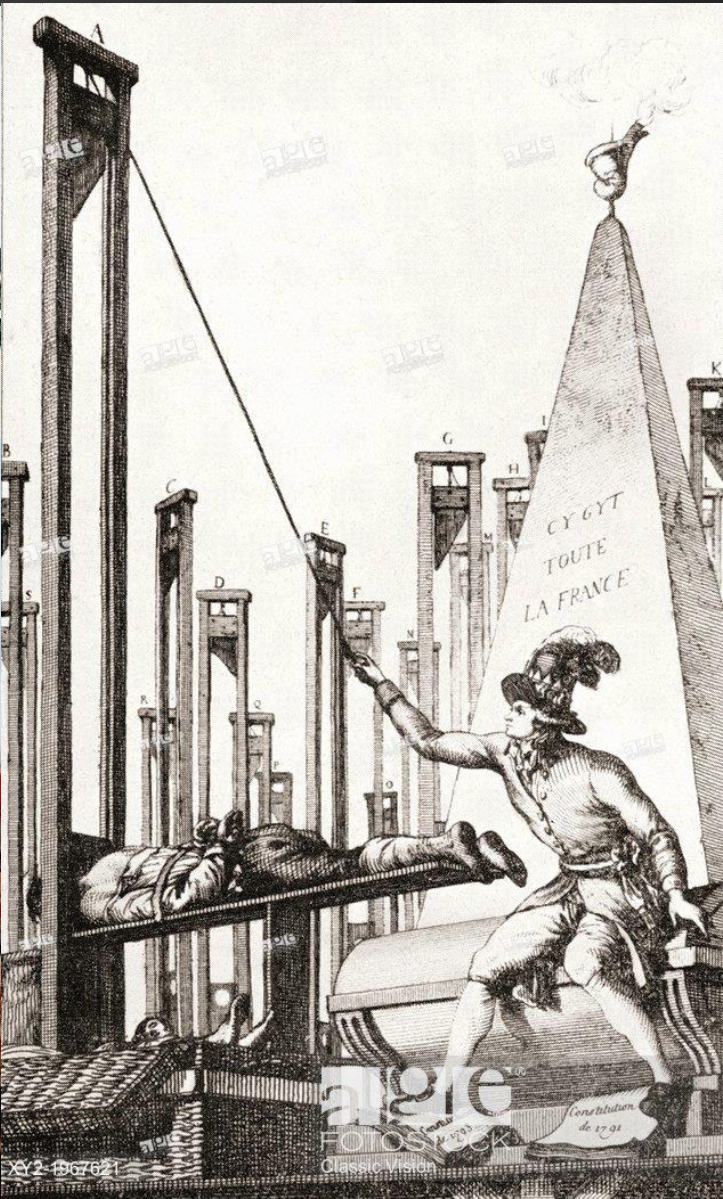


# French Revolution in Review





# French Revolution in Review

- ▶ Today we are going to focus in on a few essential moments in the revolution.



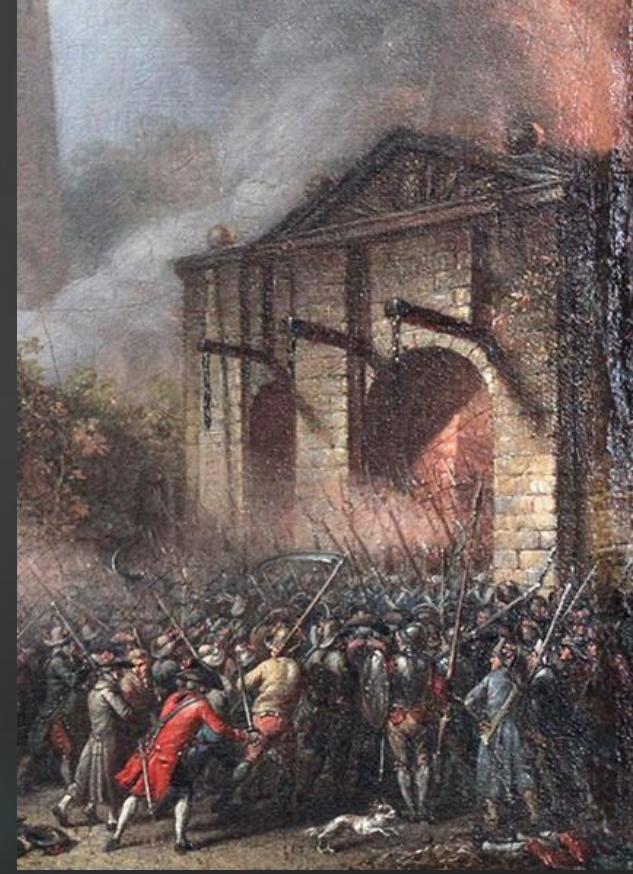
# The Bourgeoisie





# Notes: Bourgeois Government

- ▶ After the Revolution in 1789, France is controlled by moderate bourgeoisie
- ▶ They try to steer a “middle path”
- ▶ Radicals want the King and nobles to be stripped of their wealth, executed if they refuse
- ▶ The moderates resist this, arguing that France can only move forward by compromise



# Notes: Bourgeois Government

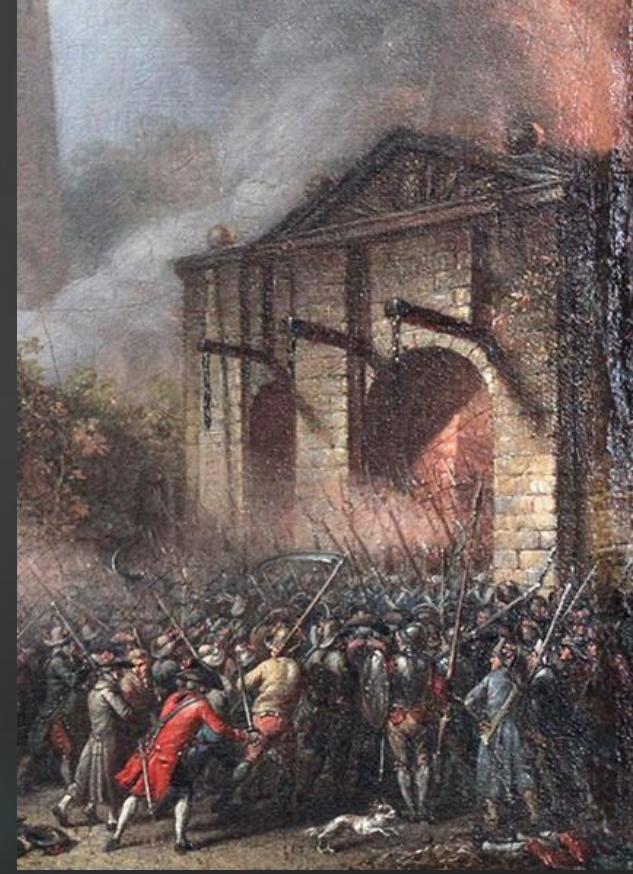
- ▶ The bourgeois government focuses on individual freedom and rights, builds a government based on the US.
- ▶ Try to build an agreement between the many interests in France, avoiding further blood.





# Notes: The Bourgeoisie Fail

- ▶ By being moderate, the government ends up betraying many ideas of the enlightenment.
- ▶ The millions who do not own land cannot vote. Women still have no rights. Slavery is still allowed in the colonies.
- ▶ Most of the poor and peasants are worse off under this government than under the king.



# Notes: Losing the Conservatives

- ▶ The government forces all priests to take oaths of loyalty to France (since France pays their salary)
- ▶ Many priests refuse to take the oath
- ▶ Peasants in many provinces revolt against the government in support of the priests





# Notes: Losing the Radicals

- ▶ After the King tries to flee in 1791, the radical demands become louder.
- ▶ Radicals argue that the King and nobles were never going to accept the revolution
- ▶ They say France must stop trying to be nice to its enemies: the King, nobles, and now the rebellious peasants and priests.
- ▶ They say if France does not act decisively, the nobles will take back over.





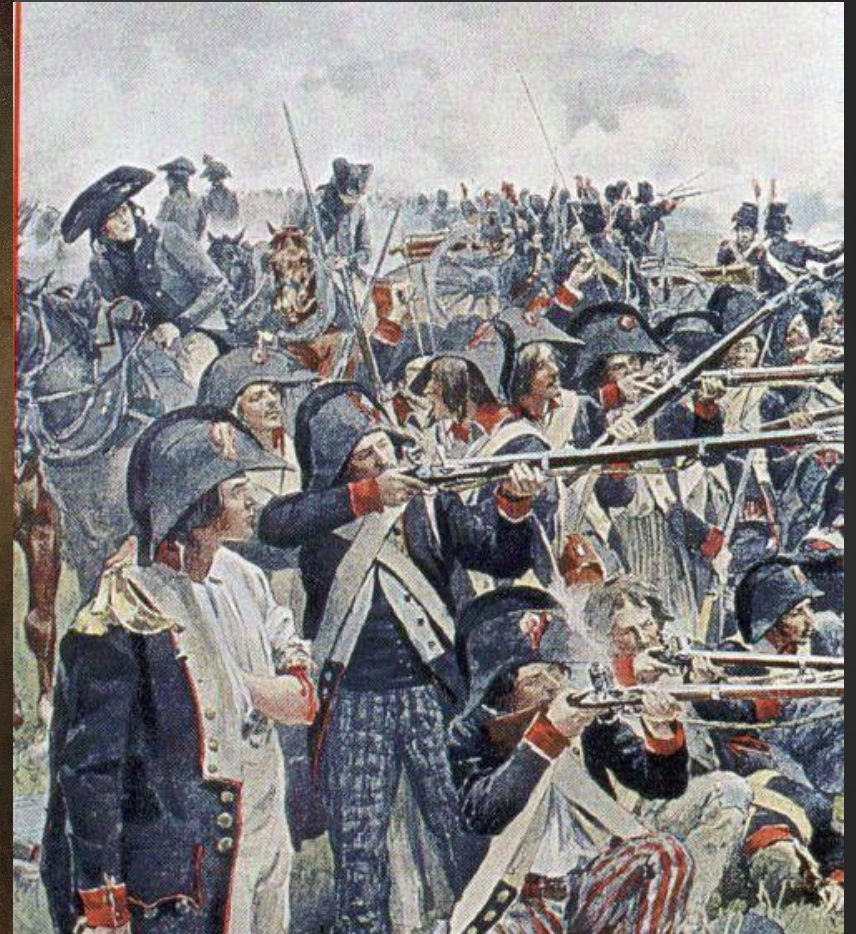
# Notes: The Bourgeoisie Fail

- ▶ By 1792 France is again facing ruin:
  - ▶ Inflation is out of control
  - ▶ 75% of the country is in open rebellion
  - ▶ France is losing 2 wars
  - ▶ The King and Nobles are plotting to take over
- ▶ People turn to the radicals for leadership because the moderate bourgeoisie have failed





# The Radical Government





# Notes: Radical Revolt

- ▶ With France in Crisis, the radicals take over
- ▶ The new government has far more representation from the peasants and urban poor.
- ▶ It gives women rights, it ends slavery, and it puts protections in place to help the poor.



# Notes: Radicals in Charge

- ▶ But the government also comes with a clear mission—to save the revolution.
- ▶ The Committee of Public Safety is appointed with this task.
- ▶ Their laws are extremely effective.
- ▶ By 1793:
  - ▶ The peasant revolts have been crushed
  - ▶ Nobles are completely out of power
  - ▶ Bread prices are stable and low
  - ▶ France is now winning its wars





# Notes: Radicals in Charge

- ▶ The radicals do not listen to any other voices
- ▶ France will change dramatically
- ▶ People have to get on board or die
- ▶ Government makes too many enemies and is overthrown in 1794



# Napoleon





# Notes: Napoleon's Rise

- ▶ After the radicals are overthrown, the bourgeoisie take over again
- ▶ New government is deeply unpopular
- ▶ What is popular is the army, which just keeps winning.
- ▶ France's greatest general, Napoleon, becomes a huge celebrity and political power
- ▶ He overthrows the government—which many people support



# Notes: Napoleon's Government

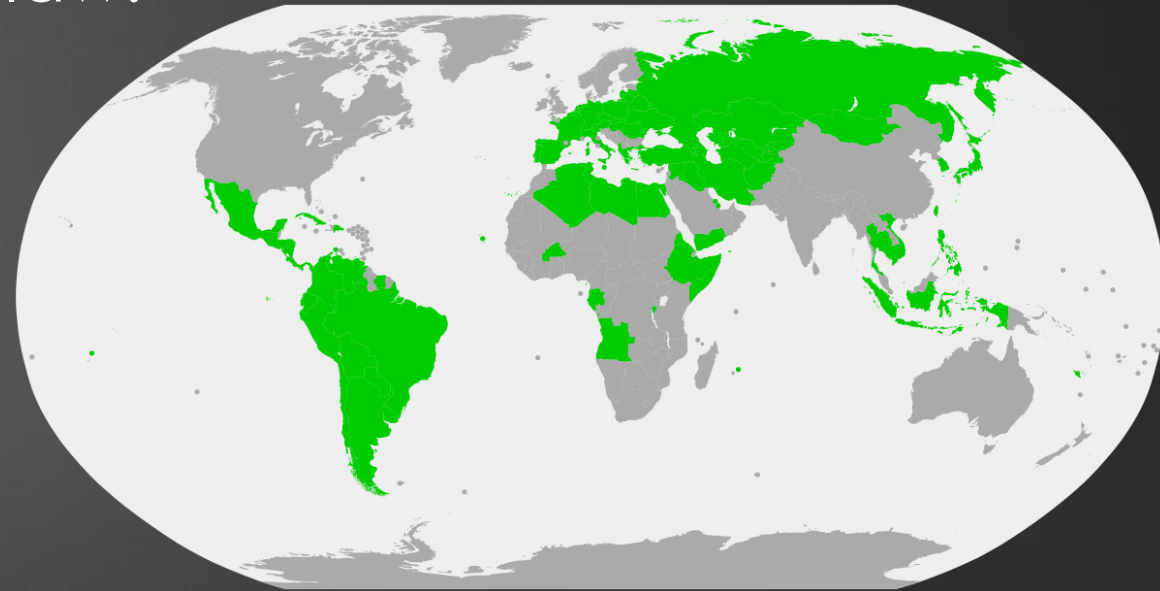
- ▶ Napoleon keeps:
  - ▶ Equal laws for all
  - ▶ Fair trial, right to lawyer, innocent until proven guilty
  - ▶ No secret laws
- ▶ Gets rid of:
  - ▶ Democracy
  - ▶ Women's rights
  - ▶ Universal freedom (reintroduces slavery)





# Notes: Napoleon's Government

- ▶ Cancels all of France's laws and completely rewrites them based on Roman law.
- ▶ Called the Code Napoleon
- ▶ This system of law is put in place in almost every European country.
- ▶ Because of Napoleon, much of Europe gets their first taste of enlightenment government and law



# Alternate Lecture: Transitions





# King Louis XVI and the early revolution



# Notes: French Rev Review

- ▶ First, a timeline:
  - ▶ 1789: Estates General, Storming of the Bastille; Bourgeoisie take over
  - ▶ 1791: King tries to flee
  - ▶ 1792: Radicals take over, capture king
  - ▶ 1793: King Executed, Committee of Public Safety takes over
  - ▶ 1794: Public Safety killed, bourgeoisie take over again
  - ▶ 1799: Napoleon takes over
  - ▶ 1815: Napoleon defeated and exiled, new king takes over France





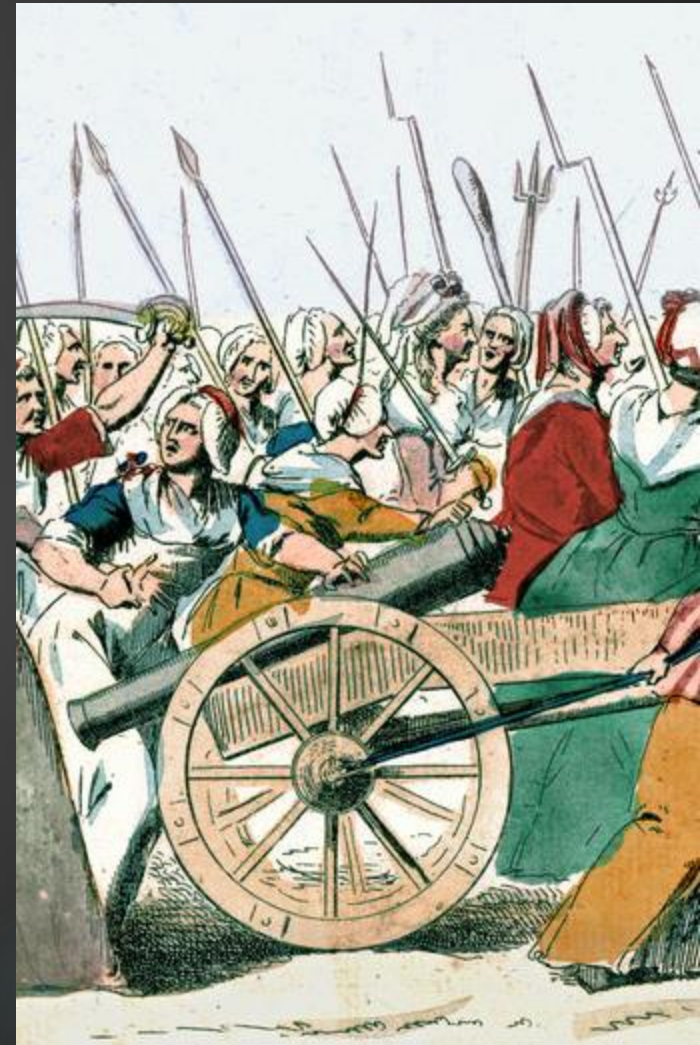
# Notes: King Louis XVI and the early revolution

- ▶ The King's relation to the revolution is interesting.
- ▶ He definitely had the power to end it while it was just starting but did not.
- ▶ Three reasons:
  - ▶ Hope that the new government would let him tax nobles
  - ▶ Fear that the revolution would get worse if he tried to put it down
  - ▶ He was just a pretty hesitant person



# Notes: King Louis XVI and the early revolution

- ▶ The event that truly took away the King's power was the **Women's March**
- ▶ After this, Louis XVI is both prisoner and king
- ▶ He loses hope of ever truly regaining his power unless the revolution is ended
- ▶ His Brother-in-Law, Emperor Leopold II of Austria, promised to help him retake France by force
- ▶ He tried to flee to Austria but was captured





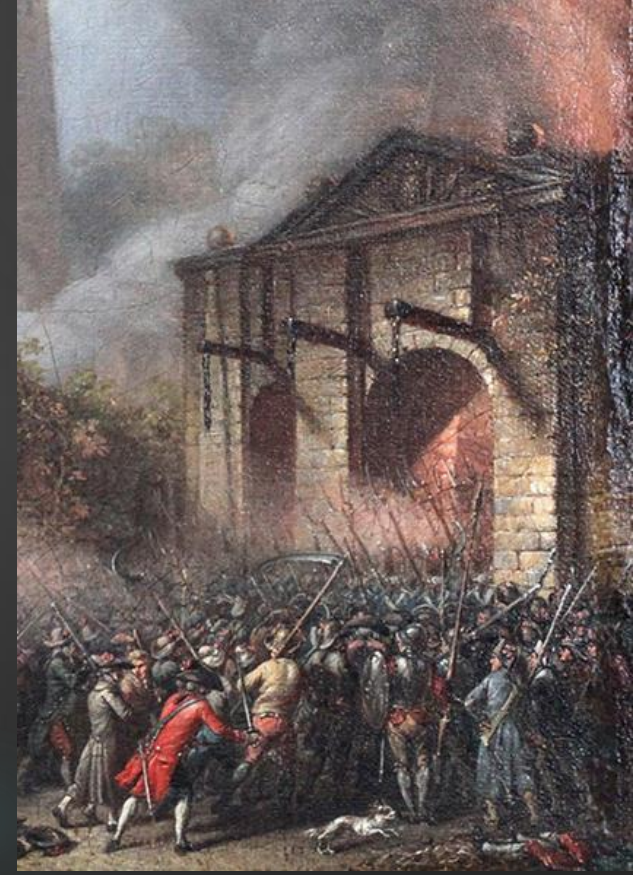
# The Bourgeoisie Fail





# Notes: The Bourgeoisie Fail

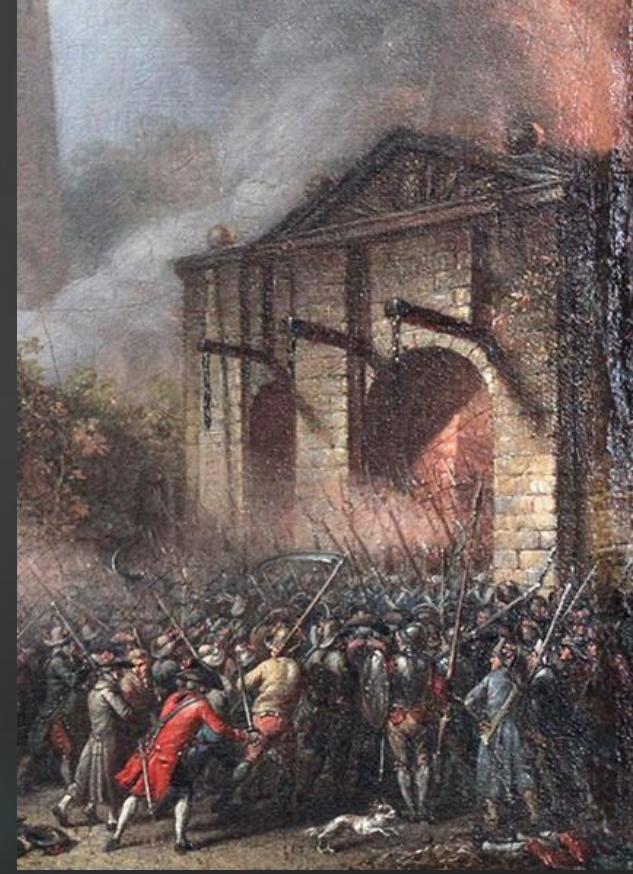
- ▶ After the Estates General, the new government is controlled by the bourgeoisie.
- ▶ They promise rights and fair government
- ▶ But they also don't want too many changes.
- ▶ They try to work with the king and bring back the nobles who fled the country.
- ▶ They try to balance between the radicals on the one side and the conservatives on the other—alienate both





# Notes: The Bourgeoisie Fail

- ▶ The millions who do not own land cannot vote. Women still have no rights. Slavery is still allowed in the colonies.
- ▶ The bourgeois government focuses on individual freedom, which does not help the poor
- ▶ Most of the poor and peasants are worse off under this government than under the king.
- ▶ The government loses the loyalty of the conservative countryside, which revolts
- ▶ It also loses the loyalty of radical Paris, which revolts



# Notes: The Bourgeoisie Fail

- ▶ By 1792 France is again facing ruin:
  - ▶ Inflation is out of control
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