World History 2

Revolutions Around the World

Mr. Ackerman

“Well, isn’t that better than not letting them eat cake?”

Name: ________________________________
Quote Analysis:

Directions: Explain the quote to the best of your ability. Also, explain why you think the speaker may have made this comment (in other words, what's their bias?).

"To punish the oppressors of humanity is justice. To forgive them is cruelty." – Maximilien Robespierre

"The United States seems destined by fate to plague the Americas with misery in the name of liberty." – Simon Bolivar

"The word impossible is not French!" – Napoleon Bonaparte
Locate and shade the following countries:

England  Spain  France  Italy  Portugal
Corsica  Russia  Germany  Poland  Turkey
USE PAGES 157 & 191 IN TEXTBOOK

Locate and label the following territories & countries (you will have to draw borders to the best of your ability): England, Scotland, Ireland, Russia, Ottoman Empire, Austrian Empire, French Empire, Corsica, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Kingdom of Naples, Prussia, Confederation of the Rhine, Grand Duchy of Warsaw, Kingdom of Sweden, and Kingdom of Denmark

Label the following cities (already marked with a ●): Vienna, London, and Versailles

Label the following bodies of water: Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Danube River, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, and Caspian Sea
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Vive la France

1789 - 1815

LIFE IN FRANCE:
ECON, GOV'T, SOCIETY
(4 slides)

The Revolution Begins (2 slides)

Leader of 3rd Estate
Abbe Emmanuel Sieyes
Revolution Case Study: France

In the mid to late 1700s, France was mess. They had tons of problems. France had an absolute monarch. Louis XIV had had total power for 72 years. He had brought a great culture to France, but he had also caused economic and religious problems.

Because of Louis XIV, the rich in France paid no taxes at all. The poor and the middle class (called the Third Estate) had to pay them all. The Third Estate thought that it was being treated unfairly. They felt that everyone should pay taxes and that this tax policy was an unfair treatment of the Third Estate.

Protestants in France were also persecuted. The government of France was officially Catholic ever since Louis XIV did away with the Edict of Nantes. This made the Protestants hate their government. They wanted a government where they had religious freedom.

Then Louis XVI became king. When Louis XVI became king, the French government was in debt. Louis XIV had spent money on wars and parties but had only taxed the Third Estate. So the government no longer had enough money. Louis XVI tried to raise taxes on the rich but they refused to pay. The economy of France fell apart and there were food shortages. People actually began to starve.

Louis XVI let the rich have a little say in government. The clergy (First Estate) and the rich (Second Estate) each got one vote in the Estates-General (kind of like Congress). The Third Estate, which was 97% of the population, only got one vote. That means the First and Second Estates outvoted 97% of the population by a vote of 2-1. The Third Estate didn’t like this type of government. They wanted to have more of a say in their government. They didn’t want an absolute monarch and they didn’t want to the First and Second Estate to have more of a say than they did.

The country of France had helped the Americans fight against the British in the American Revolution. They knew about the new and better type of government that had been set up in the United States. They knew that in the US all people were equal, that there was no king, and that people had rights and freedoms. Many of the people in France, especially the poor and middle class, wanted to set up that type of government for themselves.

Finally, the French people loved their country and wanted it to become the best it could be. Many of them felt that democracy was the best way for this to happen. They saw democracy in England and in the United States. They wanted the people to be sovereign in France as well so that France would continue to be one of the great countries of the world.

Each numbered section above is an example of one of these causes of revolutions. Write the number from above in the blank next to the appropriate cause of revolutions.

_____ Religious Intolerance  _____ Social Injustice  _____ Unpopular Method of Rule

_____ Enlightenment Ideas  _____ Economic Distress  _____ Nationalism

Predict - What do you think will happen in France given what you just read?
Analyzing a Primary Source: The Storming of the Bastille

Read the following excerpt from an eyewitness account of the fall of the Bastille, and then answer the questions below. Read Section 3 of this chapter for background information.

"Vetner armies... have never performed greater prodigies [feats] of valor than this leaderless multitude of persons belonging to every class, workmen of all trades who, mostly ill-equipped and unused to arms, boldly affronted the fire from the ramparts and seemed to mock the thunderbolts the enemy hurled at them....

The attackers, having demolished the first drawbridge and brought their guns into position against the second, could not fail to capture the fort....

... One of the [soldiers] opened the gate behind the drawbridge and asked what we wanted. 'The surrender of the Bastille' was the answer, on which we let us in. At the same time the besiegers lowered the great bridge....

Those who came in first treated the conquered enemy humanely and embraced the staff officers to show there was no ill-feeling. But a few soldiers posted on the platforms and unaware that the fortress had surrendered discharged their muskets, whereupon the people, transformed with rage, threw themselves on the [soldiers]....

... Several... [individuals] contended for the honor of having arrested the Marquis de Launay [the governor of the Bastille]... and a few others undertook to guard him and succeeded in getting him out of the Bastille, though he was roughly handled by the people, who were calling for his death....

But the fury of the crowd continued to increase and their blind wrath did not spare de Launay’s escort.... Exhausted by his efforts to defend his prisoner... he had to separate from M. de Launay... Hardly had he sat down when, looking after the procession, he saw the head of M. de Launay stuck on the point of a pike.... The people, fearing that their victim might be snatched away from them, hastened to cut his throat on the steps of the Hotel de Ville [City Hall]....

In the intoxication [excitement] of victory the unfortunate inmates of the dungeons of the Bastille had been forgotten. All the keys had been carried off in triumph and it was necessary to force the doors of the cells. Seven prisoners were found."

(From The French Revolution by Georges Perroux & Sabein Flaxier, translated by Richard Graves. Copyright © 1960 by Martin Seeker & Warburg, Ltd. Reprinted by permission of Putnam Publishing Group.)

1. What kinds of people stormed the Bastille?

2. What turned the mob from fairly reasonable to fierce?

3. Why do you think people competed with one another to arrest the Marquis de Launay?

4. According to your textbook, why was the Bastille attacked?

5. What significance did the attack on the Bastille have as a symbol?
A NEW GOVERNMENT

× Members of 3rd Estate become
__________________________ →
promise to write new constitution & build a
republic (people vote for representatives)

__________________________ →
promised not to break protest until
completed constitution

STORMING OF THE BASTILLE

A NEW CONSTITUTION

× Aug. 1789 – National Assembly adopts
__________________________ (statement of ideals)

× Olympe de Gouges criticizes this document b/c did not apply to, or
include, women!

× ___________________________ (slogan)

× Oct. 1789 - women kidnapped king & family & took them from
Versailles to Paris

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REORGANIZES FRANCE

× 1790 – National Assembly attempts to reorganize Church’s role, but changes are not popular (taxing the
clergy & Church land)

× Sept. 1791 – new constitution limits power of king & establishes a legislature →
Conservative

Moderates

Radicals

Wants No Changes

What do we do with the king?

Wants Changes

Emigrés

Sans-cullotes
FRANCE DECLARES WAR!

- April 1792 → Legislative Assembly declares war on Austria b/c they suggested reinstating Louis to the throne
- Prussia joins war
- French military is weak & unorganized
- French people are desperate → riots, chaos, massacres (king & family are imprisoned)

A NEW NAME FOR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- Sept. 1792 -
  
  ________________ becomes new legislature controlled by ________________ → abolish monarchy & declare France a republic
  
  + All men can vote (NOT women!)
- Execution of Louis XVI for treason!

FRANCE STILL AT WAR

- Britain, Holland, & Spain build alliance w/ Prussia & Austria against France → called ____________________
- French military is continually defeated
- Jacobins draft huge numbers of men & women into army
CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Liberal society can flourish with free commerce

Challenged the absolute right to rule

Appealed to bourgeoisie grievances

Age of Enlightenment

1. Clergy - The First Estate
2. Nobility - The Second Estate
3. Commoners - The Third Estate (majority of population)

Population divided into three states

France was an absolute monarchy with a weak monarch

France sent troops and supplies to aid the American revolutionaries

Liberal freedoms for all men

Take up arms against tyranny

A republic is superior to a monarchy

Introduction to revolutionary ideas

The peasants and bourgeoisie were unhappy because they had to pay all the taxes

Need for tax reform

Nobles were determined not to give up their tax concessions

Financial difficulties

Government had large debts with heavy interest

Extravagant spending on courts

Over ambitious wars

He preferred personal interests to court interests

He was strongly influenced by his wife, Marie Antoinette

King Louis XVI

The French Revolution

18
The French Revolution

You have been chosen to lead the revolutionary movement against the King of France. Given the problems with the country (economic, social, and political), you obviously have your work cut out for you. One of the most pressing issues, though, is dealing with the people that are opposed to the changes you hope to make. Your revolutionary movement is attempting to remove the king from power and place that power in the hands of the common people. Not surprisingly, the members of the first two estates (not to mention the king himself) will not be pleased with this change.

You have been given a list of people who have varying degrees of loyalty to the old regime. You must decide who represents a threat to your movement and needs to be "removed", and who should be spared. Remember, the success of the revolution hinges upon the removal of those that would stand in your way...if you miss a particularly strong opponent, they could single-handedly bring about the end of the revolution and the return of a monarchy. Choose carefully.

- King Louis XVI – the current king of France...'nuff said.
- Marie Antoinette – the current queen of France...'nuff said.
- The "Dauphin" – the child of Louis and Marie Antoinette who is 10 years old, and has been raised to believe he will be the next king.
- The king's advisors – these men have approved of the king's actions over the last few years, and would do anything to keep the king in power so that their positions are not lost
- The royal family's relatives – the various aunts, uncles, and cousins that all have prominent places in society, and whose relationship to the royal family assure their continued wealth and comfort
- The palace servants – These would include maids, cooks, gardeners, pages, and other workers, the majority of whom feel a great deal of loyalty towards their rulers. Additionally, their positions at the palace would be lost if the king were overthrown and no new king was chosen to replace him.
- The clergy – members of the church have long sided with the king – that whole " divine right" thing – and have frequently persuaded the common people that it was God's intent that their lives were fraught with suffering.
- The nobility – the members of the second estate have almost never been taxed, have been given great amounts of land by the king, and enjoy a fair amount of political influence despite their small numbers. No doubt their influence would be significantly decreased if the king were overthrown, not to mention the distinct possibility of facing...taxationII (gasp)
- Wealthy merchants – these businessmen have given large loans to the king to help keep the economy running. While they may or may not approve of his actions, they realize they will not be repaid if the king is overthrown and a different type of government is created.
- Artists – many of these talented citizens have been commissioned by the royal family and other members of the upper class to produce works of art. If the king were to be overthrown, they would very quickly find themselves with nc work.
- Other revolutionaries – many of your fellow revolutionaries agree that changes need to be made, but firmly disagree with you on the removal of the king. They believe that France still needs a king, and that the king can be reasoned with.
- Common people – many of the common people still feel a sense of loyalty towards Louis...after all, he is the King. He may have made their lives difficult, but he can't be all bad. They firmly believe that the king should stay right where he is, no matter what.

On the following page, you will find the list you will give to your underlings. Next to each person/group, circle your decision and then provide your explanation. Remember, if your explanations sound shallow or unnecessary, your followers may begin to question your own loyalty to the revolution and decide that you need to be "removed". Be sure to include any people/groups that were not on the original list, but which you believe may also be a threat to you.
To the loyal followers of the revolution,

The following citizens of France have been deemed potential "enemies of the Revolution" and must be dealt with accordingly. Below you will find my instructions pertaining to each person or group. Do with them as I instruct, as the fate of the revolution may hang in the balance. Vive la revolution!!

Remove Ignore King Louis XVI
Remove Ignore Marie Antoinette
Remove Ignore The Dauphin
Remove Ignore Royal advisors
Remove Ignore Royal relatives
Remove Ignore Palace servants
Remove Ignore The clergy
Remove Ignore The nobles
Remove Ignore Wealthy merchants
Remove Ignore Artists
Remove Ignore Other revolutionaries
Remove Ignore Commoners
Remove Ignore
Remove Ignore
MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE

NEW COMMANDER: NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

FRENCH REVOLUTION & AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MAIN CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
FRENCH REVOLUTION CARTOONS

Draw a cartoon for each step of the French Revolution. Next, attach a blank piece of paper underneath, and cut along the bottom and sides of each box. Finally, under each flip-up, write a brief description of what's happening.

- Life of the nobility vs. life of the commoners
- Arguments in the Estates General & Tennis Court Oath
- Storming of the Bastille
- Kidnapping and execution of the King
- Creation of Committee of Public Safety and “the Terror”
- Napoleon takes power
NAPOLEON’S EMPIRE

1804 - 1814

NAPOLEON’S RISE TO POWER

NAPOLEON AS “FIRST CONSUL”

- The Directory is ineffective & weak
- Napoleon launched successful __________________ (blow of the state) on November 9, 1799
- Proclaimed himself “First Consul” [Caesar’s title] & did away w/elected Assembly
- 1800 – ____________ (vote of people) approves new Constitution, giving all authority to Napoleon

NAPOLEON ESTABLISHED THE BANQUE DE FRANCE OR NATIONAL BANK IN 1800

LYCEE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION
1. Where was Napoleon born?

2. How did Napoleon become known as the savior of the French republic?

3. How did Napoleon gain sole control of the government?

4. What is the term for gaining power in this manner?

5. What were 3 positive changes that Napoleon made during his reign?

6. After gaining control of France, what was Napoleon's ultimate political goal?

7. What event made Napoleon willing to give up his colonies in the Western Hemisphere?

8. Summarize each of Napoleon's 3 major mistakes in his attempted conquest of Europe.
   a. The Continental System -
   b. The Peninsular War -
   c. The Invasion of Russia -

9. Which of these 3 mistakes do you believe ultimately cost Napoleon his empire?

10. How would you describe Napoleon's legacy?

   Color in Napoleon's empire at the height of his power. (pg 208)
Concordat of 1801

- Signed agreement w/ pope rejecting church influence in politics, but accepting its influence socially
- Bishops appointed by French gov't, but parish priests appointed by bishops
- Eventually, Pope Pius VII renounced Concordat, & Napoleon had him brought to France & placed under house arrest

Napoleonic Code, 1804

Haitian Independence, 1792 - 1804

Toussaint L'Ouverture

For how much did Napoleon sell the Louisiana Territory to the U.S.?
NAPOLEON'S MAJOR MILITARY CAMPAIGNS

- Gained control of Austrian Netherlands, Switzerland, & northern Italy → British join w/ Russia, Austria & Sweden

- [ ]

- [ ]

- Wants to defeat British navy
Napoleon Bonaparte launches a successful *coup d'etat* and becomes the leader of France.

Robespierre creates the Committee of Public Safety.

The Declaration of the Rights of Man is written.

The Great Fear sweeps France and a mob of angry women force the King and Queen to leave Versailles for Paris.

Austria and Prussia declare war on France.

Louis XVI calls a meeting of the Estates General for the first time in over 100 years.

Abbé Sieyès encourages members of the Third Estate to form the National Assembly.

The Directory is formed — which consisted of a two house legislature and an executive branch of 5 men.

Robespierre is beheaded.

The king is removed from power and a new legislative assembly takes power — the National Convention.

Louis XVI is beheaded by the guillotine.
Timeline of the French Revolution
THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR

1805:

France → Sea Power ← Britain

THE FRENCH EMPIRE, 1807 - 1812

- Spain, Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and German kingdoms - ruled by brothers and in-laws of Napoleon
- Russia, Prussia, & Austria loosely tied to French Empire through alliances
- THE EMPIRE WOULD QUICKLY COLLAPSE

NAPOLEON'S FAMILY RULES!

- Jerome Bonaparte → King of Westphalia.
- Joseph Bonaparte → King of Spain
- Louise Bonaparte → King of Holland
- Pauline Bonaparte → Princess of Italy
- Napoléon Francis Joseph
  Charles (son) → King of Rome
- Elisa Bonaparte → Grand Duchess of Tuscany
- Caroline Bonaparte → Queen of Naples

THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEM

- 1806 - blockade Britain's trade to destroy industrial & commercial economy
- Blockade was not strictly followed by other European countries
- Britain responded with their own blockade
PENINSULAR WAR: 1808

THE "BIG BLUNDER" -- RUSSIA

NAPOLEON'S TROOPS AT THE GATES OF MOSCOW

THE FOURTH COALITION

1813-1814:

France ➔ Napoleón's Defeat ➔ Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden

NAPOLEON ABDICATES!
NAPOLEON IN EXILE ON ELBA

BUT THEN...

THE HUNDRED DAYS (MARCH 20 – JUNE 22, 1815)

NAPOLEON’S DEFEAT AT WATERLOO

NAPOLEON ON HIS WAY TO FINAL EXILE ON ST. HELENA
1. What was the purpose of the Congress of Vienna?

2. Which 5 countries dominated the Congress of Vienna?

3. Which man wielded more power at the meeting than any other country?

4. In your opinion, what is one benefit of each of the 3 goals of the Congress of Vienna? What is one negative effect?

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<tr>
<th>Goals of the Congress of Vienna</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
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<td>Containment of France</td>
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<td>Balance of Power</td>
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<td>Legitimacy</td>
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5. What was the legacy of the Congress of Vienna?
THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA
(SEPT. 1ST, 1814 – JUNE 9TH, 1815)

KEY PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED AT VIENNA

THE "HOST", PRINCE KLEMENS METTERNICH (AUSTRIA)

CONGRESS OF VIENNA WANTS TO GO “BACK” TO BEFORE 1789 (FRENCH REV.)

B
A
C
K

CHANGES MADE AT VIENNA

- Austrian Netherlands & Dutch Republic united to form Kingdom of Netherlands
- A Germanic Confederation of 39 states (including Prussia) was created from previous 300, under Austrian rule
- Switzerland became independent
- Kingdom of Sardinia strengthened by adding Genoa (Italy)
How was Europe divided after the Congress?

What happened to the countries that were previously controlled?

CONGRESS OF VIENNA GOALS

WE SHOULD CONTAIN FRANCE!

WE SHOULD BALANCE POWER IN EUROPE!

WE SHOULD HAVE LEGITIMACY!

WE SHOULD CONSERVE EUROPE!
RESULTS OF THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

EUROPE AFTER THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

COLOR MAP AND LEGEND
Locate & label the following: Mexico, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Florida, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean.

Color code your countries according to the leaders of their revolutionary movements: L'Ouverture – Saint Dominigue (Haiti); Hidalgo – Mexico; Bolivar – Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru; San Martin – Argentina, Chile;
Comparing Independence Movements in Latin America

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Revolutions Around the World

1. In what order do the revolutions occur?
2. Who are the leaders of the revolution?
3. Whose does the revolution overthrow?
4. What's the biggest change?

- French Revolution
- American Revolution
- Haitian Revolution
- Venezuelan Revolution