AKS 43:
Age of Revolutions & Rebellions

Chapter 21.5 – Pages 614-617
Chapter 22.4 – Pages 640-645
Chapter 23 – Pages 651-675
Chapter 24.1 – Pages 681-686
England (1689)

- **Charles II:**
  - Rule known as Restoration (restored monarchy)
  - *Habeas Corpus* – gave every prisoner right to get a doc. stating charges against them (couldn’t jail someone for no reason)
England (1689)

- **James II & Causes:**
  - James offended subjects b/c he boasted his Catholicism
  - Dissolved Parl. b/c he appointed Cath. officials to high office (against law)

- **Glorious Revolution:**
  - William & Mary (James’ daughter) led army to London; James fled (bloodless overthrow)
England (1689)

- **Results – Limits on Monarchs:**
  - Became const. monarchy
  - Bill of Rights passed
  - Cabinet developed to keep gov’t from halting to a standstill
United States (1776)

- **Causes:**
  - Trade, tax laws seen as unfair by colonists
  - Boston Tea Party incident & shutting down of Boston
  - Battle at Lexington & Concord

- **Enlightenment Influence:**
  - King George broke social contract
  - Dec. of Ind. based on ideas of Locke & others from Enlightenment
**United States (1776)**

- **Changing Idea:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Idea</th>
<th>New Idea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American colonists considered themselves to be subjects of the British king.</td>
<td>After a long train of perceived abuses by the king, the colonists asserted their right to declare independence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
United States (1776)

**Success:**
- Colonists motivation greater
- British generals made mistakes
- Time – British citizens got tired of fighting
- French helped at Yorktown
United States (1776)

- **Results:**
  - Americans won ind.

- **Constitution:**
  - Based on theories of Locke, Montesquieu, & Rousseau

- **Bill of Rights:**
  - 1st 10 amend. to Const.
  - Protected basic rights as freedom of speech, press, assembly, & religion (ideas of Voltaire, Rousseau, Locke)
Haiti (1791)

**Causes:**
- Oppressed people (many slaves) fed up with treatment from white masters

**Toussaint L’Ouverture:**
- Became leader of rev., skilled general, diplomat
- French made peace, accused him of another uprising, & sent him to prison in French Alps

← His name is fun to say!!
Haiti (1791)

Independence

- Jean Jacque Dessalines:
  - Took over for L’Ouverture
  - 1804 – declared colony an ind. country
  - 1st black colony to free itself from Euro. control
Latin America (1808-1825)

- **Causes:**
  - Lack of loyalty to king
  - Locke’s ideas – when ruler removed, power shifted to the ppl
Simón Bolívar:
- Venezuela – called “George Washington of S.A.”
- Partnered w/ San Martín in Ecuador
- Bolivia named in his honor

José de San Martín:
- Liberator of Argentina, Chile, & Peru
Latin America (1808-1825)

**Mexico:**
- Miguel Hidalgo started it
- José Morelos continued it (creoles feared loss of property, land, & lives)
- Agustín de Iturbide finished - 1821

**Brazil:**
- Happened w/o fighting
- Brazilians signed petition, asked Dom Pedro (King John’s son) to rule, he agreed - 1822
France (1789)
Revolution Begins (Causes)

THREE ESTATES

- **First Estate:**
  - Clergy
  - Enlightenment ideas bad

- **Second Estate:**
  - Rich nobles
  - Disagreed about Enlightenment ideas

- **Third Estate:**
  - Bourgeoisie (middle class), peasant farmers
  - No power to influence gov’t
  - Embraced Enlightenment ideas
  - Resented 1\textsuperscript{st} and 2\textsuperscript{nd} estates
France (1789)
Revolution Begins (Causes)

Louis XVI & Marie Antoinette

- Inherited debt from previous kings
- Extravagant spenders themselves
- Louis weak leader, indecisive
- Marie spent a lot of money on gowns, jewels, etc.
  - Known as “Madame Deficit”
France (1789)
Revolution Begins (Causes)

Estates-General:

- Assembly of reps from all 3 estates
- Solution to $ problem - impose new tax on nobility – assembly called to approve it in 1789
France (1789)
Revolution Begins (Causes)

National Assembly & Tennis Court Oath:

- Formed by members of 3rd Estate
- Act proclaimed end of abs. mon. & beginning of rep. gov’t
- 3 days later – 3rd Estate delegates locked out of meeting hall – broke down door to indoor tennis court & vowed not to leave until new constitution was written
France (1789)
Revolution Begins (Causes)

Storming of Bastille:

- Mob searching for gunpowder stormed prison, killed prison guards, & paraded in streets with their heads
- 1st major act of revolution
France (1789)
Revolution Begins (Causes)

Great Fear:

- Senseless panic – peasants became outlaws in fear that nobles were hiring outlaws to terrorize peasants
- Peasant women, demanding bread, marched on Versailles – demanded Louis & Marie return to Paris
France (1789)
Reform & Terror

Declaration of the Rights of Man & of the Citizens

- Similar to & inspired by U.S. Dec. of Ind.
- Slogan – “Liberty, Equality, & Fraternity”
France (1789)
Reform & Terror

France at War:

- 1792 – fought against Prussia & Austria
- Mob imprisoned royal family
- Legislative Assembly declared king deposed, dissolved assembly, & called for election of new legislature
- Jacobins – radical political org. – called for death of those who supported king
France (1789)
Reform & Terror

Guillotine:

- Machine with weighted blade that severed head of victim
- Louis and Marie executed in this way
France (1789)

Reign of Terror (1793-1794)

Maximilien Robespierre:

- Jacobin leader – wanted to get rid of all of France’s past, religion, etc.
- Became leader of Committee of Public Safety
- From 1793-1794, ruled basically as a dictator – this period called “Reign of Terror”
Reign of Terror:  

- Chief Task: protect rev. from enemies  
- Often had “enemies” tried in morning, guillotined in afternoon  
- Many “enemies” were fellow radicals who challenged Robespierre’s leadership  
- Many executed for the flimsiest of reasons
France (1789)

Reign of Terror (1793-1794)

End of Terror:

- 1794 – members of Nat’l Convention turned on Robespierre – he was executed by guillotine
- Set up new plan for gov’t. – power w/ upper middle class
- Napoleon commanded France’s armies
Warm-Up

- What is mercantilism?
France (1789)
Napoleon’s Rise & Rule

Hero & Coup d'état:

- Defended National Convention with cannonade from royalists
- Invaded Italy – successful; Invaded Egypt – unsuccessful
- Came back, surrounded legislature, members dissolved Directory, Napoleon declares self first consul & assumed role of dictator
France (1789)
Napoleon’s Rise & Rule

Restored Order:

- Kept many of changes from Revolution
- Set up tax system & national banking system
- Opened gov’t-run public schools
- Brought religion back
- Created uniform set of laws – Napoleonic Code
- Crowned self emperor in 1804
France (1789)
Napoleon’s Rise & Rule

Loss of American Territory:

- Lost St. Domingue (Haiti)
- Sold Louisiana Territory in 1803 for $15 million to U.S.
France (1789)  
Napoleon’s Rise & Rule  

Europe & Battle of Trafalgar:  

- Battlefield success forced Austria, Prussia, & Russia to sign peace treaties  
- Only battle lost – Battle of Trafalgar – naval defeat  
  - Results: ensured supremacy of British navy, forced Napoleon to give up plans of invading Britain
France (1789)
Napoleon’s Defeat

Mistakes:

- **Continental System:**
  - Goal: Prevent trade & communication b/w Great Britain & other European nations
  - Blockade not tight enough – smugglers got cargo in & out

- **Peninsular War:**
  - Guerilla peasant fighters in Spain fought Napoleon’s forces – 6 years – losses weakened French empire
France (1789)
Napoleon’s Defeat

Mistakes:

- **Invasion of Russia (1812):**
  - Breakdown in alliance caused Napoleon to invade
  - Russians practiced scorched-earth policy
  - Napoleon made it to Moscow – Alexander had burned it
  - Napoleon got trapped by winter – Russians attacked – only 10,000 soldiers left to fight
**Napoleon's Russian Campaign, 1812**

- June 1812: Napoleon and his troops march across the Neman River and into Russia. They number 422,000.
- Dec. 6, 1812: Troops march for the Neman River. Only 10,000 make it out of Russia. Over 28,000 remain.
- Sept. 7, 1812: Napoleon's army fights the Battle of Borodino and suffers 30,000 casualties. His army numbers 175,000.
- Sept. 14, 1812: Napoleon enters Moscow to find it in ashes, torched by the czar. He waits, hoping to induce the czar to surrender.
- Oct. 18, 1812: Frustrated and starving, having waited too long for the czar, the 100,000 survivors of the Grand Army begin their hellish retreat through the cruel Russia winter.

- Reduced by desertion, disease, starvation, and capture, an army of 175,000 arrives in Smolensk. Another 30,000 die there.
- Nov. 1812: The army returns to Smolensk and finds famine. The remaining 24,000 march on, abandoning their wounded. The 30,000 in Polotsk join the 20,000 survivors. Thousands drown while crossing the Berezina River. Over 50,000 are lost. The 37,000 survivors march out of Russia.
France (1789)
Napoleon’s Defeat

Defeat:

- Prussia & Russia took advantage of inexperienced military
- Napoleon accepted terms of surrender – exiled him to Elba
France (1789)

Napoleon’s Defeat

The Hundred Days & Battle of Waterloo:

- Hundred Days – Napoleon’s last bid for power
- Napoleon escaped Elba, regained power
- Battle of Waterloo – Prussian & British troops defeated French
- Napoleon exiled to St. Helena – died 6 years later
Europe before the Congress of Vienna
France (1789)
Congress of Vienna

Klemens von Metternich & His Plan:

- Foreign minister of Austria
- Didn’t like democratic ideals of French Revolution
France (1789)
Congress of Vienna

**French Containment:**
- Surrounded France w/ strong countries so it could not overpower weak nations

**Balance of Power:**
- No country, including France, would be a threat to others

**Legitimacy:**
- Restore ruling families of France, Spain, several states in Italy & Central Europe to their thrones
Europe after Congress of Vienna
France (1789)
Congress of Vienna

Political Changes:
- Conservatives took control in many countries
- Many countries remained politically divided
- Latin American revolutions ensued

Legacy:
- Power of France ↓; Britain & Prussian power ↑
- Nationalism spread in Italy, Germany, Greece
- Ideas about authority & basis of power changed – democracy became more popular