

AP TEST REVIEW

Unit Five

Life in the 18th Century, French
Revolution, and Napoleonic Empire
Ca. 1700-1815

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

- The 18th Century was marked by a wide variety of changes which forever impacted the modern world. These include:
 - Agricultural Revolution
 - Continuation of the Commercial Revolution
 - Intellectual Revolution
 - Political Revolution

The Agricultural Revolution

- Major features of the AR
 - Increased food production
 - Used of scientific farming methods to improve efficiency
 - Commercialization of Agriculture
 - End to the open-field system through Enclosure Acts
 - Corn Laws of 1815 benefitted landowners
 - Selective Breeding of Livestock
 - Creation of larger animals, which increased availability of meat

Agricultural Reforms

- Cornelius Vermuyden:
 - Dutchmen who pioneered drainage techniques to increase available farmland
- Charles Townsend:
 - Influenced by the Dutch, he introduced crop rotation and fertilization to increase yield
- Jethro Tull:
 - Developed the seed drill (1701) to make planting crops more efficient.
- Robert Bakewell:
 - Improved cattle breeding

Effects of Agricultural Revolution

- Enclosure Movement
 - Less opportunities for women
 - Migration to urban areas
- Emergence of Cottage Industry
- Development of consumer society
- Population explosion of 18th century
 - Caused by not only greater access to food but greater access to more nutritious food, like potatoes and corn (thank you Columbian Exchange)

The Cottage Industry

- What?
 - Merchant-capitalists “put out” manufacturing to the country to challenge urban craft guilds
- Major significance
 - Strength of Cottage Industry in England provided foundation of the Industrial Revolution
- Problem: Growing population!!!
 - So...improve technology!
 - 1733 – John Kay’s Flying Shuttle
 - 1764 – James Hargreaves’ Spinning Jenny

The Atlantic System

- Characterized by British and French use of mercantilism in the Atlantic
 - British mercantilism more successful because it served the interests of the merchants rather than solely the state!!! (Example: Navigation Acts)
- Triangular Trade
 - Most important commodity: Sugar!!!
 - Effect: Dramatic increase in the Slave Trade!

The 2nd Hundred Years War

- Included were the Colonial Wars (1701-1783)
 - War of Spanish Succession
 - War of Jenkins' Ear
 - War of Austrian Succession
 - Seven Years' War
 - American Revolution
- Despite defeat in the American Revolution, the British dominated these colonial wars due to a vastly superior naval fleet!

The French Revolution

The "Age of Montesquieu" (Constitutional Monarchy)	The "Age of Rousseau" (Republic)	The "Age of Voltaire" (Napoleon and Enlightened Despotism)
Nat'l Assembly: 1789-1791 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis Court Oath • Storming of the Bastille • Great Fear and abolition of feudalism • Civil Constitution of the Clergy • <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man</i> 	Nat'l Convention: 1792-1795 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of the Republic • Execution of Louis XVI • Committee of Public Safety • Reign of Terror • Thermidorian Reaction 	Consulate: 1799-1804 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code Napoleon • Concordat of 1801 • War of the 2nd Coalition
Legislative Assembly: 1791-92 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jacobins vs. Girondins • War of the First Coalition • Paris Commune • September Massacres 	The Directory: 1795-99 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruling bourgeoisie vs. aristocracy and sans-culottes • Coup d'état Brumaire 	Napoleonic Empire: 1804-15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confederation of the Rhine • Continental System • Treaty of Tilsit • Peninsular War • Russian Campaign • Waterloo

Louis XV (1715-1774)

- Louis' reign was marked by the following problems:
 - A poorly trained army: The army had not yet recovered from the wars of Louis XIV.
 - A weak navy: French prestige begins to fall
 - Wars with England: over dynastic problems on the continent & colonies--they sapped Fr. Strength
 - Rebellious Nobles: allowed the nobility to regain control of France, especially as they witnessed Madame Pompadour exercise much influence over his decisions
 - Conflict with Parlement of Paris: Refused to allow Louis' new taxes without their consent...so Louis asserts absolutism by using Minister Maupeou to dismiss the Parlement
 - Dissatisfaction of the People: people were dissatisfied by the obvious expense & luxury of his courtly life in the face of other French problems...Monarch was no longer viewed as divine!

The Ancien Regime

- First Estate – High Clergy
 - Less than 1% owned 20% of the land
 - Exempt from taxation
- Second Estate – Nobility
 - Less than 2% owned 25% of the land
 - Exempt from taxation...and they were allowed to tax peasants who lived on their land!!!
- Third Estate – Bourgeoisie, Urban poor, peasants
 - Bore the brunt of French tax burden (Taille)
 - Peasants were still exploited by nobility
 - Bourgeois political and social power did not coincide with their economic status in a more modern French nation

LT Causes of the FR

- Loss of monarch's ability to suppress the nobility during the 18th century
- Growing criticism of French 18th century society during the Enlightenment
 - Growth of classical liberalism
 - Advocated basic liberties and economic freedom, but not political or social equality!!!!
- Influenced by the success of the American Revolution

ST Causes of the FR

- Weakness and incompetence of Louis XVI
- Popular discontent regarding Marie Antoinette, Madame Deficit!!!
- Immediate Cause: French financial crisis--national bankruptcy
 - The gov't could not balance the budget due to waste, extravagance, and the high costs of wars.
 - Inflation caused social unrest during the late 1780s
 - Lack of credit institutions forced Louis to raise money through increased taxation
 - Privileged classes refused to accept this taxation!!!
 - Assembly of Notables declared that all tax changes must be approved by a meeting of the Estates-General!

Estates-General (May 1789)

- “Cahiers de doléances” by each estate:
 - Constitutional Monarchy
 - Liberties guaranteed by law
 - Abolition of internal trade barriers
- Despite similar grievances, voting caused a rift!
 - Privileged Estates: One vote per estate
 - Third Estate: Voting by head
- Abbe Sieyes, *What is the Third Estate?*
 - Argued that the Third Estate represented the “General Will” of French society

“Age of Montesquieu”

- June 17, 1789 – National Assembly
 - Tennis Court Oath
- July 14, 1789 – Storming of the Bastille
 - Saved the National Assembly!
- July, 1789 – Great Fear
 - Peasant uprisings against nobility
- August 4, 1789 – August Decrees
 - Abolished feudalism and declared equal taxation
- August 26, 1789 – Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
 - Implementation of classical liberalism
 - Separation of powers and protection of natural rights
 - Gender equality was not promoted!
- October, 1789 – Women’s March on Versailles
 - Moved Louis and the National Assembly to Paris where it would be more greatly influenced by the Parisian mob

“Age of Montesquieu”

- Civil Constitution of the Clergy 1790
 - Nationalized the Catholic Church
 - Result: FAIL!
 - Caused a divide in France between the religious (peasants and nobles) and the bourgeoisie
- Constitution of 1791
 - Constitutional Monarchy
 - New Legislative Assembly had law-making power
 - Voting was limited to half of adult male population and very few could actually hold office
 - Reorganization into 83 regional departments
 - Provided for local autonomy that was ruinous during wartime

Financial Reform in the “Age of Montesquieu”

- Seizure of church lands to meet expenses: (about 20% of Fr. land)
 - Church lands were used to issue assignats, but since so many assignats were printed, they eventually became worthless.
 - Church lands were divided into small plots & sold to peasants.
- Laissez-faire philosophy led to the abolition of internal tariffs, and of restrictions on industry & of guild monopolies which kept prices high.
 - 1791: Le Chapelier Law: Abolished unions & strikes (Poor began to become more revolutionary)

Problems in the “Age of Montesquieu”

- Factionalism in the Legislative Assembly
 - Girondins committed to liberal revolution and led the country to war
- International Reaction
 - Edmund Burke, *Reflections on the Revolution in France* 1790
 - Influence of Emigres on European elite
 - Declaration of Pillnitz (August 1791)
 - In response, the Girondins declared war!!!

End of the “Age of Montesquieu”

- War of First Coalition
 - French narrowly escaped destruction
 - Jacobins blamed defeat on Louis XVI
- Brunswick Manifesto (July 25, 1792)
 - Robespierre, Danton, and Marat encourage the Sans-Culottes to storm the Palace of the Tulleries on August 10, 1792
 - Marked the beginning of the Second Revolution
- Paris Commune of Sans-Culottes
 - Growing influence led to dissolution of the Legislative Assembly and call for new constitution based upon universal male suffrage
 - September Massacres

“Age of Rousseau”

- National Convention
 - Abolition of monarchy and creation of republic
 - Based upon Equality, Liberty, and Fraternity
- Factionalism
 - The Mountain: Radical republicans, or Jacobins, supported by Sans-Culottes
 - Girondins: Moderate republicans who are primarily rural!
- Execution of Louis XVI in January, 1793
 - Expansion of War of the First Coalition

“Age of Rousseau”

- Spring 1793: Economic problems lead to the removal of Girondin from the NC
 - Supported by the Sans-Culottes
- Committee of Public Safety established under the leadership of Robespierre
 - Given emergency powers to defeat enemies from afar and from within
 - Robespierre used the Reign of Terror to establish a “Republic of Virtue”

“Age of Rousseau”

- Robespierre’s Republic of Virtue
 - Law of Maximum
 - Economic central planning
 - Levy in Mass (Total War)
 - Birth of nationalism in Europe
 - Reign of Terror
 - 40,000 died by use of guillotine
 - Dechristianization
 - Cult of the Supreme Being (Deism)

“Age of Rousseau”

- Thermidorian Reaction
 - with the execution of Robespierre on July, 27, 1794, the reign of terror ended & bourgeois moderates took control of the Convention.
 - Moderates ousted the radical Jacobins from the Convention and replaced them with more conservative members.
 - They ended censorship, freed political prisoners, ended economic & religious reforms, & stripped the committees of their power.

“Age of Rousseau”

- Constitution of 1795: The “Directory”
 - A middle-class constitution which was opposed by both the royalists & the radicals.
 - Elections: All literate adult males would vote for electors who would in turn vote for members of the legislature.
 - Provided for a bicameral legislature and a five-man executive council, known as the Directory

“Age of Rousseau”

- Parisian workers rioted when the legislature repealed the Price and wage laws (the “Maximum”).
- Royalist aristocracy attempted an uprising in October 1795
- Government troops, led by Napoleon, were called in each time to crush uprising
 - Failure of the sans-culottes would end their significant involvement in the FR!
 - Overdependence of Directory on the military

“Age of Rousseau”

- Problems of the Directory
 - Growing inflation
 - Government bankruptcy
 - Continuation of war with England and Austria
 - Government corruption
 - Coup of Fructidor in April 1797
- Successes of the Directory
 - Napoleon’s defeat of the First Coalition in Italy by 1797
 - Napoleon attempts to defeat British in Egypt, yet is defeated at the battle of the Nile

End of the “Age of Rousseau”

- Coup of Brumaire – November 1799
 - Faced with economic, military, and political disasters, two of the five Directors, Roger-Ducos and Abbe Sieyes, asked Napoleon to form a new government.
 - Napoleon and the two directors forced out the other three and used troops to drive out a majority of the legislature.
 - With the use of a plebiscite, this ushers in the beginning of the “Age of Voltaire” and the Consulate Era

“Age of Voltaire”

- Consulate Era (1799-1804)
 - Constitution of 1799
 - Napoleon became 1st Consul--elected by the people for a 10 year term. In reality, he was a military dictator.
 - Era of Enlightened Reform
 - Napoleon was the last and most eminent of the Enlightened Despots
 - But of course, he was much more absolute than he was Enlightened!

“Age of Voltaire”

- Napoleonic Code
 - First complete codification of French law
 - Revolutionary ideals were achieved
 - Equality before the law
 - Freedom of religion
 - Property rights protected
 - Abolition of serfdom
 - Gave women inheritance rights
- “Careers Open to Men of Talent”
 - Creation of more efficient bureaucracy trained in government schools, known as Lycees
 - Prefects allowed for greater centralization of government
 - Pardoning of the Emigres

“Age of Voltaire”

- Concordat of 1801
 - The Church recognized the legitimacy of the French gov’t and renounced claims to church lands lost during the revolution, and the French gov’t could appoint bishops. The tithe was also abolished.
 - In return, the government paid all ecclesiastical salaries and ousted all of the clergy who had signed the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.
 - Napoleon also agreed to make Catholicism the “religion of the majority of Frenchmen.”
- Why?
 - To weaken the Church’s ties to monarchists
 - To appease the peasant population

“Age of Voltaire”

- Educational Reform
 - State-funded and state-controlled education
 - University of France established in 1808
- Economic Reform
 - National Bank of France established to introduce a sound currency and balance the budget.
 - Introduced tax reform and saw to it that everyone paid taxes & received benefits.
- Creation of the Police State
 - Censorship and political repression through system of spies and state prisons

“Age of Voltaire”

- War of the Second Coalition (1798-1801)
 - Napoleon defeated the Three Great Powers and isolated Britain, who signed the Treaty of Amiens in 1802 (calling for temporary truce)
- Haitian War for Independence
 - Huge disaster for Napoleon
 - Loss convinced him to sell North American colonies – Louisiana Purchase!!!

“Age of Voltaire”

- Empire Period (1804-1814)
 - December, 1804 Napoleon crowns himself Emperor in Notre Dame
- The Grand Empire
 - Viewed himself as a liberator who freed foreign people from oppressive absolute rulers
 - Introduced main principles of the FR!
 - Code Napoleon became law in foreign lands
 - Drawback: Use of nepotism, through placement of puppet rulers on the thrones of other nations, as well as forced conscription, high taxes, and continental system!
 - Inadvertently unleashed a force of nationalism in other European regions!

“Age of Voltaire”

- War of Third Coalition (1805-1807)
 - 1805: 3rd Coalition formed (England, Austria, and Russia)
- Major Battles included:
 - Battle of Trafalgar (1805): England defeated the French navy, ensuring British domination of the seas and putting an end to Napoleon’s hope of invading England.
 - Battle of Austerlitz (1805): French defeat of Russia & Austria. Ended with the Treaty of Pressburg which gave France almost complete control of N. Italy and parts of Germany.
 - 1806 – HRE is dissolved and Napoleon creates a reorganized Confederation of the Rhine (only 15 states compared to 300)
 - Crucial to the development of German Nationalism!

“Age of Voltaire”

- Battle of Friedland (1807): French defeat of Russia ended with the Treaty of Tilsit.
 - Represented the Height of Napoleonic Power in Europe
 - Russia recognized Napoleon’s reorganization and dominance of Western Europe
 - Russia accepted the Continental System
 - Major defeat for Prussia as its army was limited and it lost half of its territory
 - Austria, Russia, Prussia made allies of Napoleon

“Age of Voltaire”

- Napoleon’s Three Mistakes
 - Continental System
 - Berlin Decree of 1806
 - British response: Milan Decree of 1807
 - Peninsular War
 - Use of guerrilla warfare costly to Napoleon’s forces
 - Invasion of Russia 1812
 - Disastrous campaign that witnessed the destruction of Napoleon’s Grand Army

End of “Age of Voltaire”

- War of the Fourth Coalition
 - Battle of Leipzig 1813
 - Defeat of Napoleon, abdication, and exile to Elba
 - Quadruple Alliance established in 1814 and beginning of the Congress of Vienna
 - Restored the Bourbon Monarchy in France!
- Hundred Days – Napoleon’s Return
 - Battle of Waterloo: Final Defeat
 - Exiled to St. Helena
- Re-Restoration of Bourbon Monarchy under Louis XVIII
 - Constitutional Charter of 1814 remains in place
 - Allows for survival of major FR and Napoleonic achievements

Evaluation of Napoleon's Rule

- Positive Achievements:
 - Revolutionary ideals were consolidated
 - Centralized French government
 - Lasting settlement with the Church
 - Spread FR to rest of Europe
 - Ended serfdom in much of Germany by 1807
- Negatives:
 - Repressed individual liberty
 - Subverted Republicanism
 - Oppressed conquered throughout Europe
 - Caused suffering as a result of constant war

French Revolution Evaluation

- Results of the French Revolution
 - Old Regime destroyed
 - Guaranteed triumph of capitalism
 - Gave birth to secular democracy
 - Laid foundations for 19th century modern nation-states
- Successes of the French Revolution
 - Directory reestablished many of the Bourgeois achievements of the “Age of Montesquieu”
 - Napoleon protected the major goals of the “Age of Montesquieu” and allowed them to survive in post-Napoleonic France

French Revolution and Enlightenment Ideals

- “Age of Montesquieu”
 - Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
internalize the philosophy of Montesquieu’s *The Spirit of Law*
- “Age of Rousseau”
 - Republic is established, which demonstrates triumph of popular sovereignty
 - Robespierre adopts the philosophy of the “General Will”
- “Age of Voltaire”
 - Napoleon as Enlightened Absolute Monarch

Social Class	The "Age of Montesquieu" (Constitutional Monarchy) 1789-1792	The "Age of Rousseau" (Republic) 1792-1799	The "Age of Voltaire" (Napoleon) 1799-1815	Post-Napoleon
Monarchy	<p><u>Power no longer absolute:</u> Constitutional monarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King and queen executed • Republic had no monarch 	<p>Napoleon became emperor with absolute power</p>	<p><u>Constitutional monarchy;</u> <u>Bourbons were restored</u></p>
Clergy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Civil Constitution of the Clergy made Church a dep't of the gov't</u> • Clergy members required to take an oath to the gov't • Church lands confiscated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolutionary Calendar replaced the Christian calendar • The Cult of the Supreme Being further undermined the Catholic Church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Concordat of 1801 restored relations with the Catholic Church</u> • "Refractory clergy" reinstated while clergy loyal to the Revolution were removed • Church was far weaker than in 1789 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Church never did regain the influence it had prior to 1789</u>
Nobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political influence eclipsed by the bourgeoisie • <u>Feudalism (seigneurialism) abolished</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisoned or fled the country as <i>émigrés</i> between 1791-95 • Later influence undermined the Directory • In rural areas, patriotic nobles remained most politically and economically powerful group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many <i>émigrés</i> returned to France • Increased influence in Napoleon's imperial nobility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant influence politically (though not as much as before 1789) • <u>Feudalism abolished since 1789</u> • <u>Nobles continued to dominate rural areas</u>
Middle Class (Bourgeoisie)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took control of France in July, 1789 • Noble privileges abolished • <u>Declaration of the Rights of Man resulted in codification of political, social and civil rights</u> • Reforms in higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost influence between 1792-95 as a result of the San culottes and the Reign of Terror • Back in control during the Directory but under attack from the right and the left 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Constitution of 1799 did not guarantee human rights or liberty</u> • Political freedoms of bourgeoisie wiped away • Some gained noble titles & served in Napoleon's gov't 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Reduced influence until the Revolution of 1830</u>

Class	Montesquieu" (Constitutional Monarchy) 1789-1792	Rousseau" (Republic) 1792-1799	Voltaire" (Napoleon) 1799-1815	Napoleon
Urban Working Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saw increased influence in Paris (e.g. storming of the Bastille) • <u>Guilds dissolved providing more job opportunities for artisans.</u> • <u>Le Chapelier Law (1791) outlawed strikes, workers coalitions and assemblies</u> • Bread was more affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>San-culottes</i> enjoyed major influence from 1791-95 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban on trade unions continued • Workers were restricted in their travel • Established reasonable prices for bread & flour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Guilds remained illegal</u> • Little influence until after 1830 • Increased socialist influence during Revolution of 1848
Peasantry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Great Fear" resulted in some gains for the peasantry • Feudalism abolished • Wealthy peasants bought confiscated church lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land gains remained but lords continued to hold the most political and economic power in rural areas • Heavily taxed by the Republic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon supported the ban on feudalism • Indirect taxation was as bad as during the Old Regime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wealthier peasants were only group to improve between 1799 and 1815 • Rural poor gained little from the Revolution
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women influential in March on Versailles and in <i>san-culottes</i> • Gained equal right to divorce and increased property inheritance rights • Child support from fathers of illegitimate kids • Workshops in cities employed more poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's political clubs closed by Jacobins by 1793-94 • Reign of Terror also targeted certain women (e.g. Olympe de Gouges) • Directory in 1795 disbanded women's workshops and urged women to tend to their homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divorce laws rewritten to favor husbands • Gains in inheritance and property rights were removed 	<p>Women essentially gained little from the Revolution (although their actions did inspire future reformers)</p>