Chapter 3: The French Revolution and Napoleon

World History
Mr. Robinson
Objective 1: Explain the condition of France on the eve of revolution
On The Eve of Revolution

• On the eve of revolution, France was a country in crisis as it faced social, political, economic, historical and geographic problems.

• Together these long simmering crises would unfold into the French Revolution.
Causes of the French Revolution: Social

• Before the French Revolution, France operated under a social system in which there were three classes of people (ancien régime)
• The inequalities created by the three estates and the system of feudalism created resentment in society
• The lower classes despised their lack of power or authority in society and over their own lives and were inspired to fight against the traditional order and form a new system.
# The Three Estates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Estate</th>
<th>Second Estate</th>
<th>Third Estate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic clergy</td>
<td>Nobility</td>
<td>Largest group—97% of the population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One percent of the population</td>
<td>Less than 2 percent of the population</td>
<td>Bourgeoisie—city-dwelling merchants, factory owners, and professionals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt from taxes</td>
<td>Paid few taxes</td>
<td>Urban Workers—poorest members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned 10 percent of the land</td>
<td>Controlled much wealth</td>
<td>Rural Peasants—poor with little hope, paid rents and fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collected rents and fees</td>
<td>Held key positions</td>
<td>Paid the majority of the taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishops and other clergy grew wealthy</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lived on country estates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EVERYONE ELSE
27 million people
basically everyone else (lawyers, merchants, peasants, other professions)
no special rights

NOBILITY
120 000 to 350 000 people
royalty, nobility, the "lords and ladies"
sword rights, special law treatment, exempt from
certain taxes/military service

CLERGY
130 000 people
the church
customised law and courts, exempt from
certain taxes
The Three Estates

1st Estate  
2nd Estate  
3rd Estate
Causes of the French Revolution: Economic

• An economic crisis caused by years of deficit spending created a financial hardship on the common citizens of France
• The burden of taxes fell on those least able to pay it
• The lack of action from Louis XVI angered French citizens and contributed to the outbreak of revolutionary feelings in
Causes of the French Revolution: Economic

- Economic problems added to social unrest
- Throughout France, the Third Estate called for the privileged classes to pay their share.
Causes of the French Revolution: Economic

- Bread constituted the staple of most urban diets, so sharp price increases were felt quickly and were loudly protested
  - August 1788: 50% of a peasant or urban worker’s income went toward the purchase of bread.
  - July 1789: risen to 80%.
- Bread riots raised little concern by the nobility who failed to grasp the true depth of the crisis
Causes of the French Revolution: Political

• The ordinary French citizen resented the idea of absolute monarchy and the incapable rule of Louis XVI, an ineffective leader who was incapable of dealing with the various crises.

• Combined with the ideas of the Enlightenment, the people in towns and cities began to question the inequalities of the old regime.
Causes of the French Revolution: Historical

• Enlightenment ideas centered on a greater freedom for individuals in society, led to people questioning the role and authority of the monarchy and began the process of the people seeking a larger voice in society.

• No *philosophe* advocated the violent overthrow of the existing order; violence was contrary to human reason.

• Enlightenment ideas, however, helped to produce a revolutionary mentality
Causes of the French Revolution: Historical

• The American Revolution and the formation of a republic served as a profound example of the progress Enlightenment ideas preached:
  – Tyranny could be challenged.
  – Man did have inalienable rights.
  – New governments could be constructed
Causes of the French Revolution: Geographic

• Famine as a result of volcanic activity contributed to poor harvests in the 1780s.
• Harsh winters and bad harvests led to a lack of food and food prices that skyrocketed, which created turmoil and unrest in society.
• French citizens struggled to survive and felt “abandoned” by their King who did little to help lessen the burden of the crisis.
On the Eve of Revolution

• As 1788 came to a close, France tittered on the verge of bankruptcy.
• Bread riots were spreading, and nobles, fearful of taxes, were denouncing royal tyranny.
• A baffled Louis XVI finally summoned the Estates-General to meet at Versailles the following year.
• In preparation, Louis had all three estates prepare cahiers (kah yayz), or notebooks, listing their grievances.
When I came to gather all the individual wishes, with a sense of terror I realized that their demands were for the wholesale and systematic abolition of all the laws and all the current practices in the country. Straightaway I saw that the issue here was one of the most extensive and dangerous revolutions ever observed in the world. - Alexis de Tocqueville
Objective 2: Summarize the significant stages, events and consequences of the French Revolution.
Moderate Phase: 1789-1792

• The Estates General last met in 1614
• Typically each Estate had one vote, so the 1\textsuperscript{st} and 2\textsuperscript{nd} always outvoted the 3\textsuperscript{rd}
• An impasse developed over voting.
• The 3\textsuperscript{rd} Estate insisted each delegate should have one vote; there were more members of the 3\textsuperscript{rd} Estate
WE LOVE EACH OTHER...
Moderate Phase: 1789-1792

- Paris was a hotbed of unrest; beggars, desperately poor people, unemployed in a city with a high degree of literacy.
- Numerous pamphlets, many with inflammatory messages critical of the monarchy, fanned the discontent.
- The King, surrounded by aristocratic advisors, called out an 18,000 man army.
- This inflamed tempers and fears in the city.
Moderate Phase: 1789-1792

- When the 3rd estate were barred from the assembly hall, they met in a nearby tennis court and swore the Tennis Court Oath, pledging to remain together.
- Popular uprising occurred when a mob broke into the Bastille on July 14, 1789.
- The commander of the garrison and the mayor of Paris were seized and beheaded, their heads held on pikes as the mob marched through the streets.
The Bastille was a fortress that was built on the east side of Paris in the late 1300s. It was later turned into a prison and became a symbol of tyranny. A crowd gathered at the Bastille on July 14, 1789 to seize the munitions that were stored there. When the prison's governor resisted, the crowd stormed and captured the Bastille. The prison was then demolished by order of the Revolutionary government.
Storming the Bastille

• The news of the fall of the Bastille greeted Louis XVI late in the night of July 14, 1789, after that monarch had retired from a day at the hunt.
• Once the duke who had carried the news from Paris finished his statement, the king commented: "Then it's a revolt?"
• "No, sire," replied the duke, "it's a revolution."
• The king imagined another bread riot or some such expression of short-lived popular protest.
• The duke knew that the events in Paris were more fundamental: a challenge to the very existence of the regime.
Moderate Phase: 1789-1792

- The rebellious leadership of the 3rd estate organized to defend the city, while constituting themselves as the National Assembly.
- Under pressure from leaders in the city, who argued that the presence of the army outside Paris was a source of panic and hysteria among Parisians, the King disbanded the army.
- The leaders of the National Assembly, supported by popular protest in the streets of Paris, had successfully defied the government of the old regime.
Moderate Phase: 1789-1792

• While the National Assembly wrote a Constitution and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, popular discontent led to a march on Versailles by unemployed workers, mostly women in the garment trade.
• They compelled the King and his family to move to the Tuileries, the royal estate, in Paris.
• The newly-formed national guard, led by the Marquis de Lafayette protected the royal family as they were conducted to Paris.
Moderate Phase: 1789-1792

- Popular sentiment, voiced in the cry: Liberty, equality, fraternity
- Expressed a joy in the collapse of the old order and happy anticipation of a new era.
Moderate Phase: 1789-1792

National Assembly busied itself with reforms meant to dismantle the ancien regime.

1. Abolition of special privileges of the nobility through the legalization of equality

2. Statement of human rights with the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen*
Moderate Phase: 1789-1792

3. Subordinated Church to State - confiscated all Church property. Civil Constitution of the Clergy reduced the power of the bishops; clergy was now selected and paid by the State

4. Constitution of 1791 specified such liberal ideas as a limited monarchy and full equality before the law

5. A standardized system of courts was introduced, the sale of judicial offices was abolished, citizen-filled juries were introduced and torture was abolished
Moderate Phase: 1789-1792

- By the end of September 1791, the National Assembly announced that its work was done.
- In many ways, the Constitution of 1791 seemed to fulfill the promises of reform which had been first uttered by the men of 1789.
- All Frenchmen could now be proud that the following rights had been secured: equality before the law, careers open to talent, a written constitution, and parliamentary government.
**REFORMS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

**Political**
- Proclaimed all male citizens equal before the law
- Limited the power of the monarchy
- Established the Legislative Assembly to make laws
- Granted all tax-paying male citizens the right to elect members of the Legislative Assembly

**Social and Economic**
- Abolished special privileges of the nobility
- Announced an end to feudalism
- Called for taxes to be levied according to ability to pay
- Abolished guilds and forbade labor unions
- Compensated nobles for lands seized by peasants

**Religious**
- Declared freedom of religion
- Took over and sold Church lands
- Placed the French Catholic Church under control of the state
- Provided that bishops and priests be elected and receive government salaries
Moderate Phase: 1789-1792

• The inability of the National Assembly to address the economic problem caused them to lose control to more radical elements.
• The King, seeking to escape from France, was caught and brought back a prisoner.
• Fear of foreign invasion provoked hysteria, and the concern about traitors.
• Aristocrats, especially, were suspect.
Moderate Phase: 1789-1792

• Meanwhile, rumors of the collapse of the monarchy had reached the countryside, where peasants began to rise up against the landlords and dispose of the last vestiges of feudal dues and obligations.
• They began to claim the land as their own.
• The revolution on the land spread throughout France and was beyond the control of the revolutionary leadership in Paris.
Radical Phase: 1792-1795

- Radicals felt that the revolution had not gone far enough.
- In particular, the Jacobins wanted a republic instead of a constitutional monarchy.
- Moderates sought to preserve the new government.
Radical Phase: 1792-1795

• Jacobins were able to gain control of the Assembly because:
  – Louis XVI raised suspicion that he was against the revolution
  – The poor economy
  – Most of France had no political power
  – War with Austria and Prussia

• With the help of the sans-culottes the Jacobins ousted the moderates and transformed France into a Republic.
• The new legislative body was called the Convention.
• The Legislative Assembly ceased to exist.
National Convention

- Elected by universal male suffrage to rewrite constitution
- Sept. 21, 1792: Convention abolishes monarchy and declares France a republic. (p. 687)
- Oct. 1792: Revolutionary calendar introduced; Sept. 22, 1792 = day 1. (p. 692f)
- Jan. 21, 1793: Convention condemns and executes the King. (p. 687)
- Feb. 1793: Convention declares war on 1st Coalition of Austria, Prussia, Britain, Holland and Spain.
- June 26, 1794: French victory over Austrians at Fleurus (Belgium)
Radical Phase: 1792-1795

• As a popular army was raised to defend France against invasion, People's Courts held summary trials of thousands of suspected traitors.

• The Terror had begun.

• The National Convention, intimidated by the Paris mob, tried and executed the King, while a patriotic army marched off to the tune of La Marseillaise, France's new national anthem.
Reign of Terror

• Over four years after the start of the French Revolution, France descended into a period commonly known as the “Reign of Terror,” when over 16,000 people were executed for allegedly opposing the Revolution.

• The Reign of Terror began when the Committee of Public Safety took over the National Convention, the third government that had been established since the start of the French Revolution.
Reign of Terror

- Foreign armies were not the only enemies of the French Republic.
- The Jacobins had thousands of enemies within France itself.
- These included peasants who were horrified by the king’s execution, priests who would not accept government control, and rival leaders who were stirring up rebellion in the provinces.
- How to contain and control these enemies became a central issue.
Reign of Terror

- In the early months of 1793, one Jacobin leader, Maximilian Robespierre, slowly gained power.
- Robespierre and his supporters set out to build a “republic of virtue” by wiping out every trace of France’s past.
- In July 1793, Robespierre became leader of the Committee of Public Safety.
Reign of Terror

• For the next year, Robespierre governed France virtually as a dictator, and the period of his rule became known as the Reign of Terror.
• The Committee of Public Safety’s chief task was to protect the Revolution from its enemies.
• Under Robespierre’s leadership, the committee often had these “enemies” tried in the morning and guillotined in the afternoon.
Reign of Terror

• Robespierre justified his use of terror by suggesting that it helped French citizens to remain true to the ideals of the Revolution.

• Thousands of unknown people were also sent to their death, often on the flimsiest of charges.

• Perhaps as many as 40,000 were executed during the Terror.

• About 85 percent were peasants or members of the urban poor or middle class—for whose benefit the Revolution had been launched.
Maximilien Robespierre

- “Republic of virtue” only through the use of terror
- “Liberty cannot be secured unless criminals lose their heads”
- “Prompt sever, inflexible justice”
- Promoted religious tolerance
- Wanted to abolish slavery
- Embraced Rousseau’s idea of the general will as the source of all legitimate law.
- Popular with the sans-culottes for his hatred of the old regime.
The Guillotine Defines the Reign of Terror

- Of those arrested / executed:
  - 8% were aristocrats, 6% clergy, 14% middle class, and 72% were workers or peasants
  - Many were victims of mistaken identity or falsely accused
  - Many more died from disease in packed prisons
Radical Phase: 1792-1795

- The revolution had stirred a new sense of nationalism which would greatly strengthen France in opposing the aristocratic governments of the rest of Europe.

- Adopted on: February 15, 1794
- Red, white and blue have come to represent liberty, equality and fraternity - the ideals of the French Revolution. Blue and red are also the time-honored colors of Paris.
Radical Phase: 1792-1795

• Demand for order and stability, led to the overthrow of Robespierre, the Thermidorian Reaction, and assumption of power by a new, more conservative leadership.

• A new Constitution was written providing for restricted suffrage which benefited the well-to-do.

• A Directory, an executive committee, attempted to rule.
The Directory: 1795-1799

- Beset by threats from the aristocratic groups on the one hand, and by radicals supported by street demonstrations on the other, the Directory called on the army to defend them against overthrow.
The Directory: 1795-1799

- Napoleon was a brilliant young officer from Corsica, who had opportunities to rise quickly in rank as the revolution decimated the officer corps of the French army.
- He was in command of the Paris garrison when the Directory sought help. He cleared the demonstrators from the streets with cannon.
The Directory: 1795-1799

- Napoleon's military fame was advanced by successful campaigns in Italy which established his reputation and gave him independence of movement in the political maneuverings to come.
- He led an army in a daring invasion of Egypt. After defeating an opposing army, he showed his political skill by gaining the support of the local Muslim government.
The Directory: 1795-1799

- Napoleon returned to France in time for the political crisis of 1800 when he was again called upon to rescue the Directory.
- This time he was appointed one of two consuls. (chief executive officer).
- He exploited this and his position as commander of French armies to maneuver himself into power.
Napoleon acted vigorously to isolate opposition while he identified himself with the revolution.

He called upon all Frenchmen, regardless of class background and previous political activities to support him.

He was successful in rallying, the new patriotism of Frenchmen to his support, while he united the country after a decade of civil strife.
The Age of Napoleon: 1800-1815

- He presided over the completion of a new Code Napoleon, a new code of laws, which had been produced by a committee of the legislature, to replace an outmoded accumulation of regulations developed under the old regime.
- He reached an accommodation with the Roman Catholic Church known as the Concordat.
- While the Church was given control over religious affairs, Napoleon's government was the undisputed master in secular concerns.
Napoleonic Code

- Equality under the law
- Right to choose one's own profession
- Separation of church and state
- Inferiority of wives to husbands
- Tolerance of husbands beating wives (rule of thumb)
The Age of Napoleon: 1800-1815

- Napoleon ruled over a France, which was more powerful than it had ever been because the revolution had unleashed the energies of the people in loyalty to France, and he had identified himself with the revolution.
- Napoleon was looking for military solutions to the problems he had with foreign powers.
- Failing to negotiate peace with England, France's primary foreign adversary, he launched Europe into a decade of war.
The Age of Napoleon: 1800-1815

- Napoleon's military genius and French national enthusiasm led to a series of military victories over Austria and Prussia.
- By 1808, he ruled over most of continental Europe.
- After his defeat of the Austrians and the Prussians, he created the Confederation of the Rhine, which brought a permanent end to the Holy Roman Empire.
- Napoleon had unwittingly taken a step toward the unification of Germany.
The Age of Napoleon: 1800-1815

- The British, victorious on the high seas and safe on the other side of the Channel, remained the greatest danger to France.
- Britain imposed a blockade upon all of Napoleonic Europe.
- This was countered by Napoleon's Continental System which sought to prevent trade between England and the continent.
- The two measures combined to disrupt commercial interests and hinder economic growth.
The Age of Napoleon: 1800-1815

• Rebellion in Spain, supported by an English army, created festering problems for Napoleon.

• Russian refusal to fully cooperate with the Continental System provoked Napoleon into an invasion of Russia.

• The Grand Army (600,000 men), which he organized for the invasion, seemed indomitable and was never defeated in battle.
But even the occupation of Moscow did not induce the Russians to accept surrender.

Napoleon was forced to abandon a city in flames (scorched earth policy) and retreat in order to re-supply his soldiers.

The retreat, in the midst of the Russian winter, destroyed his army.

Returned with only 25,000 soldiers and his image of invincibility shattered.
The Age of Napoleon: 1800-1815

• France’s Russian disaster gave birth to the alliance of Russia, Britain, Austria, and Prussia.
• He finally faced military defeat at the hands of the coalition armies in 1813.
• Napoleon was sent into exile on the island of Elba, and the monarchy was restored in France.
• A return from exile on the island of Elba was only a brief interlude, followed by Napoleon's final defeat at the Battle of Waterloo and his permanent exile to the island of St. Helena.
The Age of Napoleon: 1800-1815

- He died while in exile on the island of St. Helena, but his conquests helped to spread the ideas of the French revolution throughout Europe and Russia.
The First Empire
Napoleon was elected as Emperor by plebiscite.

Military Dictatorship - a rule similar to that in France before 1789.

Consulate
Three Consuls: the First Consul was the most important

Directory
Universal suffrage abandoned in favour of a propertied electorate
Five Directors, elected by the Legislative Assembly, held office for only one year. No stable government

Reign of Terror
Jacobins. Abolition of Christianity
Danton and Robespierre

Paris Commune 1792

Legislative Assembly 1791-3

National Assembly 1789-91

Constitutional Monarchy modelled on Britain.

1815: Constitutional Monarchy under Louis XVII

1804: Napoleon crowned Emperor

1802-3: Peace of Amiens

1799: Coup d'état de 18 Brumaire (9 November). Napoleon overthrew the Directory
Results of the French Revolution

• France had become a Constitutional Monarchy, since the king now shared power with the assembly, and middle class participation in government was assured.
• The last vestiges of feudalism were swept away.
• The French peasants now owned the land they worked.
• These were permanent changes wrought by the revolution.
Results of the French Revolution

• On the other hand, this was not the popular government which had been envisioned during the radical phase of the revolution.
• The vote was limited to a wealthy minority.
• It was not possible in the Europe of the early nineteenth century for anything resembling a democratic system to endure.
Results of the French Revolution

• The ideas of the French Revolution became the measure of what later characterized modern European society.

• The Revolution established the principle of popular sovereignty in the place of absolutism, thus replacing the dynasty with the nation.
Results of the French Revolution

• The effect of revolutionary credo and action was to make the nation the major social unit.
• Before this, the loyalty of the subject was to his king, of the countryman to his province.
• The idea of a Nation, a community of like-minded citizens, motivated by common ideals and remembering a common past to which individual loyalty should be primarily directed, was a concept the French Revolution sharply outlined, if it did not originate.
Results of the French Revolution

- Providing the first major nation in Europe with a written constitution and a code of political behavior, the revolutionaries had already converted the king's subject into the nation's citizen.

- Representative, parliamentary government now rested on the principle that the people's needs, not the king's will or whims, would direct the affairs of the state.
Objectives 3 & 4

• Explain the impact of the French Revolution on Europe and the response of the Concert of Europe and the Congress of Vienna.
• Explain the goals of conservatives, liberals and nationalists.
Age of Ideology

• While Napoleon failed to make Europe a French empire, he sparked nationalist feelings across Europe.

• This would result in a clash of people with opposing ideologies that plunged Europe into more than 30 years of turmoil.

• The primary conflict was between conservative and liberal ideologies that pursued incompatible goals.
Conservatives Prefer the Old Order

• The Napoleonic wars spread the ideas of the French Revolution throughout Europe.
• The Congress of Vienna and the Concert of Europe were an effort to maintain the authority of monarchy, Church and aristocracy and suppress these ideas.
• These were efforts by conservative forces who vowed to suppress revolutionary ideas and to aid each other in fighting rebellions.
Congress of Vienna

- At the Congress of Vienna, European leaders wanted to restore stability and order to Europe.
- Provide a long-term peace plan for Europe by settling critical issues arising from the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars.
- Create a lasting peace through a balance of power; Placed strong countries around France.
- Protect the system of monarchy.
- Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain maintained their alliance.
The Concert of Europe was founded by the powers of Austria, Prussia, Russia and the Great Britain. It drew upon the notion of a balance of power in international relations, so that the ambitions of each Great Power would be restrained by the others. Countries would meet periodically to discuss problems affecting peace in Europe.
Liberals and Nationalists Seek Change

• Liberals wanted governments to be based on constitutions and the separation of powers.
• They believed male property owners should constitute the voting public. They wanted an open market economy.
• At the same time, some nationalist leaders sought to create various independent states for people who shared a common heritage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liberals</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Conservatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male property owners</td>
<td>Who Should Rule</td>
<td>Monarch and nobles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect basic rights to liberty and property</td>
<td>Goals of Government</td>
<td>Stability and order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic with constitution and separation of powers</td>
<td>Form of Government</td>
<td>Monarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laissez faire</td>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>Controlled by nobles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of religion</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Established church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservatives</td>
<td>Liberals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarchy &amp; Nobility</td>
<td>Bourgeoisie (mostly)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return to world before 1789</td>
<td>Supported: constitutions; separation of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported: restoration of royal families; social</td>
<td>powers; laissez-faire; freedom of thought,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hierarchy; established churches;</td>
<td>speech, religion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect stability and order</td>
<td>Believed in Natural rights: liberty,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Against: revolutionary ideas, freedom of the press</td>
<td>equality and property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppress protests with troops</td>
<td>Governments role: protecting basic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobility controls economy</td>
<td>rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any change should be slow</td>
<td>Against: divine-right, the old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aristocracy and established churches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Favored republic or constitutional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>monarchy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nationalism gave people with a common heritage a sense of identity but often bred intolerance and led to persecution of other ethnic or national groups in pursuit of creating their own homeland.

Common heritage

Unite to form their own homeland

Competition between different ethnic / nationalist groups

Led to intolerance / persecution of “others”
Liberals and Nationalists Seek Change

- The period extending between the last volley fired at Waterloo and the first fired in World War I was marked by an unusual absence of European-wide war.
- This is not to say that the military was given no opportunity to exercise its talents or that there were no significant political altercations.
- The direction of turbulence was inward.
- The revolutionary political and economic activities of the first half of the nineteenth century were particularly of a domestic and civil sort.
- Their effect was therefore greater on social structure than on international organization.
Objectives 5: Summarize the events and results of the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848.
Revolutions of 1830 & 1848

• The quick suppression of liberal and nationalist uprisings in the 1820s did not end Europe’s age of revolutions.

• In 1830 and 1848, Europeans saw street protests explode into full-scale revolts.

• As in 1789, the upheavals began in Paris and radiated out across the continent.
Revolutions of 1830

• The revolts in Paris inspired the outbreak of uprisings elsewhere in Europe.
• As Metternich said, “When France sneezes, Europe catches cold.” Most of the uprisings were suppressed by military force.
• But some rebels did win changes.
• Even when they failed, revolutions frightened rulers badly enough to encourage reform
Revolutions of 1848

• In 1848, revolts in Paris again unleashed a tidal wave of revolution across Europe.
• For opponents of the old order, it was a time of such hope that they called it the “springtime of the peoples.”
• Although events in France touched off the revolts, grievances had been piling up for years.
Revolutions of 1848

• Middle-class liberals wanted a greater share of political power for themselves, as well as protections for the basic rights of all male citizens.

• Workers demanded relief from the miseries of the Industrial Revolution.

• And nationalists of all classes ached to throw off foreign rule.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Revolution</th>
<th>Date of Revolution</th>
<th>Goals of the Revolutionaries</th>
<th>Opponent of the Revolution</th>
<th>Outcome of the Revolution</th>
<th>Reasons for Success or Failure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balkans (Serbia)</td>
<td>1804 &amp; 1817</td>
<td>Independence from 300 years of foreign rule</td>
<td>Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>Suffered defeats but achieved autonomy</td>
<td>Success: Russian support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Independence from 300 years of foreign rule</td>
<td>Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>Struggled for a while, united, received outside help</td>
<td>Success: nationalism developed and sympathy from West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Liberals and radicals challenged kings return to absolutism</td>
<td>Charles X</td>
<td>Louis Philippe becomes king; instituted limited suffrage</td>
<td>Moderates - Success: Charles X abdicates Radicals – Failure: No republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Independence</td>
<td>Kingdom of Holland (Created by Congress of Vienna)</td>
<td>Success after 1 year</td>
<td>Success: Europe hope to gain $ from their independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Restore homeland</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>Failure: Not enough support. Russia suppressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Radicals: a republic Socialists: end private ownership Moderates: tired of corruption</td>
<td>French Government</td>
<td>Louis Philippe abdicates; fighting between moderates and radicals; Napoleon III elected president; proclaims himself emperor</td>
<td>Failure: Conflict between bourgeoisie and workers; preference for monarchy over republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Middle Class: Power Workers: Relief Nationalists: Homeland</td>
<td>Metternich</td>
<td>Temporary success Failed</td>
<td>Failure: Russia stepped in and suppressed the revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Nationalists wished to get rid of Habsburgs</td>
<td>North: Austrians South: France</td>
<td>Failed: Rebels suppressed. Pope restored to Rome</td>
<td>Failure: Not enough popular support or power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prussia (Germany)</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>National Unity Liberal Reforms Constitution</td>
<td>King Frederick William IV</td>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>Failure: Split interests between liberals and conservatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objectives 6: Explain the revolutionary and independence movements in Latin America.
Social and Ethnic Structures Cause Resentment

- Spanish-born peninsulares dominated Latin American political and social life.
- Only they could hold top jobs in government and the Church.
- Many creoles bitterly resented their second-class status.
- Merchants fretted under mercantilist policies that tied the colonies to Spain.
Social and Ethnic Structures Cause Resentment

• A growing population of mestizos and mulattoes, were angry at being denied the status, wealth, and power that were available to whites.

• Native Americans suffered economic misery under the Spanish.

• In the Caribbean region and parts of South America, masses of enslaved Africans who worked on plantations longed for freedom.
The Enlightenment Inspires Latin Americans

• In the 1700s, educated creoles read the works of Enlightenment thinkers.
• Were aware of the American Revolution and French Revolution
• Despite their admiration for Enlightenment ideas and revolutions in other lands, most creoles were reluctant to act.
Napoleon Invades Spain

• The spark that finally ignited widespread rebellion in Latin America was Napoleon’s invasion of Spain in 1808.

• In Latin America, leaders saw Spain’s weakness as an opportunity to reject foreign domination and demand independence from colonial rule.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>1791</td>
<td>Toussaint L'Ouverture led a slave revolt that began in 1791. By 1798, the rebels had won control of most of the island. France surrendered in 1803.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Mexican mestizos and Native Americans stood up against Spain at the urging of Father Miguel Hidalgo. The Mexican revolutionaries finally overthrew the Spanish viceroy and eventually set up the Republic of Mexico when Agustín de Iturbide changed sides and joined revolutionary forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Simon Bolívar and his forces freed Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. Another rebel leader, José de San Martín, worked his way up from the south, freeing Argentina, Chile, and then meeting up with Bolívar to liberate Peru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Dom Pedro refused to leave Brazil. Instead, he became emperor of an independent Brazil. He accepted a constitution that provided for freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and an elected legislature. It remained a monarchy until 1889.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>