



The French Revolution

political power
shifted from the king
to the bourgeoisie
(middle class).

Since the Middle Ages, the people of France had been divided into three large social classes or estates.

FIRST ESTATE = Roman Catholic clergy

held 10% of the land in France

archbishops, bishops, and abbots were very wealthy

paid no taxes

SECOND ESTATE = nobles

less than 2% of France's population, held 20% of the land

paid no taxes

THIRD ESTATE = commoners

98% of the people in France

- city dwelling middle class

lawyers, doctors, bankers, shopkeepers

- urban lower class

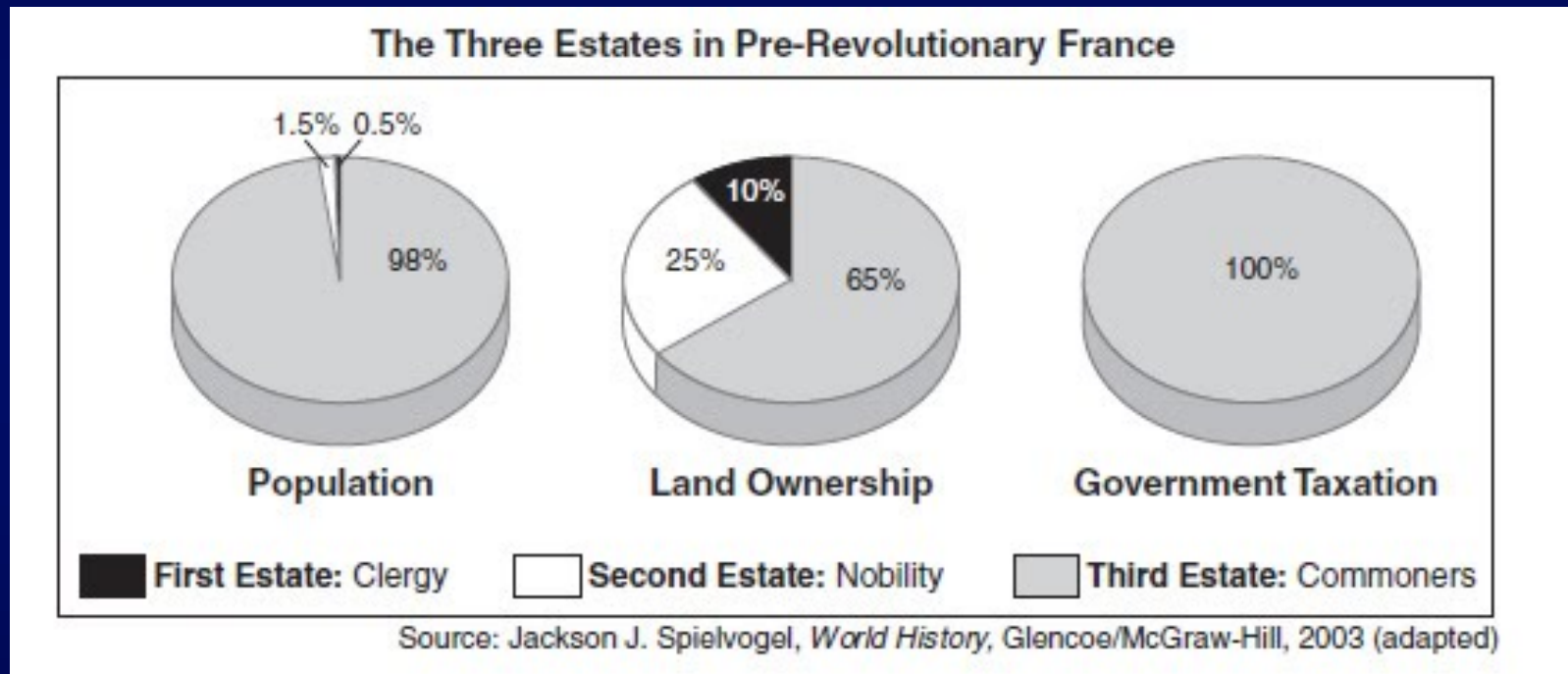
butchers, brewers, weavers, cooks, servants

- peasant class (4/5 of the people)

no job

lost about half of their wages to taxes

The Third Estate carried the tax burden.



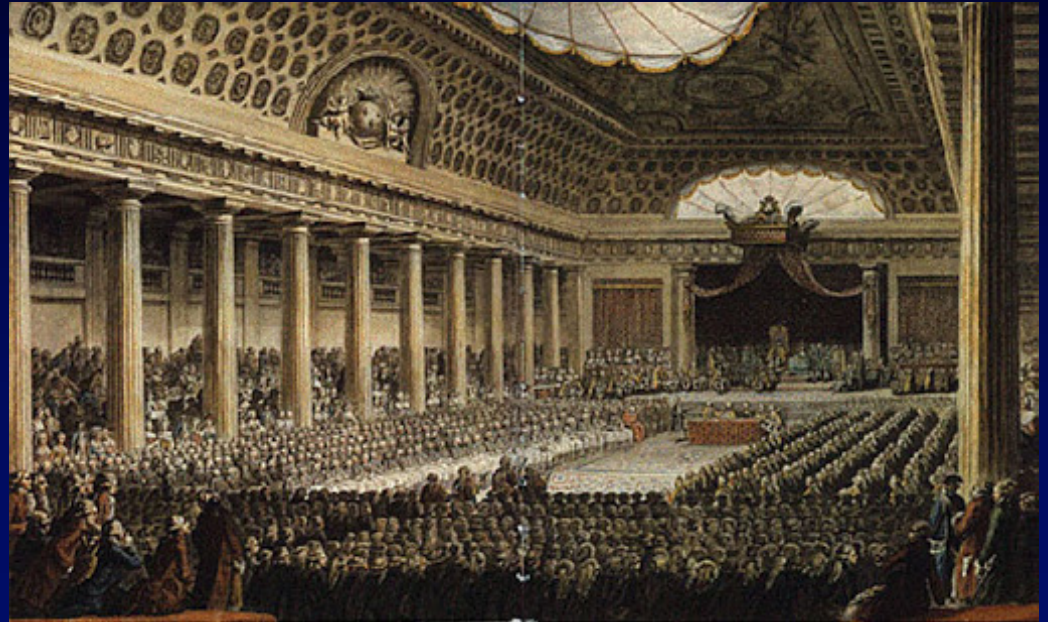
Who owned the land? Who paid the taxes?

LOUIS XVI and
Marie Antoinette
became king and queen
she spent money like crazy
the government was in debt



Louis needs money the king called a meeting of the Estates General

Rules: each estate gets together and votes on a proposal each estate is given one vote



VOTING:

1st

2nd

3rd

Result:

	1st	2nd	3rd	Result:
Land reapportionment	No	No	Yes	No
Taxes for nobles	No	No	Yes	No
Raise peasant taxes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Not in your packet, just think with your brain:

Causes of the French Revolution

T= Taxes on the 3rd estate

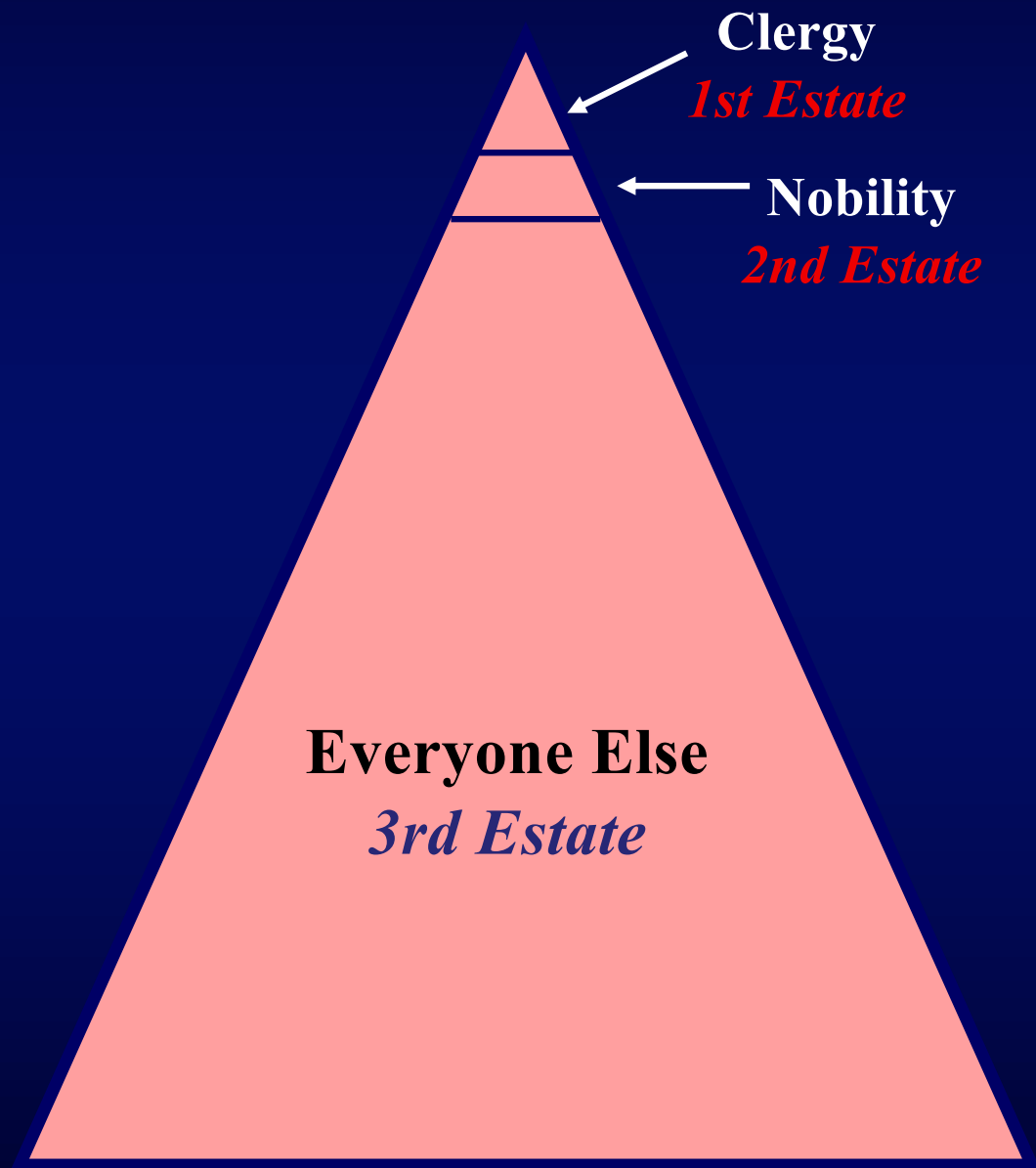
E= Enlightenment ideas

A= American revolution is inspiring

M= Monarchy power abuses



The third estate is tired of being outnumbered, they order that votes be cast and counted separately by membership.



King orders that they obey the old rules.

Abbe Sieyes prints a pamphlet and suggests they change their name to the **National Assembly**

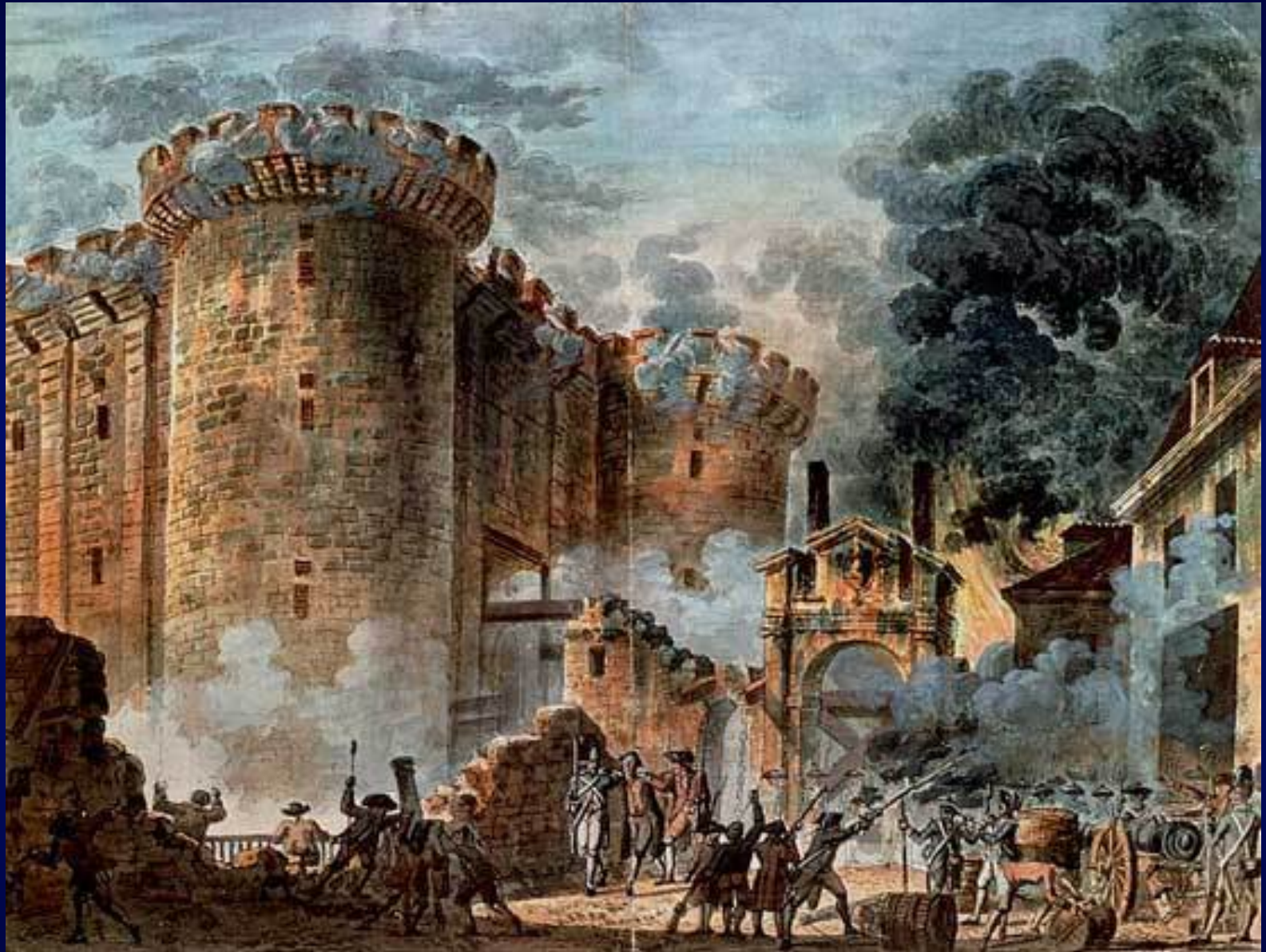
the vote goes in favor and the National Assembly proclaims an end to the monarchy

King Louis tries to deal with their demands, but orders an army in as well.

In Paris, riots start over the cost of bread

The mobs stormed the Bastille for gun powder to defend themselves against the armies.

became a great symbol of the people
reduced the kings power



The riots spread throughout France – The Great Fear

October 1789, thousands of women rioted over the price of bread
they demanded that Louis and Marie come back to Paris
they took knives and axes and marched on Versailles
they ransacked the queens room and killed 3 guards

Louis and Marie agreed to come to Paris

August 4, 1789:

National Assembly votes to abolish the privileges of the first and second estates.

August 27, 1789:

Declaration of the Rights of Man are adopted.

borrowed from the ideas of the English, Locke, and
“men are born and remain free and equal in rights”

“Liberty, Equality and Fraternity”

(did not apply to women)

Symbols of The Revolution

- The Tricolor Flag
- The WHITE of the Bourbons
- The RED & BLUE of Paris

Liberté,
égalité,
fraternité
Or
Death



Phrygian cap
with cockade

Louis realizes that the people will soon come after him. He and his family try to escape France in June of 1791. They are caught and returned to Paris where they awaited their trials.

September 1791 the National Assembly completed their new constitution.

Main body = Legislative Assembly

Power to create laws
and declare war

Jacobins:

France's most radical group

All male citizens were given the right
to vote

Put Louis on trial for treason.

Executed on January 21, 1793.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qi6TTn35BrY>

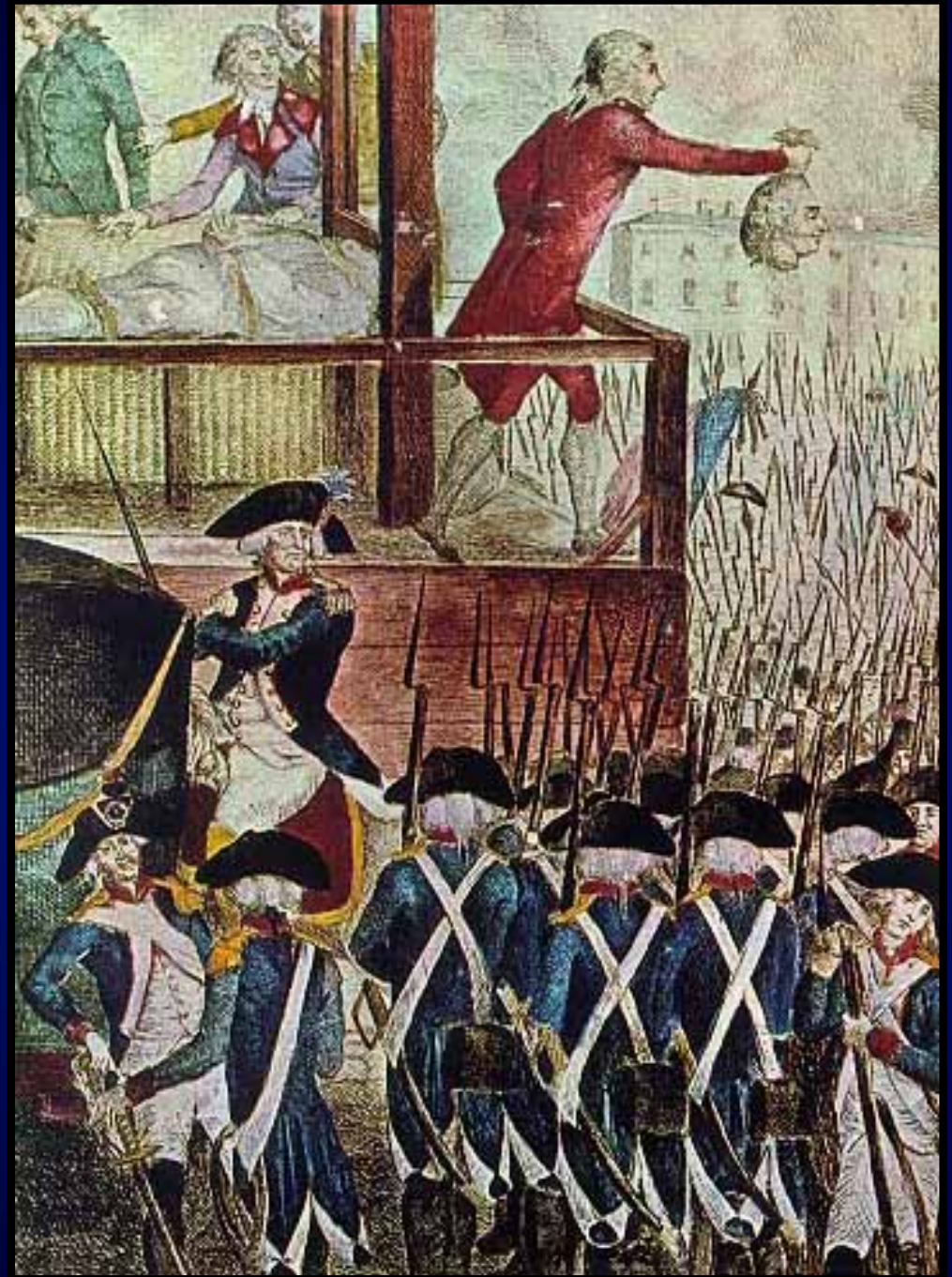


Guillotine:

Blade was cranked to the top of the machine.

The sharp weighted blade would sever the head from the body.

As many as 40,000 people were killed using the guillotine



Chaos erupted after the execution of the king.

Maximilien Robespierre and his supporters wanted to establish a Republic of Virtue.

wanted to wipe out any trace of the old nobility

Committee of Public Safety was established

were supposed to find all enemies of the state

accused EVERYONE (mostly 3rd estate members)

Robespierre's rule became known as the Reign of Terror

He is killed in 1794. The radical phase ends.

1795: meeting of a National
Convention to draft a new
constitution.

Decide to adopt a laizze faire(leave
alone) type of government





How does your Constitution compare to theirs?
What happens now???

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1TTvKwCylFY>

(open letter to the end)



BONAPARTE

ANNIBAL

KAROLVS MAGNVS MP



Napoleon wasn't really short. At the time of his death, he measured 5 feet 2 inches in French units, the equivalent of 5 feet 6.5 inches (169 centimeters) in modern measurement units. The confusion stems from the French and British measurement systems used at the time of Napoleon's reign, which used the same terms even though the actual measurements varied.

Napoleon Bonaparte

Born in 1769

Sent to military school at age 10

1796 the Directory appointed
Bonaparte to command a
French army against the
Austrians.

Directory: a 5-man
body that ruled after
the fall of Robespierre.



Became the most famous general in Europe

Directory not doing a good job governing France

November 9, 1799 he ordered 500 troops to occupy the chambers of the national legislature. They turn over their power to 3 consuls.

Napoleon is one of the 3

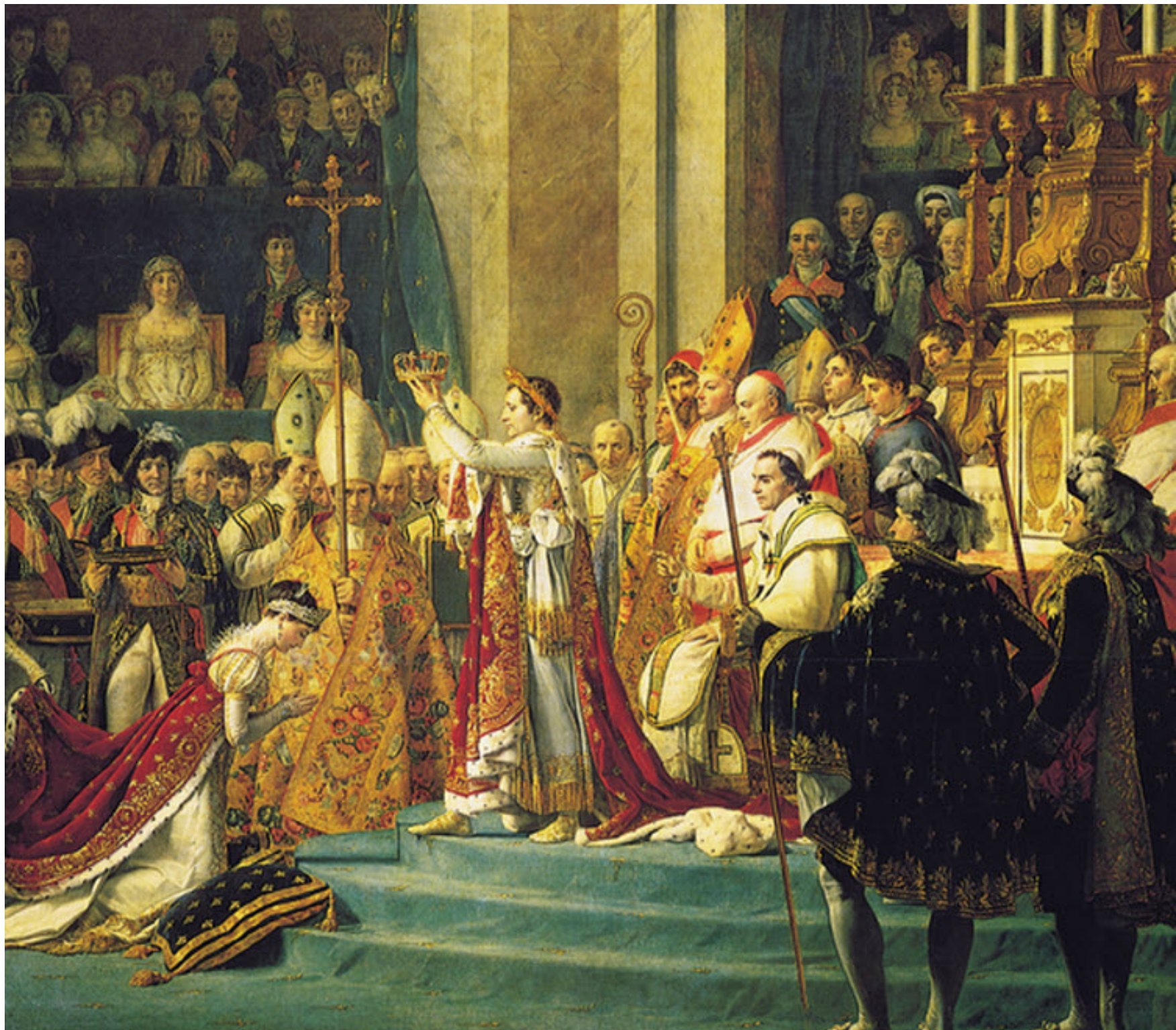
Bonaparte assumed dictatorial powers as the First Consul of the French Republic

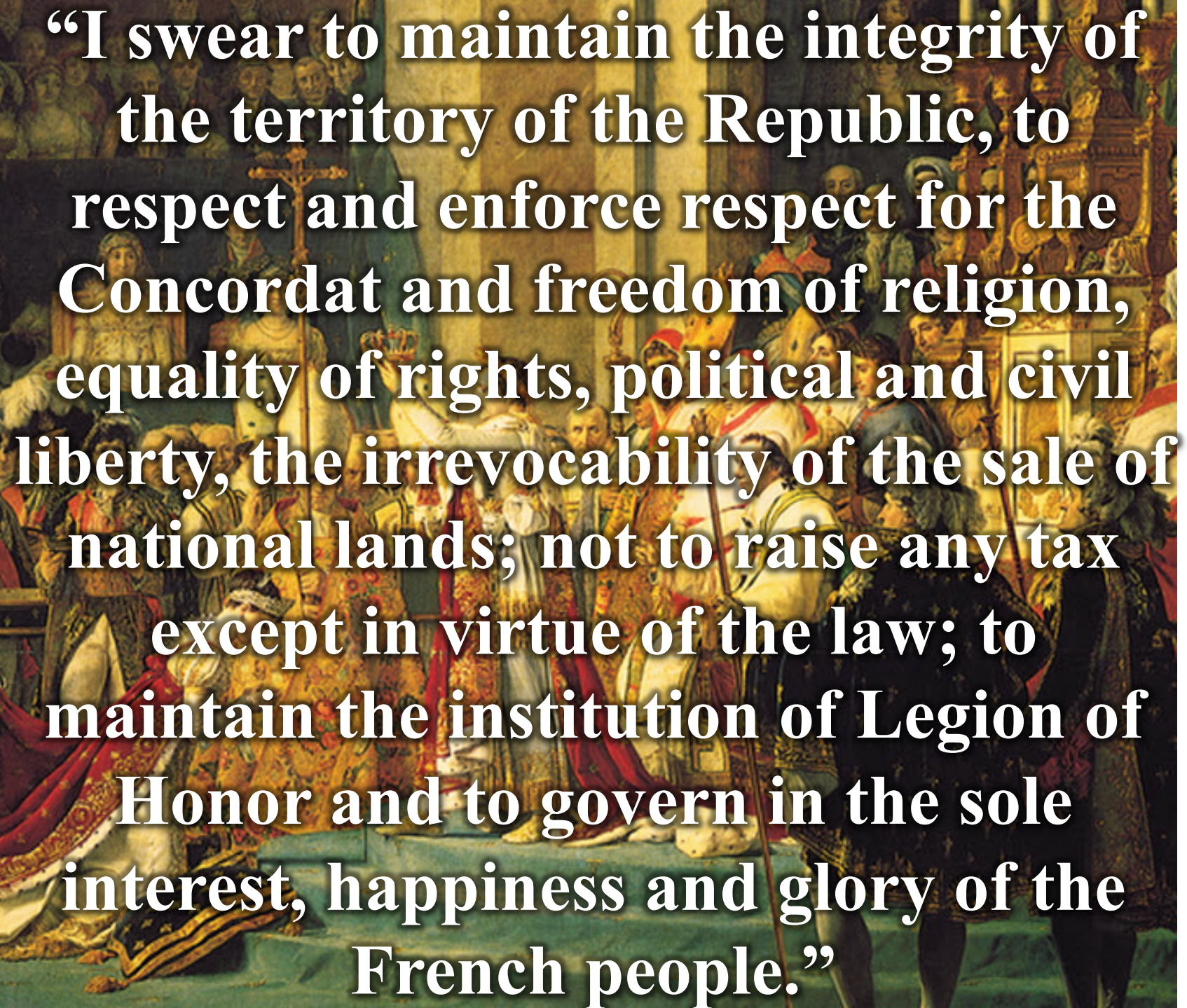
seizure of power
like this is known
as a coup

Wrote a constitution—
the people approved it
overwhelmingly

December 2, 1804 he
made himself emperor







“I swear to maintain the integrity of the territory of the Republic, to respect and enforce respect for the Concordat and freedom of religion, equality of rights, political and civil liberty, the irrevocability of the sale of national lands; not to raise any tax except in virtue of the law; to maintain the institution of Legion of Honor and to govern in the sole interest, happiness and glory of the French people.”



Was very much in love with his wife Josephine

Four Orders of Napoleon:

1. Economic—balanced the government's budget and formed a national bank
2. Social—make peace with the nobility
3. Religious—avored Catholics but allowed Protestants and Jews to worship
4. Legal—established the Napoleonic Code abolished the 3 estates all classes treated equally



Did Napoleon undo the French Revolution?

	Helped to promote	No effect	Actions undid
People don't want an absolute monarch			X
People want relief from high taxes	X		
People want the government to protect life, liberty, and property	X		
People want religious tolerance	X		
People want equal treatment under the law	X		
Popular Sovereignty (voting for leaders)			X
Division of power in the government			X



**Battle of
Ulm 1805—
defeated the
Austrians and
took Vienna**

**Battle of Austerlitz
1805—greatest
victory, mashed
Russian and
Austrian troops**

**Battle of Trafalgar 1805—Sea battle lost by Napoleon,
was defeated by Horatio Nelson (British) at the Strait
of Gibraltar**



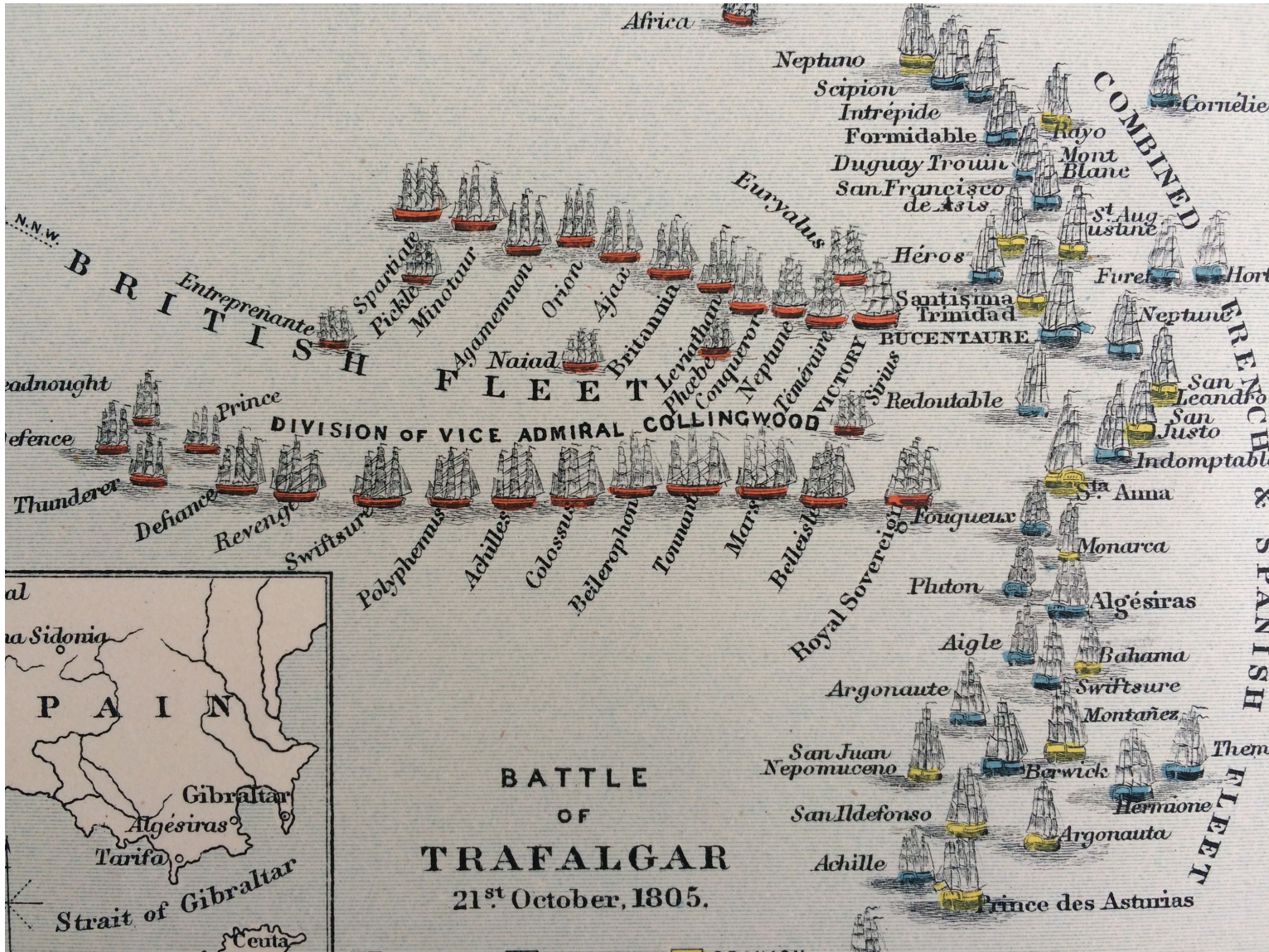
PORTUGAL

SPAIN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

CAPE TRAFALGAR







MAP 21.1 Napoleon's Empire at Its Height, 1812

CLASSIC BLUNDER



**NEVER GET INVOLVED IN A LAND
WAR IN ASIA.**

...memegenerator.net

End of the Holy Roman Empire—Napoleon forced the Emperor to step down, he then organized the Confederation of the Rhine.

1812 invasion of Russia— invaded with 400,000 soldiers over a dispute about Russia selling grain to England. Only 10,000 soldiers returned.

scorched earth policy—burn fields and slaughter livestock as they retreat



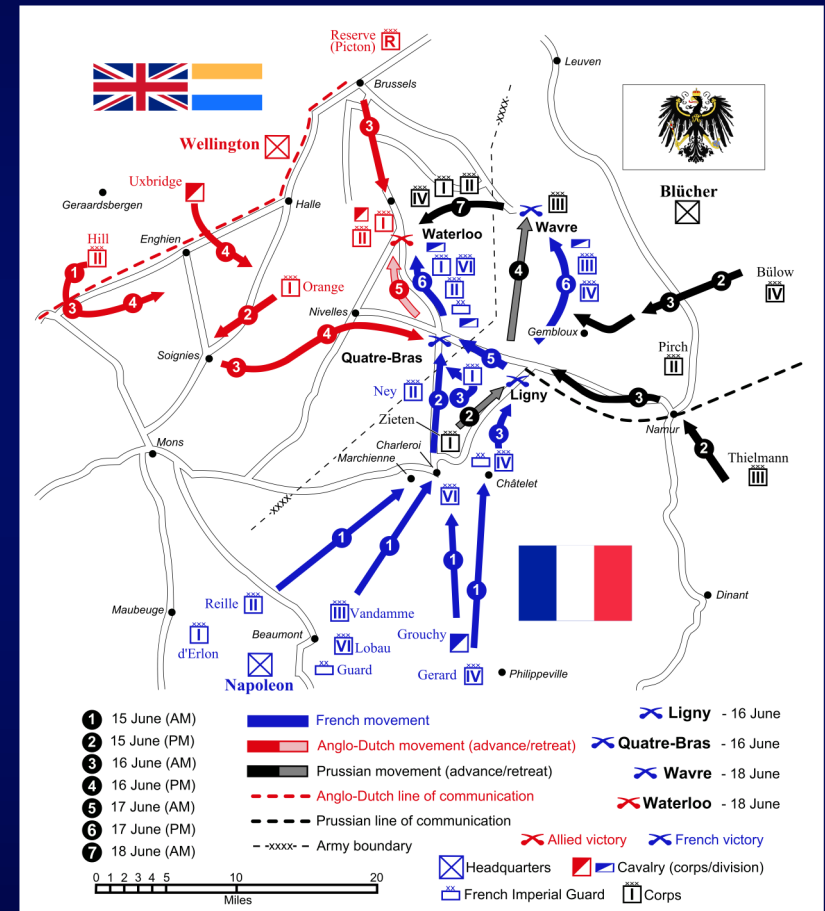


Battle of Leipzig 1814—defeat of Napoleon's army in Germany,
led to his surrender and exile to the island of Elba.

Hundred Days 1815—Napoleon
escaped exile and raised an army in
France

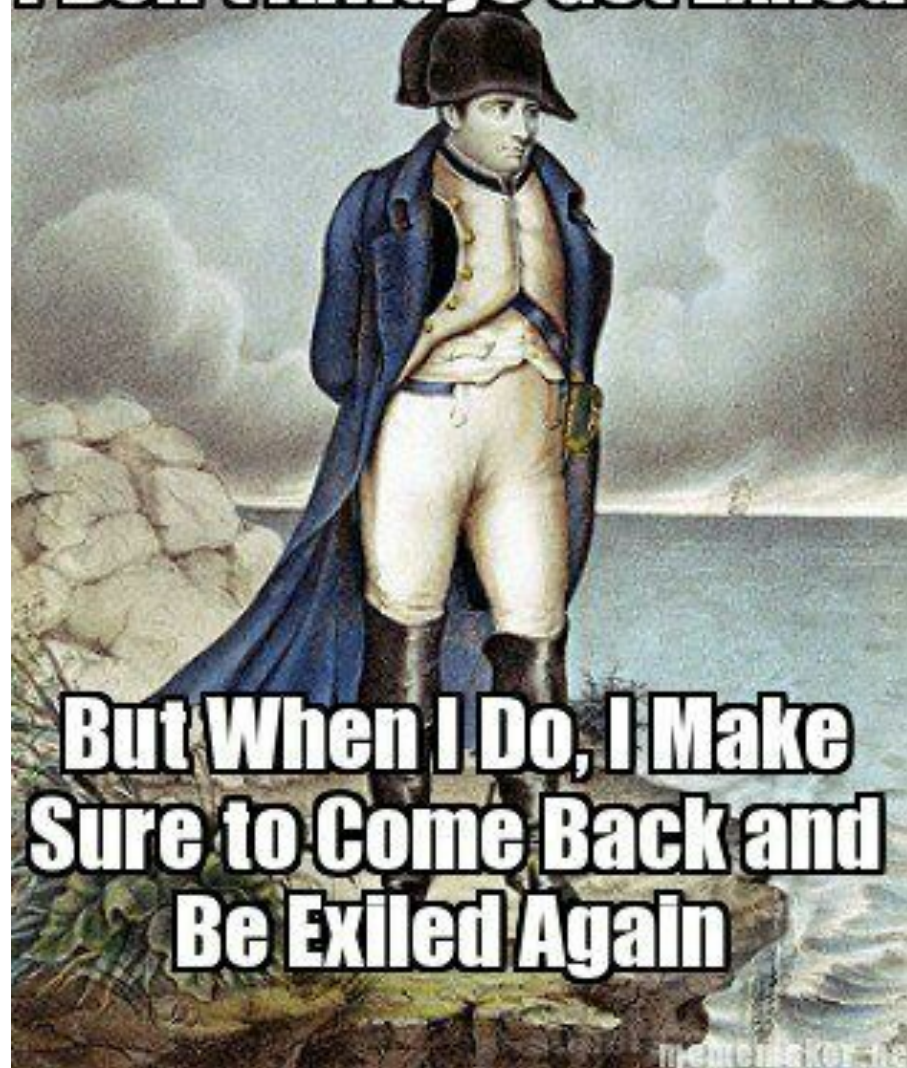
Battle of Waterloo 1815—British
and the Prussians against the
French.

Napoleon is defeated and exiled to
St. Helena

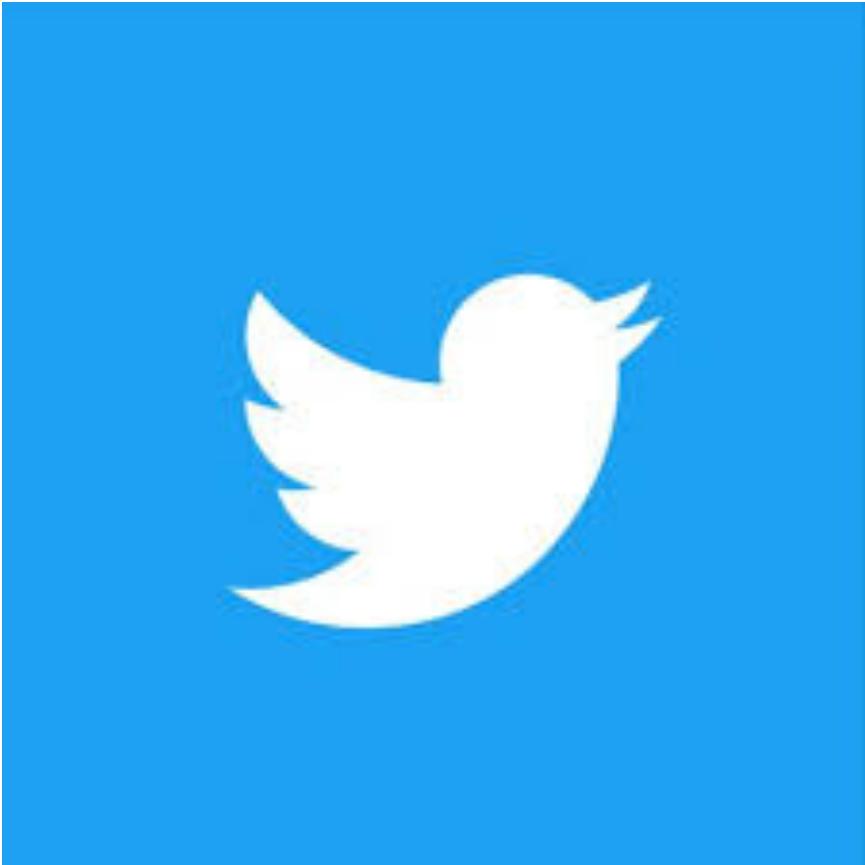


A military genius and brilliant administrator.

I Don't Always Get Exiled



**But When I Do, I Make
Sure to Come Back and
Be Exiled Again**



Front side options:

- Napoleon's Code 1804
- Battle of Austerlitz 1805
- Battle of Trafalgar 1805
- Banished to St. Helena 1815
- Graduates Military School 1785
- Coup D'Etat 1799



Back Side options:

- Battle of Waterloo 1815
- Louisiana Purchase 1803
- Crossing Alps to Italy 1800
- Battle of Leipzig 1813
- Invasion of Russia 1812
- Crowned Emperor 1804