

The French Revolution

The Jacobins to The Congress of Vienna



Key Concepts

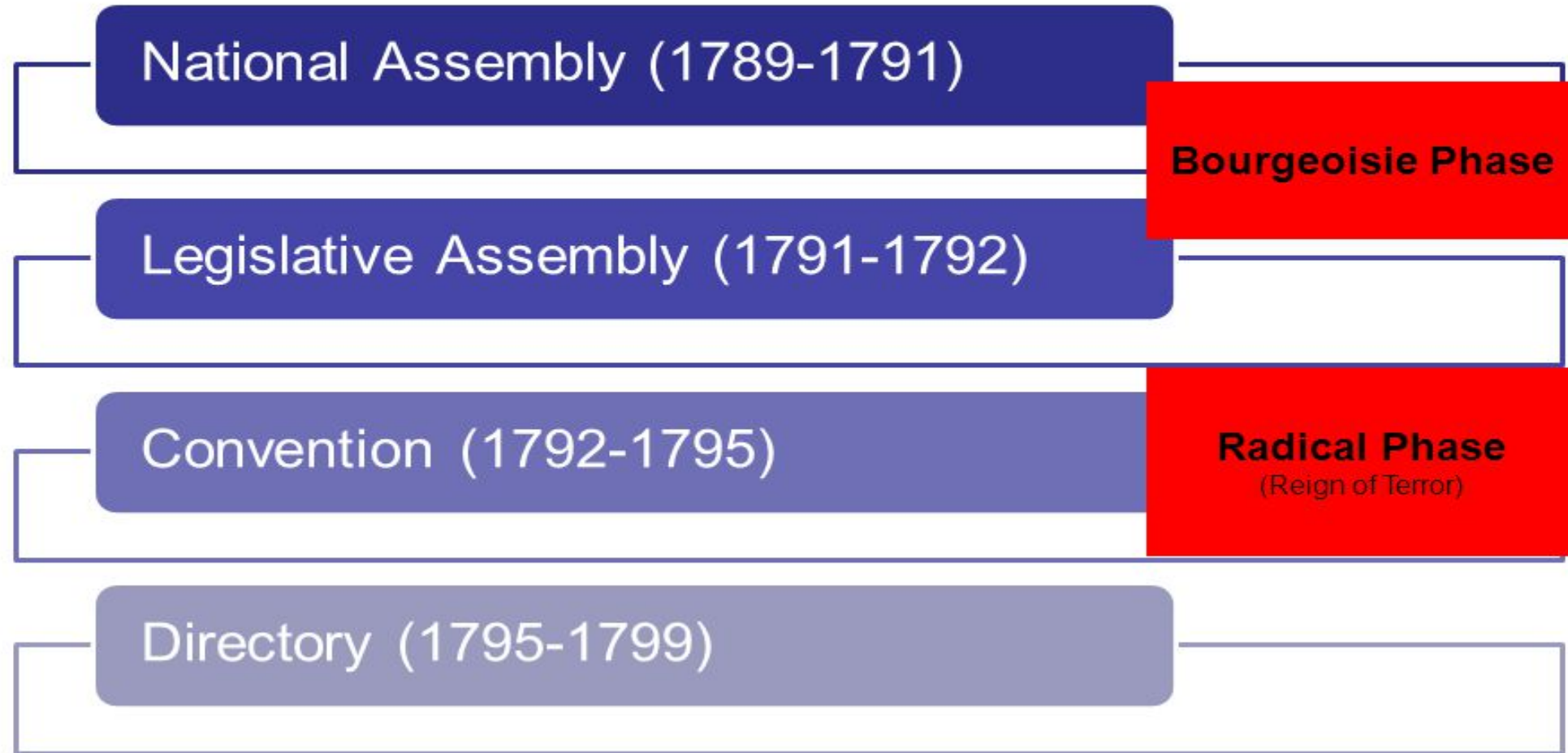
Key Concept 2.1: Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.

- IV. The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe's existing political and social order.
 - A. The French Revolution resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes, as well as Enlightenment ideas, exacerbated by short-term fiscal and economic crises.
 - B. The first, or liberal, phase of the French Revolution established a constitutional monarchy, increased popular participation, nationalized the Catholic Church, and abolished hereditary privileges.
 - 1. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, Civil Constitution of the Clergy, Constitution of 1791, Abolition of provinces and division of France into departments
 - C. After the execution of the Louis XVI, the radical Jacobin Republic led by Robespierre responded to opposition at home and war abroad by instituting the Reign of Terror, fixing prices and wages, and pursuing a policy of de-Christianization.
 - 1. Georges Danton, Jean-Paul Marat, Committee of Public Safety
 - D. Revolutionary armies, raised by mass conscription, sought to bring the changes initiated in France to the rest of Europe.
 - E. Women enthusiastically participated in the early phases of the revolution; however, while there were brief improvements in the legal status of women, citizenship in the republic was soon restricted to men.

Key Concepts

- E. Women enthusiastically participated in the early phases of the revolution; however, while there were brief improvements in the legal status of women, citizenship in the republic was soon restricted to men.
- F. Revolutionary ideals inspired a slave revolt led by Toussaint L'Ouverture in the French colony of Saint Domingue, which became the independent nation of Haiti in 1804.
- G. While many were inspired by the revolution's emphasis on equality and human rights, others condemned its violence and disregard for traditional authority.
- V. Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French control over much of the European continent that eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction.
 - A. As first consul and emperor, Napoleon undertook a number of enduring domestic reforms while often curtailing some rights and manipulating popular impulses behind a facade of representative institutions.
 1. Careers open to talent, Educational system, Centralized bureaucracy, Civil Code, Concordat of 1801
 2. Secret police, Censorship, Limitation of women's rights
 - B. Napoleon's new military tactics allowed him to exert direct or indirect control over much of the European continent, spreading the ideals of the French Revolution across Europe.
 - C. Napoleon's expanding empire created nationalist responses throughout Europe.
 - D. After the defeat of Napoleon by a coalition of European powers, the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) attempted to restore the balance of power in Europe and contain the danger of revolutionary or nationalistic upheavals in the future.

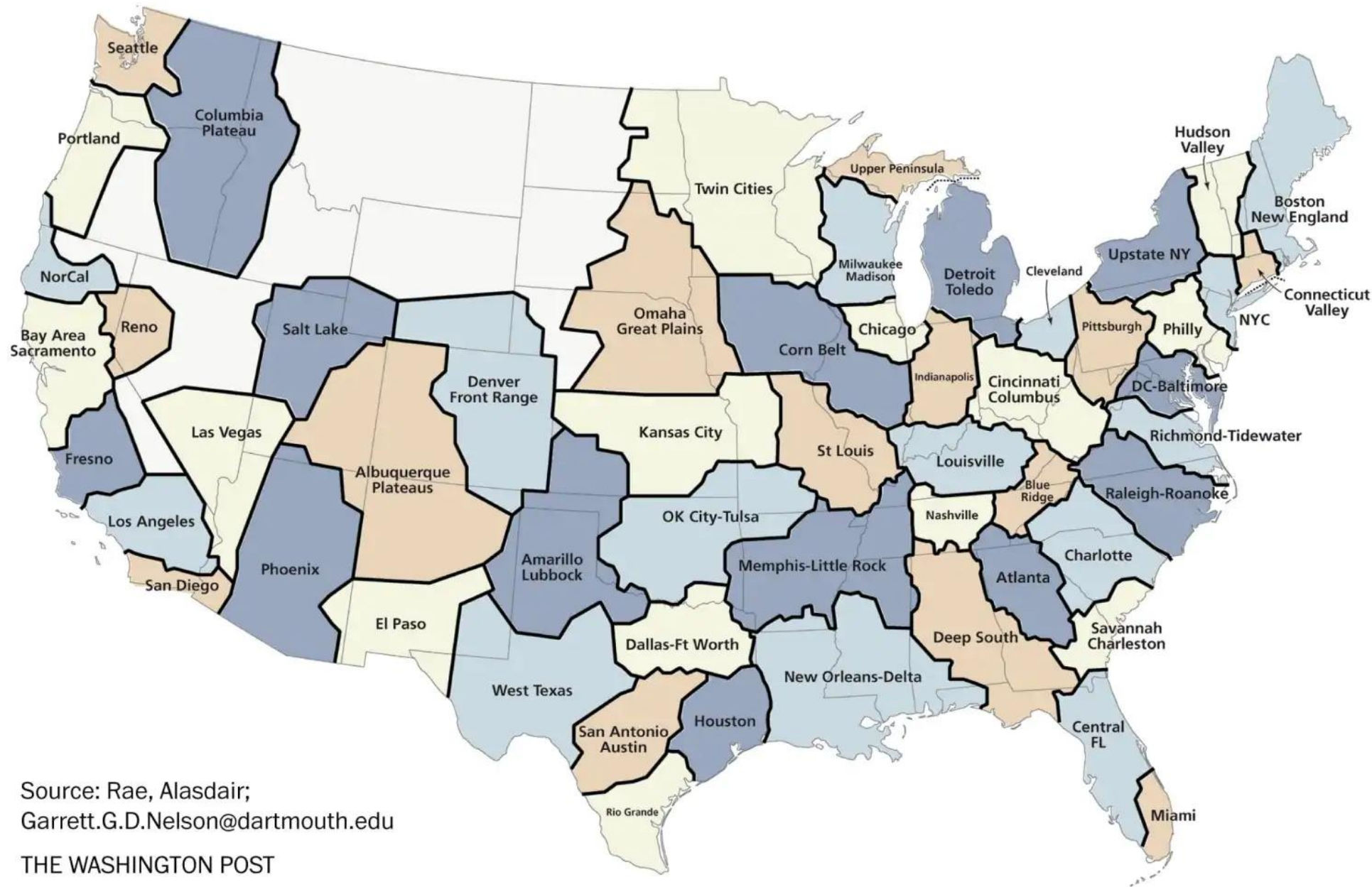
Four Phases (Periods) of the French Revolution



The Revolution up to Summer 1792

- Up to this point it had been fairly successful
- Created the new Constitution of 1791 creating a Constitutional Monarchy (King really only had veto power)
- Ended the “Old Regime” by abolishing the Estates system and noble privileges
- Significant tax reform
- Reform of the Catholic Church (Civil Constitution of the Clergy)
- However, there were dissatisfied elements who wanted to see an end to Monarchy

The US map reimagined

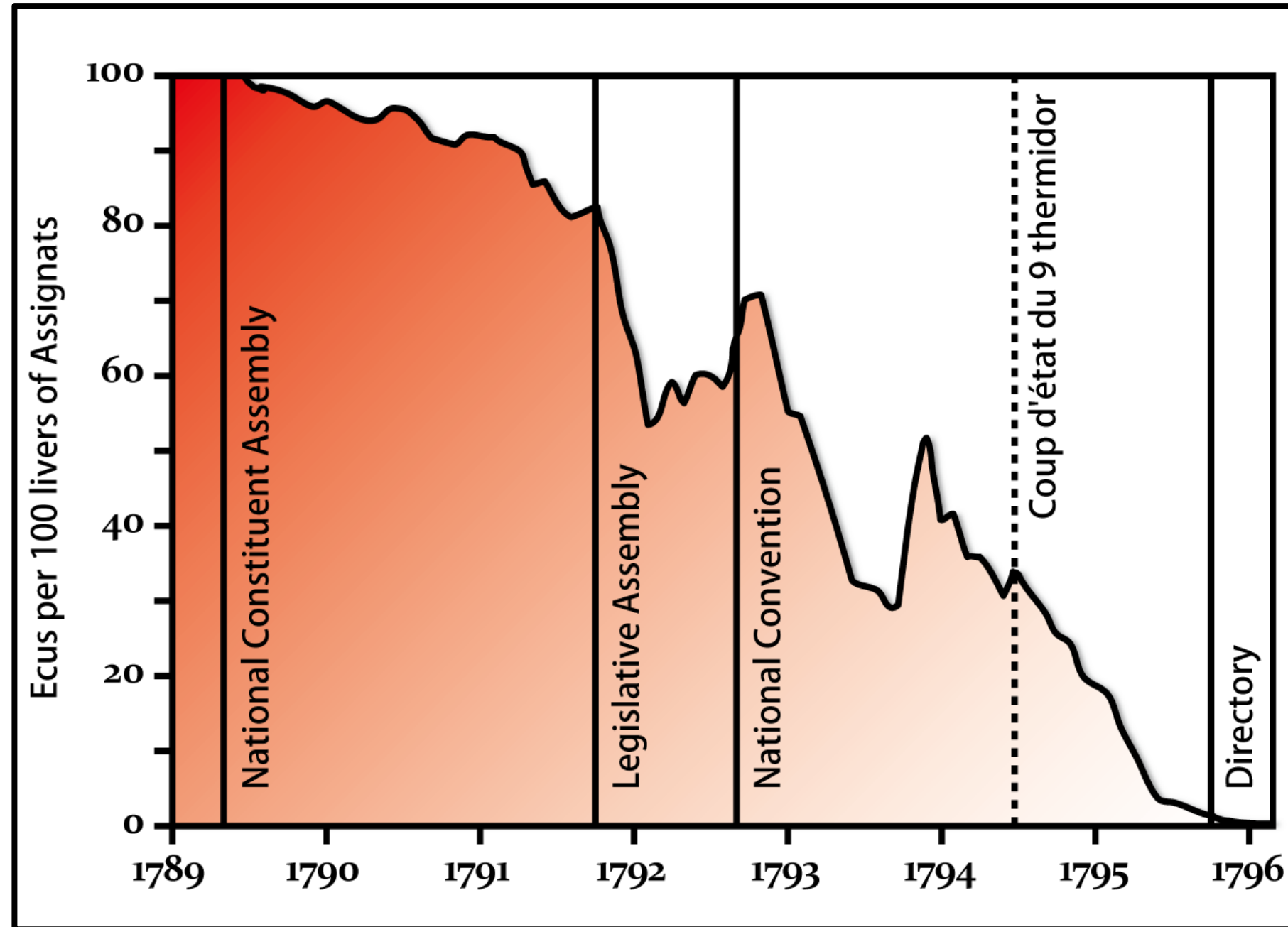


Source: Rae, Alasdair;
Garrett.G.D.Nelson@dartmouth.edu

THE WASHINGTON POST

Economic Reforms

- Economic problems plagued France throughout the entire revolution
- One effort involved issuing ASSIGNATS to try to prop up the financial system



War Comes to France

- In the Declaration of Pillnitz (1791) Austria and Prussia put France on notice not to harm Louis XVI
- In April 1792 the Legislative Assembly declares war on Austria (King supports the war hoping for more power)
- The war goes badly for France – it's a total disaster
- Entire French divisions run away or defect to the enemy
- The course of the War was raising tensions within Paris



Frederick Wilhelm II



Leopold II

Jacobin Supporters Rioting in Paris

- In July 1792 the King vetoes laws intended to:
 - Require priests to take the oath or leave France
 - Disband the Royal Guard
 - Create a military compound outside Paris to allow for 20,000 troops to protect Paris and the Legislative Assembly
- The Jacobins and masses in Paris begin riots and attack the King's residence (The Tuileries Palace)
- King's Guard massacred, King threatened but ultimately unharmed
- Many in Paris, and especially the Jacobins, wanted an end to Monarchy in France

AUGUST 10, 1792 – The Second French Revolution

- King's palace again stormed by people of Paris and the National Guard
- Hundreds in the palace massacred, King taken prisoner and stripped of his authority
- The end of the Constitutional monarchy and the birth of the Republic
- A crackdown on royalists began and in September of 1792 thousands of suspected royalists were massacred in Paris

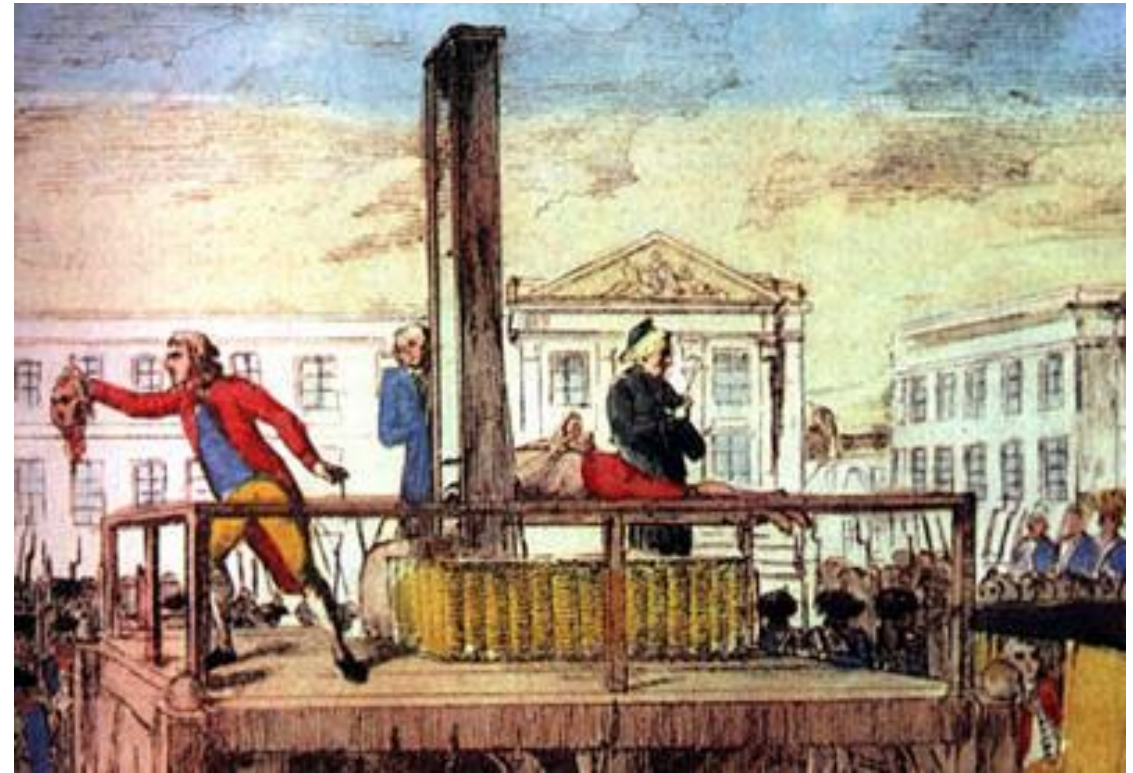
The Battle of Valmy

- September 20, 1792
- French forces win a great victory at Valmy in Eastern France
- The course of the war turns in favor of France
- The new Republic is temporarily out of danger
- Eventually the war will turn offensive in nature



The Convention – The Execution of Louis XVI

- The Sans-culottes (the poor of Paris) and the extreme Jacobins (the Mountain faction) in the new Convention were now in control of the revolution (*new ruling body elected by universal male suffrage*)
- The trial of Louis XVI (“Citizen Capet”) began in December 1792; he was convicted and executed on January 21st, 1793



Discussion Questions

Take a few minutes to write out your thoughts on the following –

1. How does the French Revolution up to the execution of the king compare with the English Civil War and the execution of Charles I? What are key differences and similarities?
2. At the birth of the French Republic, what would you say were the major achievements of the French Revolution up to this point? What was left undone?
3. If you were a French peasant would you have supported the French Revolution up until now? Why/Why not? Explain your response.

The Convention – War With Europe

- The Convention in November 1792 declares support for all people of Europe fighting oppression
- Monarchs and governments across Europe curtail freedoms and reign in reform efforts
- February 1793 France declares war on England which brings about the First Coalition:
 - England, Spain, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, and Sardinia were now all at war with France

The Convention – Protecting the Republic

- The Republic seemed under threat from both outside and inside France
- There was paranoia about Royalist and anti-Republican elements within French society working to undermine the Republic
- The “**Committee of Public Safety**” formed (April 1793) to protect the revolution from counter-revolutionary elements
- Maximillian Robespierre put in charge of the new Committee

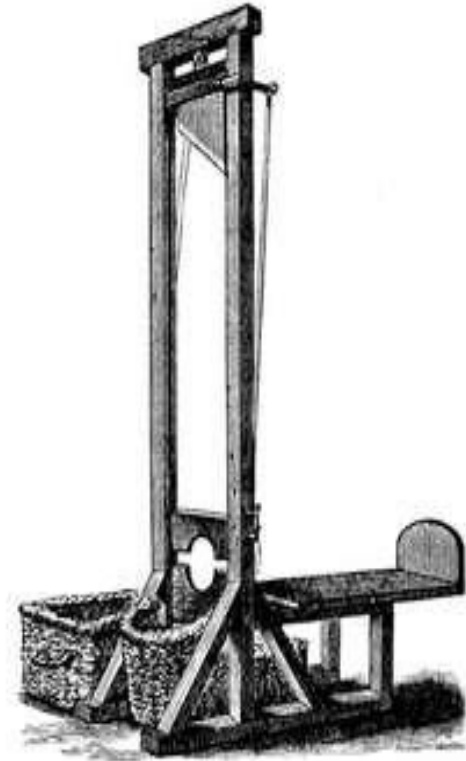


The Convention – Changes Made to French Society

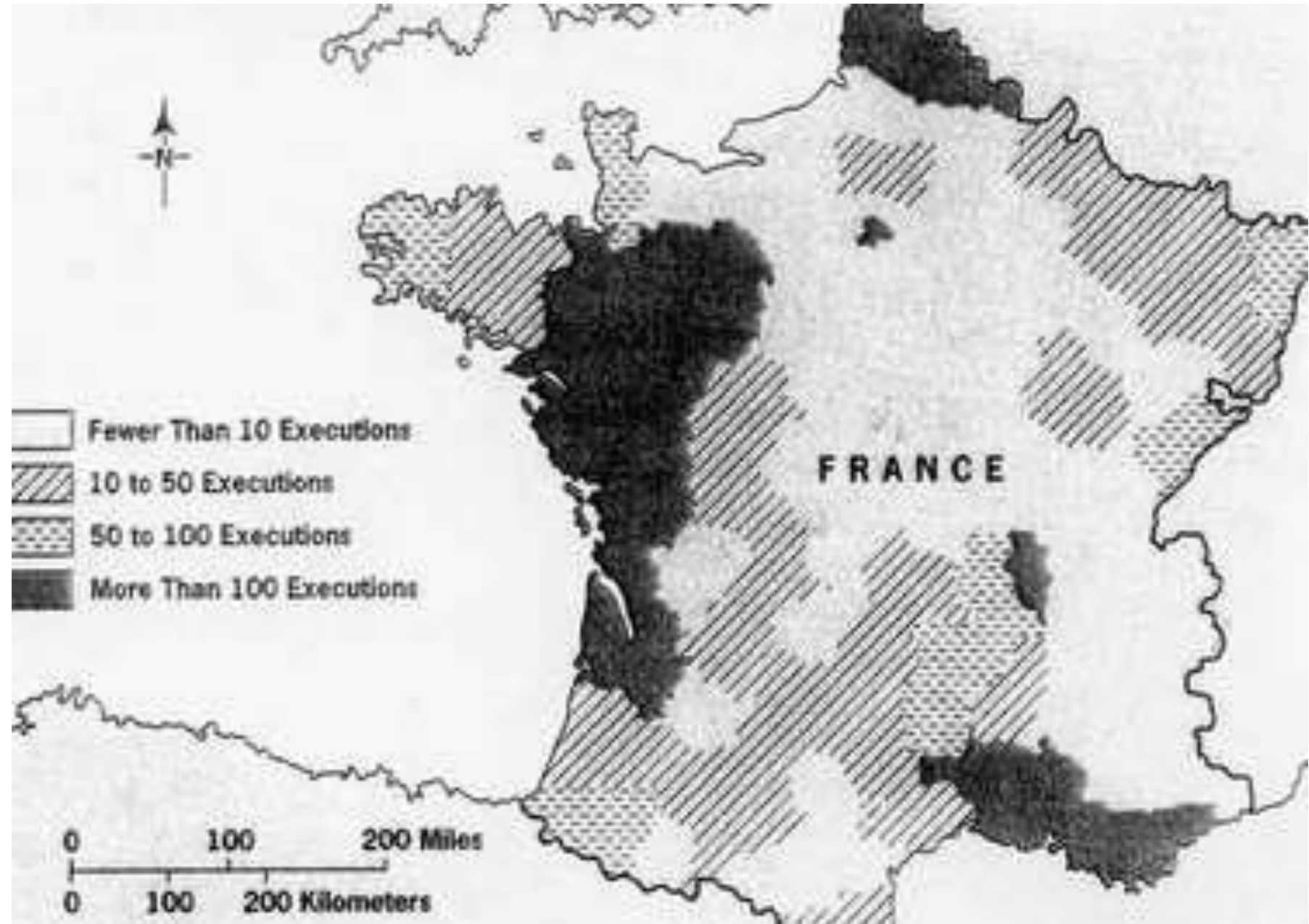
- Wrote a new Constitution (to be enacted upon conclusion of the war, which never happened)
- Reorganized the Calendar, restarting the years at Year 1
- Embarked on de-Christianization throughout France
- New fashions emerged, streets renamed, new methods for greeting each other
- Began the “**Levee en Masse**” to raise an army to defend the Republic

The Reign of Terror

- Tribunals were set up to punish and eliminate enemies of the state
- Who were the “enemies” changed throughout the terror: Monarchists/foreign sympathizers → People uncommitted to republicanism → Republicans who disagreed with Convention actions
- Executions went on from Summer 1793 to Summer 1794; Tribunals occurred throughout France
- By Spring 1794 Robespierre was eliminating political rivals with brief trials with scant evidence
- By July 27, 1794 (9th of Thermidor) The Convention had had enough – those who remained conspired together to arrest and execute Robespierre (he was executed the next day)



Map showing areas most impacted by the “Reign of Terror”



The Thermidorian Reaction

- After the execution/killing of perhaps as many as 25,000 people across France throughout the Terror (roughly 2,500 in Paris) France was ready to go in a new direction
- Organization/stability was what people were hoping for
- The Paris Jacobin club was closed, majority of people responsible for the Terror removed from office
- A new “white terror” crossed France where people responsible for the first terror were attacked and murdered

The Thermidorian Reaction

(slide 2)

- Catholicism returned to France (though the Cult of the Supreme Being lived on)
- Freedoms prohibited by the “Republic of Virtue” returned to France
- Gains made for Women were reversed and traditional “family life” reemerged
- A new constitution to replace the one from the Convention (which had never actually gone into effect) was drafted – the Constitution of Year III

The Directory

- The new French republican government:
 - Bi-cameral Legislative Branch– Council of Elders and the Council of 500
 - Executive Branch (The Directory)– 5 Directors selected by the Council of Elders
- Very limited franchise (property owners)
- Even though the revolution became less radical the ideas of representative government and inclusion of people previously barred from political power lived on

The Directory, the Sans-Culottes and Royalists

- The new government broke ties with the poor of Paris
- New policy ended price controls leading to food riots
- The Directory put down the uprisings by force
- October 5th, 1795 the rising star Napoleon fires cannons upon a armed pro-royalist force in Paris and disperses them
 - Claimed to have restored order by giving them a “whiff of grapeshot...” – he becomes a national hero
- Radical elements still existed in French society, but were increasingly rounded up and jailed or executed
- The power of the military in French political life expanded due to the lack of broad support for the Directory and on-going wars with Austria and England

The Battle of Lodi and the Defeat of Austria

- After winning victories across Northern Italy, Napoleon engages Austria at Lodi (May 1796)
- Austria is defeated opening the road to Austria itself for Napoleon – he is convinced he is destined for greatness
- The Peace of **Campo Formio** in October 18, 1797 brings peace with all except England and grants France new territory in Central Europe

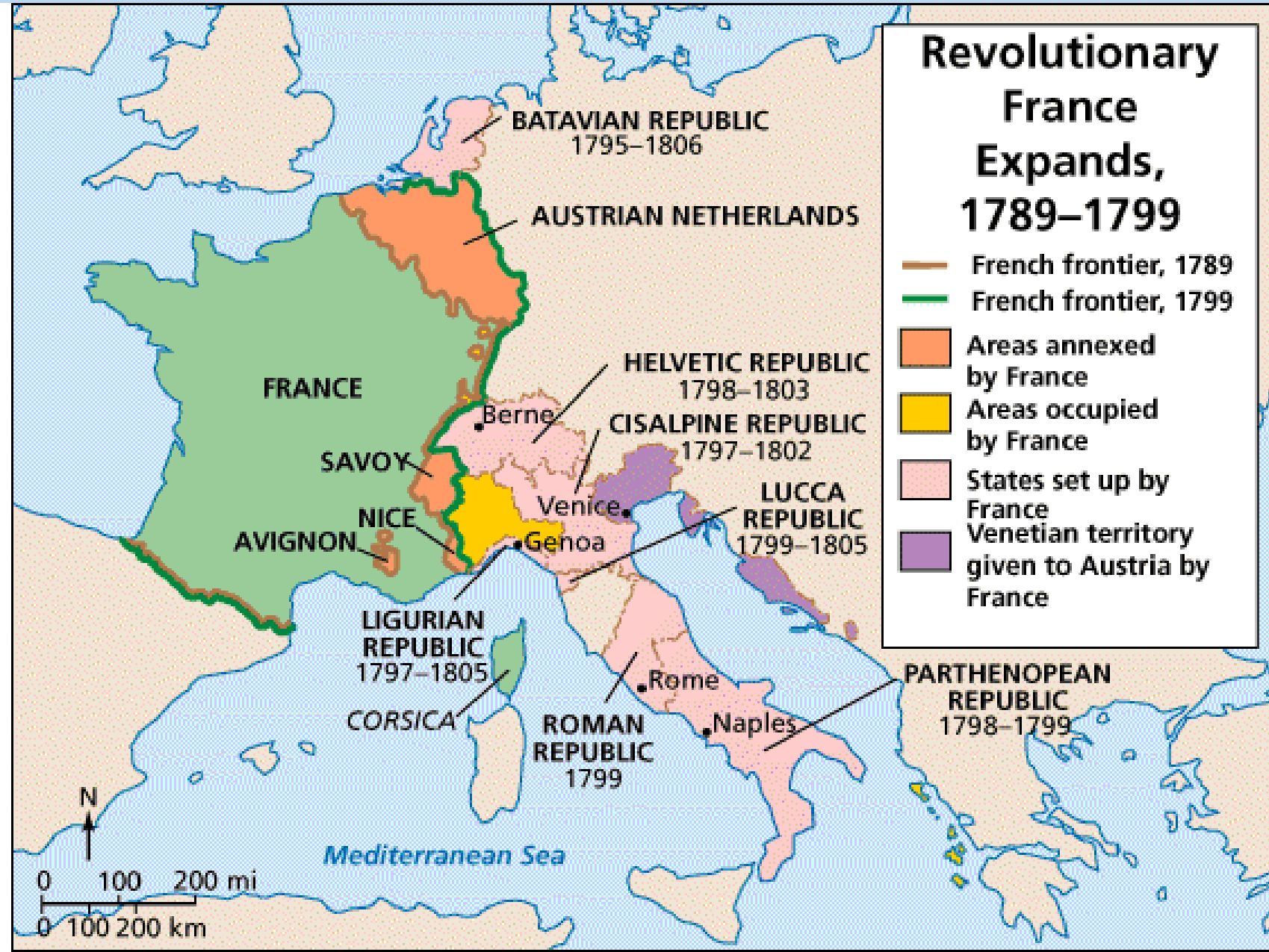


Napoleon leading his troops in Italy



Campo Formio 1797

- France gets:
 - Austrian Netherlands
 - Venice
 - Cisalpine Republic

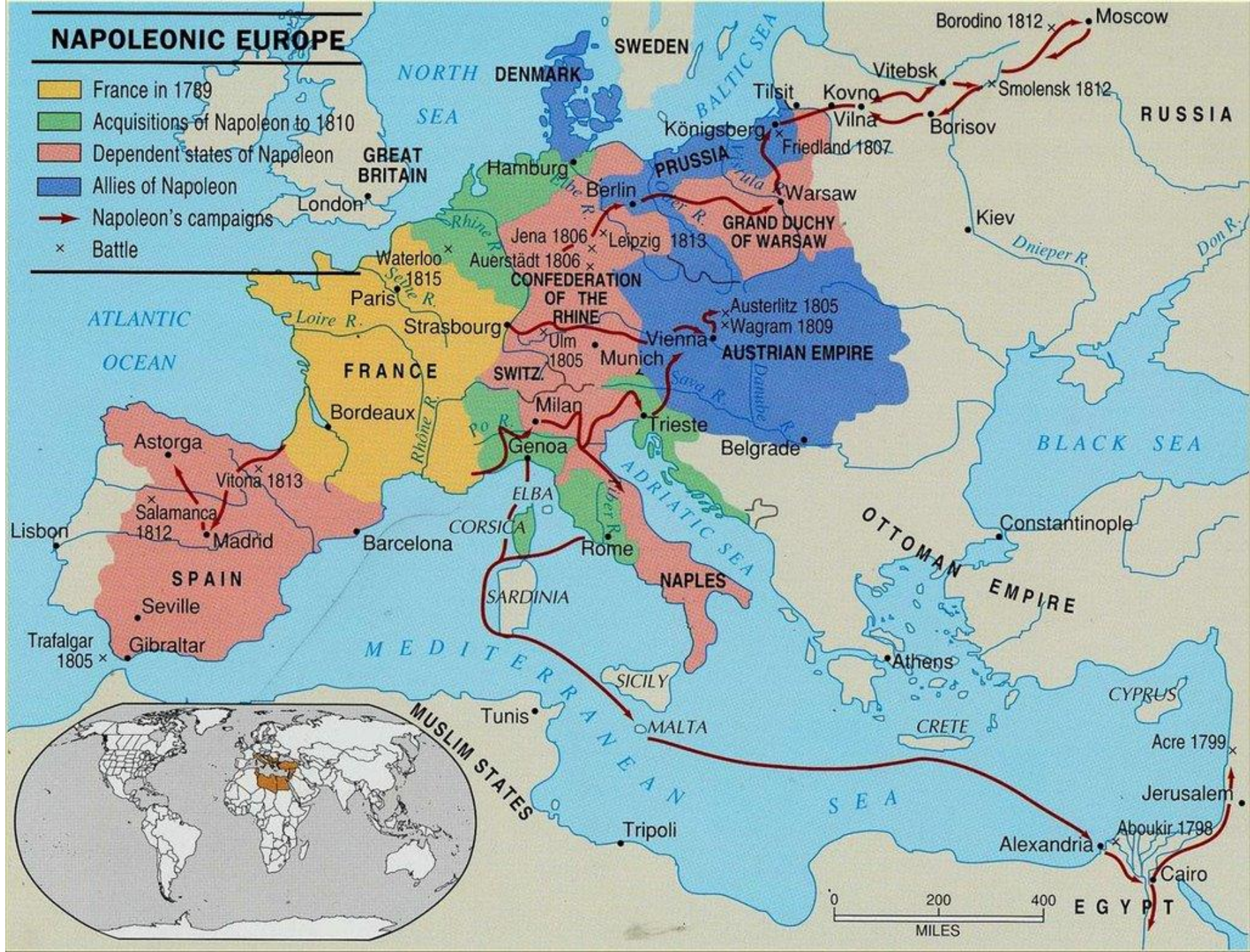


Napoleon Heads East...the Middle East...

- In July 1798 Napoleon embarks on an effort to take over portions of the Middle East (Ottoman Empire) starting with Egypt
- August 1, 1798 at the **Battle of the Pyramids** Napoleon wins a great victory, but his fleet is destroyed shortly thereafter by the British and he is stranded
- He begins marching North to take Syria and Palestine



Map of Napoleon's Military Campaigns and Empire



The 18th of Brumaire Coup – A New Phase for the Revolution

- He returns to Paris in the midst of a coup plot led in part by Abbe Sieyes
- The 18th of Brumaire Coup (November 9th, 1799) is the result – the Directory is overthrown and replaced by the Consulate with strong executive power vested in the Consuls – especially the 1st Consul, Napoleon
- 1802 – He is named “Consul for Life”
- 1804 – He crowns himself Emperor of France

Vive la revolution!



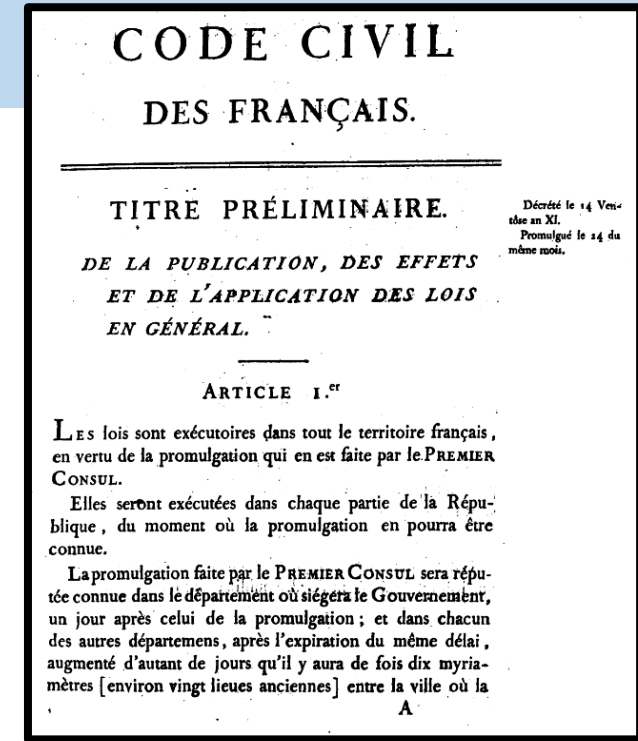
Napoleon as Emperor and Life Under Napoleon

- New constitution of 1799; had a strong executive branch and a confusing legislative branch
- There was still an element of democracy, but the 1st Consul controlled both executive and legislative functions
- Napoleon ended freedom of the press, cracked down on both Jacobin and Royalist threats, patched things up with the Pope (the Concordat), restored religious toleration, and implemented other “enlightened” reforms



Napoleonic Reforms

- Fixes the economic problems of France; better tax collection, issues a new currency, establishes the Bank of France
- Brings republicans and royalists together through inclusion in his government and an amnesty for past events
- Establishes the Napoleonic Code (unifying and modernizing the legal system across France on revolutionary principals)
- Napoleonic France was a nation open to men of talent rather than based on aristocratic privilege



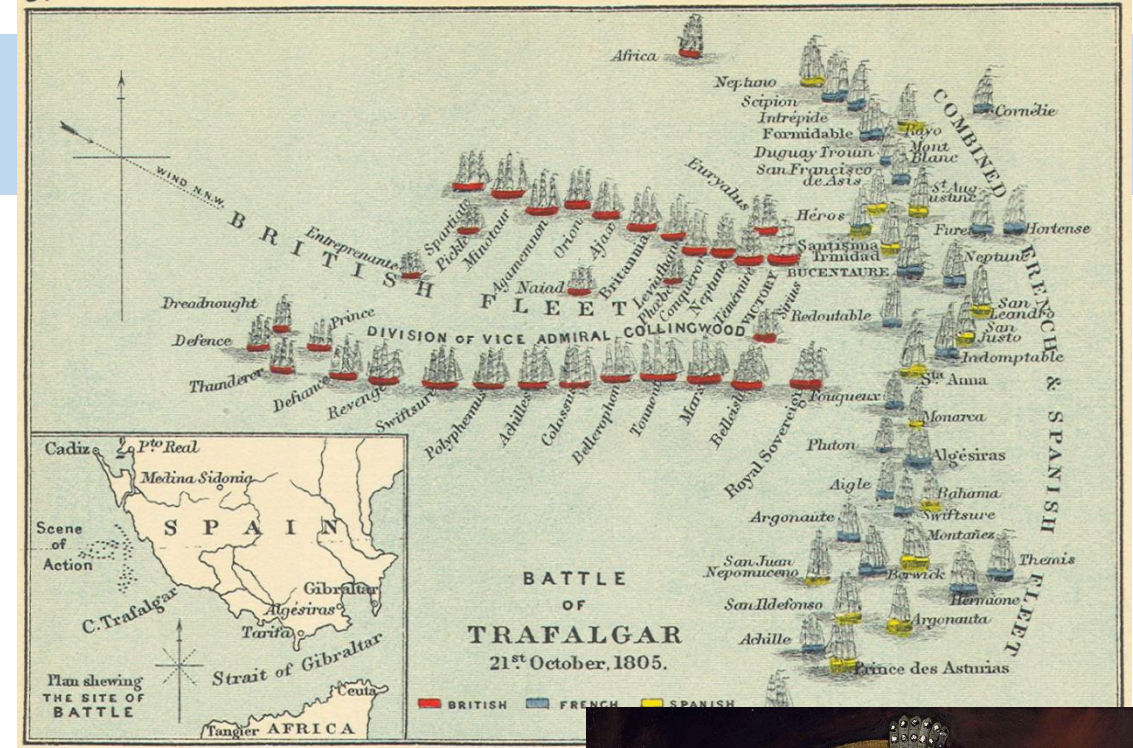
Napoleon and War with Europe

- Over the next 12 years (1800 to 1812) Napoleon will be at war and at peace with nearly all of Europe
- England will remain at war essentially the entire time, others will come and go
- Only in 1813 did all the great powers join against France

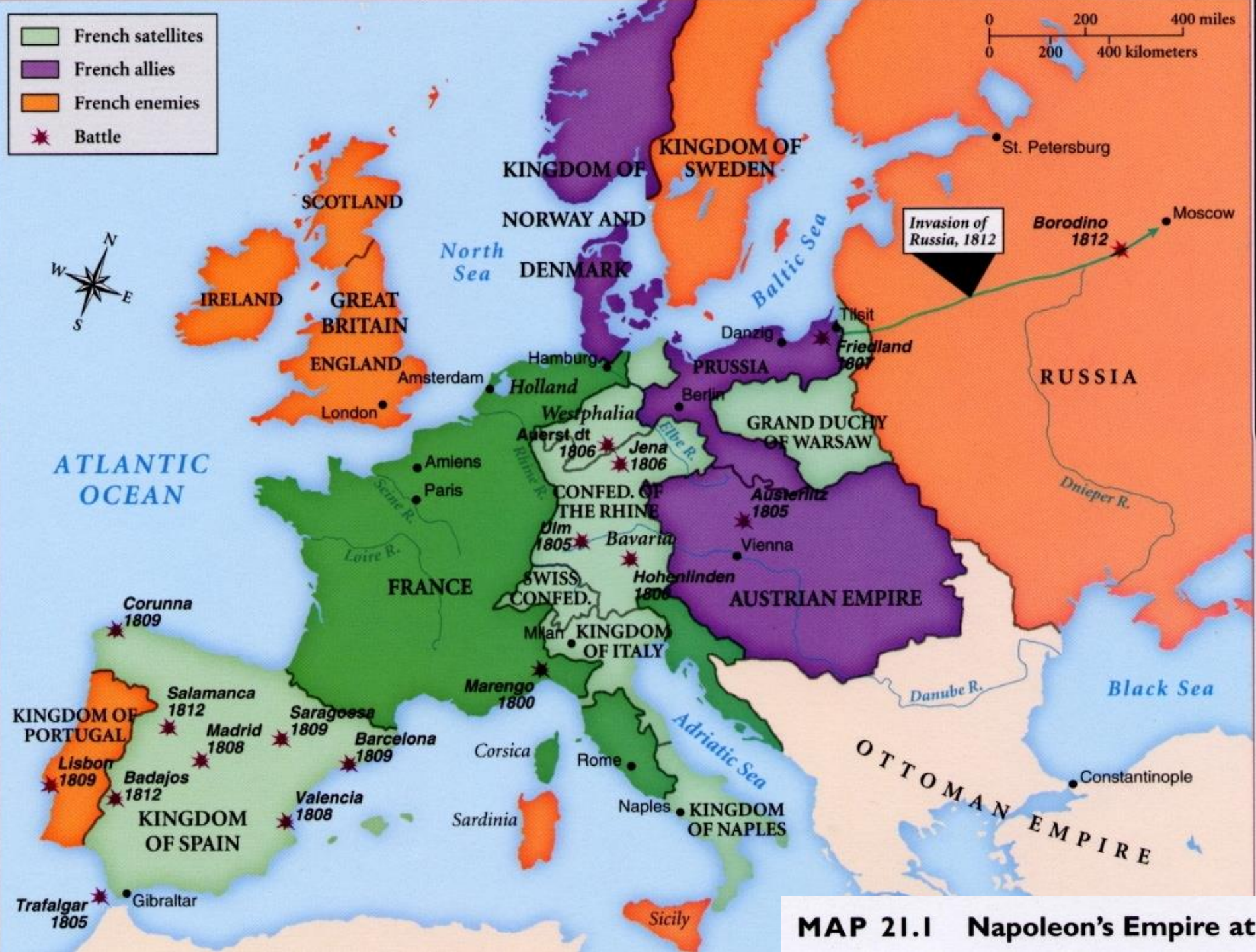


Trafalgar – Oct 21, 1805

- The war on the continent was going well for Napoleon and he was gearing up for an invasion of England
- The French and Spanish fleets were attacked by the famous admiral Horatio Nelson and the English won a tremendous naval victory
- The planned invasion of England was scrapped, but the war continued







MAP 21.1 Napoleon's Empire at Its Height, 1812

Invasion of Russia – June to October 1812

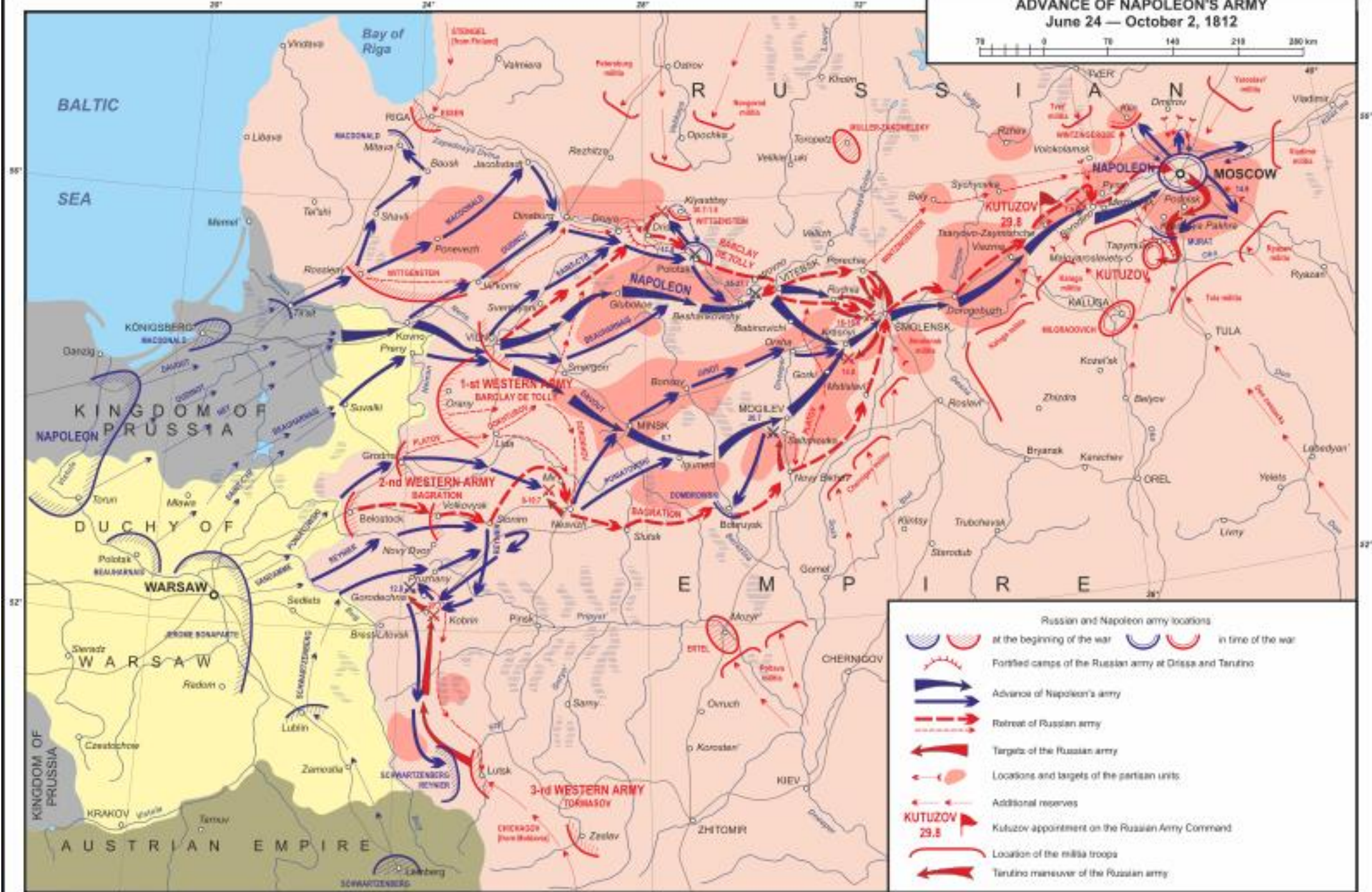
- The “Continental Policy” of Napoleon was adopted in hopes of crushing the English economy – the British retaliated with a blockade
- The Continental Policy was also intended to keep the remaining European powers in Napoleon’s sphere of influence
- Tsar Alexander I of Russia defies Napoleon and the French launch an invasion with the “Grande Armée” of some 600,000 soldiers
- Only about 40,000 will return from this disastrous attack



ADVANCE OF NAPOLEON'S ARMY

June 24 — October 2, 1812

0 75 150 225 300 km



Exile, Escape and Waterloo

- In 1813 Russia, Prussia, Austria and England fight together against the weakened France
- By March 1814 Alexander I and F. William III are marching into Paris – France is defeated
- Napoleon exiled to Elba Island, he escapes, the army returns to his side
- After the “100 Days” Napoleon is finally defeated at Waterloo and exiled again to St. Helena island near South America



Lasting Impacts on Europe



- Created a new sense of Nationalism around Europe – especially in Germany and Spain
- Solidified many of the ideals of the Revolution in France and created the Napoleonic Law Code
- Allowed the Middle Class (bourgeoisie) to gain a place in political life in France
- Spread revolutionary ideas across Europe and ended serfdom west of Russia
- Like Elvis, Tupac, and Bigfoot his legend lived on and “sightings” of him continued long after his exile...



AP EURO STUDENTS IN SEPTEMBER



AP EURO STUDENTS IN DECEMBER

The Congress of Vienna

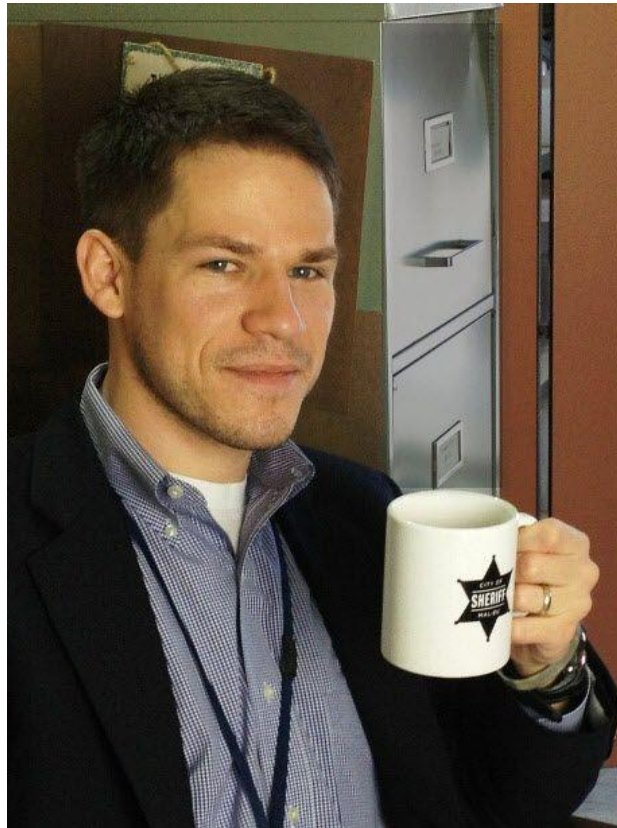
- With the Restoration of the Monarchy and Louis XVIII in France the Great Powers met first in Paris then in Vienna to organize the post–Napoleon world
- Brings in the “**Age of Metternich**” and the “**Concert of Europe**” in hopes of maintaining the “**balance of power**” between the great powers of Europe to prevent war
- France maintains its status as a great power, Russia gains territory, Prussia gains territory, Austria gains territory, Netherlands and Austrian Netherlands merged

Map of Europe in 1815



Video on the Congress of Vienna

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ET9w6a00Iuk>



The Revolution Through Painting

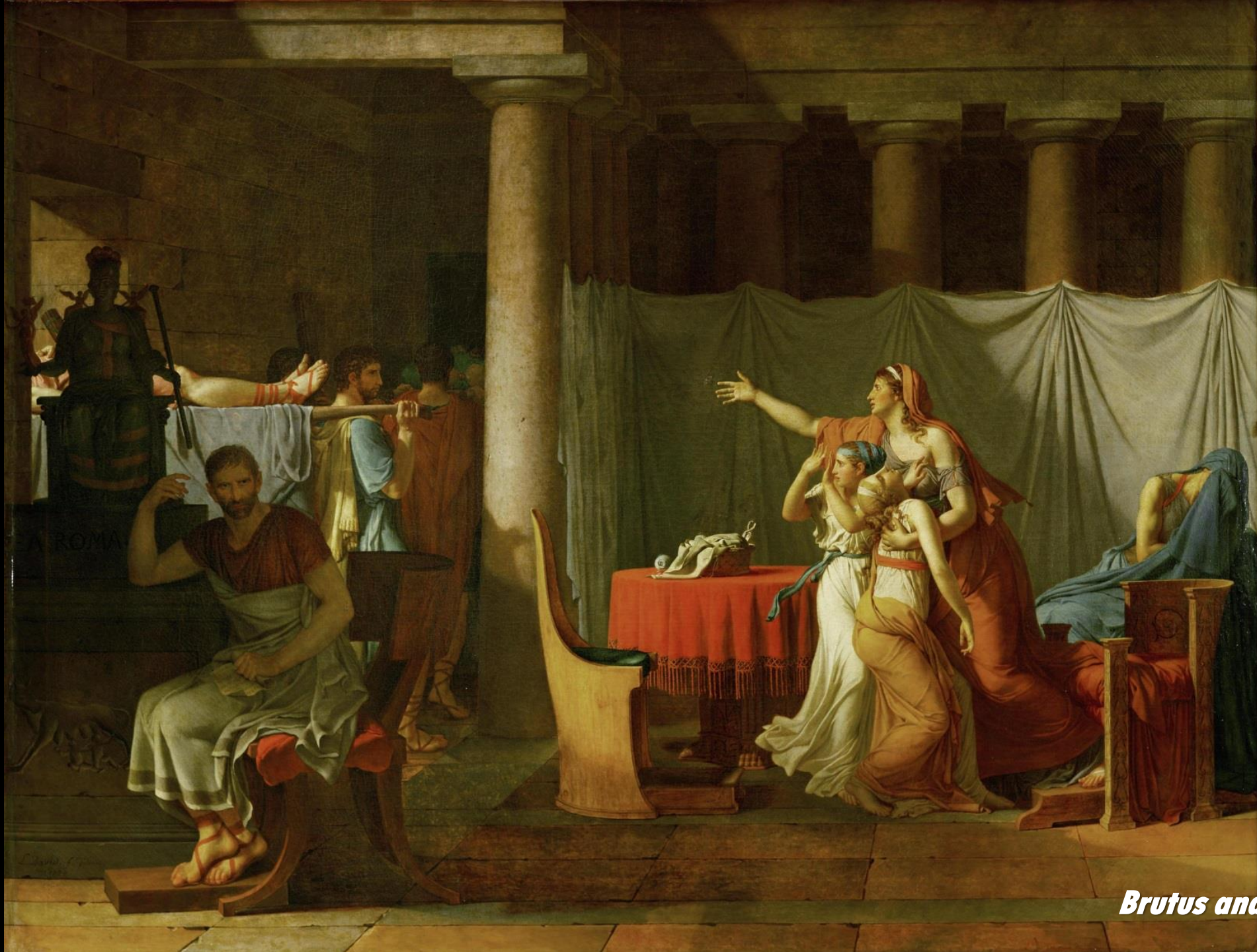
- The painter Jacques Louis David lived and painted throughout the revolution
- He was present at the Tennis Court Oath, a member of the National Assembly, friend of Robespierre, Marat and the official painter for the court of Napoleon (and nearly lost his life a few times...and did some jail time)
- His style is "Neo-classical" (a new style similar to the classical art of Greece/Rome)



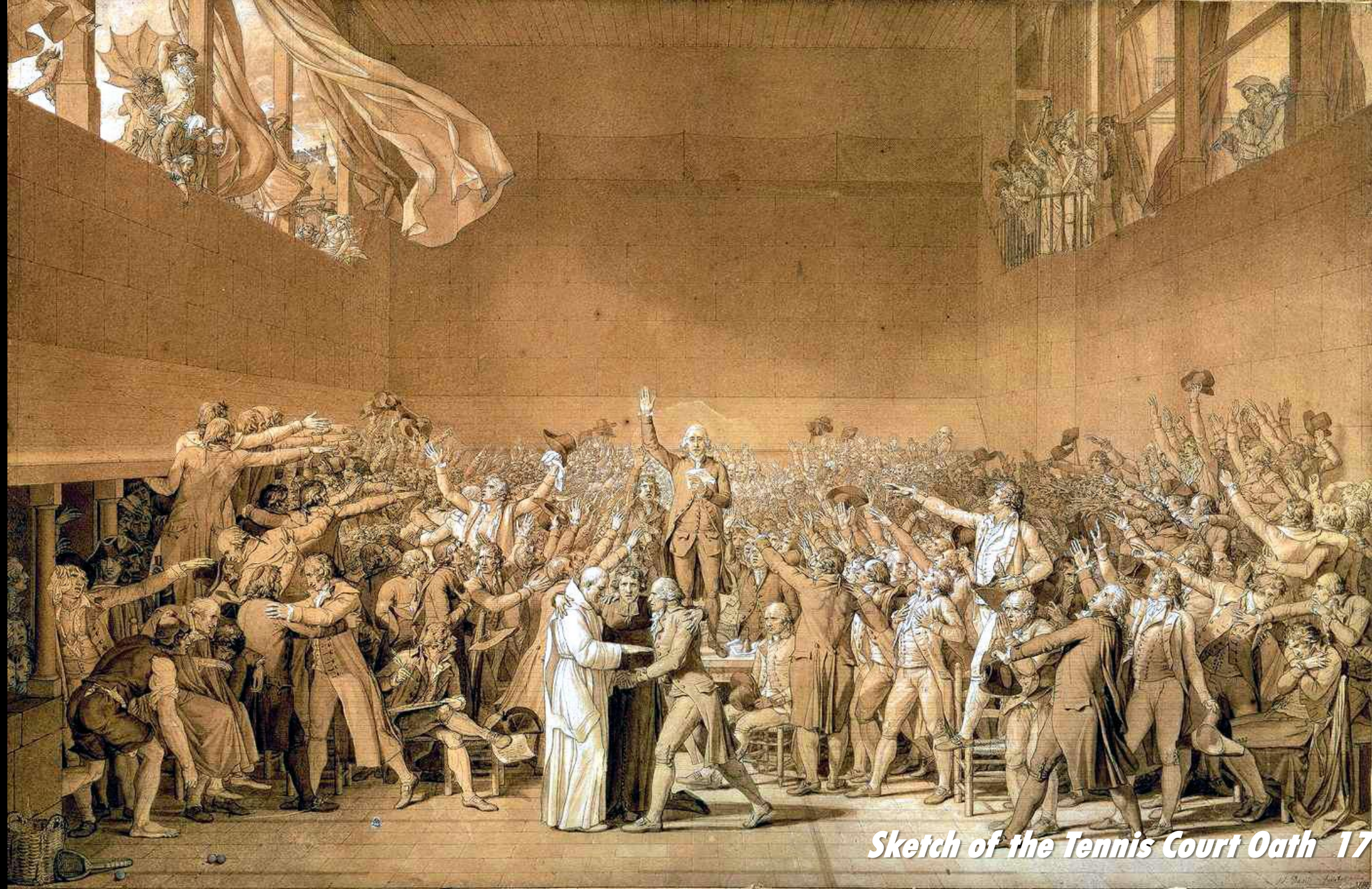
The Oath of the Horatii
1784



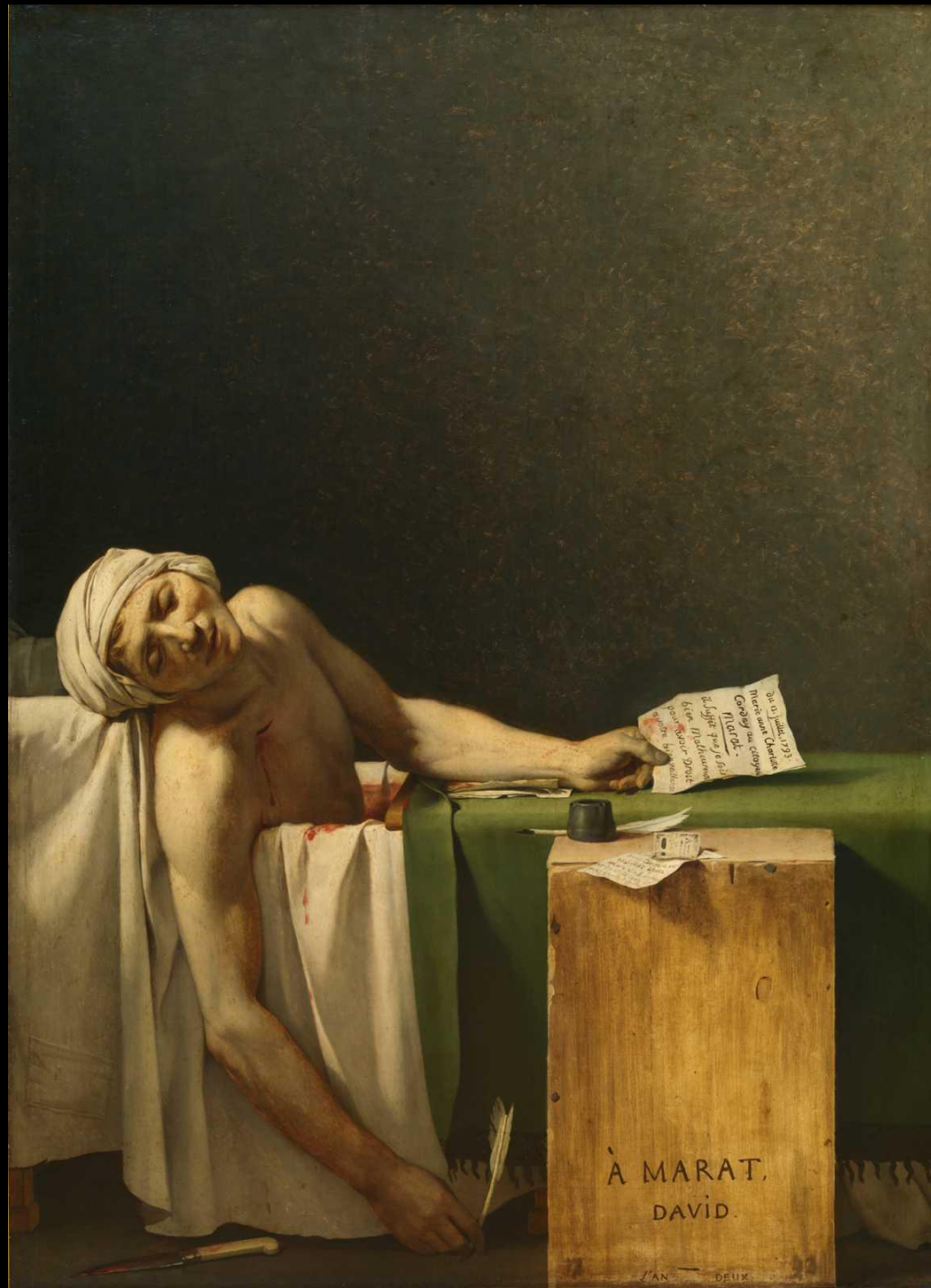
Death of Socrates 1787



Brutus and the Lictors 1789



Sketch of the Tennis Court Oath 1790



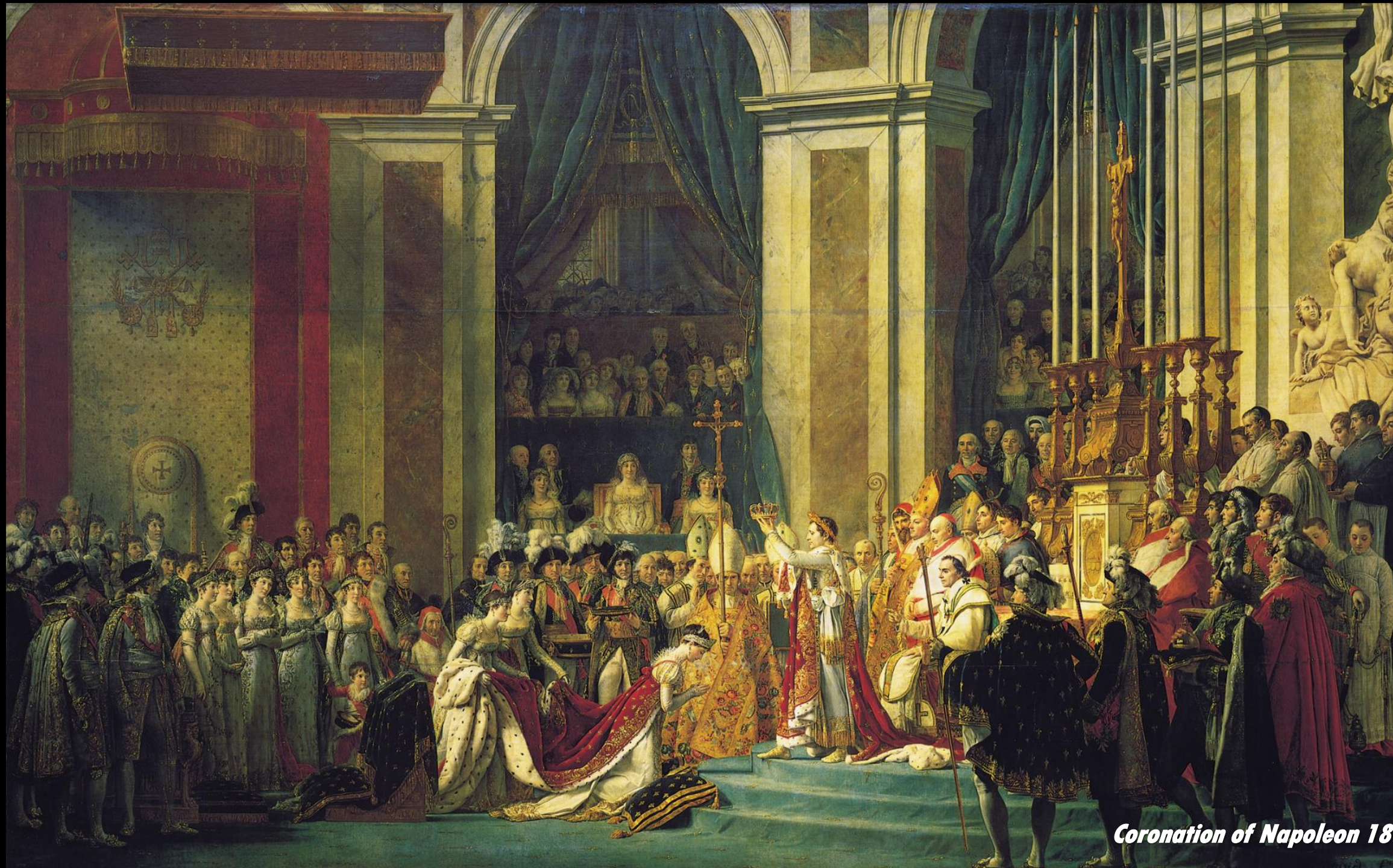
Marat Sade 1793



Self Portrait 1794



Napoleon Crossing the Alps 1801



Coronation of Napoleon 1805-07

Congress of Vienna Questions

Using knowledge from class, readings and research answer the following on a piece of paper you can turn in. (Due Tomorrow)

1. What was the purpose of the Congress of Vienna?
2. In general, what were the national goals of the five Great Powers?
3. Specifically, who presided over the Congress? How did it function?
4. What countries had the most power in the Congress? How do you think this might have impacted the course of the Congress?
5. Who were the delegates for each of these nations? Describe their role during the course of the Congress.
6. How did the Congress resolve issues dealing with France?
7. What were the other decisions of the Congress?
8. How did the "100 Days" impact the Congress?
9. Explain to what extent you think the Congress of Vienna was successful.

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