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UNIT 2

LIBERALISM AND

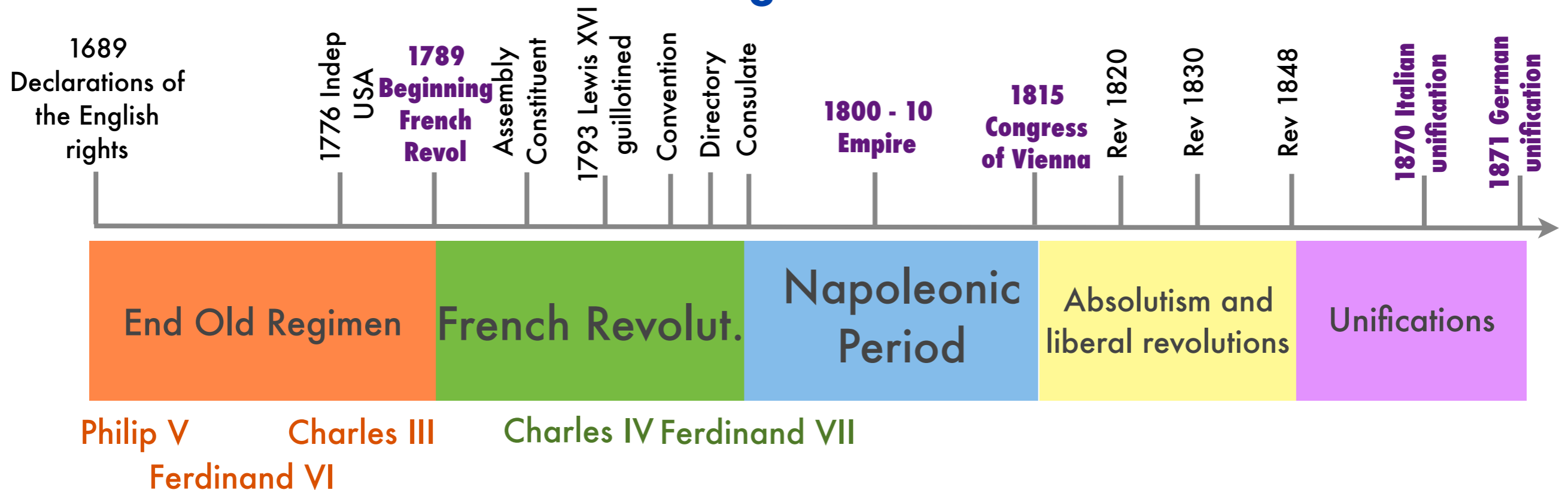
NATIONALISM

@rosaliarte



¿What are we going to study?

The new illustrated ideas and the economic growth from the 18th century gave politic transformations, this is known bourgeois liberal revolutions. This started with the english parlamentarism and American revolution, but the French Revolution gave the idea of the nation



1. The French Revolution

1.1 Causes

ECONOMICS:

- **Financial crisis:** It was provoked by Seven Years War (1756-1763) and by the help from the english colonist in the independence of the USA.
- **Bad crops:** (1788-1789) the bread became more expensive and it provoked rebellions by poor people.
- **Great expenses:** from the State (luxury, army, civil servant,...) which forced the privilage to pay taxes (nobility and clergy, 10% of the population).



SOCIAL:

- **The nobility:** they opposed the economic reform, because they had to pay taxes.
- **The bourgeoisie:** wanted occupy the political power.

IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL:

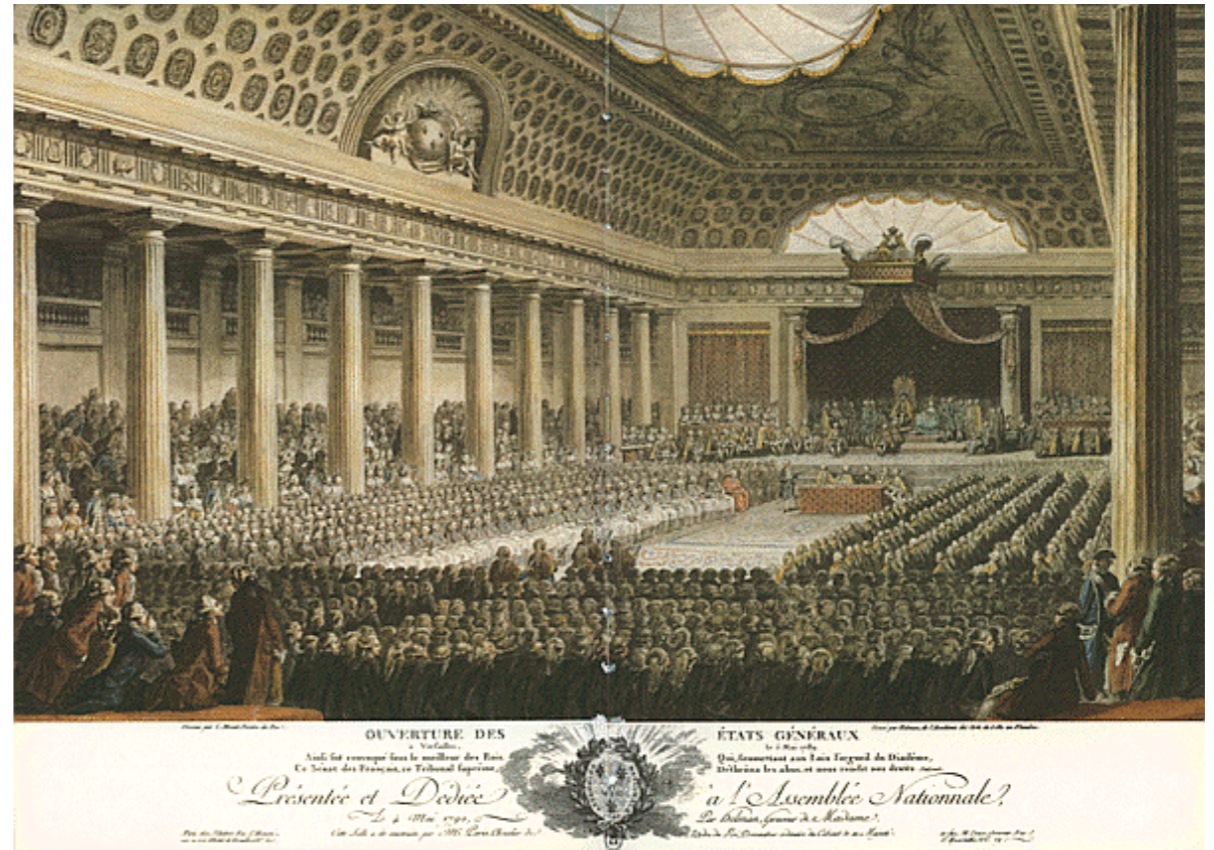
- **The Enlightenment:** These ideas gave the ideological foundations (national sovereignty, separation of powers,...) to remove the old regime.
- **The USA independence:** showed that these ideas could be carried out.

1.2 Phases of revolution

1.2.1 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (JUNE OF 1789)

- The privileged refuse to pay taxes, the king brought together the General States, formed by the representatives of the 3 estates (each estate have one vote).
- The Third Estate called for greater representation in the voting. The rest of the estates refused, and the Third Estate left the room and became **National Assembly**. (Tennis Court Oath).
- This Assembly had representatives contained by the bourgeoisie and illustrated privileged, that they want to do a constitution.
- With the threat of a reaction of the privileged, the people **stormed the Bastille prison** initiating the Revolution (July 14, 1789)





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1.2.2 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY 1789-1791:

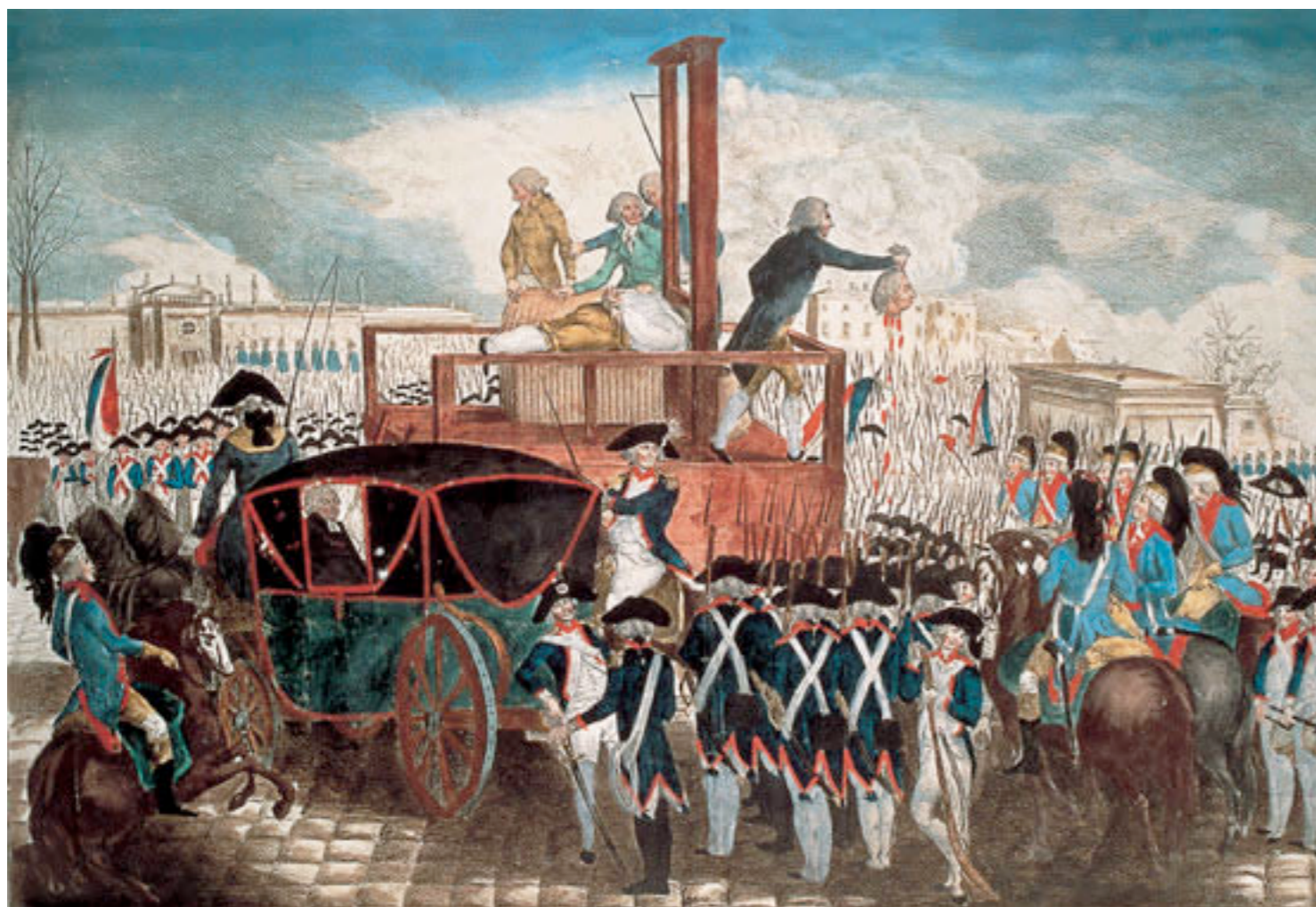
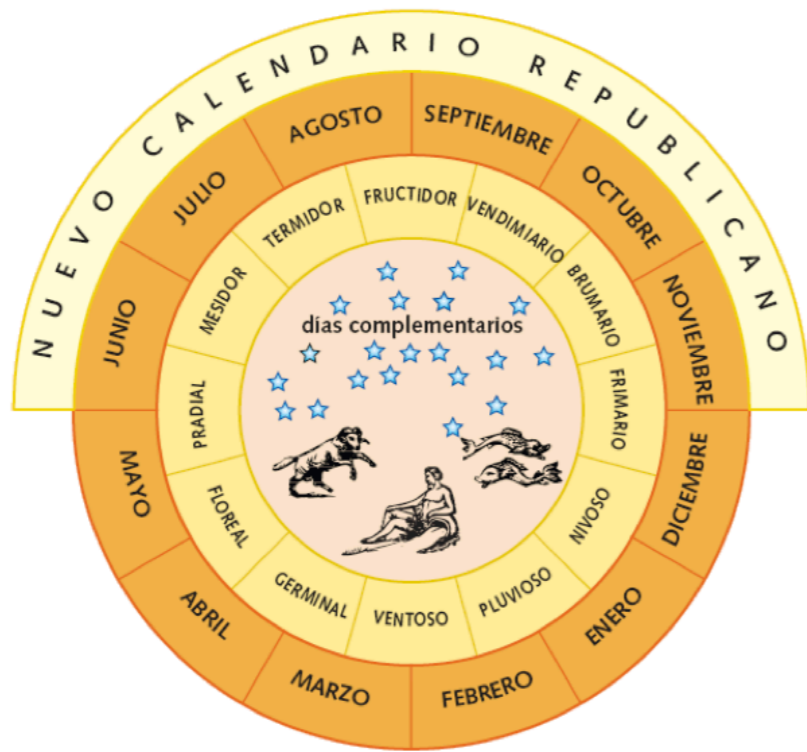
- The National Assembly transformed into the Constituent Assembly
- Feudal privileges were abolished and drafted the **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen**, which contained the following principles: separation of powers, property rights and equality.
- He proclaimed the **Constitution (1791)** which stated, among other decisions, national sovereignty, the monarchy became constitutional and finished with absolutism.



1.2.3 CONVENTION (1792-1795):

- September of 1792 French troops defeated European armies, whom opposed the triumph of the Revolution.
- The monarchy was abolished and the Republic was proclaimed.
- January 1793 King Louis XVI was tried and guillotined.
- This period of government of the Republic was held by **various political groups**: Girondins, Jacobins and Thermidorians:
 - **Girondins**: (92-93) were the most moderate
 - **Jacobins** (93-94) the Jacobins were in favor of a radical government, led by **Robespierre** and supported by the **Sans Culottes**. This government is committed numerous persecutions and political crimes (**The Terror**). Economic difficulties, domestic problems, and war against the Girondins, led to his downfall
 - **Thermidorians** (94-95) Transitional government characterized by a more moderate bourgeoisie.





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① Luis XVI inaugura los Estados Generales en Versalles (5-5-1789)



④ Robespierre, máximo representante de la política del Terror, es ejecutado (28-7-1794)

⑥ Napoleón se proclama emperador (18-5-1804)



② Juramento del Juego de la Pelota (20-6-1789)



③ Luis XVI es guillotinado (21-1-1793)



⑤ Las tropas francesas dirigidas por Napoleón se expanden por Europa (1796-1814)

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1.2.4 DIRECTORY (1795-1799):

- It was the most moderate phase where the conservative bourgeoisie was benefited.
- It adopted a new **Constitution (1795)**, which restored the census suffrage
- He had **3 problems to face**:
 - ➔ The Jacobins who wanted the establishment of national sovereignty
 - ➔ The monarchist who favored a monarchy
 - ➔ And war with European powers
- The rise of authoritarianism, foreign wars and the role of the army, the Directory had to ask the army for help and a General becomes famous for his victories against European powers: **Napoleon Bonaparte**.
- Napoleon takes power through a coup (putsch) (November 9, 1799), three consuls took power, and Napoleon was the main consul.



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1.3 Consequences of revolution

- It ended the ancien regime eliminated the absolute monarchy, the feudal economic system and stratified society.
- They won the principles of the Enlightenment.
- The Sovereignty resided by all citizens, which were governed by a Constitution
- It began a new historical era: the Contemporary Age, leaving behind the Modern Age
- A new economic system was created, that will lead to modern capitalism and private property is recognized
- This process of change extended its **sway** over Europe and the world

Exercises on your notebook

The next class we will correct the exercises from
the page: 2, 3, 5, 6

Ejercicio en el blog:

Para la fecha que indique la profesora, hay que realizar el ejercicio obligatorio en el blog:

- Las mujeres y la Revolución Francesa

Puedes realizar un ejercicio voluntario en el blog sobre el texto de la página 30.

Recuerda: Puedes publicar ambas entradas, pero diferencia una de otra. Tendrás así un doble positivo. Adjunta imágenes para que quede el blog completo y elegante.



2. Napoleonic Empire

- **DURING THE CONSULATE:** Napoleon avoided the return of absolutism, allowed the return of exiles and signed a Concordat with the Church to establish religious peace. Conducted an administrative reform, placing prefects in the provinces, enacting a Civil Code, reforming the tax and education.
- In 1804 he was so strong that he had himself crowned emperor.
- **DURING THE EMPIRE:** His reputation was won by his ability to defeat absolute monarchs. He conquered much of Europe, reaching its greatest empire in 1811. In annexed countries he placed on the throne his family and generals of his army, and he imposed revolutionary ideas.





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- **FALL OF NAPOLÉON:** Napoleonic armies acted as conquerors. This made the occupied territories unchain strong national feelings against the French invasion.
- Paradoxically French ideals of liberty, became sustenance for many countries to oppose the French presence.
- **DURING THE EMPIRE:** In 1814, after being beaten in Russia and in Spain, Napoleon left power. He returned in 1815, but was defeated in Waterloo and exiled on the island of St. Helena where he died in 1821.
- It seemed inevitable in France and Europe the return of the Old Regime.



3. Restoration, Liberalism and Nationalism

3.1 RESTORATION EUROPE:

- The winners of Napoleon met **at the Congress of Vienna in 1815** to restore the absolute monarchy.
- The great powers (Russia, UK, Prussia and Austria), reshaped* the map of Europe, dividing the Napoleonic Empire.
- They also created the **Holy Alliance**, a treaty of mutual assistance among European monarchs to any threat of liberal revolution that allowed military intervention. This would keep the absolutism in Europe.
- The ideas of liberalism and nationalism became the two opposing forces of the Restoration.



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3.2 LIBERALISM:

- It is a political system that holds that the state must guarantee the rights and freedoms of individuals. The free individual is a citizen and citizens set up the nation, which holds sovereignty. They advocate:
 - ➔ Representative system (Parliament)
 - ➔ Division of Powers
 - ➔ Property law

3.3 NATIONALISM:

- Political ideology that keeps the right of peoples to decide themselves. The nation is a group of individuals with their own cultural ties (religion, language, traditions, past ...) and wish to live together.
- The end of the Congress of Vienna, gave birth to the independent movements or unifications.



4. Liberal and national revolutions

4.1 THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1820:

- A series of military uprisings led by liberals, tried to end absolutism, but the Holy Alliance had more strength.
- They could only succeed in Greece and the colonies in Latin America.

4.2. THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1830:

- It happened in Western and Central Europe. They had popular support and were a conservative liberalism (census suffrage and limitation of civil liberties).
- Triumphed in France, Belgium (which became independent from the Netherlands), Poland, Britain and Spain



4.3 REVOLUTIONS OF 1848 :

- Democratic ideals appeared: universal suffrage, popular sovereignty, social equity, and workers emerged as a political force.



5. EUROPE OF NATIONS

5.1 ITALIAN UNIFICATION:

- Italy was divided into **six states**, The Pope was sovereign in one of them. Only the north of Piedmont, with a Monarchy (Savoy Dynasty), were in favor of the unification of Italy.
- **Cavour** in the north annexed the Northern States. **Garibaldi** in the center and in the south, overthrew the monarchs of those States..
- In 1861 the first Italian Parliament proclaimed King of Italy **Victor Emmanuel II** of Savoy. In 1870 the Papal States were annexed.
- The unification of Italy was a fact, and Rome became the capital of the new kingdom.





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5.2 UNIFICACIÓN ALEMANA:

- Germany was divided into **36 states**, and the main problem was the rivalry among major powers: Prussia and Austria.
- Prussia created a custom union (Zollverein), grouping the German states, except Austria.
- The King of Prussia was offered the crown of Germany, but he declined because he came from a liberal parliament.
- So Prussia began a war to reach the unification. Until his chancellor, **Otto von Bismarck**, after victorious battles, joined all States, proclaimed the Second Empire (Reich) German and William I was proclaimed Kaiser (emperor).





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Glossary

Sans Culottes, National Sovereignty, States General, Constitution, Concordat, Civil Code, Nationalism, Nation, authoritarianism, Napoleon, Louis XVI, Robespierre



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