NO BELLWORK TODAY

• GET YOUR ATLANTIC REVOLUTION CHART OUT AND BE READY TO HEAD TO FRANCE
Causes/Background

- French Monarchs ruled by both Absolutism and Divine Right
- Louis, as well as the rest of the French royalty/nobility, lived an extremely extravagant life, even for European royalty
King Louis XVI  
Marie Antoinette
Causes/Background

• The best(or worst) example of the French wealth was the palace at Versailles

• Let’s let Louis himself show us around…
Causes/Background

• Louis was a passionate financial supporter of the American Revolution
  • This was in large part because France was historically an enemy of Britain and saw an opportunity to win back territory

• All that France really gained from it’s support of American was even more debt, this new debt required France to levy a new tax

• France was experiencing MASSIVE debt and economic problems
Causes/Background

Compromised of 3 “estates” or Social Classes

• Estate 1 = the clergy & 1% of the population
• Estate 2 = the nobility & 1% of the population
• Estate 3 = the commoners & 98% of the population
Causes/Background

- 3rd Estate paid 100% of the taxes
- Each estate had ONE vote in the governing body called the Estates General
- This constantly led to the 1st and 2nd Estates voting down any proposal from the 3rd Estate
Causes/Background

- On the brink of bankruptcy and government in debt
- Commoners upset with higher prices of goods and an increased cost of living
- Wealthy upper/middle class (bourgeoisie) = wanted more political power
Urban Third Estate

• The urban third estate was made up of craftsmen, merchants, business owners

• They were for the most part well off, or at least financially comfortable

• The more well off members of the Third Estate became known as the Bourgeoisies
The Bourgeoisies
Causes/Background

- Peasants revolted nationwide after 3\textsuperscript{rd} Estate were locked out of Estates General and attempt at Tax Reform was blocked
Causes/Background

- King Louis XVI wanted to reform the tax system to make it more equal and efficient
  - At the time = clergy, nobility, and government officials = exempt from paying taxes
- He called into session the Estates General = an ancient representative body
  - Consisted of representatives from the 3 estates
  - Each estate gets 1 vote

Opening of the Estates General at Versailles -- May 5, 1789
Causes/Background

- 3rd Estate met at indoor tennis court
- National Assembly swore the “Tennis Court Oath” = promised they wouldn’t disband until they had written a new constitution for France
Major Changes/Effects

- Wrote the “Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen”
- Influenced by the Declaration of Independence
- Said all people were created equal
- Guaranteed freedoms of speech, press, and religion
Major Changes/Effects

- King Louis XVI sensed trouble and called for more troops to protect Versailles and Paris.
- Spirit of rebellion was everywhere – from the meetings of the National Assembly to the streets of Paris.

The Gathering of French Troops
Major Changes/Effects

- Bastille was a prison in Paris
- Symbolized the injustices of the monarchy
- Mob stormed the Bastille on July 14, 1789
- The prison fell and prisoners were freed
Major Changes/Effects

- More violence followed = called the Great Fear
  - Peasants armed themselves and prepared for a revolution
  - Peasants attacked the castles of their lords
  - Fields and crops burned
  - Documents of dues and payments burned
  - Buildings attacked and destroyed
Major Changes/Effects

- In an effort to end the violence:
  - Nobles gave up their aristocratic privileges & tax exemption
  - Feudalism abolished
  - Agreement that all male citizens could hold offices in the government, army, or church
Major Changes/Effects

- Church lands were sold to raise revenue and pay government debts
- National Assembly passed the Civil Constitution of the Clergy = put French Church under government control; weakened the Catholic Church

Cartoon Representation of the Confiscation of Church Lands
Major Changes/Effects

• Despite these changes, King Louis XVI still refused to accept the Declaration of Rights and recognize the National Assembly

• March on Versailles led by women who were upset with harsh economic conditions and bread shortages

• Marched to the King’s palace and demanded he move the court to Paris → wanted him to show support for the new Assembly
Major Changes/Effects

- Huge mob joined with pitchforks and torches
- Guards couldn’t fight off the thousands of people
- King Louis XVI agreed to move to Paris
Major Changes/Effects

- Created a new Constitution in 1791
- Kept the monarchy but limited its power
- Set up a unicameral legislature
  - One-house assembly chosen by the voters
- New constitution led to more unrest → some thought it went too far, others thought it didn’t go far enough
  - Violence continued throughout the countryside
  - Fear of breakdown of law and order
Major Changes/Effects

• In 1791 = King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette tried to escape Paris and go to Austria
  • Feared more violence
  • Were arrested before they got very far
  • Forced to return to Paris

Escape Attempt of the Royal Family in June of 1791
Major Changes/Effects

- France attempted to create a whole new society
- Created a republic
- Wrote a democratic constitution
  - Passed universal male suffrage = every man could vote
- New calendar with “Year 1” in 1792 = marking a new start for France

“Lady Liberty” Leading the People
Major Changes/Effects

- Absolute Monarchy was overthrown and king was executed
  - Tried and convicted him of treason and conspiring against the nation
  - Beheaded King Louis XVI on the guillotine in 1793
  - Crowds celebrated his death
YESSSS

LOUIS XVI WAS SENTENCED TO THE GUILLOTINE
Marie Antoinette met the same fate years later
Major Changes/Effects

- Revolution became EXTREMELY radical
- Reign of Terror and Committee of Public Safety killed over 40,000 people in less than a year
Major Changes/Effects

- Led by Maximilien Robespierre and his Committee of Public Safety
- Traitors and enemies of the revolution were executed with the guillotine
- An estimated 40,000 people were killed in this 1 year
Major Changes/Effects

- Robespierre was soon arrested himself
- Accused of leading France into tyranny and dictatorship
- Executed with the guillotine

Execution of Maximilien Robespierre
The Guillotine

Once the executioner cranked the blade to the top, a mechanism released it. The sharp weighted blade fell, severing the victim’s head from his or her body.

Some doctors believed that a victim’s head retained its hearing and eyesight for up to 15 minutes after the blade’s deadly blow. All remains were eventually gathered and buried in simple graves.

Tricoteuses, or “woman knitters,” were regular spectators at executions and knitted stockings for soldiers as they sat near the base of the scaffold.
Major Changes/Effects

- Multiple governments were created throughout the revolutions
- Constitutional Monarchy
- Republic
- Democratic Republic
- Oligarchy
- Long term laid foundation for future Republic/Democracy in France
Major Changes/Effects

- France began a conscription (draft) and went to war with Western Europe
- Men between 18 and 45 had to serve in the military
- Major successes increased French Nationalism
  - Feeling of Pride and identity with your nation
Major Changes/Effects

• French military leader

• Seized power in 1799 and ruled France until 1814

• He and a group of men led a coup d'etat = quick seizure of power of the government

• Napoleon tamed the French Revolution in the face of growing issues with its more radical features

• Named himself emperor of France in 1804
Napoleon’s Empire

- Napoleon preserved many elements of the French Revolution
- Set up a national school system
- Created the Bank of France
- Required that all citizens pay taxes
- Maintained civil equality
- Secular (non-religious) law code
- Religious freedom
Major Changes/Effects

• Napoleon took control and led massive European wide war

• By 1812 = Napoleon controlled most of Europe
Major Changes/Effects

- **Napoleon's Empire 1810**
  - French Empire
  - Dependent States
  - Allied with Napoleon
  - At war with Napoleon

- Europe during the Napoleonic Wars:
  - England
  - Russia
  - Spain
  - Ottoman Empire
  - Confederation of the Rhine
  - Duchy of Poland
  - Austrian Empire

This map illustrates the significant changes and effects of the Napoleonic Wars on European governance and territorial boundaries.
Major Changes/Effects

- The revolution failed at many stated goals, but there were major long term effects of the Revolution:
  - Ended Absolute Monarchy
  - Ended Feudalism and Nobility
  - Weakened power of the Catholic Church