

French Revolution

Goals for today

- Analyze primary source documents in order to determine the main causes of the French Revolution
- Understand the conditions in France before the Revolution
- Understand why the French Revolution began

Political Cartoon Analysis

Political Cartoons have a political or social message – an argument

- To determine the argument, examine:
 1. Text (caption, title, words in the cartoon)
 2. Symbols (images that represent something)
 3. Caricature (things exaggerated for effect)

America's Concern over Ebola

O'P
THE SACRAMENTO BEE
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EBOLA!!!

OBESITY:
300,000
DEATHS PER YEAR

TOBACCO:
450,000
DEATHS PER YEAR

ALCOHOL:
88,000
DEATHS PER YEAR



French Revolution Political Cartoons

- We are going to predict the causes of the French Revolution by analyzing political cartoons.
- These cartoons each have a message about a problem in France which helped lead to the Revolution.

Political Cartoons

- First just look at the political cartoons as a group – discuss with your group what you notice
 - Consider the text, symbols, and caricatures of the cartoons to analyze what the argument the cartoon is making about the causes of the French Revolution.
- Next: Discuss your analysis. What is the argument of the author of the cartoon?
 - What might one of the causes of the French revolution have been based off of the cartoon?
- Repeat for all political cartoons

Political Cartoons

- With your group, predict the causes of the French Revolution:

Based on....	We predict that one of the causes of the French Revolution will be...	Because... (reference evidence from cartoons based on text, symbols, and caricatures)
Cartoon A		
Cartoon B		
Cartoon C		
Cartoon D		
Cartoon E		

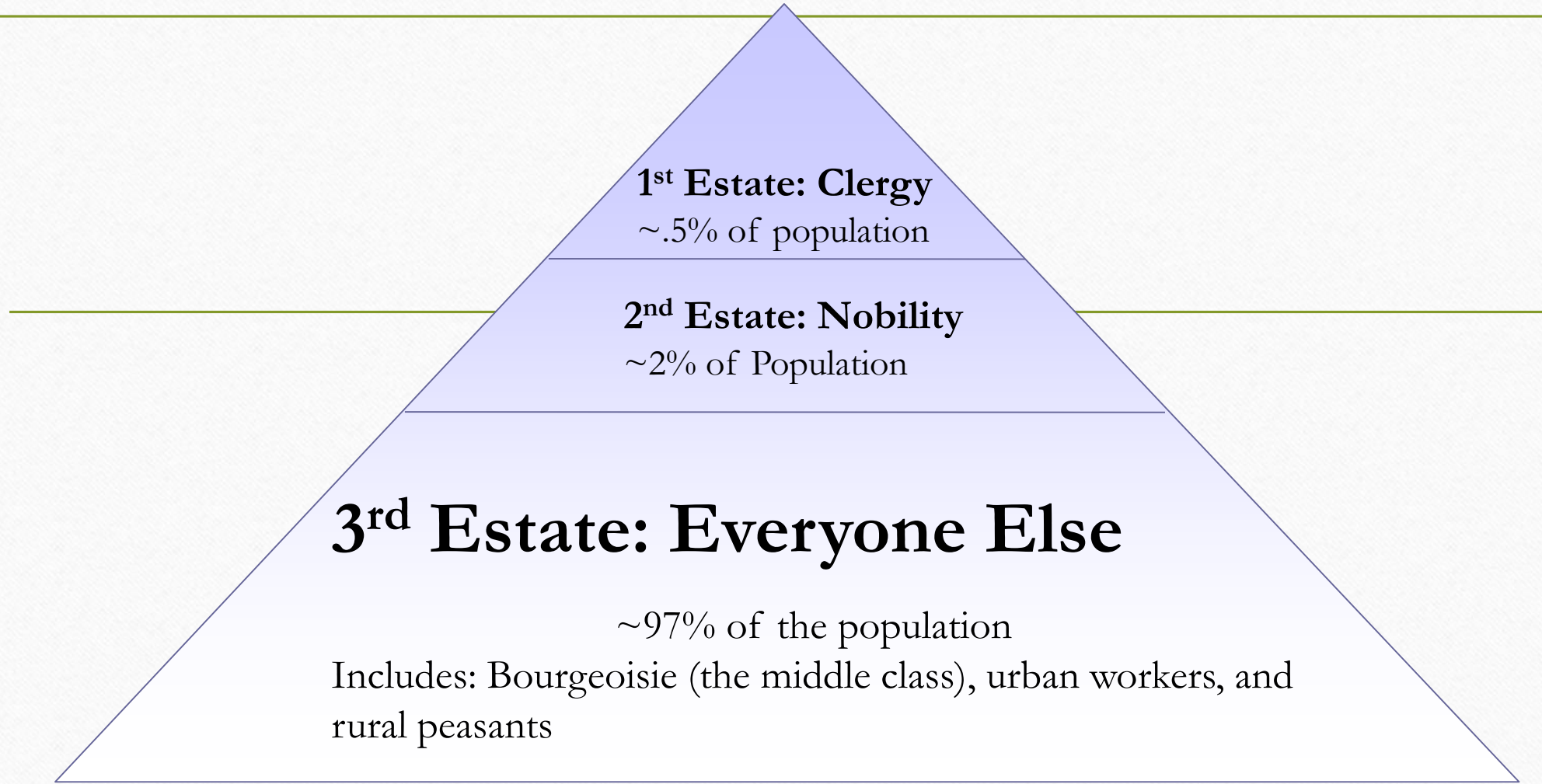
- During the 1700's France was the most advanced nation in Europe and the focal point of the Enlightenment

France during the Enlightenment



- In the 18th Century, France was made up of 3 distinct social classes – called estates
The Old Regime





The 3 Estates

Inequalities inherent in the system

- The first two estates enjoyed most of the wealth and privileges of France.
-

The Church

- Owned 10 percent of the land
- Collected tithes
- Paid no direct taxes to the state

The nobility

- Had right to top jobs in government, the army, the courts, and the Church
- Paid no taxes

Inequalities inherent in the system

- Bourgeoisie were well educated and believed in ideals of the Enlightenment
- Urban workers earned pitiful wages and faced starvation whenever the price of bread rose.
- Peasants made up about 80% of the Third Estate and roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ of their income went to taxes, tithes or to landowners.

In the south of France there is a taille [tax on the land and its produce]. There is an injustice in levying the amount each person must pay. Lands held by the nobility are taxed very little. Lands held by commoners are taxed heavily...

September 5, 1788: The poor people seem very poor indeed. The children are terribly ragged.

June 10, 1789: The lack of bread is terrible. Stories arrive every moment from the provinces of riots and disturbances, and calling in the military, to preserve the peace of the markets....The price of bread has risen above people's ability to pay. This causes great misery.

July 1789:I was joined by a poor woman who complained of the hard times. "The tailles and feudal dues [rents owed the lords] are crushing us," she said.

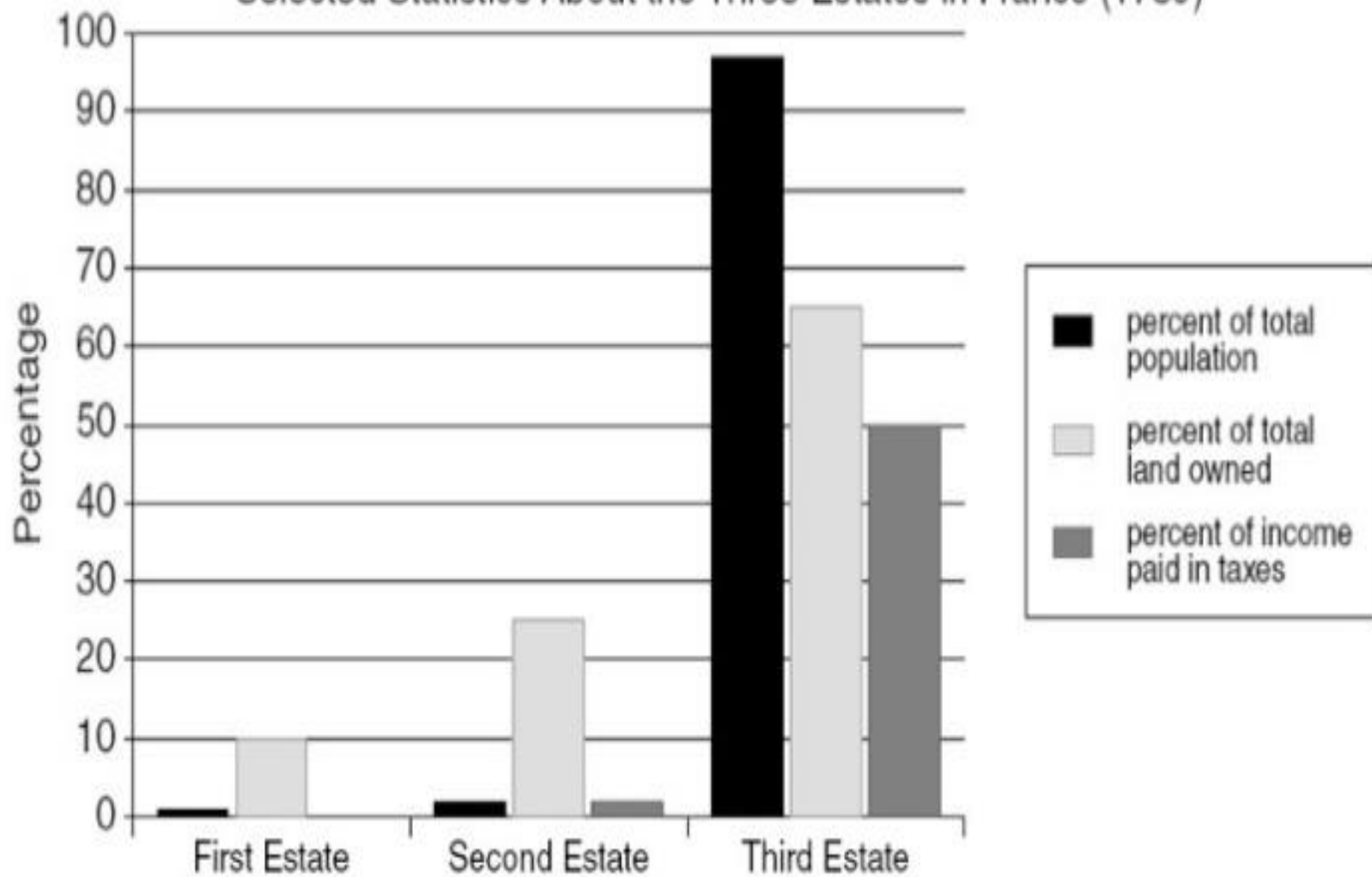
- **Q1:** What observations does this traveler make about the life of the peasant in France between 1787 and 1789?
- **Q2:** What does this quote say about inequalities in France between 1787 and 1789?

The Three Estates in Pre-Revolutionary France



What does each estate control?

Selected Statistics About the Three Estates in France (1789)



Why Revolution?

- Main Causes of French Revolution:
 1. Idealism brought on by the Enlightenment
 2. Economic issues
 3. Weak leadership

Cause #1: Enlightenment



- New views about government, power, and authority
- Inspired by the American Revolution

Cause #2: Economic Issues

- Heavy taxes to pay off national debt
 - Partly b/c of support of American Revolution
- Cost of living rising rapidly
 - Food became expensive – cost of bread doubled
 - Crop failures led to shortage of grain
- Extravagant spending by the government

Cause #3: Weak Leadership

Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette

- Weak leaders, lavish spenders
- King didn't put a lot of effort into governing
 - More concerned with hunting and other pleasures
- The queen was very unpopular due to:
 - Her extravagances
 - The fact that she was from Austria

Today's Goals Continued:

- Analyze the beginning events of the French Revolution during the moderate stage of the revolution.

Quiz

- Next Monday!
- American & French Revolution Covered!

Quiz (What to review)

- American Revolution:
 - Causes
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Who wrote it, inspired it, Enlightenment ideas, etc.
- French Revolution
 - Systems in France before the rev.
 - Causes
 - Hatred of Louis and Marie Antoinette
 - Major events of the Rev.
 - Order of events also
 - Reign of Terror
 - Leader, guillotine, etc.
 - Napoleon
 - Benefits and downfalls

French Revolution Documentary

- One Questions sheet for whole video,
 - Watch in parts.
- We will go over the worksheet at the end of each section
 - Random draw!
- Up first:
 - Causes of the Revolution
 - Questions 1-12

Money Troubles

- Desperate for money, Louis tries to tax the nobles and clergy
- Calls for meeting of the Estates-General
 - First meeting in 175 years



Estates-General Rules

- Three estates met separately
 - Each estate had one vote
-
- First and Second Estates could always out-vote the Third estate



Documentary

- Financial Crisis Clip!
- Questions 13-20

National Assembly

- Third Estate declares themselves the National Assembly
- To pass laws in name of French people
- Challenges the idea of monarchy
 - 1st step of the Revolution!



Tennis

- Locked out of their meeting room
- Tennis Court Oath:
- They break into a nearby tennis court and pledge to stay until a new constitution is drawn up



The Bastille

- People in Paris believe the king is going to use force to regain power
- Parisians begin arming themselves



The Storming of the Bastille

- 1789
- Mob storms Paris prison to release prisoners – and get arms
- Attackers hacked the guard to death
- Becomes symbolic of the beginning of the Revolution



- Rumors & panic spread through France
- Peasants revolt against nobles
 - Break into or burn down homes
- Women riot over rising price of bread
 - Break into Versailles, kill guards

Great Fear



Documentary

- “To the Bastille” & “The People’s Friend”
 - Questions 21 – 29
- (26:00 – 38:08)

Learn more about each event

- Read article as a partnership
- In your chart, **include at least 6 facts** from the article
- Make sure the facts come from the entire article (not just the beginning)
- **When you're done:**
- Draw a quick picture of each event

The Declaration

- The National Assembly passes **“The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen”**
- One of the most important gov’t documents in the history of the world
- Inspired by Enlightenment Ideas



Quiz Reminder

- Remember! The quiz is Friday!
- Take UNIT 6 Test if you have not
- Retake Geo Test up until 10 April

Quiz (What to review)

- American Revolution:
 - Causes
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Who wrote it, inspired it, Enlightenment ideas, etc.
- French Revolution
 - Systems in France before the rev.
 - Causes
 - Hatred of Louis and Marie Antoinette
 - Major events of the Rev.
 - Order of events also
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 - Leader, guillotine, etc.
 - Napoleon
 - Benefits and downfalls

The National Assembly

- Passes the Declaration of the Rights of Man
 - Liberty, property, security, freedom of speech, freedom of religion
- “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”
- Also reformed the church
 - Took over church lands
 - Priests to be elected
 - Gave France money
 - This upset peasants – they thought the church should be controlled by the pope



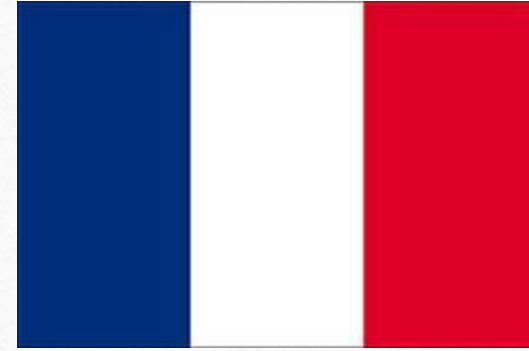
Louis tries to escape

- By 1791 – National Assembly had taken the king's power
- Rumors that the royal family's lives could be in danger
- Royals try to escape to Austrian Netherlands
 - Caught near the border and returned to Paris



RETOUR DE VARENNES ARRIVÉE DE LOUIS SEIZE À PARIS,
le 25 Juin 1791.

A New Government



- In 1791 the National Assembly finally completes a new constitution
- Louis reluctantly approves it
- A new legislative body is created: the Legislative Assembly
 - LA has the ability to create laws as well as to declare war
 - Louis still gets to enforce the laws
 - France is now a Constitutional Monarchy

The rest of Europe gets nervous...

- Other monarchs in Europe were concerned about what was going on in France

- The Prussians and Austrians openly supported the restoration of Louis to the crown



Legislative Assembly takes action

- France's Legislative Assembly declares war in 1792
- France now at war with Prussia & Austria



The King



- Prussian army advances toward Paris
- Prussians threaten to destroy Paris if king is not returned to the throne
- Tactic backfires – a mob invades the royal palace and imprisons Louis, Marie and the kiddies

Troops and Citizens

- French troops focus on fighting off Prussians
- Paris is left in the hands of its citizens
 - There are some 1,000 supporters of the king who are imprisoned in Paris
 - Rumors circulate that these supporters are going to break out and take control



Not a good day to be a royalist

- In September 1792, citizens raid the prisons and slaughter over 1,000 prisoners
- Royalists, priests and nobles are among those victimized



The Revolution
Moves from
Moderate to Radical

Another new government

- Legislative Assembly under pressure
- Depose the king
- Dissolved the Assembly
- Called for a new government
- National Convention
 - The new government
 - All men get right to vote



Louis

- Tried as a citizen
- Sentenced to death
- Beheaded



Robespierre comes to power

- The National Convention established an executive branch called the Committee for Public Safety
- Robespierre eventually emerges as the leader of the committee
- Robespierre's role becomes that of a dictator



Reign of Terror

- His committee goes after anyone who disagrees
- This era becomes known as the **Reign of Terror**
- Thousands are tried and executed
- Even supporters of the Revolution were sometimes victims if they didn't support Robespierre's radical policies



Reign of Terror

- Even leaders like Danton are led to the guillotine
- Marie Antoinette also killed
- Estimates are that up to 40,000 may have been executed



Reasons for Execution

- Source: *The Execution Record, 1793*
-

- Jean-Baptiste Henry, 18, tailor:
 - Convicted of having cut down a tree of liberty.
- Marie Plaisant, seamstress
 - Convicted of having said that she was an aristocrat and that she did not care for the nation.
- Henriette Francoise Marboeuf, 55
 - Convicted of having hoped for the arrival of the Austrians and Prussians and of keeping food for them.

- Francois Bertrand, 37, publican
 - Convicted of having provided the defenders of the country with sour wine.
-
- Jean Julien, wagoner
 - Having been sentenced to 12 years hard labor, took it into his head to cry “long live the king”, brought back to the tribunal and condemned to death.
 - Terror at Bordeaux:
 - “A woman was charged with the crime of having wept at her husband’s execution...she was condemned to sit for hours under the blade which shed upon her, drop by drop, the blood of her dead husband...before she was released by death...”

Max meets his maker

- Finally by 1794, members of the National Convention rise up against Robespierre
- After a failed suicide attempt, Robespierre is arrested and executed
- Reign of Terror is over



Third time the charm?



- In 1795, yet another government is formed, the third since 1789
 - Led by upper middle class
 - Calls for a two-house legislature
- Five-person executive branch known as the **Directory**
 - This government is able to establish some semblance of order to France

Documentary

- Finish!
- Take notes as you watch! 😊

5 March

- GOALS:
 - I can analyze the rise and fall of Napoleon Bonaparte and evaluate his overall achievements and downfalls for France

The Man...The Myth...

- 5'7"
- Thick Corsican accent
- Haughty, proud, ambitious, "aspiring to everything"



Rise To Power

- Napoleon rose to power in the midst of near-chaos in France.
- His successes on the battlefield along with his strong governmental control encouraged a French nationalism that brought Europe to its knees.

Military Hero

Napoleon Bonaparte was a military hero who rose quickly through the army. He favored republican rule and the Jacobins.

1793	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drove British forces from Toulon• Won victories against the Austrians• Captured most of northern Italy
1798	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lost in Egypt, but hid news of his worst losses by censoring the press
1799	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overthrew the Directory and set up a three-man governing board known as the Consulate

The Emperor

- In 1802, Napoleon named himself consul for life.
- Two years later, he crowned himself Emperor of the French.
- At each step, Napoleon had held a **plebiscite** and been strongly supported by the French people.
 - **Plebiscite:** a popular vote by ballot



Benefits of Napoleon

- Napoleon restored order and prosperity and strengthened the central government. He:
 - Controlled prices
 - Encouraged industry
 - Built roads and canals
 - Set up public schools
- His policies gained him support among all social classes. He:
 - Made peace with the Church
 - Encouraged émigrés to return
 - Recognized peasants' right to lands they had gained
 - Opened jobs to all based on talent

Napoleonic Code

- His most lasting reform was a new code of laws known as the **Napoleonic Code**.
 - The code embodied Enlightenment principles.
 - But women lost most of their rights of citizenship.



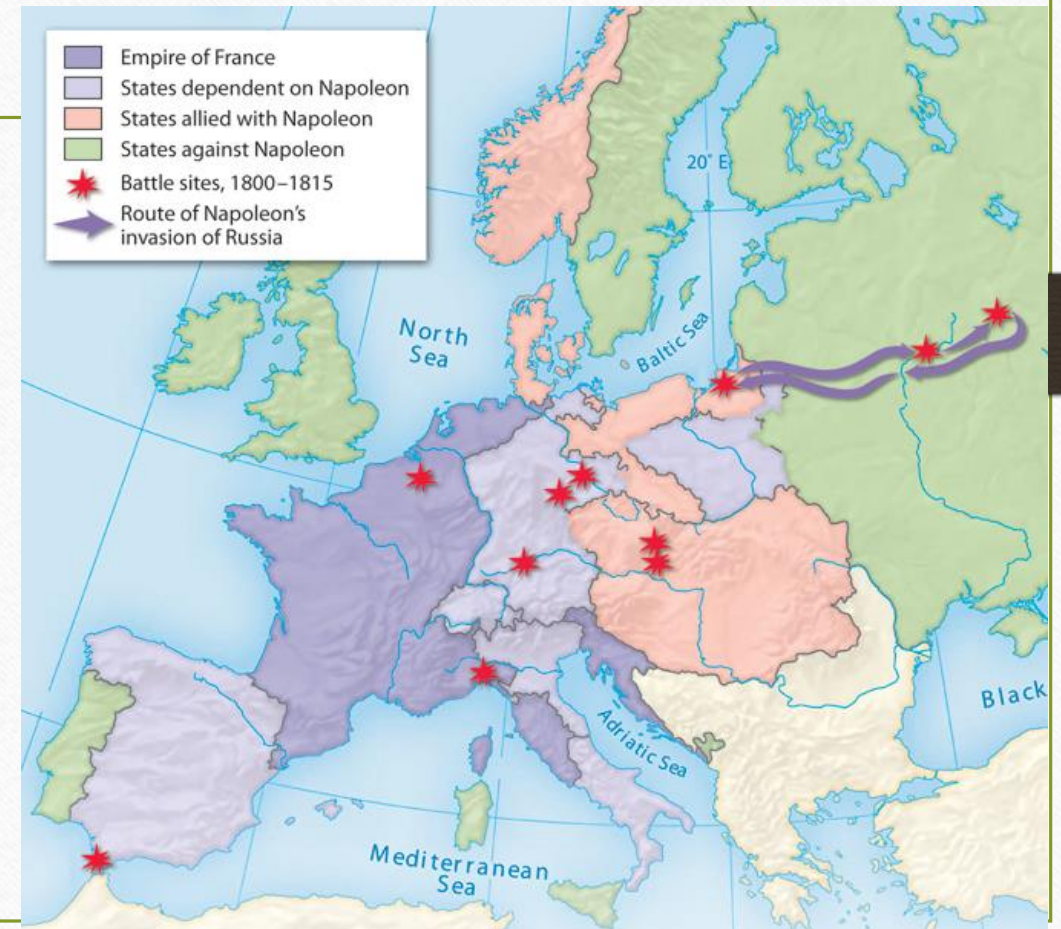
Napoleonic Code

- Equality of all male citizens before the law
- Religious toleration
- Abolition of feudalism

Napoleon's Empire

- From 1804 to 1812, Napoleon successfully battled most of Europe and created an empire.

 - France annexed the Netherlands, Belgium, and parts of Italy and Germany.
 - Napoleon cut Prussian territory in half and abolished the Holy Roman Empire.
 - He placed his own relatives on some European thrones.
- With each nation he conquered, Napoleon brought tribute and wealth to France



Concordant

- Napoleon made peace with the Catholic Church restoring much the Church's pre-revolution authority



Oppressor?

- Many Europeans who had welcomed the ideas of the French Revolution saw Napoleon and his army as oppressors.
 - In Spain, people resisted reforms that undermined the king and the Catholic Church.
 - Nationalism in occupied countries created revolts and patriotic resistance through guerrilla warfare.

Britain as the only challenge

- Britain was the only major European power to remain outside of Napoleon's empire.
 - The British navy smashed the French fleet in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, ending Napoleon's plans to invade Britain.
 - Napoleon then imposed the **Continental System** to close European ports to British goods.

The Continental system

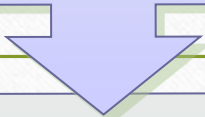
- No nation can trade with Britain (to hurt their economy)
- But it hurt Europe more



Napoleon and Russia

- Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812 was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars.
- In 1812, Napoleon marches 422,000 thousand soldiers into Russia.
- December 6th 1812, 28,000 march out.
- The Russian Winter and Russian Czar defeats Napoleon.

In 1813, the newly created alliance defeated Napoleon in the Battle of the Nations.



Napoleon **abdicated** in 1814 and Louis XVIII was recognized as king of France.



But Napoleon returned to France in triumph after Louis XVIII's return rekindled fears of the old regime.

Napoleon's Return to Power

- Napoleon's return to power lasted only 100 days.
 - On June 18, 1815, British and Prussian forces dealt him a crushing blow at the Battle of Waterloo in Belgium
 - Napoleon was forced to abdicate a second and final time.
 - The final defeat and exile of Napoleon ended the period of the French Revolution.

Achievements of Napoleon

Downfalls of Napoleon

Napoleon's Legacy

- Napoleon's legacy affected not only France, but the rest of Europe and the Americas.
-

Within France	Abroad
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Created Napoleonic Code• Expanded suffrage• Ensured rights to property and education for more citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Failed to make Europe into a French empire• Sparked nationalist feelings across Europe• Created a new Germany• Sold the Louisiana Territory and doubled the size of the United States

Congress of Vienna

- After the Battle of Waterloo, diplomats and heads of state at the **Congress of Vienna** redrew the map of Europe.
- Their chief goal was to create a lasting peace while preserving the old order. They wanted to:
 - Create a balance of power
 - Protect the system of monarchy
 - Prevent French expansion