

# **GLOBAL 10**



## **Chapter 23: The French Revolution and Napoleon 1789-1815**

**Section 1: The French Revolution Begins**

**Section 2: Revolution Brings Reform and Terror**

**Section 3: Napoleon Forges an Empire**

**Section 4: Napoleon's Empire Collapses**

**Section 5: The Congress of Vienna**

Storming the Bastille

- Rumors that Louis would use military force or foreign troops were invading
- July 14th Mob searches for gunpowder + arms
- Storm Bastille a Paris prison
- Angry attackers hack prison commander + guards to death
- Fall of Bastille = Symbolic Act of Revolution to French + becomes National Holiday

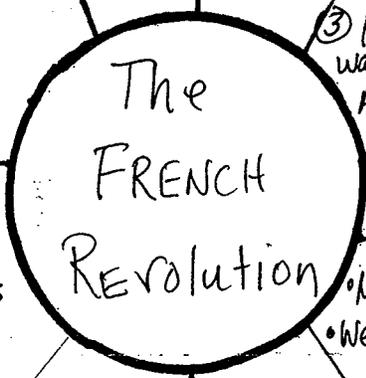
• Their Exit signaled change of power + radical reforms

- Women marched on Versailles + demanded Louis + Maria return to Paris. He agrees
- Women demanded National Assembly take action to provide bread
- Oct 1789 Parisian Women rioted over the rising price of bread
- Soon Peasants become outlaws + storm Nobles' manor houses
- wave of senseless panic

The Old Order

- 1770's Social + Political System = OLD Regime
- 3 Social Classes or Estates = OLD Regime
- The Privileged Estates = For 2 Estates with Exemptions from taxes + Access to high offices
- 1st Estate = Church owns 10% land + Also provided relief to poor + gave 8% of its income to govt.
- 2nd Estate = 2% of pop + own 20% Nobles pay little tax + hate Enlightenment
- 3rd Estates = 97% of Pop made of 3 groups
- 1 Bourgeoisie or middle class (Bankers, Merchants)
- 2 Urban Workers or tradespeople + laborers = low wages
- 3 Peasants = largest group who paid 1/2 of their wages to Church, Nobles + King = All 3 support Enlightenment Ideas

Great Fear



Dawn of the Revolution

- National Assembly Forms June 17, 1789 organized by Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès involving the 3 groups of 3rd Estate
- Beginning of Representative govt.
- Becomes 1st deliberate act of revolt
- 3rd Estate Delegates locked out
- Meet in Indoor Tennis Court
- Tennis Court Oath = write New Constitution

The Forces of Change

- Growing Resentment Among lower classes
- New Ideas about govt + serious Eco problems
- Weak Indecisive leadership = desire for change
- Enlightenment Ideas = Inspired by success of American Revolution for Equality, liberty + democracy

Weak Leader

- Instead of cutting expenses he put off the problem until he had no money
- He imposed taxes on Nobles + called Estates-General or representatives from all 3 estates to approve his new taxes

- Economic Troubles = Heavy Burden of Taxes
- Rise in Cost of living, Crop Failures
- Extravagant Spending by Louis XVI + Marie Antoinette
- Bankers Refuse loans to govt.

Estates-General

- Meet 1st Time since 175 yrs at Versailles May 5, 1789
- Clergy + Nobles dominate Estates General
- Each estate met in separate hall to vote
- Each Estate had one vote
- 2 privileged Estates could always outvote the 3rd Estate

Louis XVI + Marie Antoinette

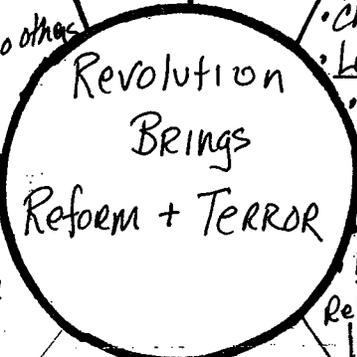
- Louis was Indecisive + paid little attention to advisers + National Problems
- Little patience for details of governing
- "Madame Deficit" spent money on gowns, Jewels, gambling + gifts

TERROR GRIPS FRANCE

- Jacobins had enemies within France including Peasants horrified by Louis' death
- Robespierre Assumes Control
- Builds "Republic of Virtue" by wiping out France's Past
- Change Calendar, Close Churches
- 1793, He becomes leader of Committee of Public Safety + acts like dictator, His Period of Rule called Reign of Terror or use of Terror to protect virtue + Revolution
- "Enemies of Revolution" were fellow radicals challenging his leadership
- George Danton put to death + 40,000 others

The Assembly Reforms France

- Motivated more by Fear than Idealism
- Assembly Sweeps away Feudal privileges of nobles and Church + Kills Old Regime
- The Rights of Man = statement of Revolutionary Ideals or "men are born + remain free + Equal in Rights" Included liberty + property
- Liberty, Equality, Fraternity = Slogan
- Olympe de Gouge was woman declaring Rights of women but later Executed
- STATE CONTROLLED Church - Early reforms focused on Church by taking over their land
- Priests + Church officials Now paid by the State
- Sale of Church land pays off Huge French debt
- Church Lost Land + political Independence
- LOUIS TRIES ESCAPE = 1791 to Austrian Netherlands
- Fails + Increases Influence of Radical enemies



END of TERROR

- Called For 2 House legislature + Executive body of 5 men or Moderates, called the Directory who were Corrupt + got wealthy off govt.
- 1795 Moderate leaders draft new Constitution + give power to upper middle class
- French Public Opinion Shifts + Allow Moderate leaders to Control
- July 1794, Robespierre Executed

DIVISIONS Develop

- Two years of arguing over New Constitution
- Limited Monarchy = 1791 New Constitution Reluctantly approved by Louis, Created limited Constitutional monarchy + New body
- Legislative Assembly = power to approve OR Reject declarations of War
- But King still enforced Laws
- Factions Split France = Food Shortage + govt debt remain Solutions to this problems divides Assembly into 3 groups:
  - Radicals = Left/Want Change
  - Moderates = Center/Some Change
  - Conservative = Right/No Change

War + Execution

- Jacobins Take Control
- Radical Political Organization in Control
- Jean-Paul Marat = most Important Member
- Edited "L'Ami du Peuple" Newspaper
- Georges Danton = lawyer devoted to the poor
- Louis + Marie Found guilty of Treason
- Beheaded by Guillotine
- WAR Continues! Need to draft 300,000 more troops to Continue Fight vs Austrians + Prussians

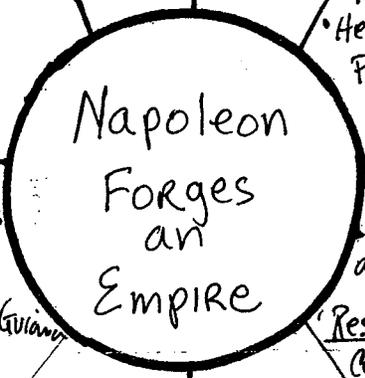
- European Monarchs Feared the Changes to France, Feared Revolts @ home
- Austria + Prussia urge France to Restore King
- Legislative Assembly declares war April 1792

EMIGRÉS

- They were outside Factions who wanted Influence direction of govt.
- Nobles who Fled France who hoped to undo Revolution + restore the Old Regime
- Sans-Culottes or "those w/out knee breeches" were shopkeepers who wanted greater change
- They wore Trousers + had no role in Assembly

France at War

- Prussian Forces Advance on Paris + threaten to destroy Paris
- Radicals Fearful of Prussian threat Imprison Louis + Marie Antoinette
- Radicals then set aside Constitution, Declare King deposed + dissolve Assembly + call for election of New Legislature called
- The National Convention which Abolishes Monarchy + declares France a Republic
- But No Suffrage for Women



Conquering Europe

- Already control Austrian Netherlands, parts of Italy + Switzerland (puppet govt)
- Britain, Russia, Austria + Sweden joins forces vs. France
- Series of Battles forces them to sign peace treaty with France
- France Controls largest European Empire since Roman Empire
- 1805 Battle of Trafalgar: Britain's Horatio Nelson Defeats France's Navy
- Results = ① Ensures Supremacy of British Navy for next 100yrs ② Forces Napoleon to give up his plans to Invade Britain

• Huge Empire but Unstable for 5 yrs. 1807-12

• Russia, Prussia, Austria loosely Controlled by members of his family

• He also Controlled Independent Nations Spain, Grand Duchy of Warsaw + a number German Kingdoms

• By 1812 only Areas free were Britain, Portugal, Sweden + Ottoman Empire

The French Empire

Napoleon Seizes Power

• Born 1769, Corsica

• 9y old = military school

• 16 Becomes Lieutenant in Artillery

• Joins Army of New Govt of Rev

• HERO: 1795 Fights off Royalists

• Rebels trying to March on Nat. Conv.

• 1796 Directory Appts him to lead Army against Austria + Sardinia

• Series of Remarkable Victories Follows

• Disrupts British trade w/ Invasion of Egypt

• Suffers Defeat to Britain's Adm. Horatio Nelson

• Coup d'Etat 1799 Directory loses Control +

Napoleon Seizes the legislature + dissolves it

• He sets up 3 Councils + becomes 1st Consul

• He Takes on Britain, Austria + Russia + Signs Peace treaty - 1st time Peace in 10yrs

Napoleon Creates Empire

- He wanted to Control Europe + The Americas
- Key was to Control Sugar producing Haiti
- He already Controlled Louisiana, Florida, French Guiana

Loss of American land: Revolution ideas

reach Haiti + Inspire Slave Rebellion

Under Toussaint L' Ouverture.

• Disease + fierce fighting by Slaves

Convinces him to Cut ties in

America + focus on Europe

• Sells Louisiana to America

Napoleonic Code

• Uniform SET of laws for Injustices

• Actually limited liberty + promoted order + authority over Individual Rights

• Revolution ideas of Free Speech + Press Restricted

• He Restored slavery in French Colonies in Caribbean

Napoleon Rules France

• 1800 A. Plebiscite on vote of the people approved a new Constitution + power for Napoleon

• Restores Order: He Supports laws that strengthens Central govt. and the ideas of the Revolution

• Increases Taxes + promotes Sound Finances

• Sets up Lycées or govt run schools to be trained for govt positions based on Merit

• Lycées open to males of all backgrounds

• Steps to End Corruption and inefficiency in govt.

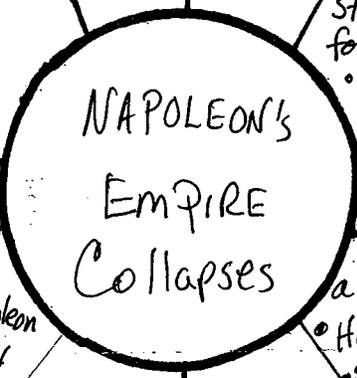
• Revolution also wanted to restore the power of the Church

Napoleon Crowned Emperor

- 1804 Napoleon makes himself Emperor
- @ Notre Dame he takes Crown from Pope + Crown himself symbolically showing himself more powerful than Church

CONCORDAT or Agreement

- Pope Pius VIII + Napoleon Sign New Relationship.
- The govt recognized Influence of Church but Rejected Church Control of National Affairs



The Hundred Days + Waterloo

- Louis XVI's brother gets throne + becomes Louis XVIII
- He became unpopular by undoing the Revolution's land reforms
- Napoleon tries to Regain power
- He escapes from Elba 1815
- Becomes Emperor of France
- European allies quickly gather led by Britain's Duke of Wellington
- Waterloo, Belgium 1815 Napoleon attacks + Britain holds its ground until Prussians arrive and help British defeat Napoleon

- He died 1821 of Stomach ailment (Cancer)
- Lived lonely exile for 6 yrs writing his Memoirs
- British Send Napoleon to St. Helena Island in South Atlantic
- Napoleon's defeat ends his last bid to gain power in 100 days

The Hundred Days

Napoleon's Mistakes

- His desire for power was his downfall
- He made 3 mistakes
- ① The Continental System
- 1806 He Sets up Blockade or forced closing of ports to prevent Trade between Britain and other European Nations
- He Called this Continental System because it would make Continental Europe more Self-Sufficient + Destroy Britain's Economy
- But Blockade Not Tight Enough because of Smugglers + his allies disregarded the blockade.
- British react with its own blockade with stronger Navy + stopped all neutral ships and forced them to sail to British Port to be taxed
- 1812 British did this to US Ships + start War

Napoleon Suffers Defeat

- His New Army was untrained, ill prepared
- Leipzig 1813 German City = Defeat Napoleon
- European Allies Move on to Paris 1814
- Fred William III Prussia + Czar Alex I reach Paris Force him to Surrender
- Napoleon gets small pension + Exiled or Banished to Elba

Peninsular War

- 1808 His 2nd Mistake was to force Portugal to accept Continental System by sending a force through Spain which Spanish protested
- He Replaces Spanish King with his brother Joseph
- Spanish peasant fighters or GUERRILLAS ambush French Army cost 30,000 Troops
- Fighting on Iberian Peninsula weaken French Empire + Sparked Nationalism
- Napoleon As Germans, Italians and other Nations turn against France

Scorched Earth Policy

- As Napoleon's Army Advanced Russians Retreated + Burned their grain fields + slaughtered their livestock
- Battle of Borodino 1812 = Allowed Napoleon to enter Moscow But Alex destroyed it + Napoleon leaves
- Attacks By Russians + Cold winter leave only 10,000 Troops

Napoleon's Downfall

- Napoleon's Enemies take advantage of his weakness
- Britain, Russia, Prussia + Sweden join forces
- Austria declares War on Napoleon despite his Marriage to Austria's Marie Louise
- All Main Powers of Europe @ War

Invasion of Russia 1812

- Napoleon's Most Disastrous Mistake
- Czar Alexander I Refused to stop Selling grain to Britain + Both Competed for Poland
- He ends his alliance w/Russia by sending 420,000 Troops who Suffered From Russia's Scorched Earth Policy + Bad weather

Revolution in Latin America

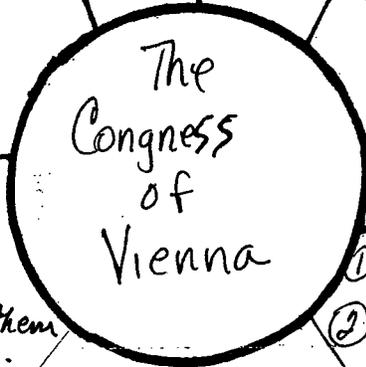
- Actions of Congress of V. had consequences beyond Europe + Into Americas
- After Napoleon deposed Spanish King during Peninsular War, Liberal Creoles or Colonists born in Spanish America take control of colonies in Americas
- When Congress restored King in Spain Royalist Peninsulars or Colonists born in Spain try to regain control
- Mexicans rise up + claim Independence
- Brazil declares Independence from Portugal

- European Colonies respond to power shifts and declare Independence
- Nationalism explodes into Revolutions + New Nations
- Nationalism Spreads in Germany, Italy, Greece
- Britain + Prussia Increase in Power
- Efforts to Maintain Balance of Power diminish size + power of France
- Congress affected world politics for next 100 yrs

Metternich's Plan for Europe

- A NEW European order was goal
- Collective Security + Stability for Europe
- Congress of Vienna: Secret meeting of 5 Nations Russia, Prussia, Austria Great Britain + France met
- Metternich: Austrian Foreign Minister leads meeting.
- He distrusted democratic ideals + the French Revolution + Napoleon
- 3 goals: ① Prevent future French aggression by surround France w/ strong nations ② Restore Balance of Power ③ Restore Monarchies
- His greatest concern = Stability of Laws

Long Term Legacy



Conservative Europe

- Rulers of Europe worried about legacy of French Revolution
- Liberty, Equality + Fraternity Scared them
- Holy Alliance: Russia, Austria, Prussia pledge to base their relations with other nations on Christian Principle
- Concert of Europe: Ensured Nations would help one another if Revolution broke out
- But many could not resist the taste of Revolution

The Containment of France

- Steps taken to strengthen Nations around France
- ① Austrian Netherlands + Dutch Republic = Netherlands
- ② 39 German states loosely joined to form German Federation dominated by Austria
- ③ Switzerland recognized as Independent nation
- ④ Kingdom of Sardinia (Italy) strengthened by addition of Genoa
- Overall it contained France + prevented it from overpowering other Nations

Legitimacy

- The Return of legitimate rulers or former Monarchies defeated by Napoleon
- Nations now cooperated to control political affairs
- Peace Settlement was fair + prevented future wars
- Collective Security = agree to come to the aid of one another
- Peace for next 40 yrs

Political Changes Beyond Vienna

- Congress of Vienna was victory for Conservatives
- Monarchy restored + Balance of Nations' Powers
- However, Britain + France had Constitutional Monarchies
- Monarch restricted by Rule of Law + a parliament

Balance of Power

- The Trick was to weaken France But Not leave it powerless = Balance
- If they punish France they could seek Revenge
- A weak France could be overtaken by another Nation
- Thus a great price was not taken from France
- France remained powerful but Diminished