religion must be in the hands of the government."
Napoleon.



The Empire of Napoleon, 1810

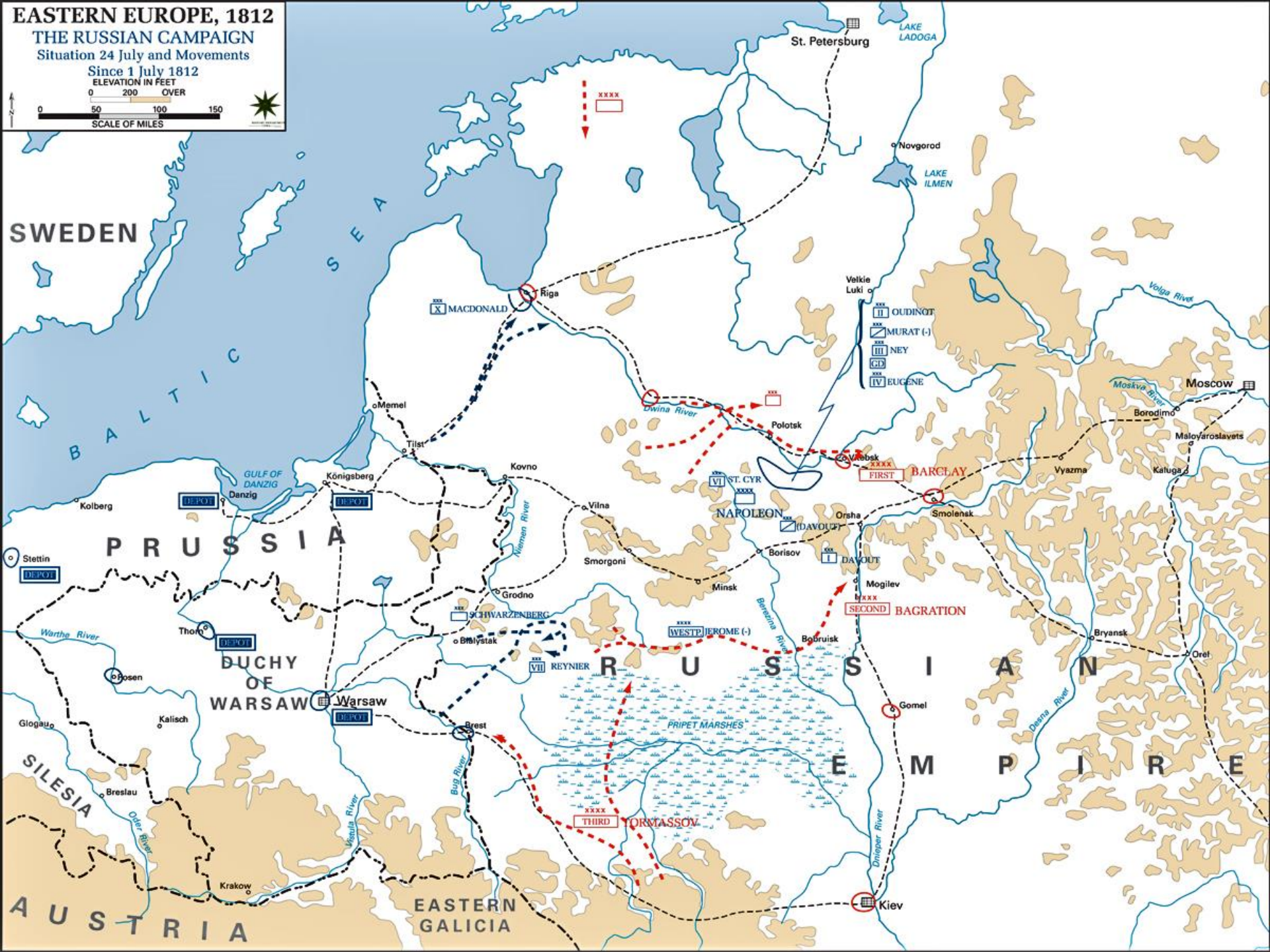




INVASION OF MOSCOW--1812

- Ends French dominance in Europe.
- Napoleon underestimates geography of Russia.
- 700,000 French Soldiers attack.
- Upon retreat, 450,000 die.







End of Napoleon

- Removed as Emperor and Exiled to Elba
- Re takes his position and is defeated for good at Waterloo.



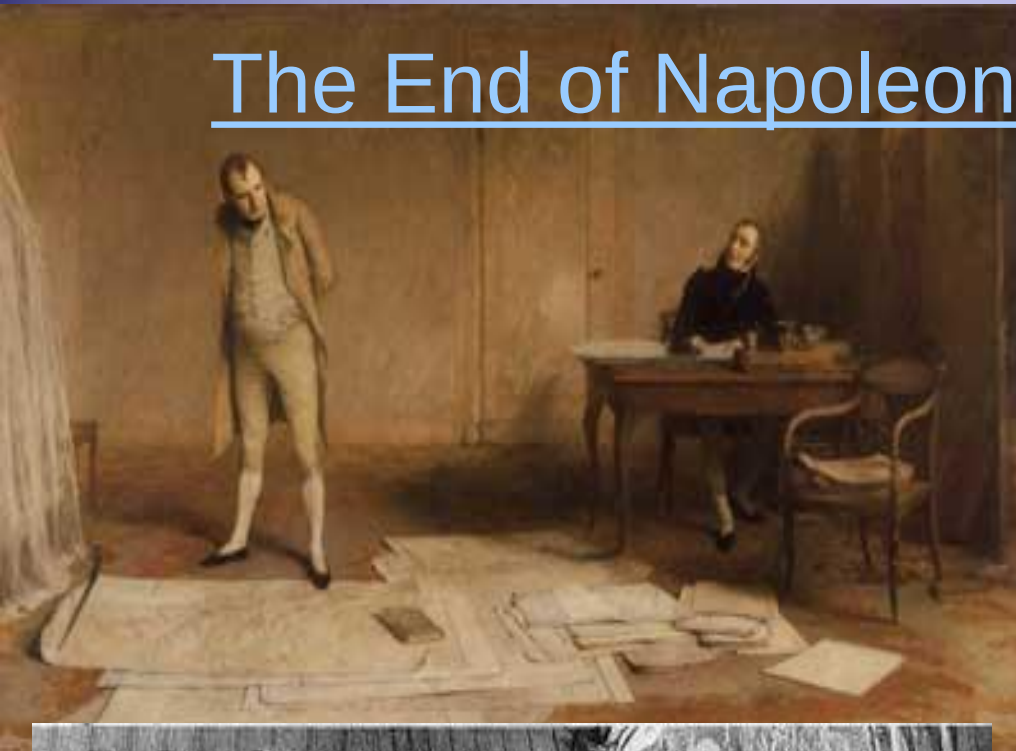
Waterloo



Upon Defeat, Napoleon is sent to St. Helena to live in exile until he dies.



The End of Napoleon



Dies in 1821—20 years later, moved to Paris

SALON NATIONAL
des PEINTRES de L'ARMÉE

ARMURES
& ARMES
ANCIENNES
XIII^e - XVII^e siècles

Napoléon





Legacy of Napoleon

- Equal rights to all in the Empire
- Mandatory Education
- Napoleonic Code (Laws of life, liberty, property)
- Largest Empire in Europe since Caesar
- Failure to conquer Russia or England.





qui compte sans son hôte
Compte deux fois

Je suis
du sang

Je crains
le renouveau

Je prends bien
les choses

pas à garder
la part

les adieux
ont tout

gare à qui y touchera
PARIS

FRANCE

Lithuanie
duché
de Courlande

MAYENCE

SAXE

État
de Venise
Lombardie

payé bas

Je vais
devenir maître
sur un vilain
pied si bas

LOUIS
XV
XVI
XVII

Revolution Spreads around the World

- Congress of Vienna (**BALANCE OF POWER**) ignored ideas of Freedom and Enlightenment.
- More Revolutions take place in Europe (Italy, Germany, France, Poland) 1830 & 1848
- Revolution and Enlightenment ideas spread to the New World. (Spanish / French Colonies.)

“When France Sneezes, the World Catches Cold”

You can blow out a candle
But you can't blow out a fire
Once the flames begin to catch
The wind will blow it higher.

Congress of Vienna ignored Liberalism,
Freedom, and Nationalism. Tried to
eliminate ideas of the Enlightenment.

FAILED.

The Columbian Exchange

NORTH
AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA

AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICAS

Peanuts
Potatoes
Tomatoes
Corn

Turkeys

Vanilla

Beans

Cacao

Pineapples

Sugar Cane

Honeybees

Tobacco

Grapes

Bananas

Citrus Fruits

Peppers

Squash

Pumpkins

Sweet Potatoes



Disease

- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough



Livestock

- Cattle
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Horses

Grains

- Wheat
- Rice
- Barley
- Oats

Peaches, Pears

Coffee Beans

Turnips

Olives

Onions

SOCIAL CLASSES *IN* LATIN AMERICA



PENINSULARES

People born in Spain who dominated political and social life.

CREOLES

People who descended from European families and owned the haciendas, ranches, and mines.



MESTIZOS

People born of Native American and European descent

MULATTOES

People born of African and European descent



NATIVE AMERICANS AND SLAVES





“I swear before God and by my honor never to allow my hands to be idle nor my soul to rest until I have broken the chains that bind us to Spain.”

—Simón Bolívar



Revolution Spreads throughout the World



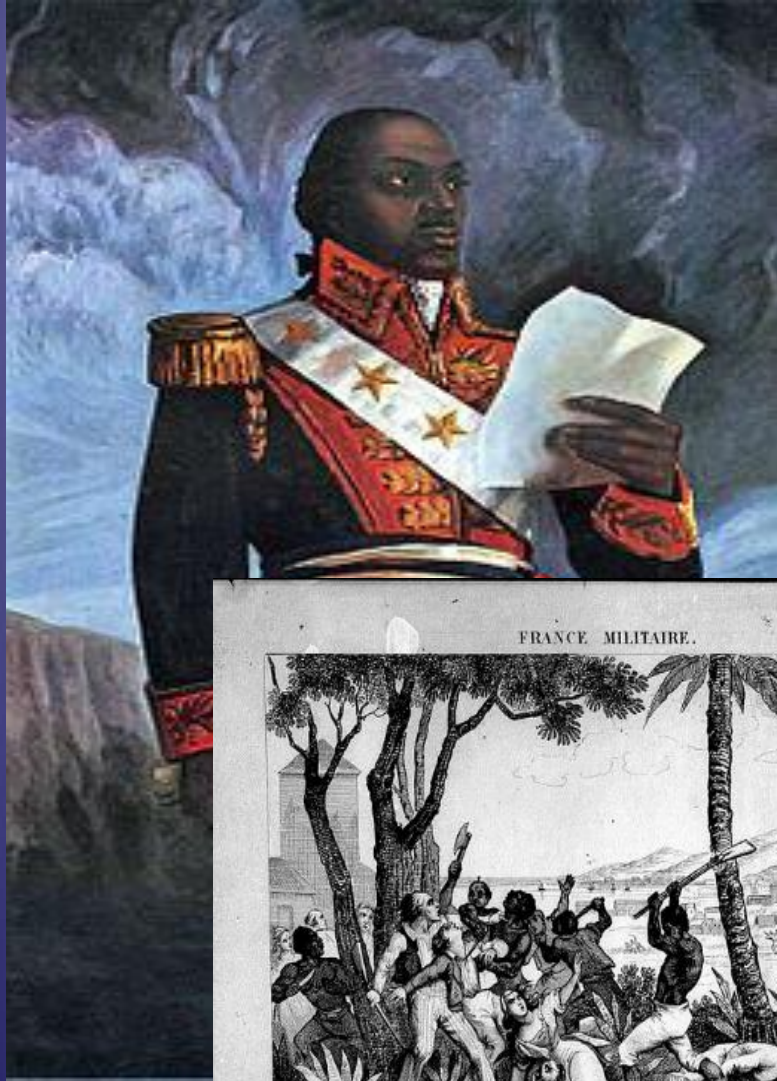
-Simon Bolivar, “**The Liberator**” promises to rid South America of the Spanish.

-1810-1822 frees Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia.

-Joins with San Martin to politically unify Latin American. **Fails** because of Andes Mts.



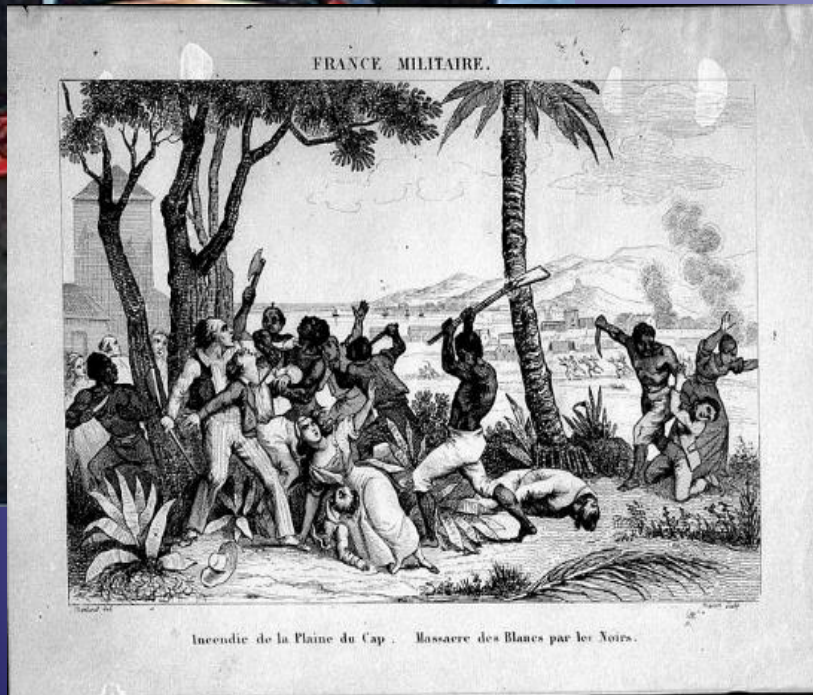
Revolution Spreads throughout the World



-1801: Toussaint L'Ouverture leads revolt against the French in Haiti.

-35,000 French Soldiers killed.

-Haiti gains **INDEPENDENCE** from France.(1804)



Revolution Spreads throughout the World



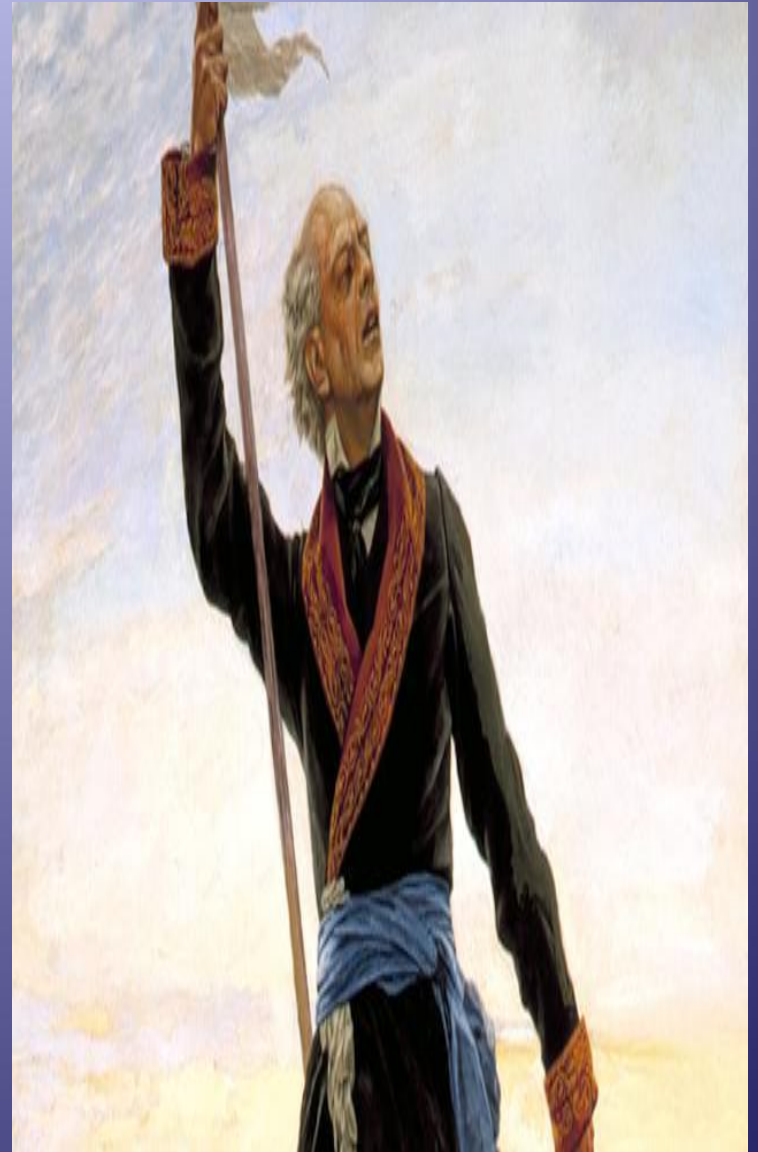
-Jose de San Martín joins with Simon Bolivar after freeing the South.

-1810 frees Argentina and Chile. Fails with Bolivar at unification of S.A.



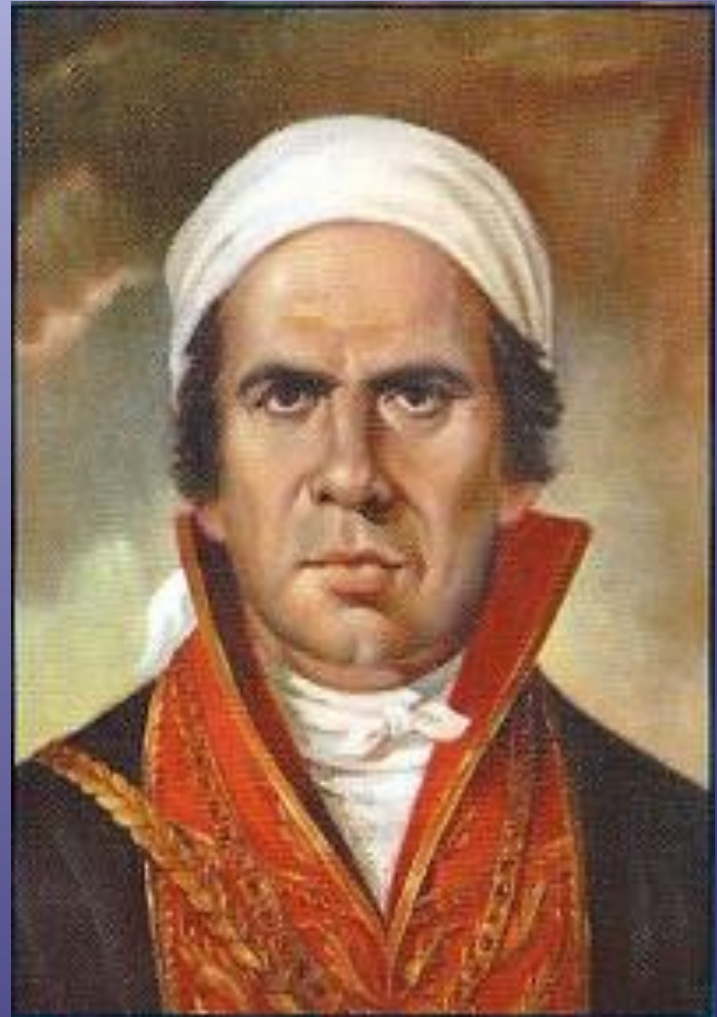
Father Miguel Hidalgo

- Father Miguel Hidalgo: “Father of Mexican independence”
- Led an army of poor mestizos and Native Americans to Mexico City to press for better conditions and the end of slavery.
- He was shot as a rebel in 1811.



Father Morelos

- Father José Morelos, a mestizo, led the Mexican independence movement after Hidalgo's death.
- Morelos wanted sweeping social and political reforms, including male suffrage and the abolition of slavery.
- Morelos was captured and executed in 1815.



L'Ouverture, Bolivar, San Martin =

INDEPENDENCE

NATIONALISM

REVOLUTION

Inspired by the French Revolution.