

French Revolution

1789 - 1815

Revolution in France (Cause)

- 1770s Feudalist Government
 - System of the wealthy in power
 - Poor works the land in return for food & protection
- 3 Estates (Classes of People)
 - 1st Estate
 - Comprised of Catholics
 - Owned 10% of French land
 - Provided services to the poor
 - Gave 2% of income to government

Estates (Cont)

- 2nd Estate
 - Rich Nobles
 - 2% of population
 - Owned 20% of French land
- 1st & 2nd Estate are Privileged
 - Did not pay taxes
 - Access to high office
 - Disagreed with Enlightenment & Revolution

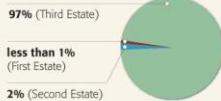
Estates (Cont)

- 3rd Estate (Believed in Enlightenment)
- 3 Groups
 - Bourgeoisie
 - Merchants & Artisans
 - Well educated
 - Wealthy & Paid high taxes
 - Believed their wealth allowed for higher placement in society

3rd Estate (cont)

- Workers
 - Cooks, Servants, Etc.
 - Poorer than the bourgeoisie
 - Low pay
 - Often out of work and hungry
- Peasants
 - 80% of French People
 - Paid 50% of income to nobles in taxes
 - Eager for change

Population of France, 1787



Percent of Income Paid in Taxes





Causes

- Enlightenment excites 3rd Estate
 - Admired Voltaire & Rousseau
- Economic Failures
 - Lack of taxes to government
 - High tax on goods stopped spending
 - Bad weather led to crop failure
 - People began to starve
 - King Louis XVI created debt
 - Money borrowed to fight in American Revolution
 - Lived lavish life with his wife



French Revolution

Write 3 causes of the French Revolution in your notebook

Course

- King Louis XVI tried to tax the aristocrats
 - Needed to get money from somewhere to support the government
- Estates-General met May 5, 1789 in Versailles
 - Each Estate gets a vote to approve the tax
 - 2 Privileged Estates could outvote the 3rd Estate
 - 3rd Estate wanted all delegates to meet together & each member should get a vote
 - Decided to create the National Assembly and end the power of the absolute monarchy
 - Wanted a representative government to create laws and represent people
 - Served as an act of revolution

Course (cont)

- Tennis Court Oath
 - 3rd Estate was locked out of their meeting room
 - Broke down the door to an indoor tennis court
 - Took a pledge to create a new constitution
- Louis XVI ordered 1st & 2nd Estates to join the National Assembly
 - Stationed Swiss guards to Paris to protect the palace
 - He no longer trusted French soldiers

Course (cont)

- French revolutionaries began to gather supplies to defend France
 - Believed the King's Swiss soldiers were going to attack the people
- Revolutionaries overtook the French Bastille July 14, 1789
 - Holding area for weapons
 - Similar to the U.S. July 4th holiday
- Peasants overtook the Nobles in France
 - The King Louis XVI put to death after he tried to escape
 - Killed by the guillotine

Consequence (Reform)

- Nobles joined the National Assembly
 - Swept away feudalism of 1st & 2nd Estate
- Adopted "Declaration of the Rights of Man"
 - All men are born and remain free & equal in rights
 - Did not apply to women
- Monarchy limited by National Assembly
 - Legislature makes laws & declare war

Factions Form

- Radicals (Left Wing)
 - Opposed the king and monarchy
 - Wanted sweeping changes & public in power
- Moderates
 - Want some changes, but not like the Radicals
- Conservatives (Right Wing)
 - Wanted the Old Regime
 - Wanted limited monarchy

Napoleon Bonaparte

The Hero of France (Only for a moment)



Napoleon

- Attended military school as a child in Northern France
- Joined the army of the new government
- Became “the General”
 - Napoleon defended the government delegates
 - Austria wanted to take over a vulnerable France
 - Led troops to Italy and defeated Austria
 - Ended the Austrian threat to France
 - Any losses did not make the press

Napoleon

- Leader of France
- Gained leadership by coup d'état
 - Took shared power from other leaders
- 1799 Napoleon appointed leader of the army
- Pushed out the legislature and was named leader of France
 - Ruled as a military dictator
 - Ended the war in Europe

Ruling France (Page 205)

	The Economy	Government & Society
Goals of the Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Equal Taxation ■ Lower Inflation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Less Government Corruption ■ Equal Opportunity in Government
Napoleon's Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Set up Fairer Tax ■ Set up National Bank ■ Stabilized Currency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Appointed Officials by Merit ■ Fired Corrupt Officials ■ Created Code of Law ■ Created Public Schools
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Equal Taxation ■ Stable Economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Honest Officials ■ Equal Opportunity in Government ■ Public Education

Napoleon's Empire

- Crowned himself emperor in 1804
 - Dressed in purple velvet robe
 - @ Notre Dame Cathedral
 - Took the crown from Pope Pius VII
- Napoleon sold the Louisiana Territory in 1803
 - Bought by United States (Thomas Jefferson)
 - \$15 Million
 - 3 Cents an acre



Napoleon's Empire

- Conquering Europe (See Page 208)
 - Annexed the Austrian Netherlands
 - Controlled Switzerland Government
- Largest empire since Rome's
- Battle of Trafalgar (1805)
 - Against British Navy
 - Napoleon Lost
 - Could not take Britain

Napoleon's Empire Collapses

"I Love Power"

Now vs. Then



Blockade of Britain (1st Mistake)

- Forcible closure of Britain's ports to European trade
- Intended to destroy Britain's economy
- Blockade weakened Britain, but was not successful
 - Not totally enforced
 - Spain snuck through



Blockade of Britain (1st Mistake)

- Britain responded with a blockade of France
 - British navy was better and successful
- Hurt French economy & Napoleon's land



The Peninsular War (2nd Mistake)

- Napoleon attacks Spain for ignoring British blockade
 - Placed his brother as King of Spain
- Spanish revolt
 - Guerrillas attacked the French soldiers
 - Britain aided Spain



The Peninsular War (2nd Mistake)

- Napoleon lost 300,000 men
- Germany & Italians began to revolt against France

Invasion of Russia (3rd Mistake)

- Alexander I was selling grain to Britain
 - Was Napoleon's ally
- Napoleon & Alexander had competing desires for Poland
 - Napoleon invaded Russia



Invasion of Russia

- Russia practiced a scorched-earth policy
 - Burned grain fields & killed live stock
- Taking Moscow ended the war
 - Russia burned Moscow instead of surrendering
 - France stayed for a peace offering (5 Weeks)
 - French army almost starved and froze to death
 - Severely weakened France's army

Napoleon's Downfall

- Napoleon Severely Weakened
 - Coalition Defeats Napoleon
 - Austria, Russia, & Prussia (1814)
 - Napoleon exiled to Elba
- King Louis XVIII Assumes the Throne
 - Ends the Empire
- A short return to France ended Napoleon's power forever
 - 100 Day reign
 - Regained power but was defeated by Britain & Prussia at Waterloo
 - Exiled to Helena
 - Died while in exile

Napoleon – additional info

- Mistakes – 3 front war...
 - Britain, Spain, Russia
- Exiled 1st time – ELBA
 - Escapes – 100 days
- Ends with beat down @ Waterloo
- Exiled 2nd time – Helena
 - Dies in exile
