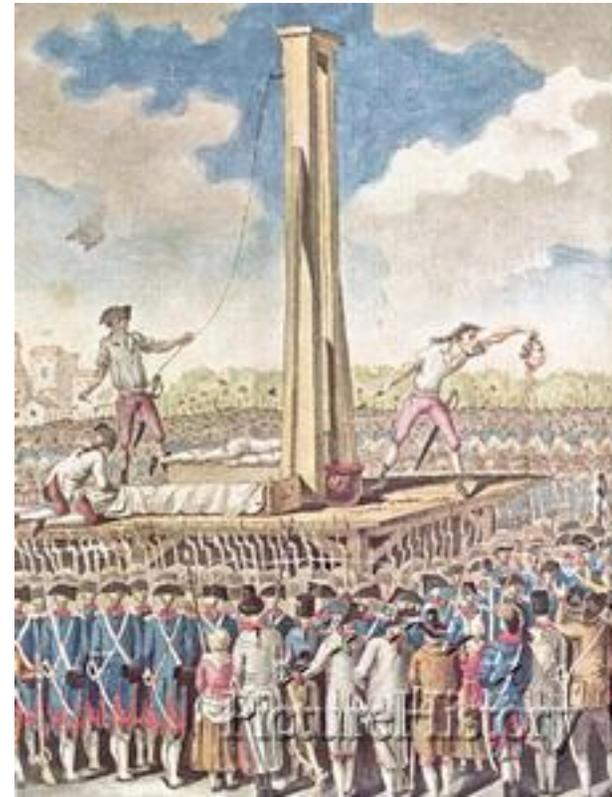
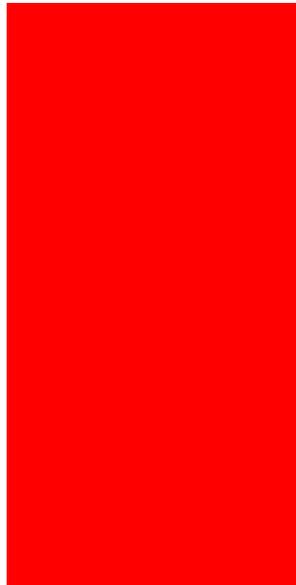
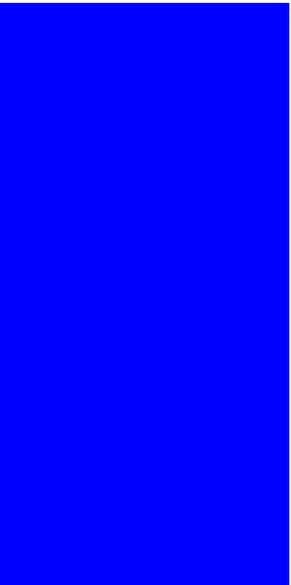




# *La Revolution de Francais*

**1789-1815**



# Causes of the French Revolution



**Enlightenment ideas** – democratic ideas, liberty, equality, freedoms, and rights



**Glorious Revolution & American**

**Revolution** – gave French examples to follow and the realization that they could remove the king from power



**Social injustices** – the division of the French society into 3 social classes or “estates” with the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Estates (Clergy & Nobility) getting all the privileges while the more populous 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate got nothing

# Causes of the French Revolution



**Economic crisis** – famine and a large government debt from excessive spending by the king and from the American Revolution could not be paid for so taxes needed to be raised



**Weak rule by the king** – Louis XV and Louis XVI were weak kings and spent little time and efforts dealing with the problems of the country

# The Three Little Estates

## 1<sup>st</sup> Estate – Clergy:

- ❖ Less than 1% of population
- ❖ Paid very little taxes. Made of people from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Estates who joined the Catholic Church
- ❖ Tended to disapprove of Enlightenment since it challenged the teachings of the Church

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Estate – Nobility:

- ❖ 2% of population, paid no taxes.
- ❖ Held the high offices of the government.
- ❖ Got their wealth, land, and power from inheritance.
- ❖ Disagreed with the democratic ideas of the Enlightenment since it challenged their power

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate –

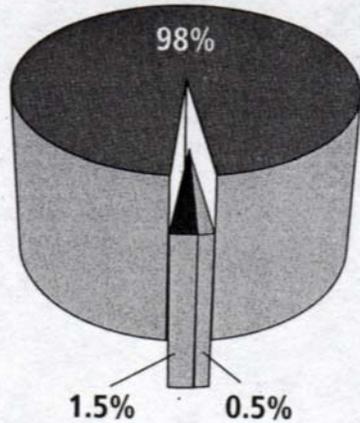
Everyone else  
(bourgeois to dirt  
poor peasants):

- ❖ 98% of population, paid almost all of the taxes.
- ❖ Embraced the democratic and liberty ideas of the Enlightenment

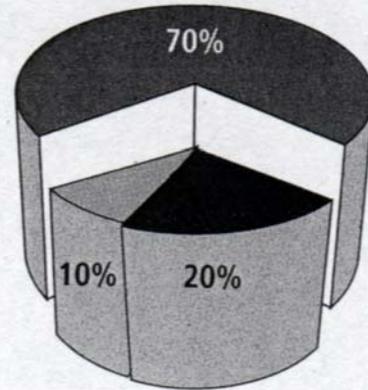
# Population and Land Ownership in France, 1789

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION,  
BY ESTATE

- First Estate
- Second Estate
- Third Estate



PERCENTAGE OF LAND  
OWNERSHIP, BY ESTATE



The conflict  
between the 3  
Estates?



# Phase 1 of the Revolution – Reform Phase

- France had racked up *high debts from poor decision making and war* with Britain (including the American Revolution)
- In order to **raise taxes** to pay for the debts, King Louis XVI called a meeting of the **Estates General**.
- This advising body to the king had not met in **200** years.



## Tennis Court Oath - The

Third Estate wanted to change the voting rules by forming their own law making body called the National Assembly. When they were locked out of their meeting hall, they met on a tennis court and took an *oath to continue meeting until a new constitution had been written.*

## Phase 1 of the Revolution – Reform Phase



**Storming the Bastille** - a prison fortress in Paris was taken over by peasant mobs on July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1789.

**King Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette,**  
and the rest of the royal family and servants are arrested.





## Declaration of the Rights of Man - The National

Assembly drafted a document that *protected the rights and freedoms of all Frenchmen and eliminated the social class* system by making all men equal under the law. It also gave women rights.

# Phase 2 of the Revolution – Radical Phase

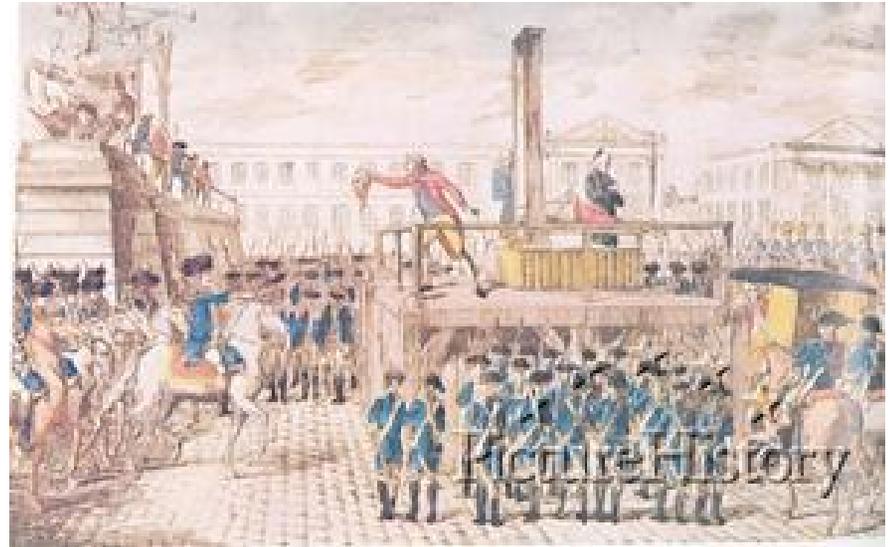
## Robespierre & the Committee of Public Safety

– took over the government when reforms slowed down. They sought out all political enemies



## The Reign of Terror –

*all nobles and people who were thought to oppose the revolution were beheaded.* Their land and money was confiscated as well.



## The execution of Louis

XVI – the king and later his wife were beheaded as an enemy of the state, angering other monarchs in Europe

# Phase 3 of the Revolution – Reign of Napoleon

A detailed historical painting depicting Napoleon Bonaparte's coronation as Emperor of the French. Napoleon stands in the center, holding a crown aloft, surrounded by a large assembly of officials, clergy, and soldiers in ornate 18th-century attire. The scene is set in a grand, vaulted hall with high ceilings and classical architectural elements. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the central figures against a darker background.

**Rise from nothing** – Napoleon rises from a low ranking officer from the French island of Corsica to become a general during the Reign of Terror. Gains fame and power by restoring order to Paris

**Became Emperor** – Took the crown from the pope and *crowned himself emperor*, breaking the tradition of the French king being crowned by the pope

# Phase 3 of the Revolution – Reign of Napoleon



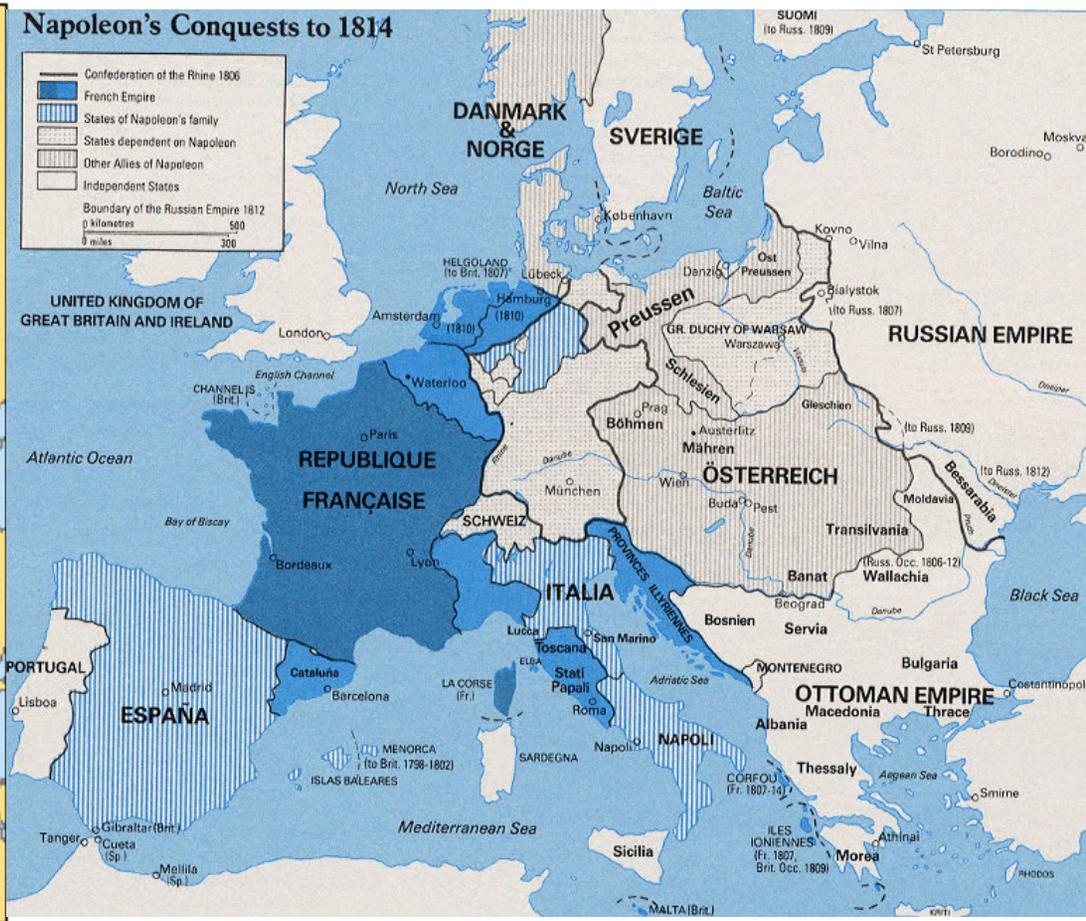
**Serfdom Ended** – Napoleon *ended serfdom* in all lands occupied by France

**Continental System** – *attempt to weaken British power by blocking its' trade with rest of Europe*. This ultimately results in a British war with the US in 1812 over trade and weakened economies in the rest of Europe

# Napoleon Builds a New French Empire

Actions	Goal(s)	Result(s)
<b>1) Establishment of national bank and efficient tax-collection system</b>	Stabilize the economy	Stabilize the economy & provided money to support the army
<b>2) Enacting Napoleonic Code of law</b>	Set up a uniform system of laws	Basis of most current European laws, limited personal freedoms (speech, press, & women's rights)
<b>3) Sending troops to Saint Domingue</b>	Put down a slave uprising and restore sugar production	Rebelling slaves force the French to leave and get independence
<b>4) Selling Louisiana Territory to the United States</b>	Sell N.American territory to raise money and not to have to defend it	France got more money to wage war
<b>5) Waging Battle of Trafalgar</b>	Napoleon wanted to end British control of the seas	French fleet destroyed & threat of invasion of Britain ended

# Napoleon's War and Empire



# Phase 3 of the Revolution –

Expanded the rights of **Reign of Napoleon**  
common people

## Napoleonic Code of Law

– Created *a set of laws* in Europe that is still used today

## Invasion of Russia –

*Russia winter killed off most of Napoleon's army*, resulting in Napoleon's defeat by Prussia, Britain, and Russia. *He was forced into exile on the island of Elba*





**Napoleon returns from Exile** – *Napoleon escapes from Elba* and lands in France where he reclaims the throne and rebuilds his army

**Europe Unites** – British, Dutch, Prussian, and Russia armies marched toward France

**Battle of Waterloo** – Napoleon strikes the allies before the Russian army arrives. *British, Dutch, & Prussian armies defeat Napoleon at Waterloo and send him into exile on a small island in the South Atlantic where he dies 6 years later.*

**Phase 3 of the Revolution –  
Reign of Napoleon**

# Return of the King

- The allies put Louis XVIII (younger brother of Louis XVI) on the French throne
- He rolls back many of Napoleon's reforms

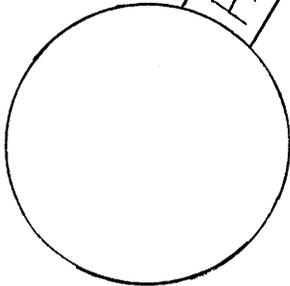


## Age of Metternich

- Austrian Prince Metternich used his position as Austrian Foreign Minister to *restore the balance of power in Europe* between Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia
- *Worked to restore the monarchies* in Europe  
Napoleon got rid of
- *Crushed nationalistic revolts* in Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary



French Revolution



**Conservative Phase: 1789-1793**

Establishment of the National Assembly  
Declaration of the Rights of Man  
Storming of the Bastille  
Creation of a Constitutional Monarchy  
Tennis Court Oath  
Food Riots

**Radical Phase: 1793- 1799**

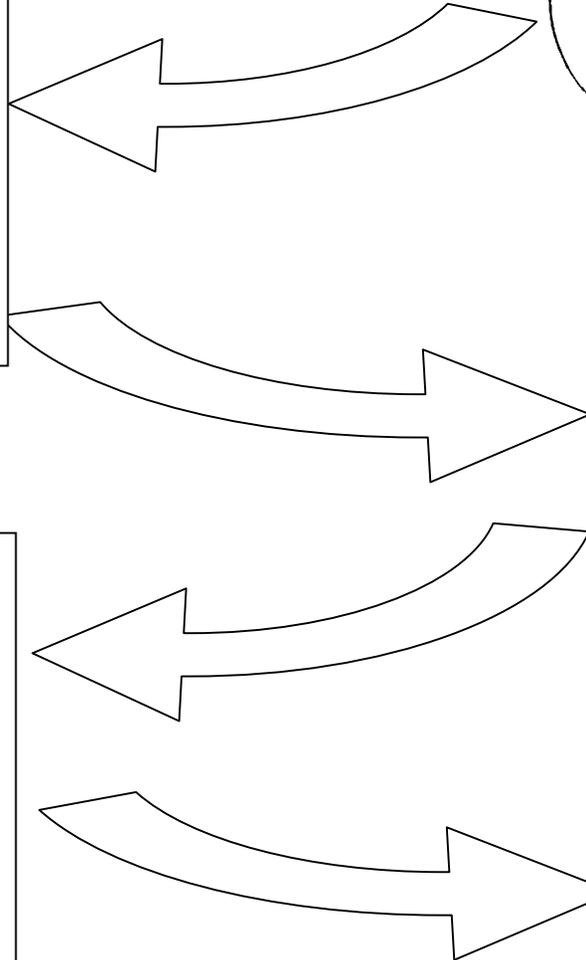
Reign of Terror  
Jacobins  
Elimination of the monarchy  
Guillotining enemies of the revolution  
Beheading of Louis XVI  
Creation of Civilian Revolutionary Courts

**Napoleonic Phase: 1799-1815**

Napoleonic Codes  
Elimination of serfdom  
Concordat  
Creating public schools and a national bank  
Continental System  
Restoration of civil order through military force

**Conservative Phase: 1815-1820**

Restoration of Louis XVIII as King of France  
Concert of Europe  
Reduction in the people's say in government



## **National Assembly (moderate phase) 1789 – 1791**

- Third Estate takes Tennis Court Oath
- Storming of Bastille
- Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
- National Assembly sells church lands and puts Catholic Church under state control
- Paris Commune emerges
- Constitution of 1791 limits monarchy and creates Legislative Assembly
- Legislative Assembly declares war on Austria, Prussia, and Britain

## **National Assembly (radical phase) 1792 – 1794**

- Radicals take control of Legislative Assembly and set up National Convention
- National Convention abolishes monarchy and declares France a republic
- Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette executed
- Committee of Public Safety set up
- Robespierre leads Reign of Terror: 40,000 people executed

## **Directory 1795 – 1799**

- Moderate Constitution of 1795
- Five-man Directory established
- Riots suppressed
- Corrupt leadership
- Chaos threatened

## **Age of Napoleon 1799 – 1815**

- Napoleon Bonaparte helps overthrow Directory
- Consulate set up with Napoleon as first consul
- Napoleon names himself consul for life, and later, Emperor of the French
- Economic and religious reforms instituted
- Napoleonic Code established
- Military victories create French empire in Europe
- French defeat in Battle of the Nations leads to Napoleon's abdication and exile

## LONG RANGE CAUSES

- Enlightenment philosophy
- English civil war
- Glorious Revolution in England
- American Revolution

## IMMEDIATE CAUSES

- Social injustices of the Old Regime
- Rise of the bourgeoisie
- Economic crisis in France
- Estates General summoned
- National Assembly formed

## French Revolution

## IMMEDIATE EFFECTS

- Declaration of the Rights of Man
- Execution of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette
- Europe at war
- Reign of Terror
- Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte

## LONG RANGE EFFECTS

- Growth of nationalism
- Congress of Vienna
- Greek revolution
- European revolutions of 1830 and 1848
- Wars for independence in Latin America