Unit 3
The French Revolution
Social Studies – ESO-4
The French Revolution

- Introduction
- The causes of the French Revolution
- In the Tennis Court
- The Revolution begins
- The King and the Revolution
- War and Republic
- The Execution of the King
- The Reign of Terror
- The Directory
The French Revolution

Introduction

It began in 1789 and continued up to the reign of Napoleon in 1799.
The French Revolution

The causes of the French Revolution

➔ Social differences:
  ➔ 1st estate (clergy)
  ➔ 2nd estate (nobility)
  ➔ 3rd estate (90%)

➔ The third estate had no privileges and paid taxes.

➔ The king was an absolute monarch.
The French Revolution

In the Tennis court

- The King called a meeting of the Estates-General to soften the social unrest.

- The King did not listen to the demands from the Third Estate.

- Members of the Third Estate met in the Tennis Court where they made speeches that expressed their complaints.
The French Revolution

The Revolution Begins

➔ The hungry Paris mob attacked the Bastille on the 14\textsuperscript{th} of July 1789.

➔ The soldiers did not stop the people.

➔ Over two years the Assembly made a new constitution for France (the third estate was given more power and the King and the Church lost a bit of theirs).

➔ The Declaration of the Rights of Man is written.
The French Revolution

The King and the Revolution

- In 1774 Louis XVI became king (his power was given by God).
- In 1789 the Paris mob attacked his palace in Versailles.
- In 1791 the new Constitution was proclaimed and he signed his loyalty to it.
- In June 1791 the king and his family tried to escape to Montmedy, near Austria but they were caught and sent back to Paris.
The French Revolution

War and Republic

- Louis XVI's wife, Marie-Antoinette, was the Austrian Emperor's sister.
- In April 1792 Austria declared war against France.
- Many officers had fled France and the army was inexperienced.
- Men were in the army → few farmers → bad harvest
- Louis XVI thought the French wanted to lose the war.
- In the summer of 1792 the National Guard joined the mob and attacked the King's palace, the Tuilleries.
- The King went to prison and France became a republic.
The French Revolution

The Execution of the King

- In 1792 the King is imprisoned and France became a republic.
- The mob started looking for traitors: clergy, nobles or those who supported the king.
- About 1,100-1,400 people were killed.
- Louis XVI was judged and found guilty; he was sentenced to death.
- In January 1793 he was executed.
The French Revolution

The Reign of Terror

- This period starts after Louis XVI's death.
- Thousands of people were suspected of anti-revolutionary activities and were executed for it, most of them in the guillotine:
  - Marie-Antoinette
  - More than 12,000 officials
  - 1,031 nobles
  - 2,923 middle classes
  - 674 from the clergy
  - 7,878 workers and peasants
The French Revolution

The Reign of Terror – 2

➔ The Jacobins controlled the Committee of Public Safety.
➔ Robespierre was its most important member.
➔ In 1793 some laws were passed:
  ➔ *Law of Prairial* - hearing evidence wasn't necessary in trials.
  ➔ *Law of Suspects* - people were sent to prison without a trial.
The French Revolution

The Directory

- After the Terror the Constitution was changed again.
- A more moderate government was the goal.
- Five directors would rule the country.
- In 1798 the Directory reached a crisis point.
- A general who could control the country was looked for. His name was Napoleon Bonaparte.

- Pictures from Banco Imágenes ITE
Unit 4
The Directory
Social Studies – ESO-4
The Directory

Introduction

➔ 1794 Terror ended
➔ Jacobins & sans-cullottes out of power
➔ Moderate government needed
➔ The Directory was chosen:
  ➔ 5 directors
  ➔ Problems:
    ➔ No money – expensive wars
    ➔ Food shortages
    ➔ Defeated army
    ➔ Plots against government
The Directory

- Problems with the Directory
- A general was chosen – Napoleon Bonaparte
- Napoleon Bonaparte
  - Born in Corsica in 1769
  - Successful general and diplomatic
- Crowned Emperor in 1804
- New law system – Napoleonic Code
- Britain was the opponent – Trafalgar defeat
- England helped his enemies in Europe
- 1812 – failure in Russia
- Exile to Elba - 1814
The Directory
The Directory

- Back to France for 100 days
- Defeat in Waterloo
- Exile in St. Helen
The Directory

➔ Changes in France under Napoleon

➔ The education system
   ➔ Primary, secondary, lycee & technical schools

➔ Government
   ➔ Emperor of France
   ➔ 2 National Assemblies
   ➔ All men could vote
   ➔ Laws made by the Assemblies
The Directory

➔ Changes in France under Napoleon

➔ Society
  ➔ No feudalism
  ➔ Catholic church restored
  ➔ Stability to nobility ("legion of honour")
  ➔ New roads, canals, bridges
  ➔ Memorials

➔ Concordat
The Directory

➔ The **Code Napoleon**

➔ No feudal rights
➔ Trial by jury
➔ Parents – power over children
➔ Wives:
  ➔ Could not sell/give away property
  ➔ Only own property with husband's consent
➔ Parents could imprison their children
➔ All people equal by law
Unit 6
Imperialism and nationalism

Social Studies – ESO-4
Imperialism and nationalism

- Congress of Vienna
- Liberals and nationalists
- Revolutions in 1820 and 1830
- 1848 revolution
- Scramble for Africa
- Different types of colonies
Imperialism and nationalism

- Congress of Vienna (1815)
  - Austria, Russia, Prussia, Great Britain and France were powerful
  - Grand Alliance → Austria, Prussia, Russia and Britain → defeat of Napoleon
  - Vienna settlement → balance of power
  - Buffer states (Cordon sanitaire) for no future French expansion
- New alliances:
  - The Quadruple Alliance (Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia)
  - The Holy Alliance (Prussia, Russia & France)
Imperialism and nationalism

- Congress of Vienna (1815)
Imperialism and nationalism

• Liberals and Nationalists
  • Liberals → greater freedom
  • Nationalists → same race in one country

• Revolutions in 1820 & 1830
  • In 1920 Riego rebelled against Ferdinand VII in Spain → Holy Alliance sent an army and absolutism was re-established

• Revolution succeeded in Greece
Imperialism and nationalism

• Revolutions in 1830

  • France – Charles X (no *Carta Otorgada*) – Philippe de Orleans new king
  • Belgium became independent from Holland
Imperialism and nationalism

• Revolutions in 1848
  • Economic crisis – social & political tensions (bad harvests and expensive food)
  • Revolutionaries: liberalism & nationalism
  • Europe = collection of states ruled by absolute monarchs
• Fundamental change - new ideas:
  • Liberalism – human rights & freedoms
  • Nationalism: same race & language → fundamental change
• Revolutions spread: Italy, German states, Austria...
Imperialism and nationalism

• 1848 was a turning point

• New Constitutions with universal male suffrage (France) & liberalism

• Austria – end of feudalism

• Division nationalism & liberalism
Unit 7
The Unification of Italy and Germany

Social Studies – ESO-4
The Unification of Italy and Germany

• Italy
  • Italy between 1815 and 1848
    • Reasons for the revolutions in Italy
  • The creation of a united Italy (from 1848-1870)
    • The kingdom of Italy

• Germany
  • Unification of Germany
    • Otto Von Bismark
  • Three wars → unification of Germany
    • The Danish war (1864)
    • The Austrian war (1864)
    • The Franco-Prussian war (1870-71)
The Unification of Italy and Germany

- 1848 revolts failed in Italy because:
  - Help was needed to defeat Austria
  - Italian revolutionaries were divided
    - Mazzini wanted a republic
    - Charles Albert wanted a democracy
    - Gioberti and others wanted a confederation
The Unification of Italy and Germany

• The creation of a united Italy - 1

  • In 1849 → Piedmont → constitutional king → Victor Emmanuel II

  • Cavour was Prime Minister
    • He became Napoleon's ally against Austria (Pact of Plombieres)
    • They defeated the Austrians
The Unification of Italy and Germany

• The creation of a united Italy - 2

  • Rebelions in northern Italy → new kingdom
  • Southern Italy → Garibaldi
    • Redshirts
    • Sicily and Naples
    • He went to Rome
The Unification of Italy and Germany

- The creation of a united Italy - 3

- In 1861 the first parliament met in Turin.
- In 1866 Venetia became part of Italy too.
- Rome wasn't part of Italy until 1929
The Unification of Italy and Germany

• Germany

• In 1815 Germany was divided into 39 states
• Bundestag → representatives of these states
• 1848 revolutions → two ideas
  • Kleindeutschland didn't include Austria
  • Grossdeutschland included Austria
• In 1848 an attempt to unite Germany failed
• In 1834 – free trade in Germany (Zolverein)
The Unification of Italy and Germany

- Otto Von Bismark
  - Elected Prime Minister by King William of Prussia
  - 3 wars brought about the unification
    - The Danish War (1864)
    - The Austrian War (1864)
    - The Franco-Prussian War (1870-71)
The Unification of Italy and Germany

- The war was a triumph
  - Alsace and Lorraine became German
  - William I became Emperor of Germany