Beginning of Revolutionary Era

EQ: What were the causes and results of the American Revolution?

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| American War for Independence | \*Britain needed money to pay for 7 Years War and taxed colonists.  \*Loyalists sided with Britain in the war against the Patriots.  \*Patriots, with help from foreign countries opposed to Britain (France + Spain) defeat Britain.  \*Cornwallis defeat at Yorktown and Treaty of Paris (1783) recognize American independence and Britain loses land to Miss. River, but not Canada. |
| A New Nation | \*First attempt at Constitution fails miserably, known as the Articles of Confederation- each state had autonomy.  \*Constitutional Convention creates a new national gov’t in 1787 and ratified shortly after in 1788.  \*Following year the Bill of Rights is added.  \*Many Europeans saw this new gov’t as a brainchild of Enlightenment thought. |
| European Impact | \*American Revolution proved liberal ideas were not confined to elite intellectuals.  \*Lafayette and other ‘Lovers of Liberty’ spread the word in France.  \*May have inspired French Revolution, but not the model for future revolutions. |

Background to French Revolution

EQ: What were the long-range and immediate causes of the French Revolution?

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| Social Structure | \*Causes of French Revolution are directly tied to the classes.  \*1st Estate- CLERGY. Did not pay taxes, *taille*, and were radically divided based on wealth.  \*2nd Estate- NOBILITY. Held most of the important military, economic, and gov’t jobs. Very privileged including tax exemptions.  \*3rd Estate- COMMONERS. Included bourgeoisie (middle class), artisans/shopkeepers, and peasants.  \*Wealthy bourgeoisie would ‘buy’ their way into nobility. |
| Problems Facing the Monarchy | \*Long range causes include inability to deal with social separation.  \*Enlightenment ideas not used as a spark, but added fuel.  \*Parlements, or law courts, outlawed by Louis XIV re-emerged and opposed monarchy.  \*Financial problems, bad harvests, and food shortages create a crisis.  \*Estates-General, or French Parliament, called to meet in 1787 for the first time in 150 years in order to raise taxes. |

Activity- Create a ‘recipe’ for the French Revolution. It can be done on paper or it can be done verbally a la a cooking show from Food Network. Each ingredient should be carefully explained and justify the amount used in your recipe.

**French Revolution**

EQ: Identify and explain the key events of the French Revolution between 1789-1799.

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| National Assembly | \*Estates-General based on 3 orders with commoners holding most delegates, but voting done by order with veto power over the other 2.  \*3rd Estate wants each head counted and creates the National Assembly, but are locked out and meet and take the Tennis Court Oath/create constitution.  \*July 14, 1789 3rd Estate captures the Bastille signifying loss of royal power for Louis XVI.  \*New National Guard, citizen militia, and peasant revolts increase king’s lack of control. |
| Destroying the Old Regime | \*1789 National Assembly abolishes seigneurial rights- fiscal privileges of nobility.  \*Aug. Declaration of the Rights of Man- basic liberties and rights for all men. Women decry and Gouges writes same Declaration for Women, but ignored.  \*Mob of women march to Versailles to demand bread and force King back to Paris.  \*Church is split and counter-revolution gains momentum for strong Catholics.  \*1791 Constitution is complete that keeps a monarch controlled by a legislature.  \*Radical groups emerge such as the Jacobins.  \*King tries to flee, but is captures and placed under arrest.  \*Foreign countries try to restore monarchy and France goes to war with Austria/Prussia. Marseillaise save the day, but France is a ticking time bomb.  \*Sans-culottes- ordinary patriots without fine clothes lead the way. |
| Radical Revolution | \*National Convention splits into Gerondins (keep king alive) and Mountain (more radical).  \*Internal revolts and foreign invasion leave France vulnerable.  \*Gov’t installs the Committee of Public Safety- led by Robespierre.  \*National Army is raised and Reign of Terror handles any domestic opposition to Revolution.  \*Executions via the guillotine number the 10,000s.  \*National Convention issues a policy of de-Christianization- (Temple of Reason not Notre Dame, new calendar, etc.)  \*Idea of equality spreads to New World- L’ouverture helps slaves gain independence in Haiti.  \*Coalition in the National Convention have Robespierre sent to the guillotine. |
| Reaction and the Directory | \*Revolution’s violence and terror slows down.  \*5 elected officials become the Directory and try to rule over a still divided France.  \*Directory was controlled by military and led to a coup d’etat in 1799 that brought Napoleon to power. |

Age of Napoleon

EQ: Which aspects of the French Revolution did Napoleon preserve, and which did he destroy?

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| Rise of Napoleon | \*Born from Italian roots, grew up in Corsica.  \*Studied military, philosophy, and history.  \*Hero of the Revolution by saving the National Convention.  \*Success vs. foreign countries and respect from low level soldiers made him ready for the coup in 1799.  \*Appointed 1st Consul and later crowns himself Emperor in 1802. |
| Domestic Policies | \*Made peace with the Catholic Church.  \*Created Napoleon’s Civil Code- a new set of laws. p. 588  \*Increased the bureaucracy and tax collection without exemptions.  \*Used censorship and viewed as a tyrant. |
| Napoleon’s Empire and Europe’s Reaction | \*Austria, Prussia, and Russia try to fight off Napoleon early, but he is victorious.  \*Austria and Russia join his Grand Empire to keep their land.  \*Tried to impose Continental System- banning British goods to mainland Europe but failed.  \*Growing nationalism led to revolt against French rule especially in Spain. |
| Fall of Napoleon | \*Tries to invade Russia in 1812 but failed- Napoleon exiled to Elba.  \*Monarch restored under Louis XVIII, but Napoleon escapes and takes back Paris with troops.  \*A new attack at Waterloo, Napoleon defeated by British and Prussian forces.  \*Allies exile him to St. Helena in 1815 and he dies in 1821. |

Activity: Create a timeline of the French Revolution causes, events, and consequences showing 10 key events. Color code your events into categories such as political, social, economical, etc.