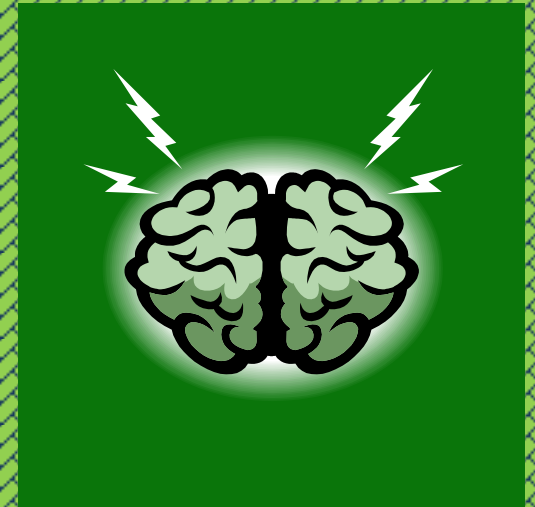




CH 17 THE ENLIGHTENMENT



I. LEADING THINKERS OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT

A. John Locke* (English)

John Locke

1. Beliefs:

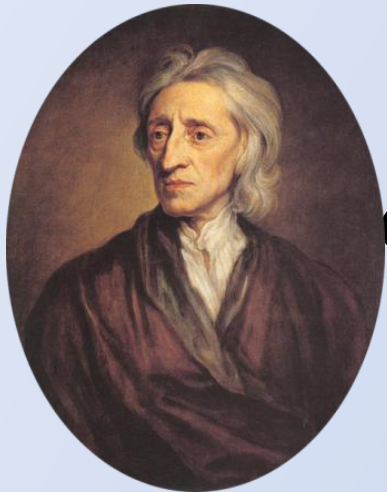
— ex. to food, shelter, protection, beliefs

a. Natural rights of all people

= LIFE, LIBERTY, PROPERTY

b. Govt should protect these rights

c. If govt not protecting rights = duty of people to overthrow it



B. Baron de Montesquie* (French)

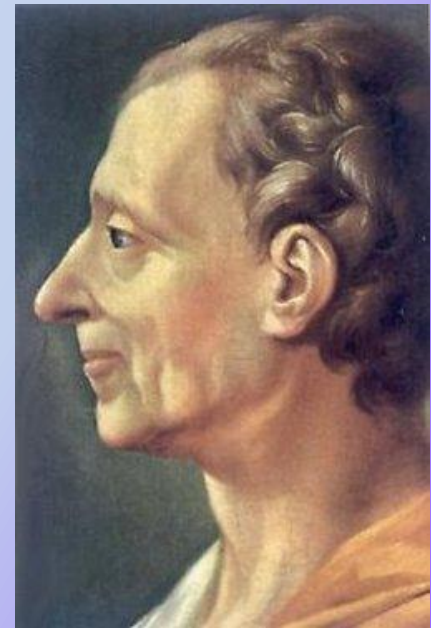
1. Beliefs:(=influence on U.S. Founding Fathers)

a. Govt should have 3 branches:

- Just U.S.A.* {
- 1. Legislative → (in US = Congress)**
 - 2. Executive → (President)**
 - 3. Judicial → (Supreme Court)**

b. Checks & balances* on each other

*= to end Absolutism
+ go to Democracy*



C. Voltaire* (French)

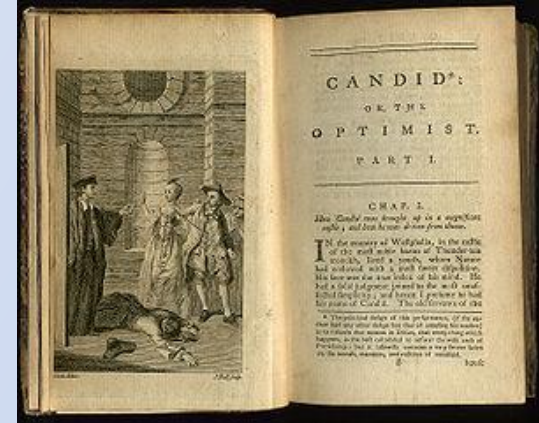
1. Beliefs:

a. Free speech

b. Freedom of & from religion

c. Criticized Catholic church & French govt

builds
on ideas
of Locke



D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau* (French)

1. Beliefs:

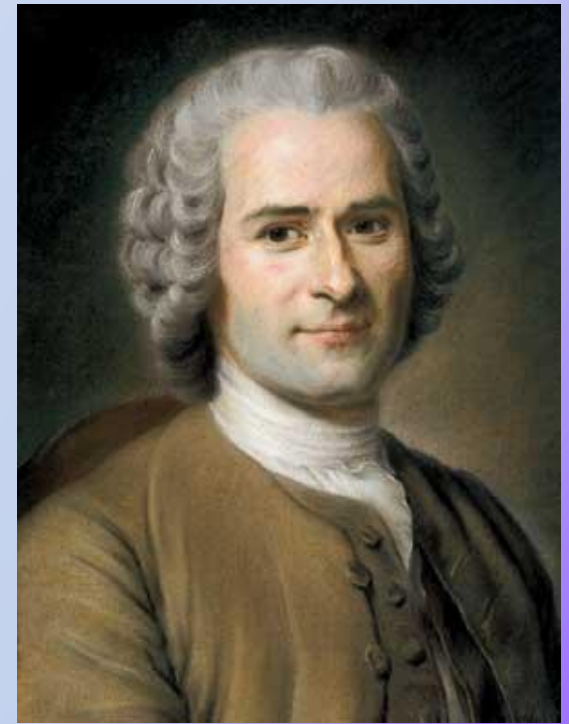
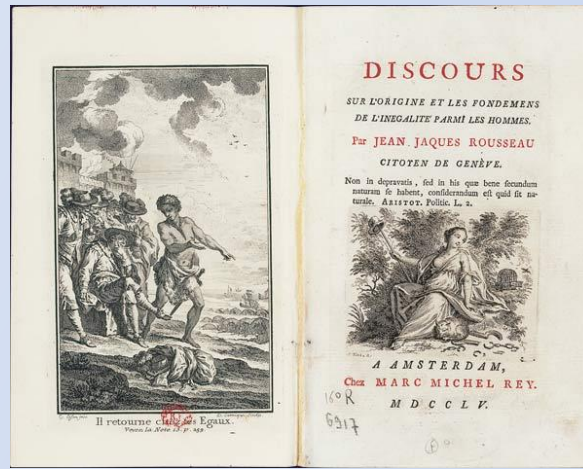
a. All people are naturally good, but can be corrupted by society

b. Rule of the common good

= "The good of the many outweigh the needs of the few"

= Majority Rules

Democracy



c. Wrote “The Social Contract”=a contract of duties of both govt & citizens

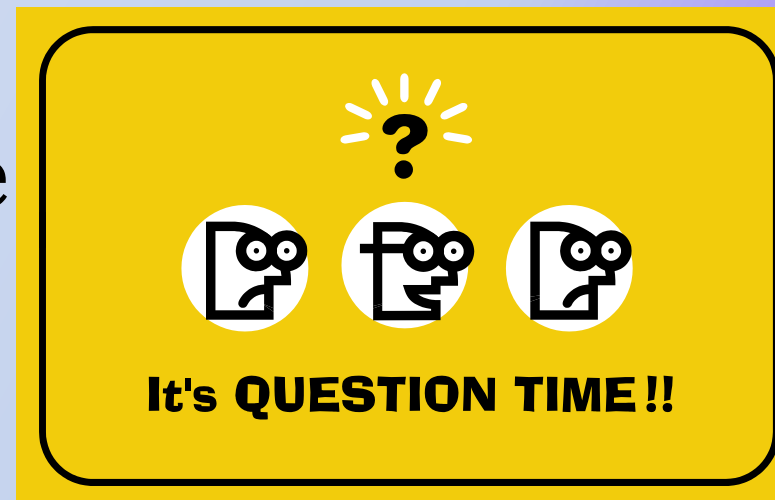
E. Impact of the Enlightenment

1. People Began to Question Govt



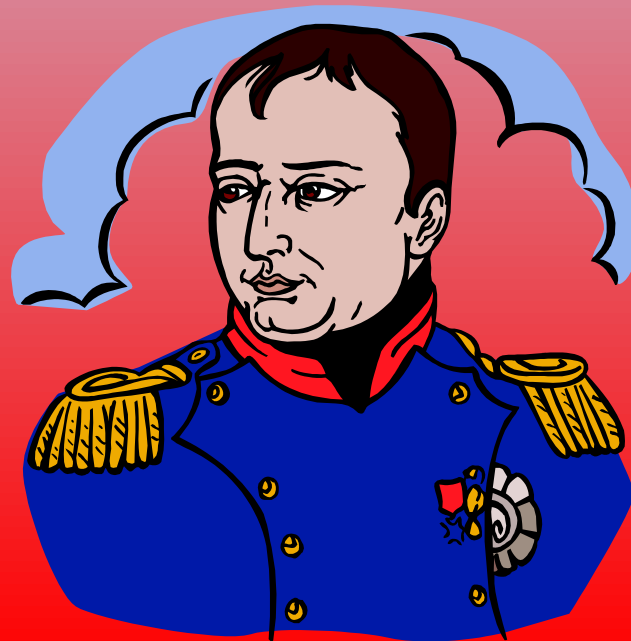
a.=Govt censorship working w/Church to stop spread of ideas

2. Revolutions: 1st in USA, then France





CH 18: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION & NAPOLÉON— pg 572

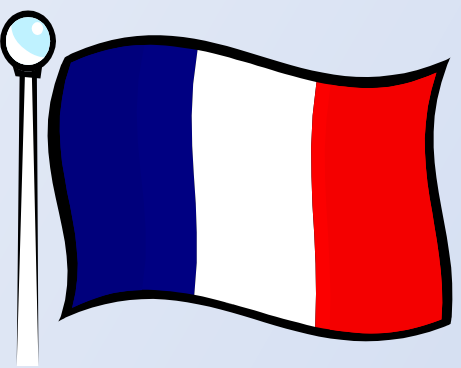


I. ON THE EVE OF THE

REVOLUTION *pg. 572*

A. French Society Divided (into 3 groups)

1. Ancien Regime: Estates*



a. 1st Estate:

CHURCH
Clergy

b. 2nd Estate:

No taxes

Nobility

c. 3rd Estate:

**Paid ALL the taxes*

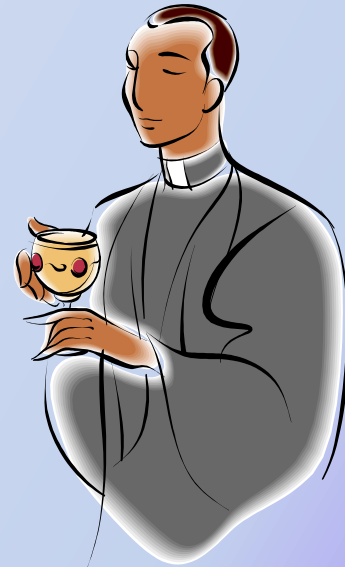
All others = 95%



2. Clergy (1st Estate) Enjoy Wealth

a. Rich → due to tithes & owned 10% of land in France on which they paid no taxes

b. Did provide social services (hospitals, orphanages, schools)



c. Enlightenment criticism of church: (Voltaire)

1. Richness & idleness of clergy
2. Church influence on govt
3. Intolerance

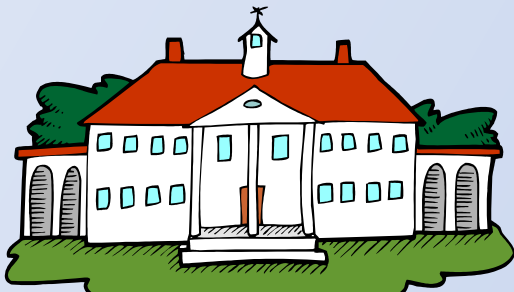
3. Nobles Hold Top Govt Jobs (2nd Estate)

a. Rights to jobs in govt, army, courts, Church

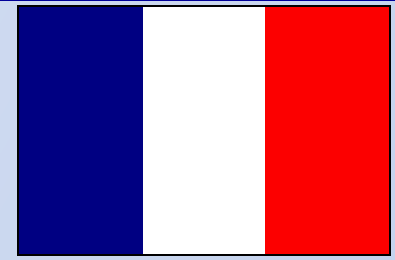
= but their income ↓, prices ↑



=inflation



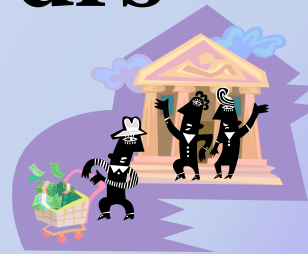
4. 3rd Estate is Vastly Diverse



a.

Bourgeoisie*:

**bankers,
merchants, drs**



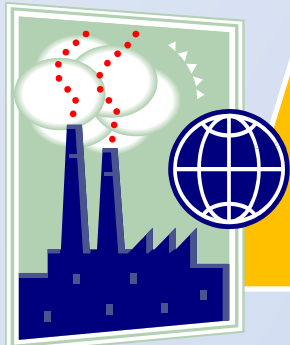
**Rural
Peasants**

**=farmers=largest
group**



**Urban
Workers**

**worked in
industry, factories**



**b. Paid the taxes that funded France
=hated the 1st & 2nd Estates**



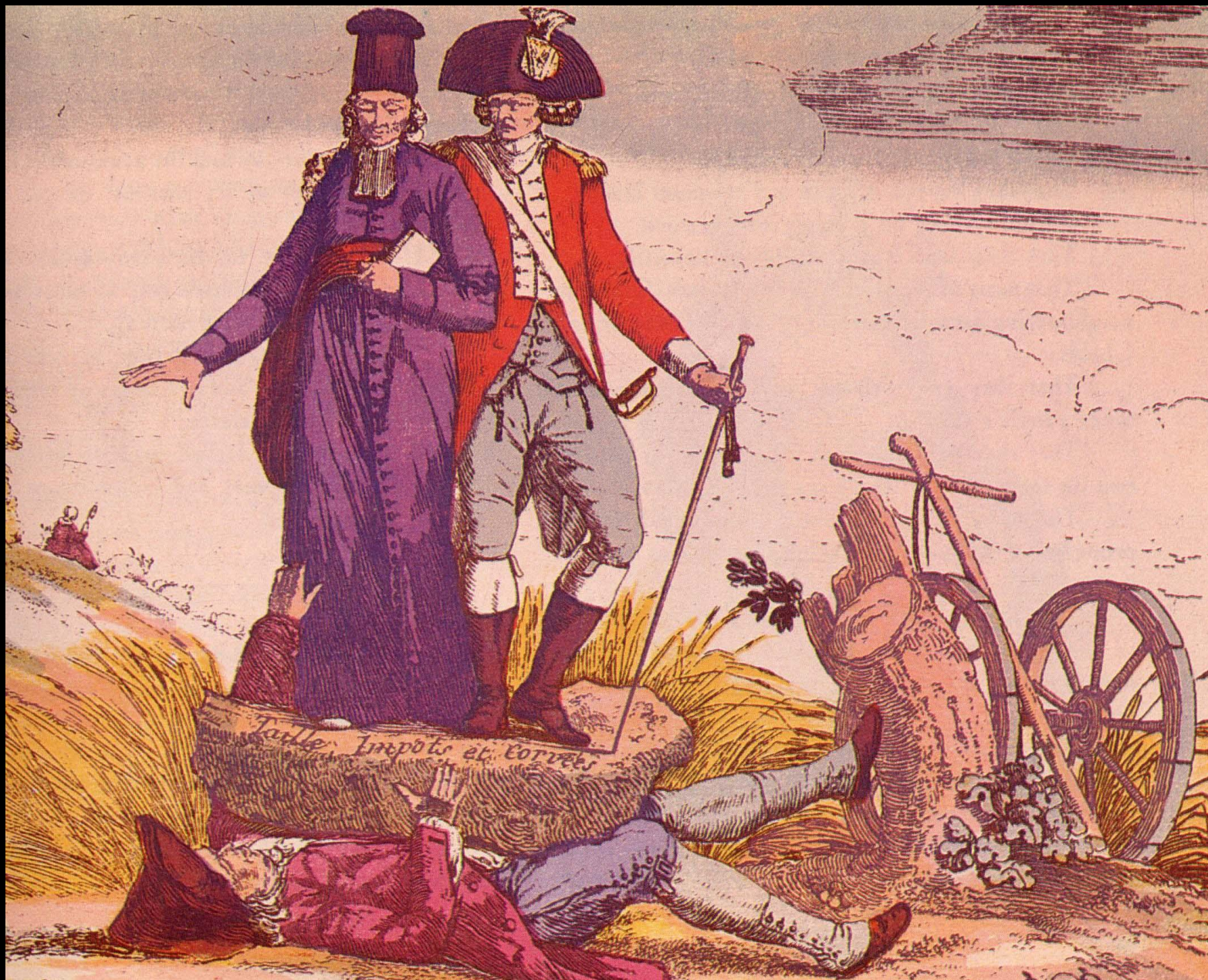
B. Financial Troubles pg. 575

**1. National Debt Soars → due to
deficit spending***

**a. Louis XIV left France in
extreme debt**

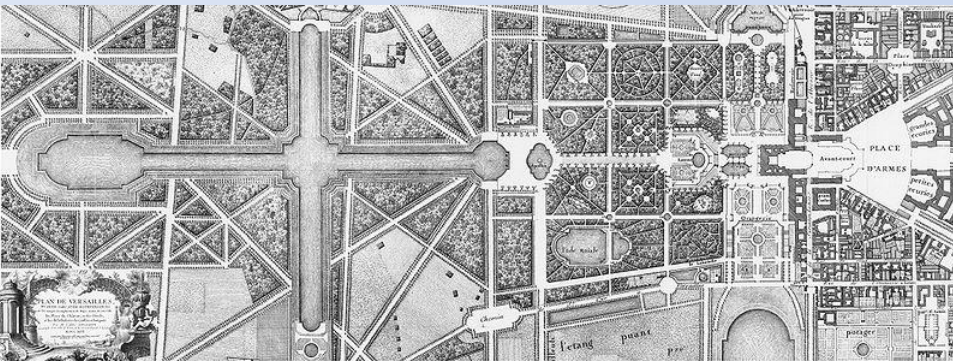


France's Three Estates



2. 7 Years War/American Revolution in US colonies =more debt for France

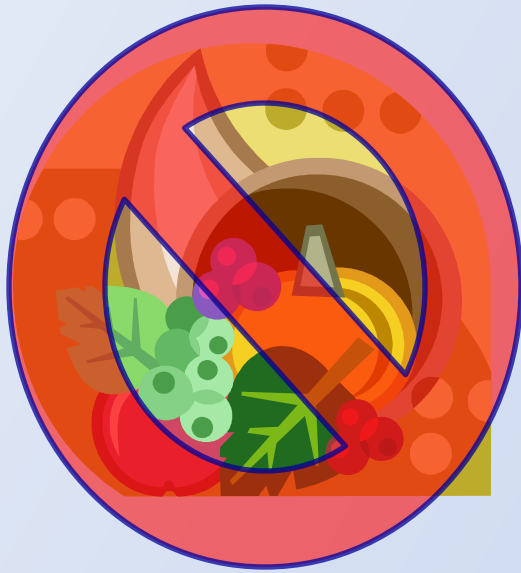
3. Lavish palace court



Palace of Versailles = \$\$\$\$



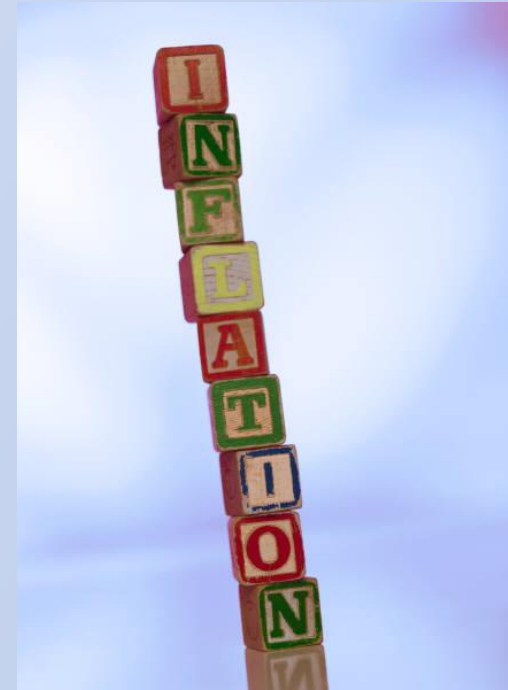
**a. Bad harvests=less tax \$ coming in
=food prices =inflation
=huge debt for France**



=



=



b. Ideas to help this financial crisis:

1. Increase taxes (make 1st & 2nd Estates pay)

2. Reduce expenses

=opposed by 1st & 2nd Estates

4. Economic Reform Fails

a. Louis XV =ran up more debt



b. Louis XVI*

1. Jacques Necker—his advisor

a. His ideas to solve debt:

i. Reduce court spending

ii. Reform govt

iii. Abolish tariffs on non-

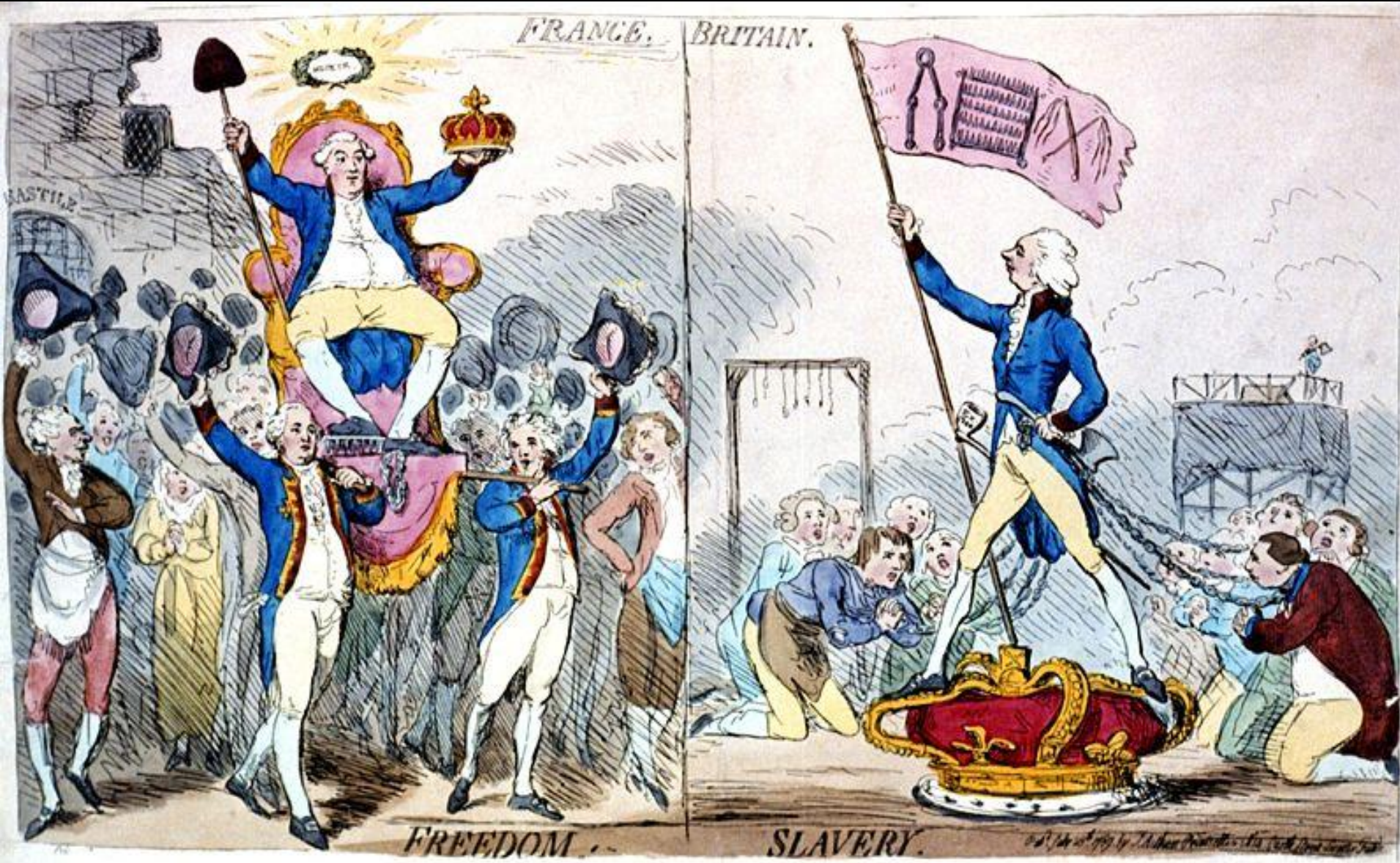
French goods=cheaper prices

iv. Tax 1st & 2nd Estates

=Necker fired



In France. Britain. Freedom. Slavery (1789), James Gillray caricatures the triumph of Necker (seated, on left) in 1789, comparing its effects on freedom unfavorably to those of Pitt in England



2. 1st & 2nd Estates wanted an Estates-General* (hadn't met in 175 yrs.)

C. Louis XVI Calls the Estates-General

1. 1788:

a. France near bankruptcy

b. Bread riots

c. Nobles speaking out against Louis XVI



2. Estates Prepare Grievance Notebooks

a. All 3 Estates created list of grievances:

1. Fairer taxes

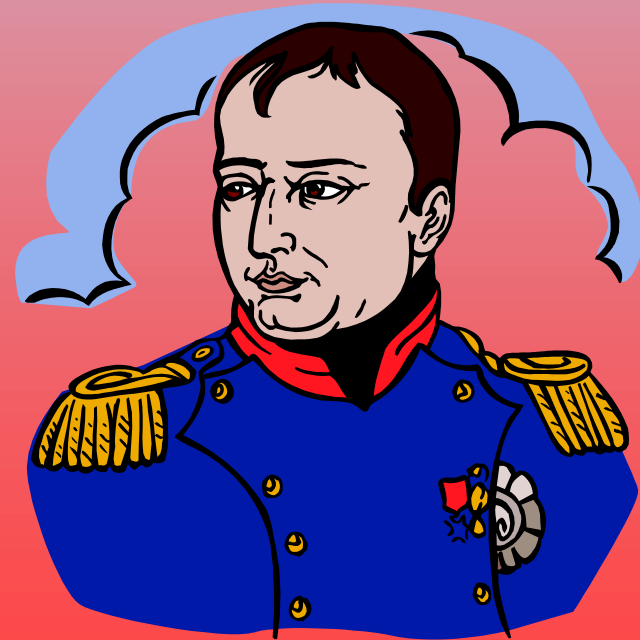
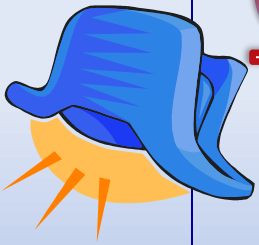
2. Freedom of the press

3. Regular meetings of Estates-General



CH 18: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION & NAPOLEON

Day 3: pg 576



3. Delegates Take the Tennis Court Oath* pg 576

a. Estates-General delegates:



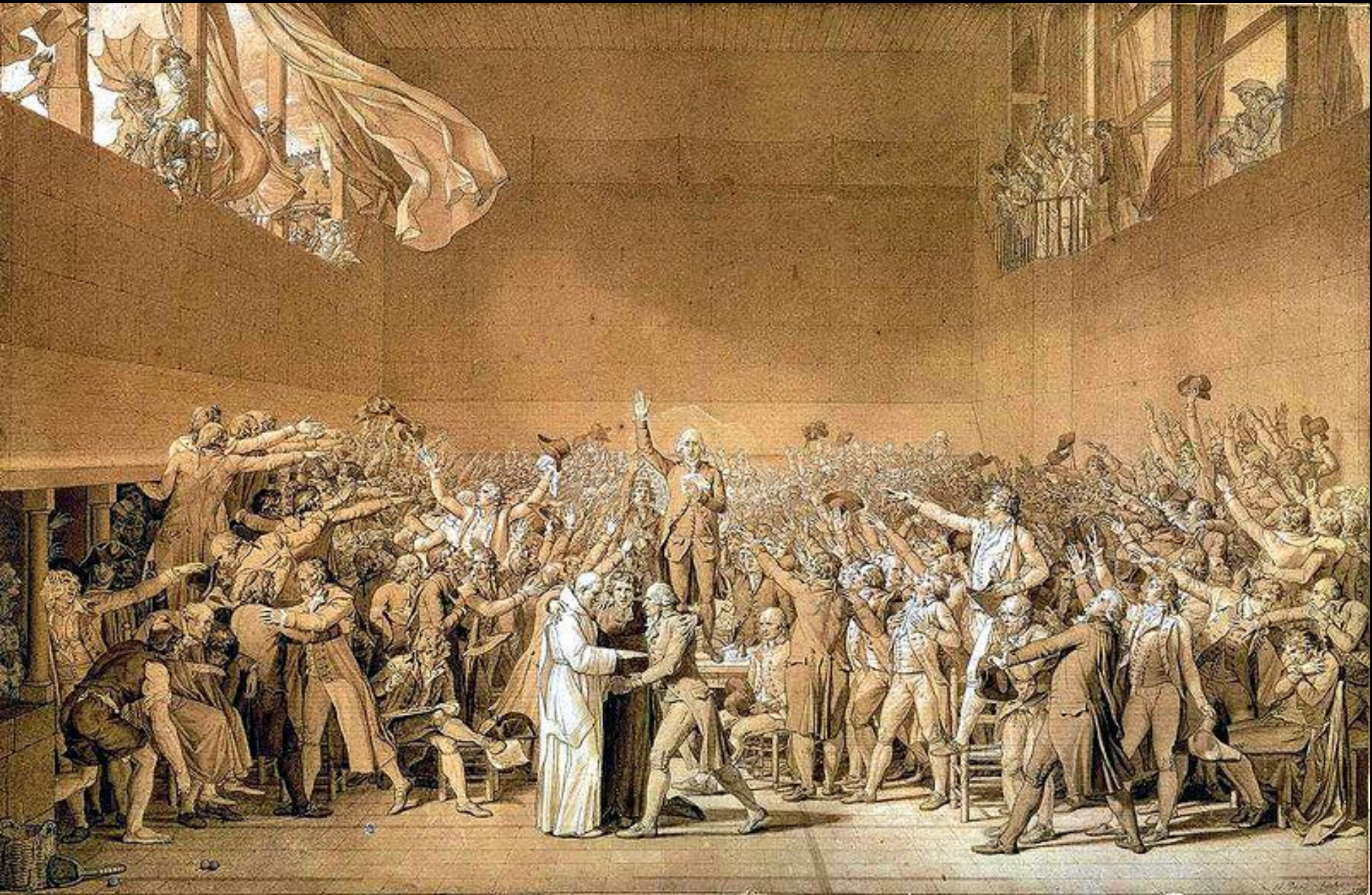
1. Only property-owning men could vote

=mostly Bourgeoisie 10% of 3rd Estate

b. Each Estate had 1 vote = 3rd Estate always outvoted (they wanted votes by person so their voice would be louder)

3rd Estate = 95% of France but only 1/3 vote

THE TENNIS COURT OATH



c. 3rd Estate declared themselves the National Assembly

1. Louis XVI closed their meeting hall

2. Then met at a tennis court=Tennis Court Oath* to always meet when necessary

3. Some clergy & nobles joined them=threat to Louis XVI



D. Parisians Storm the Bastille*

1. 800 Parisians stormed the Bastille

→ 3rd Estate

a. =troops opened fire

b. Mob took control, released prisoners =Riot spread

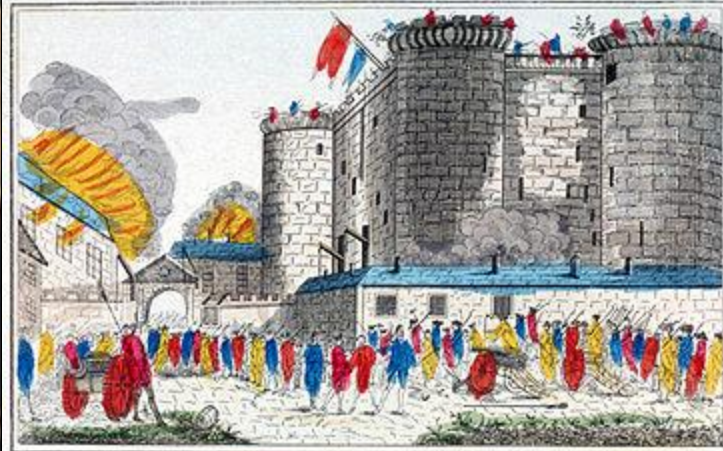
1 of them was Voltaire ←

=French Independence Day

or *Bastille Day* (July 14, 1789)

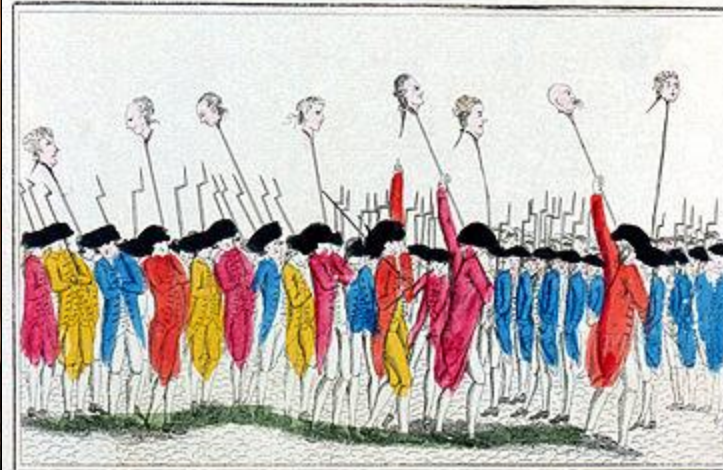






PRISE DE LA BASTILLE

Par les Citoyens de Paris ayant à leurs têtes M^{rs} les Gardes Françaises, le 14 Juillet 1789. Cette Forteresse fut commencée en 1370 sous le règne de Charles V. Jacques Aubriot Prevot de Paris en posa la 1^{re} Pierre elle ne fut entièrement achevée qu'en 1382. Il étoit natif de Dijon. Il y fut un des premiers rognons soupçonnés d'être un Il fut dévoré par les Parisiens pendant les troubles qui agitoient la Capitale, et se sauva dans sa patrie.



C'est ainsi que l'on Punit les Traîtres.



Do You Hear the People Sing?



Do You Hear the People Sing?

**Do you hear the people
sing?**

**Singing the songs of angry
men**

**It is the music of a people
who Will not be slaves
again.**

**When the beating of your
heart echoes the beating
of the drums**

**There is a life about to start
when tomorrow comes**

**Will you give all you can,
give so that our banner
may advance?**

**Some will fall & some will
live.**

**Will you stand up & take
your chance?**

**THE BLOOD OF
THE MARTYRS
WILL WATER
THE MEADOWS
OF FRANCE!**

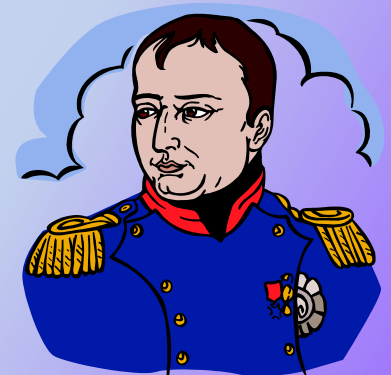
II. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

UNFOLDS **pg. 579**



3 Phases of The French Revolution

- 1. National Assembly 1789-1791**
- 2. Radical Phase/Reign Of Terror
1792-99**
- 3. Age of Napoleon 1799-1815**



A. Political Crisis Leads to Revolt (& Famine)

1. Rumors Create the “Great Fear”



a. Worst famine in decades=starving, riots

b. Nobles tried to impose more taxes

1.=riots, stealing from rich manors



2. Paris Commune Comes to Power

a. Factions*:

→ middle

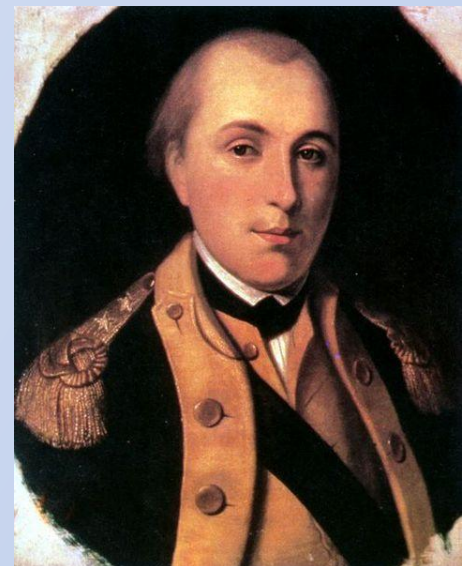
1. Moderates (leader: Lafayette*)

a. National Guard

b. Middle Class (Bourgeoisie)

2. Radicals → Paris Commune

a. Wanted to end monarchy



violent

win

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which reads 'Lafayette'.

B. National Assembly Acts

1. Special Privilege Ends

a. Nobles (2nd Estate) to give up:

1. Manorial dues from peasants
2. Exclusive hunting rights
3. Special legal status
4. Exemption from taxes



2. “Declaration on the Rights of Man”

=modeled after US Dec. of Independence

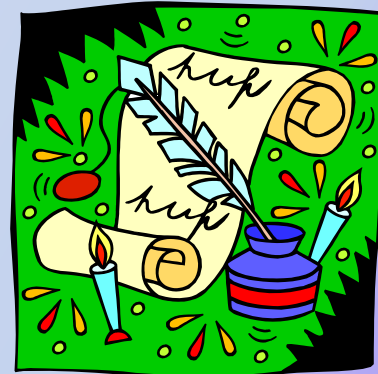


a. All men have natural rights **Locke**

b. Job of govt to protect rights of people **Locke**

c. All male citizens guaranteed equality

=no more Estates



DECLARATION
DES DROITS DE L'HOMME
ET DU CITOYEN

APPRIS PAR L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE LE 26 AOUT 1789
ET PAR LE ROI LE 26 SEPTEMBRE 1791

PREAMBULE

Le Peuple français a reconnu que l'homme est né libre et qu'il demeure libre et qu'on ne peut lui enlever ses droits naturels, inaliénables, sacrés et précieusement sacrés. Ces droits sont : la liberté, la propriété, la sûreté et la résistance à l'oppression.

II. Le but de toute association politique est la conservation des droits naturels, inaliénables, sacrés et précieusement sacrés de l'homme.

III. Le principe de toute association est la souveraineté nationale.

IV. Le droit de résister à toute tyrannie est le droit de l'homme.

V. Le droit de résister à toute tyrannie est le droit de l'homme.

VI. Le droit de résister à toute tyrannie est le droit de l'homme.

VII. Nul homme ne peut être accusé, arrêté ou détenu que dans les cas déterminés par la loi, et selon les formes qu'elle a prescrites.

VIII. L'individu n'est tenu que de ce qu'il a promis librement et consciencieusement.

IX. Tout homme étant présumé innocent jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été déclaré coupable, il ne peut être condamné à la mort avant qu'il ait été déclaré coupable.

X. Nul ne peut être inquiété pour ses opinions, même religieuses, pourvu que son exercice ne trouble pas l'ordre public établi par la loi.

XI. Le citoyen a le droit de réunir librement et paisiblement pour présenter au pouvoir législatif des pétitions, des requêtes ou des réclamations.

XII. Pour l'exercice de la liberté d'opinion, et pour le libre développement de l'enseignement, sont nécessaires la liberté de pensée et de communication.

XIII. L'impôt est une contribution librement consentie par les citoyens.

XIV. Le droit de résister à toute tyrannie est le droit de l'homme.

XV. Le droit de résister à toute tyrannie est le droit de l'homme.

XVI. Le droit de résister à toute tyrannie est le droit de l'homme.

Declaration on the Rights of Man

d. Religious Freedom **Voltaire**

e. Taxes: according to how
much people could afford **Rousseau**

=ignored women & minorities

=ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS



3. Women March on Versailles

a. 6000 women marched 13 miles to Palace of Versailles

1. “Bread” → demanded to see Louis XVI

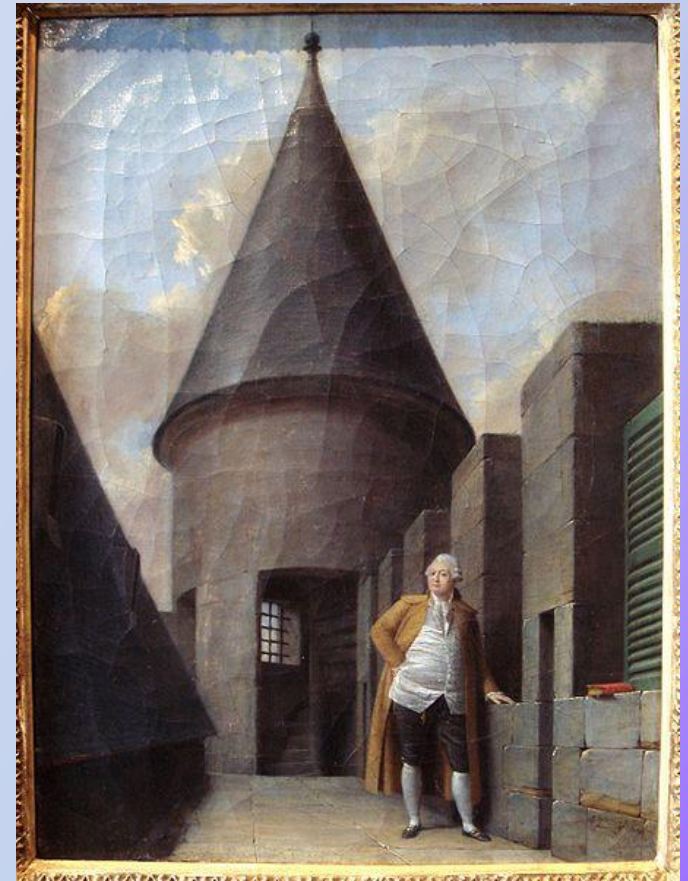


b. Anger @ Queen Marie Antoinette*



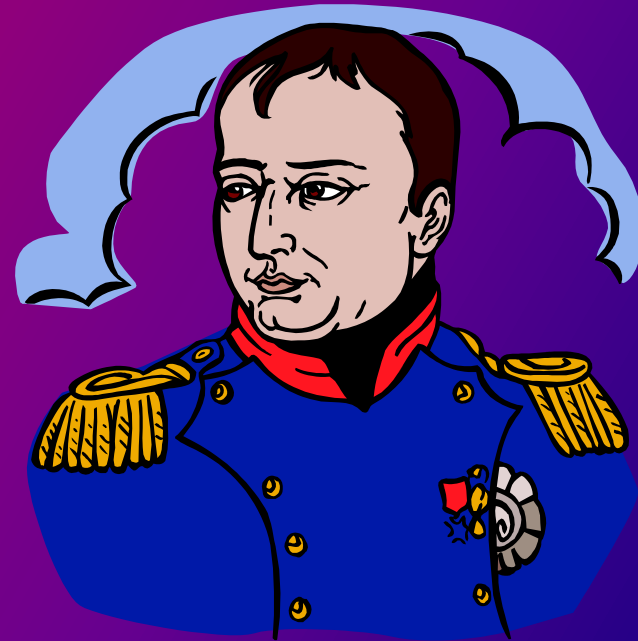
c. Louis XVI & family taken by mob to the Tuilleries Palace=prisoners for 3 years

“Let them eat cake”



CH 18: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION & NAPOLEAN

Day 4: pg 581



C. National Assembly Presses Onward

1. Church Placed Under State Control

a. Church & nobles owed
\$ to bourgeois



b.=Natl Assembly put French Catholic Church under govt control

1.=bishops & priests to be elected

2. Dissolved pope's authority in France

3. Closed convents & monasteries

c. Peasants not supportive, wanted old clergy system



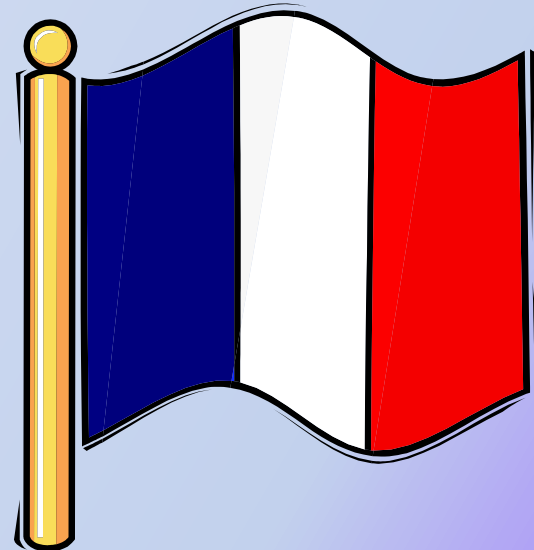
2. Limited Monarchy* →

Constitution of 1791

a. Representative Assembly

**b. Natural rts of people, govt
to protect them**

c. Church under govt control





3. Louis XVI Tries to Escape

a. King & family disguised but caught



4. Radicals in Power, used Guillotine*

**a. France declared war on
Austria, Prussia (Germany) &
Britain**

Europe: 1799



b. Radicals: 1792

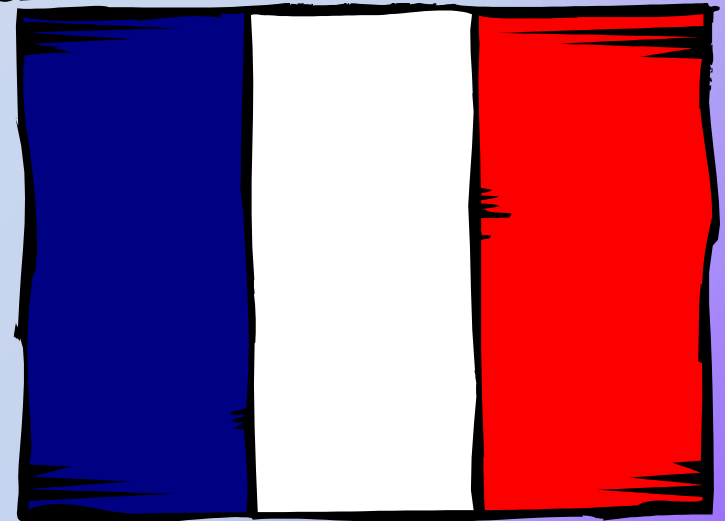
1. Took control of Assembly

2. Ended Monarchy

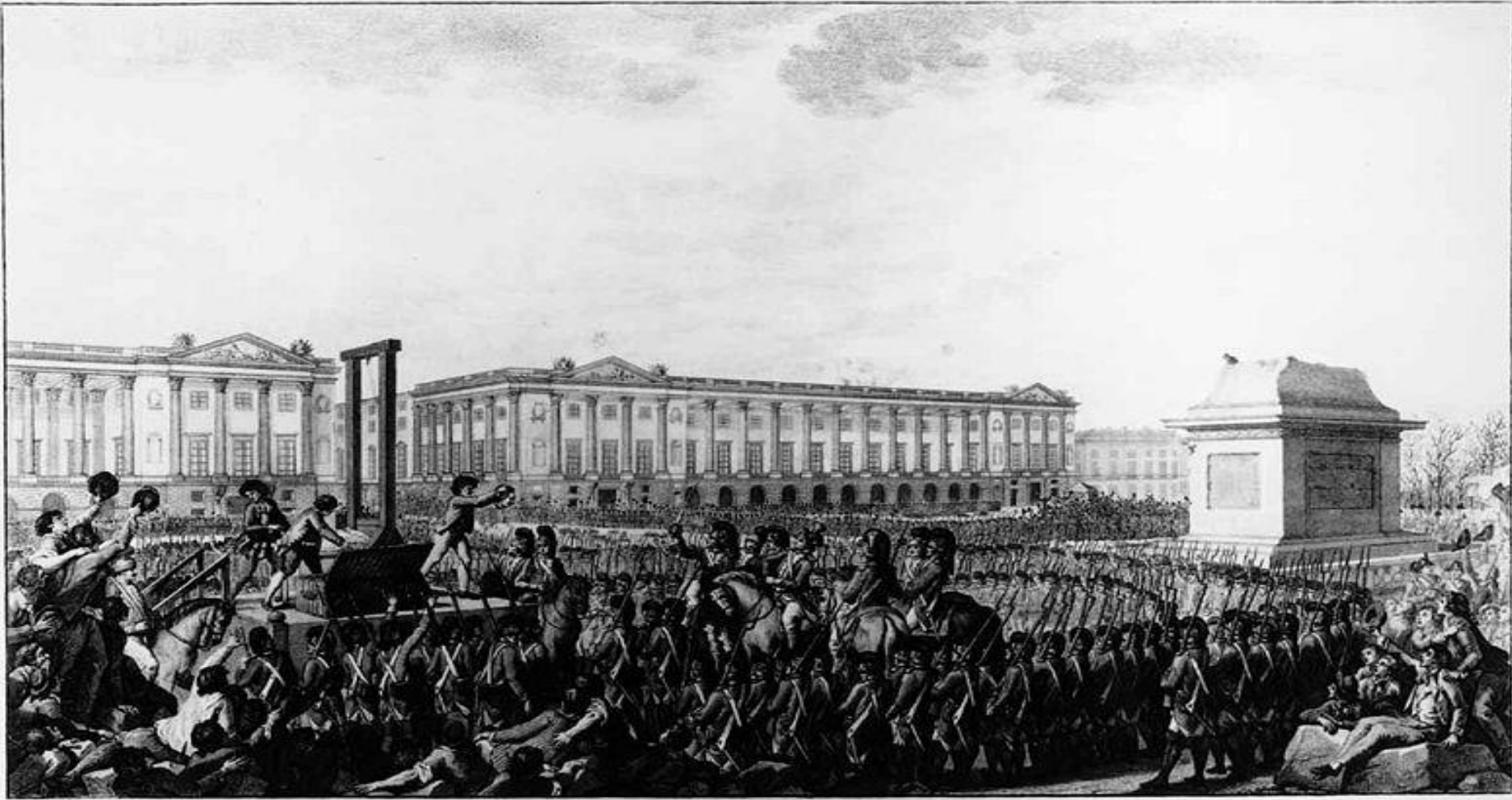
3. Declared France a Republic

= "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"

c. 1793: Louis XVI & Marie Antoinette executed



Death or Murder of a King?



*Journée du 21 Janvier 1793.
la mort de Louis Capet sur la Place de la Révolution.
Presentée à la Convention Nationale
le 30 Germinal par Helman*



Maria Antoinette's Execution by guillotine, 16 October 1793



Birth of a Republic

d. =Reign of Terror* 1793-95

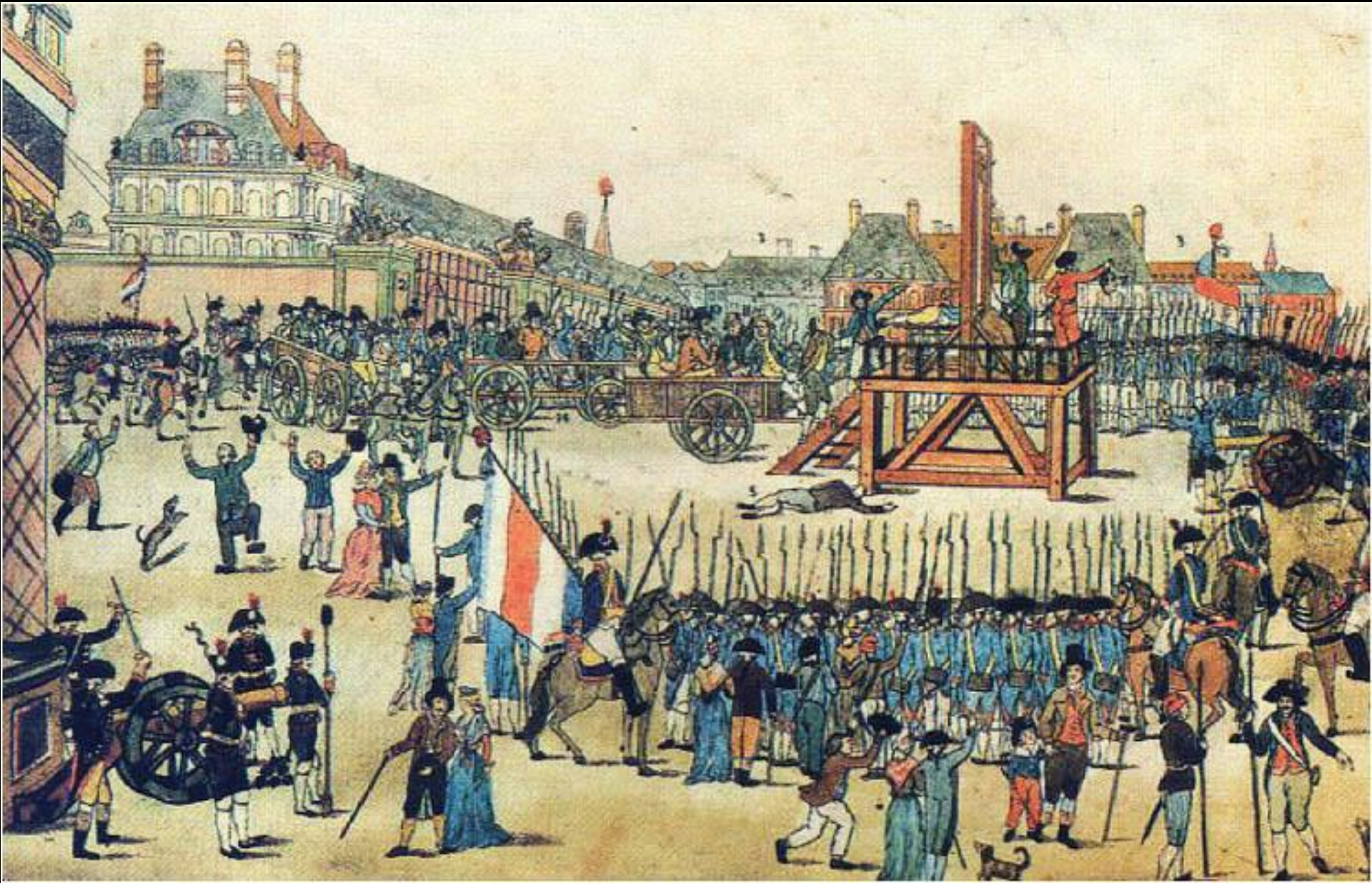
1. Robespierre*

**=a. Tens of thousands executed
or put in prison**

**b. Robespierre eventually
executed =end of Reign of
Terror**

A handwritten signature of Maximilien Robespierre in black ink on a white background. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Execution of Robespierre





Reign of Terror

c. Use of Guillotine = the “French Razor”



**between 18,000
and 40,000
people were
executed during
the Reign of
Terror with the
Guillotine**



*British
cartoon
mocking the
French
Revolution*

The Radical's Arms.

5. Moderates Return - 1795

a. Prices still up, not enough food

b. = riots



III. NAPOLEON IN POWER

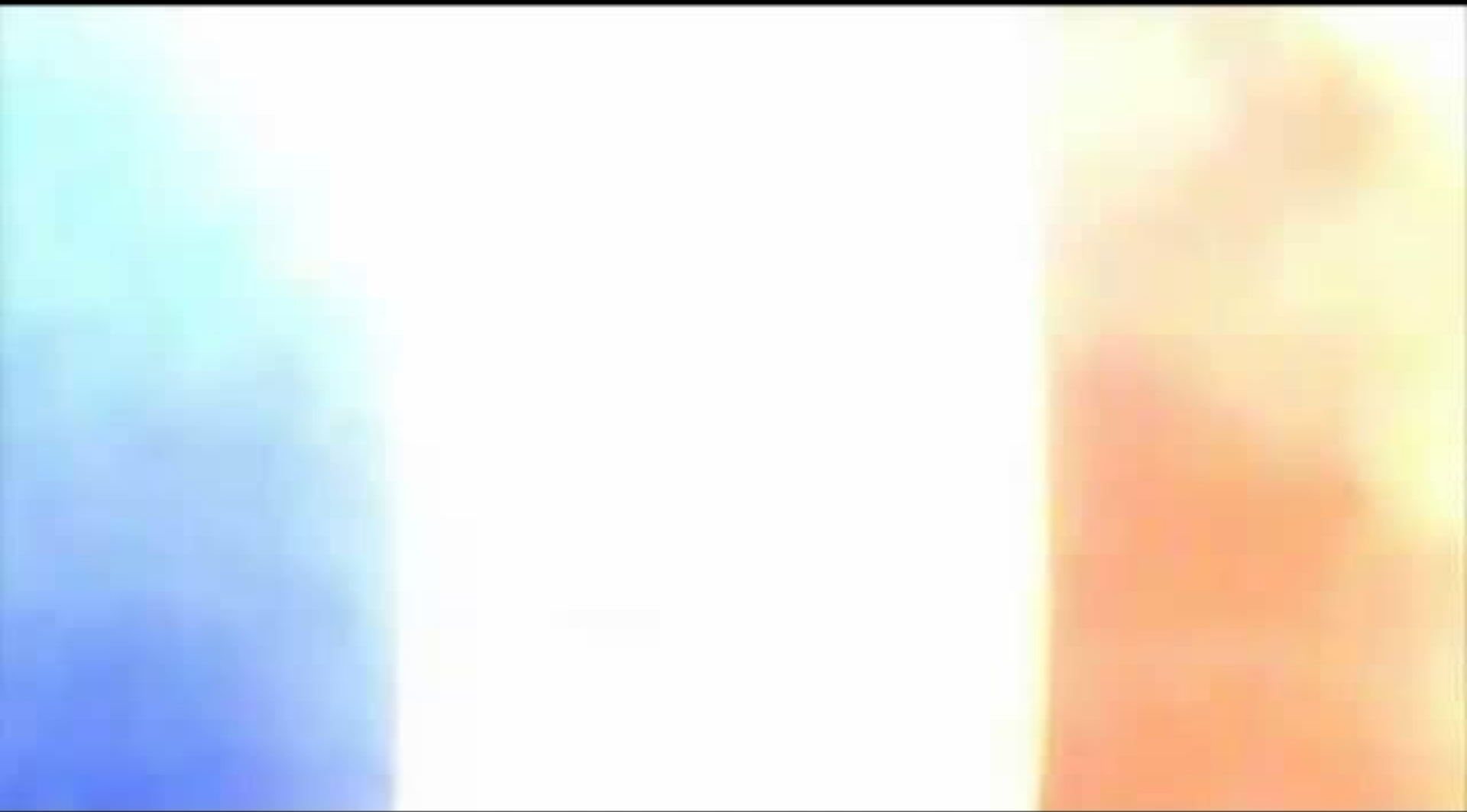
A. His Rise to Power

1. Napoleon Bonaparte* --
General, despot

a. Led a coup to overthrow
French govt in 1799 = put
himself in charge of new govt
= "Emperor of the French"

(title given to him by French people)





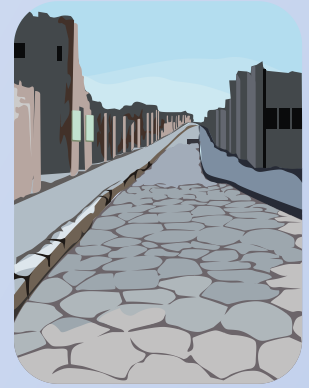


*Emperor of the
French* –

Napoleon took the
crown from the
Pope's hands &
crowned himself!
What message did
that send about
POWER in
France?



B. His Achievements: due to effective policies



1. Economy

a. Price controls, created new industry, built roads & canals

2. Education

a. Govt-run public school system for all



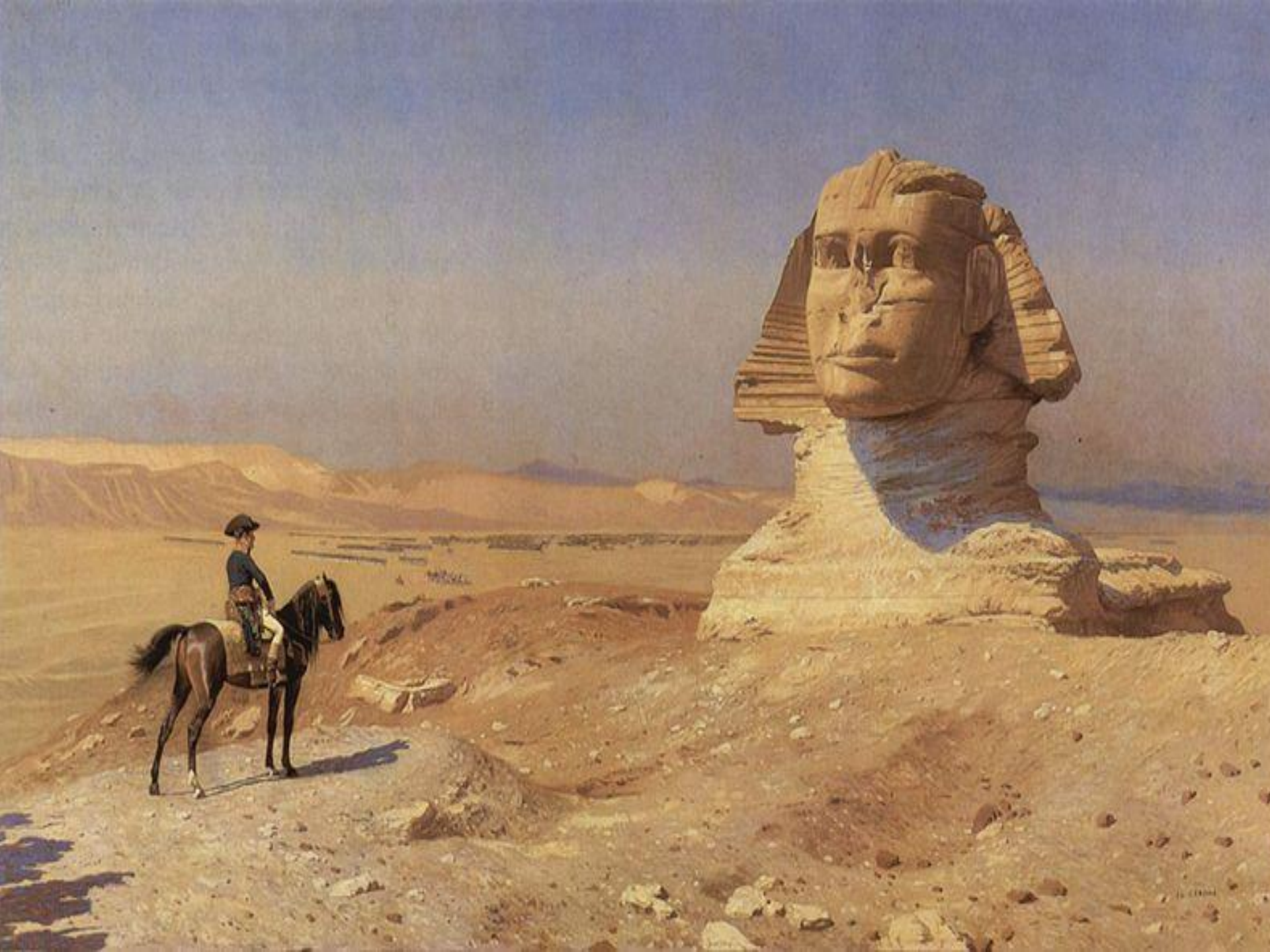
3. Napoleonic Code* = legal code

a. Enlightenment ideas—equality, liberty

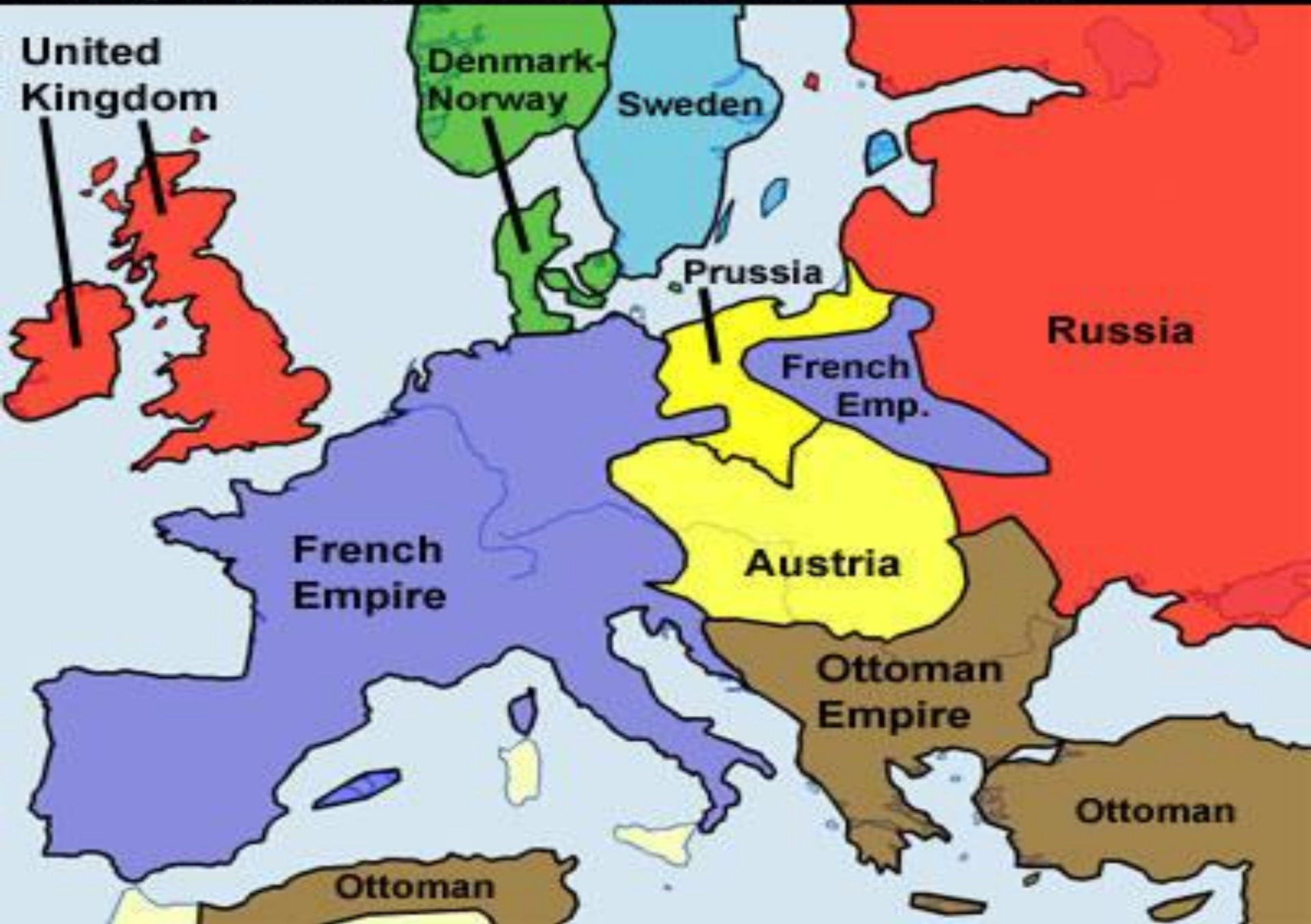
b. Undid some laws

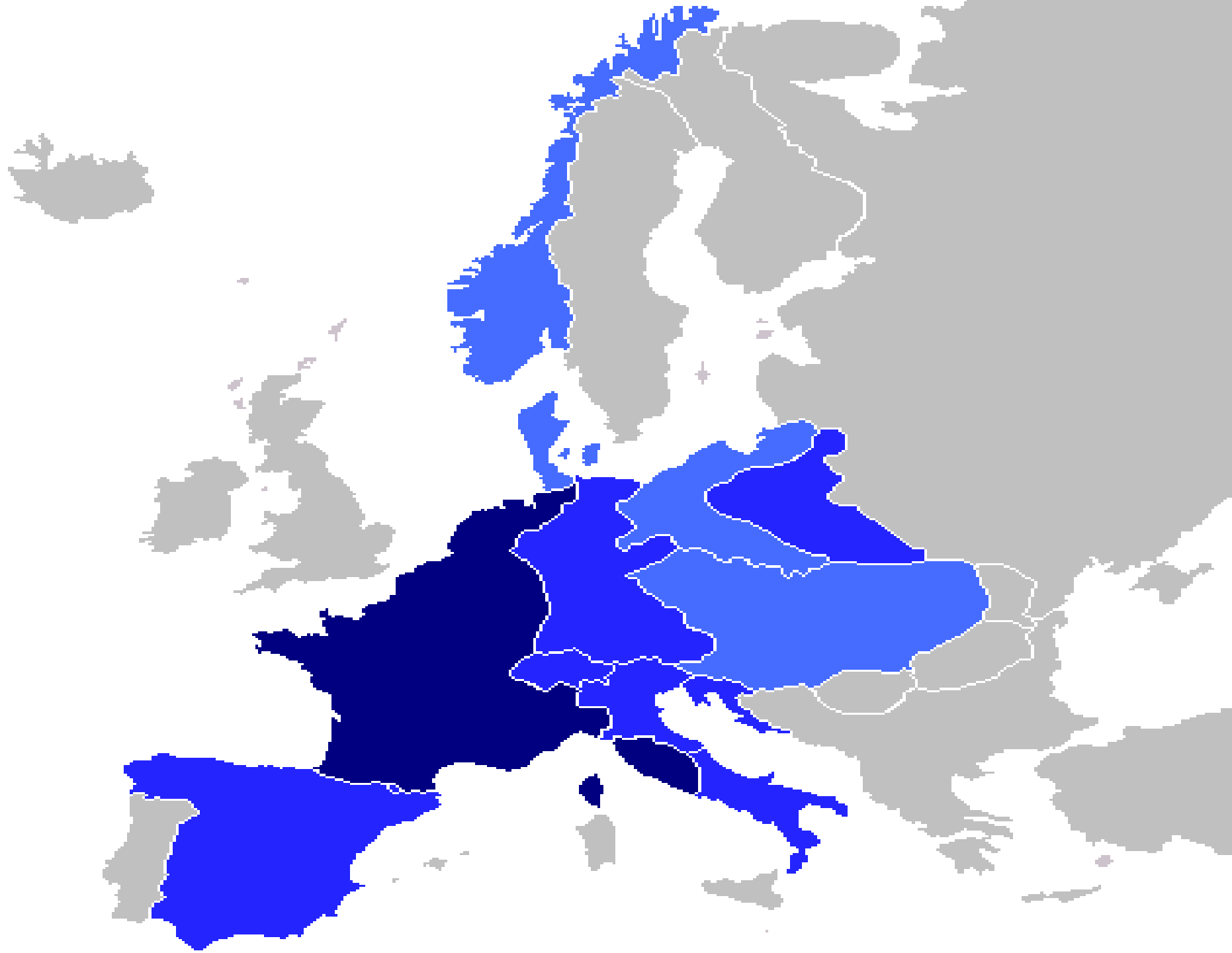






Europe (1812): Peak of French Empire





D. Napoleon's Fall

1. Viewed as oppressors by the conquered

a. =revolt outside of France

2. Invasion of Russia (1812)

a. "Scorched earth policy" of Russians



=French army w/ no supplies

b. Russian winter

**c. =most of Napoleon's army
died in Russia**

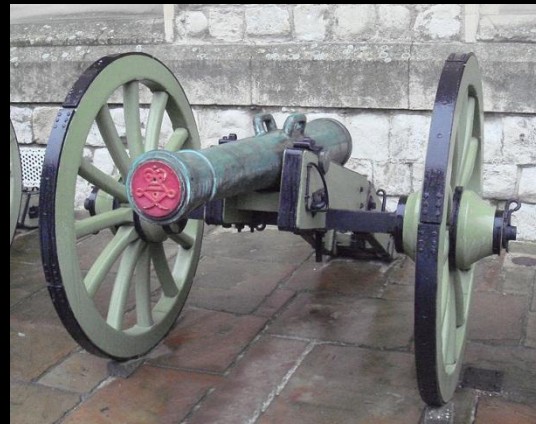


3. Alliance of Britain, Austria, Prussia vs. France

**E.=Napoleon forced from power in
1814 & exiled to Elba (island in
Med Sea)**

1. He escaped & reclaimed power









2. Battle of Waterloo* (1815) vs. Britain

3. France & Napoleon lost=he was exiled to St. Helena for the rest of his life, died of stomach cancer (perhaps arsenic poisoning?)





**F. = France now a Republic (no
monarchy)=DEMOCRACY**



Emperor Napoleon

IV. EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- A. Democratic Ideals** (from Enlightenment)
1. “***Liberty, Equality, Fraternity***” spread throughout rest of Europe
 2. People turned against absolute monarchs
 3. “**Good of the many...**”



B. Nationalism*

1. Too much national pride

C. Spain's Decline—due to Napoleon's invasion

1. Independence spread to Spanish colonies in the Americas (Latin America)

**D. Refused to do deficit spending = sold off French Colonies
ex. Louisiana**



DESPOT

- Given
Power



EMPEROR

- Born with
Power



DICTATOR

- Takes
Power

