





- Ancien Regime, old order, everyone in France was divided into 1 of 3 social classes, or estates
- 1<sup>st</sup>-Clergy, 2<sup>nd</sup>-Nobility, 3<sup>rd</sup>-majority of the population
- Church owned about 10% of the land, collected tithes, and paid no direct taxes to the state
- Nobles had rights to top jobs in government, the army, the courts, and the Church
- Diverse Third Estate

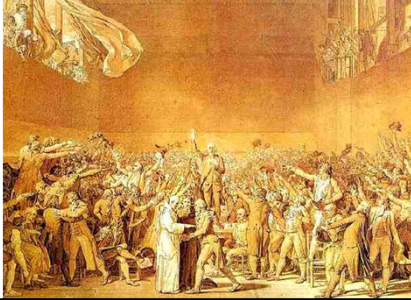
- ### The Third Estate
- Bourgeoisie-middle class that included bankers, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors, journalists, and professors
  - Rural Peasants-landowners/tenant farmers
  - Urban Workers-apprentices, journeymen, industries
  - First and Second Estates paid almost no taxes

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- ### Financial Troubles
- Deficit Spending-government spends more money than it takes in
  - 1780's- bad harvests sent food prices soaring
  - Necker- financial advisor to Louis XVI-limit extravagant spending
  - Estates General- legislative body consisting of representatives from the three estates, not been used for 175 years
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- Estates-General- convened in May 1789, delegates were mostly lawyers, middle-class officials, and writers
  - Versailles
  - Deadlocked over the voting
  - National Assembly/Tennis Court Oath
  - The Bastille- July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1789
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## The French Revolution Unfolds

### Section 2



## The National Assembly Acts

- Voted to end their own privileges, pg.579
- “Feudalism is abolished”/equality of all male citizens before the law
- Declaration of the Rights of Man
- Marie Antoinette- compassionate to the poor, her small acts went largely unnoticed because her lifestyle overshadowed them



- Huge government debt to pay off, mostly due to the bourgeoisie
- The National Assembly put the French Catholic Church under state control, sold lands
- Constitution of 1791-setup a limited monarchy
- Legislative assembly could make laws, collect taxes, and decide on issues of war and peace- tax-paying male citizens over 25 voted

## Radicals Take Over

- Emigres-nobles, clergy, and others who had fled France and its revolutionary forces
- Declaration of Pillnitz- monarchies of Prussia and Austria threatened to intervene to protect the French monarchy
- Sans-culottes/Republic
- Jacobins-middle class lawyer intellectuals, revolutionary political club

## Radical Days of the Revolution

### Section 3



## The Monarchy is Abolished

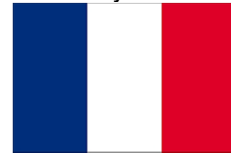
- “September Massacres”
- Abolish the monarchy and establish a republic
- Seized lands of nobles and abolished titles of nobility
- Louis XVI put on trial as a traitor to France
- Beheaded in January 1793
- Marie Antoinette executed in October

### Terror Grip France

- France was at war with much of Europe
- Mass levy (tax) that required all citizens to contribute to the war effort
- Robespierre- leader of the Committee of Public Safety,
- Battled counterrevolutionaries
- Reign of Terror-Sept 1793-July 1794
- 17,000 executed-Guillotine

### The Third Stage

- The Constitution of 1795- five man Directory and a two house legislator
- Held power from 1795 to 1799
- As chaos threatens, politicians turn to Napoleon Bonaparte
- Nationalism after a 10-year revolution
- Tricolor:



### The Age of Napoleon

#### Section 4



### Napoleon Rises to Power

- Established a network of spies and censored the press
- Set-up a three-man governing board known as the Consulate
- Forced Spain to return the Louisiana Territory
- Assumed the title Emperor of the French
- Plebiscite- popular vote by ballot
- Strengthening of the central government
- Order, Security, and Efficiency

- Encouraged emigres to return
- Napoleonic Code- equality of all citizens before the law, religious toleration, and the abolition of feudalism
- Women lost most of their newly gained rights including citizenship
- Redrew the map of Europe/annexed
- Forceful diplomacy
- Continental System-closed European ports to British goods

- In 1812 with about 600,000 soldiers and 50,000 horses Napoleon invaded Russia
- By Oct. the French retreated- Winter, lack of food and supplies, Russian attacks
- Fewer than 20,000 French soldiers returned
- Napoleon's reputation had been shattered
- Battle of Nations-France is defeated by Russia, Britain, Austria, and Prussia
- Napoleon-abdicates the throne, exiled to Elba

- Louis XVIII recognized as the king of France
- In March 1815 Napoleon returns to Paris
- Defeated again at the Battle of Waterloo, abdicates the throne to St. Helena
- Congress of Vienna-create a lasting peace by establishing a balance of power and protecting the system of monarchy
- Ringed France with strong countries