

## UNIT 2, SECTION 1: REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND

### The Tudors and Parliament

- **Henry VIII** - consulted Parliament frequently (they OK'd his split with the Roman Catholic Church, approved the Act of Supremacy)
- **Elizabeth I** - followed a policy of "religious compromise" - her relationship with Parliament was cautious

### The Early Stuarts

#### The Royal Challenge

**James I** - was James IV, King of Scotland, when Elizabeth I died in 1603 (last Tudor monarch) - crowned King James I of England - first Stuart monarch in England

- he believed in the Divine Right of Kings: God had chosen him (and all other English monarchs) to rule - therefore, there should be no restraints on his power
- he clashed with Parliament over the following issues:
  1. **religion** - he persecuted Puritans (Protestants who differed with the Church of England and sought to "purify" the church of Catholic practices - they wanted simpler services, a more democratic church without bishops)
  2. **money** - constantly demanded money to fight wars, spent lavishly on his court
  3. **foreign policy** - James wanted to make peace with Spain (a traditional enemy), tried to arrange a marriage between his son and a Spanish princess
- called for a new translation of the Bible (King James version appeared in 1611)

#### Parliament Responds

**Charles I - 1625** - inherited the throne - like his father, believed in divine right

- dismissed Parliament when they refused to give him the money he'd demanded
- he began to demand loans from individuals, imprisoned those who refused
- 1628 - summoned Parliament (he desperately needed money)
- Parliament refused his demands until he signed the **Petition of Right**:
  1. king couldn't collect forced loans or taxes without the consent of Parliament
  2. king couldn't imprison anyone without just cause
- Charles agreed, signed petition - once Parliament approved funds, he dissolved Parliament again - he would rule without calling Parliament for 11 years, ignored the Petition of Right
- 1638 - England tried to force Scotland to become part of the Anglican Church
  - Calvinist Scots (Presbyterians) revolted - to get funds to suppress the Scots,
  - Charles summoned Parliament in 1640

#### The Long Parliament

- Parliament of 1640 became known as the Long Parliament because they met on and off until 1653 - they tried, executed many of the king's chief ministers, including Archbishop William Laud
- they passed the **Triennial Act**: king must call Parliament to meet for at least a 50-day session once every 3 years
- some members of Parliament called him a tyrant - 1642 - Charles led troops into the House of Commons to arrest its most radical leaders - they escaped through the back door, soon raised their own army

#### The English Civil War (1642-1649)

##### Cavaliers and Roundheads

- **Cavaliers** - supported the king (many were wealthy nobles) - wore long hair
- **Roundheads** - supported Parliament - their hair was cut close around their heads
  - 1645 - Roundheads' "New Model Army" formed - led by **Oliver Cromwell**
- defeated the Cavaliers, captured Charles I

### **Execution of a King**

- 1649 - Parliament set up a court, put the king on trial - found guilty of treason, executed - sent clear signal in England: no ruler above the law

### **The Commonwealth**

- England became a republic, known as the Commonwealth, led by **Oliver Cromwell** - House of Commons abolished the monarchy, the House of Lords, and the official Church of England

### **Challenges to the Commonwealth**

- Cromwell attacked Ireland (they had attacked England in support of Charles II, the uncrowned heir to the throne)
- 1652 - Parliament passed law exiling most Catholics to western Ireland (those who disobeyed order could be killed)
- members of Parliament disagreed over how the new govt. should be run - one group, the **Levellers**, wanted to give more rights to poor men, allow women to petition Parliament
- in response to challenges, **Cromwell** named himself **Lord Protector** in 1653, ruled England through the army

### **Puritan Society**

- strict rule under Cromwell: dancing, theaters, taverns, gambling were banned
- to spread religious knowledge, Puritans encouraged education for everyone
- Cromwell believed in religious freedom for other Protestant groups (not Catholics), welcomed Jews back to England (they'd been in exile for more than 350 years)
- 1658 - Cromwell died - 1660 - newly elected Parliament invited Charles II to return to England from exile
- though Puritan rule of England ended, their ideas played an important role in shaping the U.S.

### **From Restoration to Glorious Revolution**

- Charles II - became a popular king - reopened theaters and taverns, restored the official Church of England but tolerated other Protestant groups
- he was very careful in his dealings with Parliament (wanted to avoid his father's mistakes) - accepted the Petition of Right, had (secret) Catholic sympathies

### **A New Clash with Parliament**

- 1685 - James II (Charles II's brother) became king - unlike his brother, James II flaunted his Catholic faith - suspended laws, appointed Catholics to high office
- many feared he'd restore the Roman Catholic Church in England
- 1688 - alarmed leaders in Parliament invited Mary (Protestant daughter of James II) and her Dutch Protestant husband (William of Orange) to rule England
- William and Mary landed with their army - James II had little support, fled to France - this bloodless overthrow of the king was known as the **Glorious Revolution** (this led to England becoming a limited monarchy)

### **English Bill of Rights**

- 1689 - William and Mary accepted several acts of Parliament known as the English Bill of Rights: ensured superiority of Parliament over the monarchy, forced the monarch to call Parliament regularly, gave the House of Commons the "power of the purse" (control of govt. spending), monarch couldn't suspend laws, Roman Catholics barred from taking the throne, restated traditional rights of English citizens (trial by jury), abolished cruel and unusual punishment
  - Bill of Rights supported **habeas corpus** - no one can be held in prison without first being charged with a specific crime

1689 - **Toleration Act** - granted religious freedom to Protestant groups, but not Catholics

## BRITAIN AT MID-CENTURY (1700s)

### Rise to Global Power

#### Union With Scotland

- **Act of Union** - 1707 - joined England and Scotland in **United Kingdom of Great Britain**
- free trade between the two created a larger market for farmers and manufacturers (Wales was also part of the union)

### Ireland

- controlled by England since the 1100s - in the 1600s, England gave Protestant settlers in Ireland title to Irish Catholics' lands - Irish resisted Protestant rule, uprisings led to increased repression - Catholics couldn't own weapons, marry non-Catholics, teach in schools

### Growth of Constitutional Government

- after the Glorious Revolution, 3 new political institutions arose in Britain:
  1. **Political Parties** - 2 new parties emerged: **Tories** (supported a powerful monarch and a dominant Anglican Church), and **Whigs** (supported religious toleration and favored Parliament over the monarch)
  2. **The Cabinet** - a handful of parliamentary advisers who set policy (made up of leaders of the majority party in the House of Commons)
  3. **The Prime Minister** - leader of the majority party in Parliament, eventually became the chief official of the British govt. - George I - a German prince and the first of Britain's Hanover monarchs - inherited the throne after the last Stuart monarch - didn't speak English, so parliamentary members helped him rule - his closest adviser was **Sir Robert Walpole** - he is often called Britain's first prime minister

### George III Reasserts Royal Power

- 1760 - George III began his 60-year rule of Britain
- wanted to end Whig domination, choose his own ministers, dissolve the cabinet system, make Parliament follow his will
- he decided that the English colonists in N. America must pay the cost of their own defense - when colonists protested, Parliament passed harsh measures to force them to obey - **led to the start of the Revolutionary War in 1775** - ended in a humiliating defeat for Britain
- George III was discredited by this loss, and he began to suffer from bouts of mental illness (known as "the madness of King George") - cabinet rule was restored in 1788

## THE ENLIGHTENMENT (Late 1600s-1700s)

### Progress and Reason

- the **Scientific Revolution** of the 1500s-1600s had convinced educated Europeans that reason could be used to discover natural laws (laws that govern human nature)
- using the **scientific method**, reformers believed that people and governments could solve every social, political, and economic problem faced by society
- this revolution in thinking became known as the **Enlightenment** (or the **Age of Reason**)

### Two Views of the Social Contract

**Thomas Hobbes** - England - wrote the book *Leviathan*, in which he argued that if not strictly controlled (by a govt. or ruler), people would fight, rob and oppress each other  
life in the "state of nature" (without laws or other control) would be "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short" - to escape this life, Hobbes said that people entered into a **social contract** (an agreement by which they gave up the state of nature for an organized society) - the best govt. was an absolute monarchy - people shouldn't rebel against the ruler (they'd return to the "state of nature," or chaos)

**John Locke** - England - a more optimistic view of human nature - said people were basically good, moral, reasonable - all people born with natural rights (right to life, liberty, and property) in his book, *Two Treatises of Government*, he said people formed govts. to protect their natural rights - best govt. was one that had limited power and accepted by all citizens (unlike Locke, he rejected absolute monarchy)

- said that if a govt. fails its obligations or violates people's natural rights, the people have the right to rebel and set up a new govt.

### Separation of Powers

**Montesquieu** - France - wrote *The Spirit of the Laws* - studied govts. throughout history, admired Britain's system of limited monarchy - believed the best way for people to protect themselves against tyranny was to divide the various functions and powers of govt. among 3 separate branches:

1. **legislative branch** (makes laws)
2. **executive branch** (enforces laws)
3. **judicial branch** (interprets laws)
  - separation of powers was the best way to protect liberty
  - checks and balances - each branch should be able to serve as a check on the other two so that no one branch becomes too powerful

### The Philosophes and Society (philosophes means "lovers of reason")

**Voltaire** - France - in his writings, he targeted corrupt officials, battled inequality, injustice, and superstition - detested the slave trade, spoke out against religious prejudice

- his writings offended French govt. and the Catholic Church - imprisoned, forced into exile - even as he saw his books outlawed and burned, he continued to defend freedom of speech

**Denis Diderot** - France - spent 25 years producing a 28-volume *Encyclopedia* – his purpose was to "to change the general way of thinking" by explaining the new ideas on topics such as govt., philosophy, and religion - some articles in his work were written by

**Montesquieu and Voltaire** - many of the articles in the *Encyclopedia* denounced slavery, praised freedom of expression, urged education for all citizens - spoke out against traditional religions and the belief of divine right - articles became controversial

- 20,000 copies printed between 1751 and 1789 - versions translated into different languages helped spread the Enlightenment across Europe and to the Americas

**Rousseau** - France - wrote The Social Contract - believed that people were basically good - felt society placed too many limitations on people's behavior, said some controls were necessary but should be minimal - controls should only be imposed by govts. that had been freely elected

- believed in the "general will" (the best conscience of the people) - today's idea of "majority rules" is similar - the good of the community as a whole should be placed above individual interests - throughout his work is a profound hatred of all forms of political and economic oppression

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## **ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS SPREAD**

**Enlightened Despots** - absolute rulers who used their power to bring about political and social change

**Frederick the Great** - king of Prussia from 1740-1786 - had seed and tools distributed to peasants who had suffered in Prussia's wars, tolerated religious differences, welcomed victims of religious persecution, reorganized civil service, simplified laws

**Catherine the Great** - empress of Russia from 1762-1796 - read the works of enlightened thinkers, exchanged letters with Voltaire and Diderot - made some limited reforms in law and govt., criticized the institution of serfdom

**Joseph II** - Holy Roman Emperor from 1765-1790 - granted toleration of Protestants and Jews in his Catholic empire - ended censorship, tried to bring Catholic Church under royal control, built hospitals, abolished serfdom

## **The Arts and Literature**

Art - new styles developed in Europe:

- baroque - grand, complex style - paintings were huge, colorful, full of excitement - glorified historic battles or lives of saints
- rococo - personal, elegant, charming style (paintings featured nobles in rural settings surrounded by happy servant and pets)

**Middle-Class Audiences** - Rembrandt - Dutch artist who portrayed the lives of middleclass merchants

**Trends in Music** - new kinds of musical entertainment (ballets and operas) were performed at royal courts - music of the period followed ordered, structured forms (fit perfectly with the ideas of the Enlightenment)

- famous classical composers of the era: Johann Sebastian Bach, George Frederick Handel, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

**The Novel** - middle-class readers enjoyed stories about their own times

- the novel (a long work of fiction) became popular - English author Daniel Defoe wrote Robinson Crusoe, a story about a shipwrecked sailor on a tropical island

## **Lives of the Majority**

most Europeans untouched by courtly or middle-class culture - peasants continued to live in small rural villages - their culture changed slowly

## WORLD HISTORY

### UNIT 2, SECTION 1 STUDY GUIDE: THE ENLIGHTENMENT & REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND

**DIRECTIONS:** Answer the following on a **separate sheet** in **note, bullet or sentence form**.

I. The Enlightenment – Discuss the following philosophers' theories on **government** and **society**.

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. John Locke
- C. Montesquieu
- D. Voltaire
- E. Rousseau
- F. What did Diderot do to help spread the ideas of the Enlightenment?

II. Revolution in England – Discuss the following rulers' reign as monarch.

- A. Elizabeth I
- B. James I
- C. Charles I
- D. Oliver Cromwell
- E. Charles II
- F. James II
- G. William and Mary
- H. George I and George III

Define the following philosophies and acts **and** explain why they were instituted.

- I. divine right of kings
- J. Petition of Right
- K. Triennial Act
- L. Act of Union
- M. Why did the English Civil War break out?
- N. What was the Glorious Revolution? What resulted from this revolution?
- O. Discuss **three** features of the Bill of Rights.
- P. Discuss the two major political parties. **Who** and **what** did they support?
- Q. Explain why Sir Robert Walpole was such a significant individual in England.

## UNIT 2, SECTION 2: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

### ON THE EVE OF REVOLUTION

**The Old Regime** - 1789 - everyone in France belonged to one of three classes:

**First Estate** (clergy, 0.5%), **Second Estate** (nobility, 1.5%), **Third Estate** (vast majority, 98%)

**First Estate** - in 1789, the clergy still enjoyed enormous wealth and privilege owned about 10% of the land, collected taxes, paid no direct taxes to the state

- enlightened thinkers targeted the Church for reform
- many clergy condemned the Enlightenment for speaking out against the Church

**Second Estate** - nobles held top jobs in govt., army, the courts and the Church owned land, but had little money income

- had difficulty keeping their status in a period of rising prices, feared they'd soon have to pay taxes (traditionally, nobles didn't pay taxes)

**Third Estate** - a diverse group:

- bourgeoisie (middle class) - bankers, merchants, manufacturers, officials working for the king, lawyers, doctors, journalists, professors, skilled artisans
- rural peasants made up most of the 3rd Estate
- poorest members were city workers - many were unemployed, some turned to begging or crime
- discontent - 3rd Estate resented the privileges of the 1st & 2nd Estates
- best jobs in society were reserved for nobles
- heavy tax burden - peasants owed fees and services to nobles
- ideas of the Enlightenment led people to question the old regime

### Financial Crisis

- caused in part by deficit spending - govt. spends more \$ than it takes in
- govt. would have to raise taxes or decrease expenses, or both
- nobles didn't want to end their tax-free status
- a crumbling economy - 1780s - bad harvests -> high food prices, peasants and city dwellers began to starve
- lower class began attacking noble manors, people rioted during bread shortage
- failure to reform - King Louis XVI was a weak, indecisive leader- Jacques Necker - financial adviser - dismissed by king when he suggested taxing

### the 1st and 2nd Estates

- pressure from the wealthy forced the king to call the Estates General (meeting of reps. from all estates to discuss govt. policies)

**The King Takes Action** - Louis XVI summoned the Estates General to Versailles in May 1789

- the Cahiers (kah-yay) - king had all 3 estates prepare notebooks (cahiers) listing their grievances reforms called for in the cahiers: fairer taxes, freedom of the press, regular meetings of the Estates General

### The Tennis Court Oath

- delegates to the E.G. from the 3rd Estate were mostly lawyers, middle-class officials, writers - went to Versailles to solve the financial crisis and insist on reform
- debate over voting - 3rd Estate thought system was unfair (each estate was given one vote - 1st and 2nd Estates could outvote the 3rd)

**National Assembly** - 3rd Estate delegates formed the National Assembly, invited delegates from the other estates to join - their plan: to write a constitution for France

- delegates were locked out of their meeting hall (ordered by the king), so members met at an indoor tennis court and took the Tennis Court Oath: they wouldn't leave until they had drafted a constitution

King Louis XVI accepted the National Assembly, but sent troops to Versailles and Paris to intimidate anyone who wished to challenge his power

- the king brought back Necker for a second time, dismissed him again

**The Storming of the Bastille** - July 14, 1789 - Parisians assembled outside the Bastille (medieval fortress used as a prison) demanding weapons and gunpowder

commander of the Bastille (Bernard Rene de Launay) gave the order to open fire on the crowd - 98 revolutionaries, 5 guards were killed - mob entered the fortress - de Launay's head was cut off, paraded on a pike - no weapons found, seven prisoners freed

- this action quickly became a symbol of the French Revolution

## **CREATING A NEW FRANCE**

### **Revolts in Paris and the Provinces**

**The Great Fear** - inflamed by famine and fear, peasants attacked homes of nobles, set fire to old manor records, stole grain from storehouses - this violence showed peasant anger with an unjust regime

**Paris in Arms** - revolutionary center - a variety of factions, or small groups competed to gain power

- The National Guard - moderate group led by Marquis de Lafayette (fought alongside George Washington) - a middle-class militia responding to arrival of royal troops in Paris - first to wear the tricolor (red, white and blue badge which later became the national flag of France)
- Paris Commune - more radical group - replaced the royalist govt. of Paris – could mobilize whole neighborhoods for protests and violent action against the king

### **Moderate Reforms**

**An End to Special Privilege** - Aug. 4, 1789 - nobles in the National Assembly voted to end their special privileges (tax exemption, special legal status)

1. **Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen** - late Aug. 1789 - modeled in part on the American Declaration of Independence - it declared the following:
  2. all French men were "born and remain free and equal in rights"- they enjoyed natural rights of "liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression" (like Locke, it said that govts. exist to protect citizens' natural rights)
  3. all male citizens are equal before the law, can hold public office, have freedom of religion - taxes are to be levied according to ability to pay
- slogan of the revolution was "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
  - Louis XVI was slow to accept reforms of the National Assembly

**Women March on Versailles** - Oct. 5, 1789 - thousands of angry Parisian women began marching toward Versailles (site of the king and queen's palace outside of Paris)

their anger was directed at the queen (who was accused of being frivolous and extravagant)

- according to the radical press, when asked about the cries of hungry people for bread, Marie Antoinette replied, "Let them eat cake." (this story was untrue, but it helped inflame feelings against the queen)
- they refused to leave until the king and his family returned to Paris – the next morning, the king agreed - he and his family (along with the crowd) returned to the city - royal family lived in Paris' Tuileries Palace for the next 3 years (as virtual prisoners)

### **The National Assembly Presses Onward**

**Reorganizing the Church** - Ntl. Assembly took a radical step: they put the French Catholic Church under state control - Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790): bishops & priests became elected, salaried officials - end of papal authority over the French Church - convents & monasteries dissolved

- many bishops & priests & peasants refused to accept it, pope condemned it



**Constitution of 1791** - set up a limited monarchy, new Legislative Assembly had power to make laws, collect taxes, decide on issues of war and peace, lawmakers would be elected by taxpaying male citizens

- old provinces replaced with 83 depts. of roughly equal size, laws were reformed, old provincial courts were abolished, private property protected, free trade supported, some land seized by peasants returned to nobles, guilds abolished, labor unions for urban workers were forbidden
- reflecting Enlightenment goals, the Const. ended Church interference in govt. and ensured equality before the law for all male citizens
- **Louis's Failed Flight** - June 1791 - the king and his family disguised themselves and attempted to escape France - escape failed when someone recognized the disguised king from his face on a piece of currency - soldiers escorted the family back to Paris
- many saw the king as a traitor to the revolution

### **Reaction Outside France**

**Widespread Fears** - European rulers increased border patrols to stop the spread of the "French plague" (movement of revolutionary ideas to other countries) - emigres (nobles and clergy who had fled France) told horror stories about how they'd been attacked by revolutionaries - enlightened rulers turned against French ideas

**Threats From Abroad** - Aug. 1791 - Declaration of Pilnitz - king of Prussia & Emperor of Austria threatened to intervene to protect the French monarchy - French revolutionaries took threat seriously, prepared for war

### **War at Home and Abroad**

**Internal Divisions** - a radical, middle-class group called the sans-culottes (meaning "without culottes") demanded that France be a republic (a govt. run by elected reps.) (upper-class men wore "culottes," or fancy knee breeches, while middle-class men wore trousers)

- one radical group in the Legis. Assembly who found support from the sans-culottes were the Jacobins, a radical group made up of middle-class lawyers and intellectuals
- opposing the radicals were moderate reformers and political officials who wanted no more reforms at all

### **War on Tyranny**

radicals soon controlled most of the Legis. Assembly - April 1792 - to spread the rev.

and destroy tyranny abroad, they declared war on Austria, Prussia and Britain - fighting would continue on and off from 1792 to 1815

**WORLD HISTORY**  
**UNIT 2, SECTION 2**  
**“The French Revolution” Video Questions**

1. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, how much bread did the average French person eat each day?
2. Which representative body did Jacques Necker urge Louis XVI to call? How many years had it been since this body had last met?
3. On May 4, 1789, which young politician came to fight for a fair voice for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate at the Estates General?
4. What did Robespierre and his colleagues demand of the nobility and clergy?
5. What were the three colors (tricolor) of the National Guard? What did the colors represent?
6. What happened to Delaunay after the angry Parisian mob stormed the Bastille?
7. What did the people of Paris do to the Bastille after storming the fortress?
8. What document was written by the National Assembly?
9. In order to provide a greater voice for the call of revolution, what freedom did Robespierre demand?
10. What rumor did Marat report in his newspaper?
11. What did the angry crowd of women outside Versailles demand of the king and queen?
12. What happened to the king's guards at Versailles?
13. What action did the royal family take on June 21, 1791?
14. What nickname was given to the guillotine?

15. On August 10, 1792, what happened to Louis XVI?
16. What did the ordinary citizens do as a symbol of their rejection of aristocratic tradition?
17. What did the citizens do to the prisoners of Paris in September 1792?
18. Who in the Convention believed in sparing the king's life?
19. Why did the Jacobins want to kill the king?
20. Why couldn't the crowd hear the king's speech before he faced the guillotine?

**WORLD HISTORY**  
**“Napoleon: The End” Video Questions**

1. Why did Napoleon decide to make Spain a part of his empire?
2. What term about war originated during the French occupation of Spain?
3. Which country did Napoleon attack in 1809?
4. Why did Napoleon divorce Josephine?
5. Who became his next wife?
6. Which country became Napoleon’s next enemy? Why?
7. How large was Napoleon’s army as it entered Russia?
8. Describe the strategy the Russians employed when Napoleon’s army invaded.
9. How many soldiers had Napoleon lost before he had even fought a battle in Russia?
10. Who burned Moscow? Why?
11. What happened to Napoleon’s army during their retreat from Moscow?
12. How many of Napoleon’s soldiers made it out of Russia alive?
13. How many French soldiers were lost in only two months during the fighting of 1813?
14. Why did Napoleon renounce his throne in 1814?
15. Onto what island did Napoleon go into exile?
16. Who did the Allies place on the French throne after Napoleon went into exile?

17. Which four great powers united against Napoleon after he returned to France?
18. What was the location of Napoleon's last great battle?
19. On which island would Napoleon be sent into exile for the last time?
20. In what year did Napoleon die? How old was he?

**AFTER VIEWING:** Explain how Napoleon's intense hatred for Great Britain contributed to his downfall (at least **four complete sentences**).

## RADICAL DAYS

### The Monarchy Abolished

**Outbreaks of Violence** - the Tuileries (royal palace in Paris) was invaded by Parisians on Aug. 10, 1792 - king's guards were slaughtered, royal family fled to Legislative Assembly

- September massacres - citizens killed imprisoned nobles and priests accused of political offenses, along with many ordinary criminals

**The French Republic** - radicals in the Assembly called for the election of a legislative body called the National Convention

- suffrage (the right to vote) would be extended to all male citizens
- Convention voted to abolish the monarchy, declare France a republic, seize lands of nobles, abolish tithes of nobility
- Jacobins controlled the Convention

**Death of the King and Queen** - Louis XVI was put on trial as a traitor to France, found guilty and sentenced to death, beheaded by guillotine - Jan. 1793 Marie Antoinette also executed - Oct. 1793 - their son, the uncrowned Louis XVII, died of unknown causes in the dungeons of the revolution

### The Convention Defends the Republic

**The Committee of Public Safety** - 12-member committee that had almost absolute power as it battled to save the revolution - committee prepared country for all-out war, required all citizens to contribute to the war effort

**Maximilien Robespierre** - member of the Jacobins, a politician and a lawyer - became leader of the CPS - he supported Rousseau's idea of the general will, promoted religious tolerance, sought to abolish slavery - said that "liberty cannot be secured unless criminals lose their heads"

**The Reign of Terror** - July 1793 - July 1794 - led by Robespierre

- about 40,000 people were executed by guillotine
- 15% were nobles/clergy, 15% were middle-class citizens, 70% were peasants who revolted against the republic
- many of those executed were victims of mistaken identity and false accusations - the guillotine became a symbol of horror and an efficient method of execution
- Convention claimed that Robespierre's methods were too extreme, forced him to stop
  - he was arrested and executed by guillotine on July 28, 1794

**Reaction and the Directory**

- moderates wanted to move away from the violence of the **Reign of Terror** - drafted the **Constitution of 1795**: govt. would consist of a five-man Directory and a two-house legislature
- directors abused their power, few problems were solved - **Directory held power from 1795 to 1799**

**Women in the Revolution**

- women from all classes participated, but Dec. of the Rights of Man didn't give equal citizenship to women
- some rights were gained: govt. made divorce easier (aimed at weakening the Church's power), women could inherit property - these reforms were short-lived (would be abolished by Napoleon)

**Changes in Daily Life** - nationalism (a strong feeling of pride in and devotion to one's country) spread across France

- **Social Reform** - rev. govt. set up state schools, abolished slavery, de-Christianized France

**The Arts** - classical Roman style of artist **Jacques Louis David** became popular; he painted many portraits of Napoleon and scenes of the revolution

## THE AGE OF NAPOLEON BEGINS

**Napoleon's Rise to Power** - Napoleon Bonaparte was born on French-ruled island of Corsica - family were minor nobles - as a boy, he was sent to France for a military career

**Early Successes** - rose quickly in the army during the revolution

- 1799 - moved from victorious general to political leader
- helped overthrow the Directory, set up a 3-man governing board, the Consulate
- he took title of First Consul, and in 1802, named himself consul for life

**A Self-Made Emperor** - 1804 - took the title of Emperor of the French - crowned emperor by Pope Pius VII at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris (actually, Napoleon took the crown from the pope's hands and crowned himself)

- he set up **plebiscites** - ballots in which voters say yes or no to an issue - each time, voters strongly supported him

### France Under Napoleon

**Reforms** - regulated economy to control prices, encouraged new industry, built roads and canals, promoted system of public schools under strict govt. control

- he backed off from some social reforms of the rev.
- Concordat of 1801 - kept Church under state control, but recognized religious freedom of Catholics
- won support across class lines - support from peasants and middle class (bourgeoisie benefited most from the rev.)
- only royalists (right-wing) and republicans (left-wing) opposed him

**The Napoleonic Code** - also known as the **Civil Code** - embodied Enlightenment

**Principles:**

1. equality of all (male) citizens before the law
2. religious toleration
3. advancement based on merit

Code undid some reforms of the rev. - women lost most of their newly gained rights

- under Napoleon, they were considered minors who couldn't exercise the rights of citizenship - male heads of households regained complete authority over their wives and children
- Napoleon valued order and authority over individual rights

### Building an Empire

The Grand Empire - Napoleon annexed (added outright) some areas to France (Netherlands, Belgium, parts of Italy and Germany), **abolished the Holy Roman Empire**, created a 38-member **Confederation of the Rhine** under French control, cut Prussia in half, turning part of old Poland into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw

- leaders of Austria, Prussia, and Russia reluctantly signed treaties with him, who they called the "Corsican upstart"
- put his family and friends on the thrones of Europe (his brother Joseph became king of Spain)
- divorced his wife Josephine (didn't give him a son), married Marie Louise of Austria (a Hapsburg princess), niece of Marie Antoinette

**France vs. Britain** - Battle of Trafalgar - 1805 - fought off SW coast of Spain - French vs. British navy - his attempt to invade Britain by sea failed - Horatio Nelson - British admiral who smashed the French fleet - died in battle, became a British war hero

- Napoleon tried to attack Britain's economy through the **Continental System** - a blockade which closed European ports to British goods

- Britain responded with their own blockade - they (and the French) seized neutral ships suspected of trading with the enemy - British attacks on U.S. ships sparked the **War of 1812**
- **Continental System failed** - British exports declined, but their navy kept open vital trade routes to the Americas and India
- restrictions on trade hurt Europe - goods became scarce, prices soared
- many European merchants ignored Napoleon's ban on British goods, smuggling was widespread
- resentment against French power intensified

## THE END OF AN ERA

**Challenges to Napoleon's Empire** - French armies backed liberal reforms in the lands they conquered - helped install rev. govts. that abolished tithes of nobility, ended Church privileges, opened careers to men of talent, ended serfdom & manorial dues

**Impact of Nationalism** - Napoleon's successes contained the seeds of defeat - Europeans who welcomed French rev. ideas saw French armies as oppressors - all over Europe, nationalism unleashed revolts against France

**Resistance in Spain** - French brutally repressed Spanish nationalists who fought to expel French forces - Spanish patriots used guerrilla warfare, or hit-and-run raids, against the French (guerrilla means "little war") - Britain eventually sent an army (under the Duke of Wellington), to help the Spanish fight France

**War With Austria** - 1805 - Battle of Austerlitz - Napoleon won a crushing victory against an Austro-Russian army of superior numbers - beat Austria again at Battle of Wagram - 1809 - in treaty, Austria forced to turn over land to France

- 1810 - Napoleon divorced his wife, Josephine (she hadn't given him a male heir)
- married Austrian princess, Marie Louise (daughter of Austrian emperor, great-niece of Marie Antoinette)

**Defeat in Russia - Czar Alexander I** of Russia was disturbed by Napoleon's alliance with Austrian royal family, unhappy with economic effects of the Cont. Sys., Napoleon's Grand Duchy of Warsaw bordered Russia - when the czar pulled Russia out of the Cont. Sys., Napoleon assembled his Grand Army

- **1812** - over 400,000 soldiers from France and other countries invaded Russia - Russians retreated, using "scorched earth" policy as they went (burned crops and villages) - this left French troops cold and hungry when winter came
- French troops began to retreat in Oct., brutal winter weather hit - French soldiers starved, froze, deserted, some killed by Russian troops - only 10,000 soldiers of the Grand Army remained - invasion had been a disaster



## DOWNFALL OF NAPOLEON

**Exile and Return - 1814 - Napoleon abdicated** (stepped down from power), exiled to Med. island of Elba - Louis XVIII (brother of Louis XVI) took the throne - Napoleon escaped the island, returned to France - March **1815** - Louis XVIII fled, **Napoleon reclaimed position as emperor**.

**Battle of Waterloo** - June 18, 1815 - Napoleon's army met armies led by Duke of Wellington (Britain) and General Blucher (Prussia) at **Waterloo, Belgium**

- French forces were crushed in a day-long battle
- **Napoleon forced to abdicate again**, forced by Britain into exile on remote Atlantic Ocean island of St. Helena - he died there in 1821

**Legacy of Napoleon** - he had a profound impact on France and Europe: Napoleonic Code consolidated many changes of the rev., France became a centralized state with a constitution, elections were held with expanded (and limited) suffrage, citizens had more property rights and access to education - some rights promised by republicans during the Convention were lost

- ideas of rev. spread as a result of his conquests - nationalist feeling spread across Europe - 1803- his sale of France's Louisiana Territory (Louisiana Purchase) ushered in an era of American expansion

### **The Congress of Vienna**

Gathering of Leaders - leaders of Austria, Russia, Britain, and France met for 10 months (Sept. 1814-June 1815) - faced the task of restoring stability and order to Europe after years of revolution and war

#### **Goals of the Congress:**

1. create a lasting peace by establishing a balance of power and protecting the system of monarchy
2. Prince Clemens von Metternich of Austria wanted to restore the status quo of 1792
3. Czar Alexander I of Russia urged for a "holy alliance" of Christian monarchs to suppress future revolutions
4. Lord Robert Castlereagh of Britain wanted to prevent a revival of French military power

**Balance of Power** - peacemakers redrew the map of Europe, ringed France with strong countries, added Belgium and Luxembourg to Holland to create the kingdom of the Netherlands, gave Prussia lands along the Rhine River, allowed Austria to reassert control over northern Italy

**Restoration of Monarchs** - peacemakers promoted legitimacy, restoring hereditary monarchies that the French Rev. or Napoleon had unseated

**Problems of the Peace** - Austria, Russia, Prussia and Britain formed the **Quadruple Alliance**, pledging to act together to maintain the balance of power and to suppress revolutionary uprisings

- Vienna peacekeepers achieved their immediate goals, but failed to see how forces like nationalism would shake the foundations of Europe

**Europe would not see war on a Napoleonic scale until 1914 (start of World War I)**

**WORLD HISTORY**  
**UNIT 2, SECTION 2 STUDY GUIDE:**  
**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION**

Directions: Answer the following on a **separate sheet** in **note, bullet or sentence form**.

Eve of Revolution

1. Old Regime: the three estates – Who made up each estate? What percentage of land did each estate own?
2. Describe the discontent of each estate in 1789.
3. What factors led to France's financial crisis?
4. Estates General – What resulted from this meeting?
5. Bastille – Who stormed it? When? Why? What resulted from this action?

Creating a New France

6. "Great Fear" – What was it? What resulted from this fear?
7. Declaration of the Rights of Man – What did it say?
8. What was the slogan of the revolution?
9. Who marched on Versailles? Why? What was the result?
10. Constitution of 1791 – What did it say?
11. "Sans-Culottes" – Who were they? What did they want?
12. 1792 – Why were other European nations ready to wage war on France?

Radical Days of the Revolution

13. 1793 – Why did the National Convention establish the Committee of Public Safety?  
Who led it? What actions were taken by the Committee? What happened to its leader?
14. Reaction to the Reign of Terror – What was it? Why was it unsuccessful?

Age of Napoleon

15. Napoleon's rise to power – Why did many French support him?
16. Napoleonic Code – What did it say? How did it extend and turn back reforms of the revolution?
17. What economic reforms did Napoleon introduce to France?
18. Concordat of 1801 – What agreement did Napoleon make with the Catholic Church?
19. Which parts of Europe were annexed by Napoleon?
20. Battle of Trafalgar – Who fought? Who won? Why was this battle significant?
21. Continental System – What was it? What resulted from this plan?

End of an Era

22. What type of warfare did Spain use against France?
23. What happened in the war with Russia?
24. Who led France after Napoleon abdicated in 1814? How did Napoleon return to power?
25. What happened at the Battle of Waterloo?
26. What were the goals of the Congress of Vienna?

