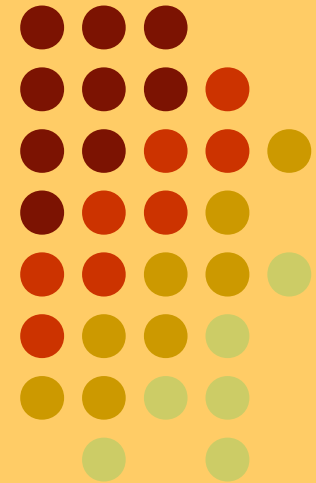


Unit 3

The French Revolution

Social Studies – ESO-4



The French Revolution



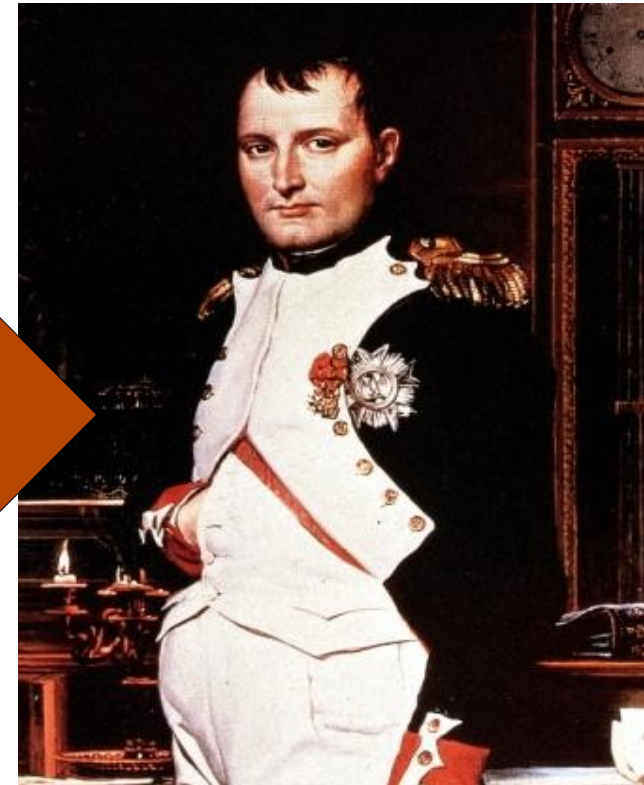
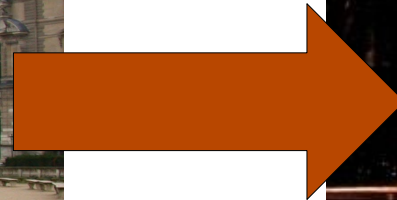
- **Introduction**
- **The causes of the French Revolution**
- **In the Tennis Court**
- **The Revolution begins**
- **The King and the Revolution**
- **War and Republic**
- **The Execution of the King**
- **The Reign of Terror**
- **The Directory**

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 14th 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

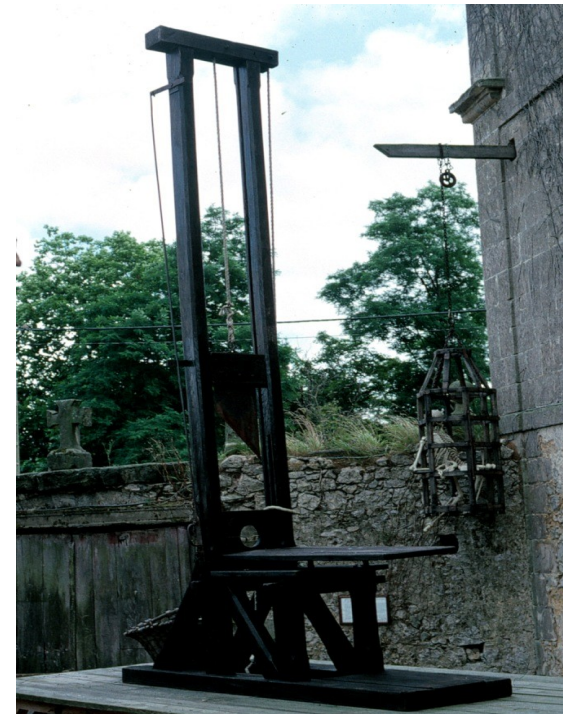
- In 1792 the King is imprisoned and France became a republic.
- The mob started looking for traitors: clergy, nobles or those who supported the king.
- About 1,100-1,400 people were killed.
- Louis XVI was judged and found guilty; he was sentenced to death.
- In January 1793 he was executed.



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

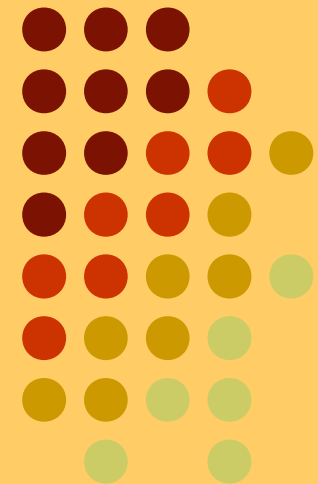
- After the Terror the Constitution was changed again.
- A more moderate government was the goal.
- Five directors would rule the country.
- In 1798 the Directory reached a crisis point.
- A general who could control the country was looked for. His name was Napoleon Bonaparte.



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



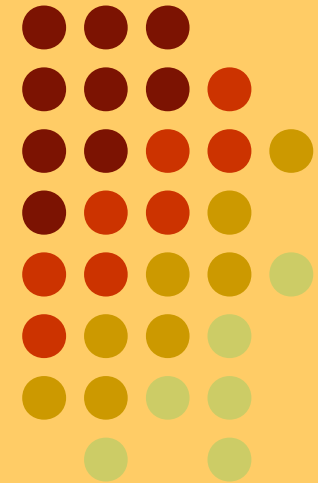
→ The **Code Napoleon**

- **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 1820 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

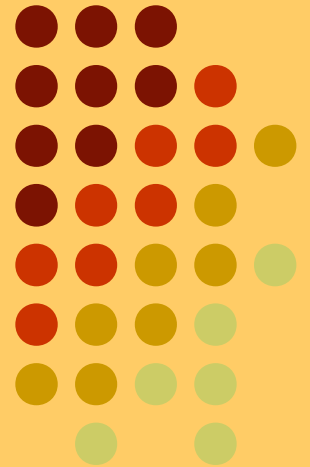


- **1848 was a turning point**
 - **New Constitutions with universal male suffrage (France) & liberalism**
 - **Austria – end of feudalism**
 - **Division nationalism & liberalism**

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**



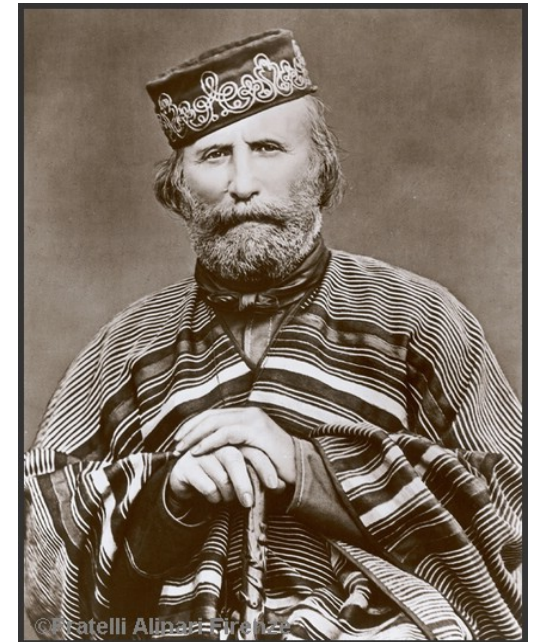
- **Cavour** was Prime Minister
 - He became Napoleon's ally against Austria (*Pact of Plombieres*)
 - They defeated the Austrians



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 (*Zollverein*)

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

