



# Unit 2

1: The Enlightenment

2: American Revolution

3: The French Revolution

4: Napoleon



# I: The Enlightenment

Essential Question: What effects did Enlightenment Philosophers have on government and society still today?

# Terms, People, and Places

- Natural Law
- Thomas Hobbes
- John Locke
- Social Contract
- Natural Right
- Philosophe
- Montesquieu
- Diderot
- Rousseau

# Natural Law

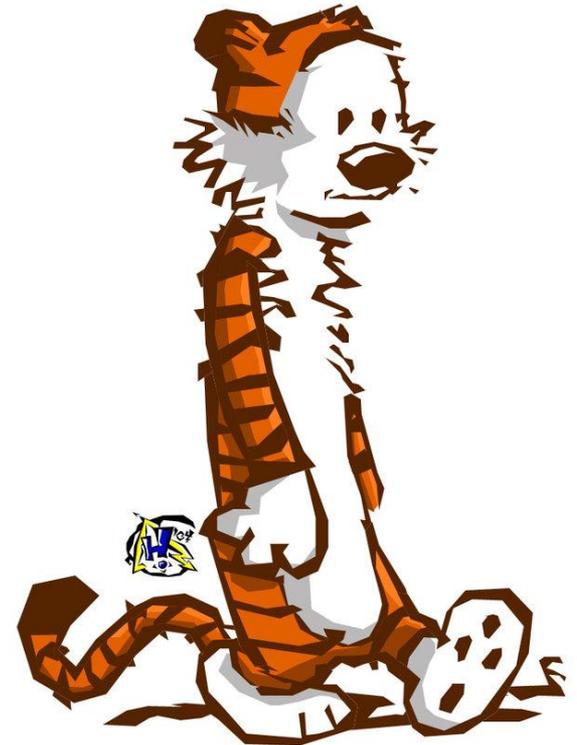
- Rules discoverable by reason that govern scientific forces
  - Gravity
  - Magnetism
- Reformers thought they could study human behavior using the Scientific Method
- This thinking of the Scientific Revolution lead to the Enlightenment

# Thomas Hobbes and John Locke

- Two 17<sup>th</sup> century English thinkers that set forth the ideas that were key to the enlightenment
- Both lived through the terrors of the English civil war
- However both had conflicting views of the world

# Hobbes believed in a powerful government

- If people are not governed they would resort to violence
- People entered into a Social Contract that gave up certain freedoms for security
- Believed the best form of government for this was a monarchy



# Locke advocates natural rights

- Thought people were reasonable and moral
- Had certain “natural rights”
  - *Life, Liberty, and Property*
- Believed people formed governments to protect natural rights and government
- Best kind of government was a limited government



# The Philosophes

- A group of Enlightenment thinkers in France that applied the methods of science to understand and improve society
  - Baron de Montesquieu
  - Denis Diderot
  - Jean-Jacques Rousseau

# Montesquieu Advances the idea of Separation of Powers

- Criticized Absolute Monarchy
- 1748 published *The Spirit of the Laws* which discussed the history of governments
- Thought government should be separated in branches that can check and balance each other
- Great influence on the formation of The United States government

# Diderot edits the Encyclopedia

- Worked for years to create 28 volumes of books called the Encyclopedia
- Covered topics like government, philosophy and religion
- Helped spread the ideas of The Enlightenment

# Rousseau Promotes the Social Contract

- Like Locke felt all people were basically good
- Felt society was corrupted by unequal distribution of property
- Wrote *The Social Contract*
  - Society placed too many limitations on behavior
  - Some controls necessary
  - Freely elected government should impose controls

# Writers Face Censorship

- Most governments did not agree with the thoughts of the Enlightenment
- Would often use censorship to control the spread of ideas
  - Banned books
  - Burned books
  - Imprisoned writers

# Ways around Censorship

- Writers would often disguise their works as fiction
- Montesquieu's *Persian Letters* used to travelers tales to mock French Society

# Ideas Spread in Salons

- New Literature, arts, science and philosophy were regular topics of discussion among the Enlightened
- They would gather in groups or Salons for these discussions
- All were invited middle class and Noblemen
- This put the middle class and nobles on level with each other

# Enlightened Despots Embrace New Ideas

- The ruling courts of Europe become filled with philosophes trying to get their ideas accepted by ruling class
- Enlightened despots - rulers that accepted the enlightened ideas
  - Frederick the Great
  - Catherine the Great
  - Joseph II

# Frederick the Great of Prussia

- Imposed tight control but saw himself as a servant of the state with a duty to work for the common good
- Reforms were directed to make government more efficient
- Practiced religious toleration stating “In my kingdom one can go to heaven on ones own fashion.”

# Catherine the Great of Russia

- Had written correspondence with Philosophes
- Reforms included
  - Abolished torture
  - Granted religious tolerance
- She also criticized serfdom

# Joseph II of Austria

- Son of Maria Theresa
- Most radical of the Enlightened despots
- Would dress as a commoner and travel among the people
- Allowed for religious toleration
- Ended censorship in his country
- Sold monasteries not involved in community service

# Lives of the Majority Change Slowly

- Most Europeans were un touched by the middle class
- Made up of peasants
- Eventually ideas of equality made their ways into the lives of the peasant class
- Led to revolution on the continent by the late 1800's



# Essential Question:

- What effects did Enlightenment Philosophers have on government and society still today?
- Separation of Powers
- Religious tolerance
- Freely elected governments



# 3. Birth of the American Republic

Essential Question : Did we ever get no taxation without representation?

# Terms, People, and Places

- George III
- Stamp Act
- George Washington
- Thomas Jefferson
- Popular sovereignty
- Yorktown, VA
- Treaty of Paris
- James Madison
- Benjamin Franklin
- Federal Republic

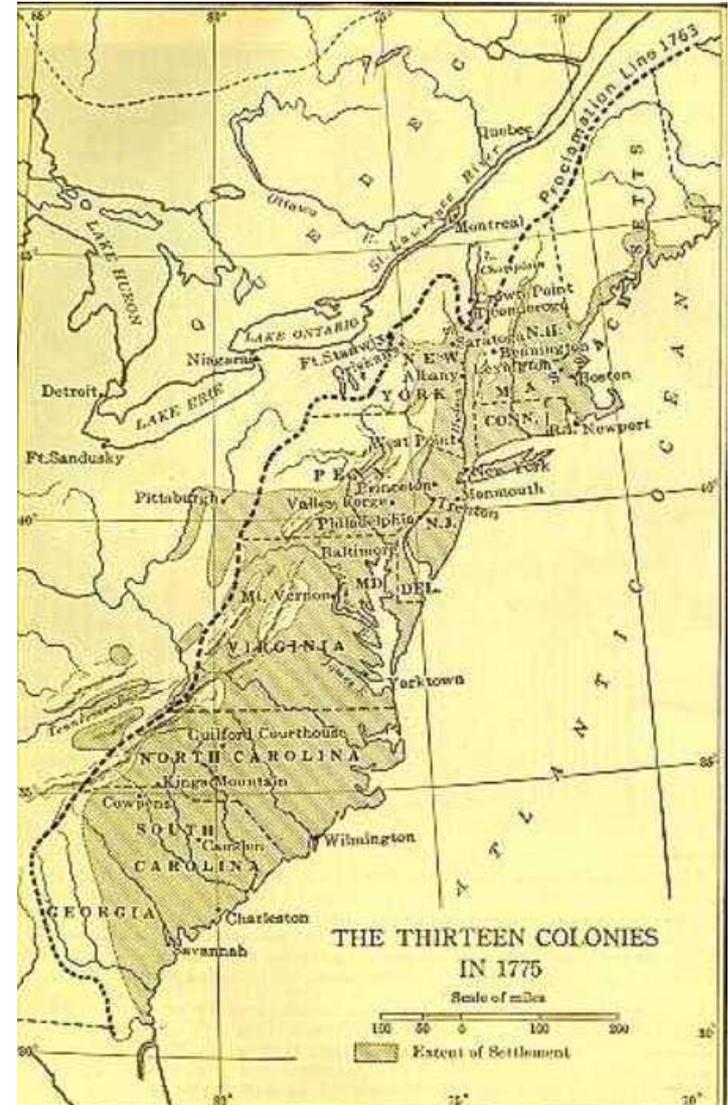
# King George III

- King of England during the American Revolution



# The Colonies in the Mid 1700's

- Home to a diverse group of people and social distinctions were blurred
- Governed local affairs, appointed their own representatives,
- were prosperous,
- did not enforce British rule

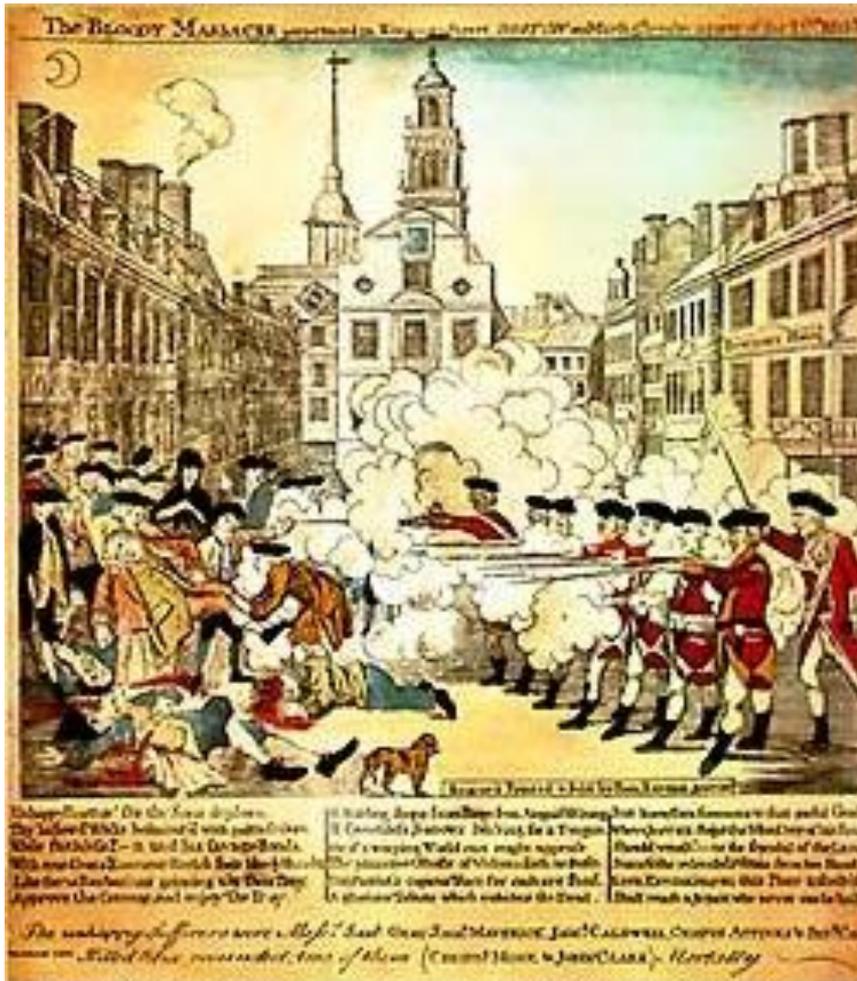


# Colonist Express Discontent

- Seven Years' War/French Indian War
- 1765 Stamp Act
- “No taxation without representation”



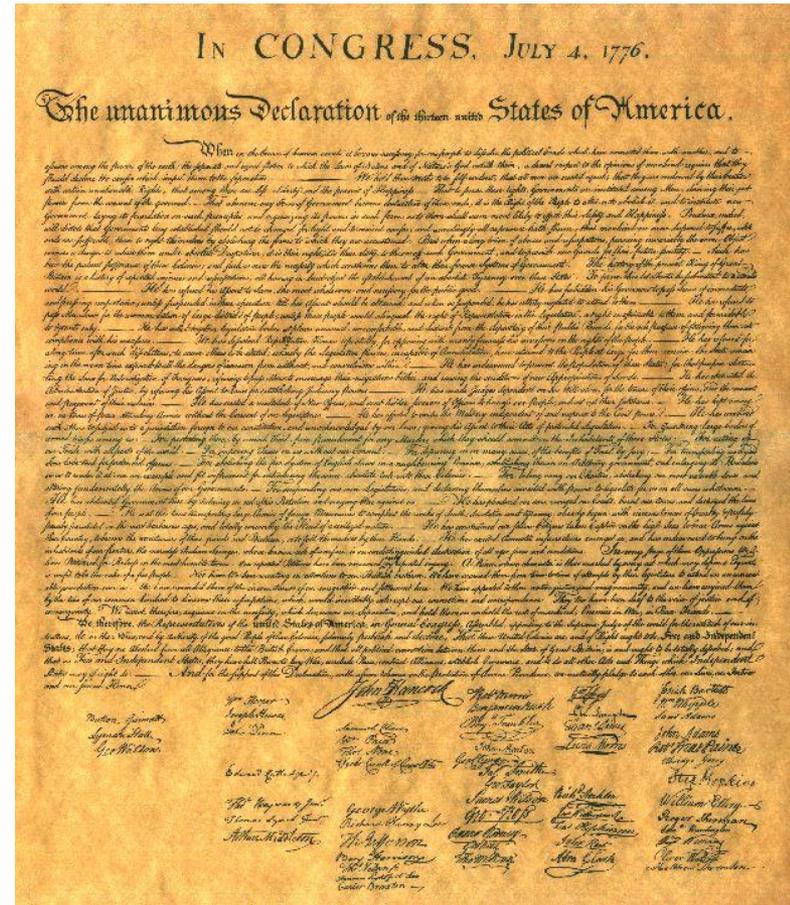
# Colonist Rebel



- A series of violent clashes between colonist and Great Britain escalate
  - Boston Massacre
  - Boston Tea Party
  - Lexington and Concord

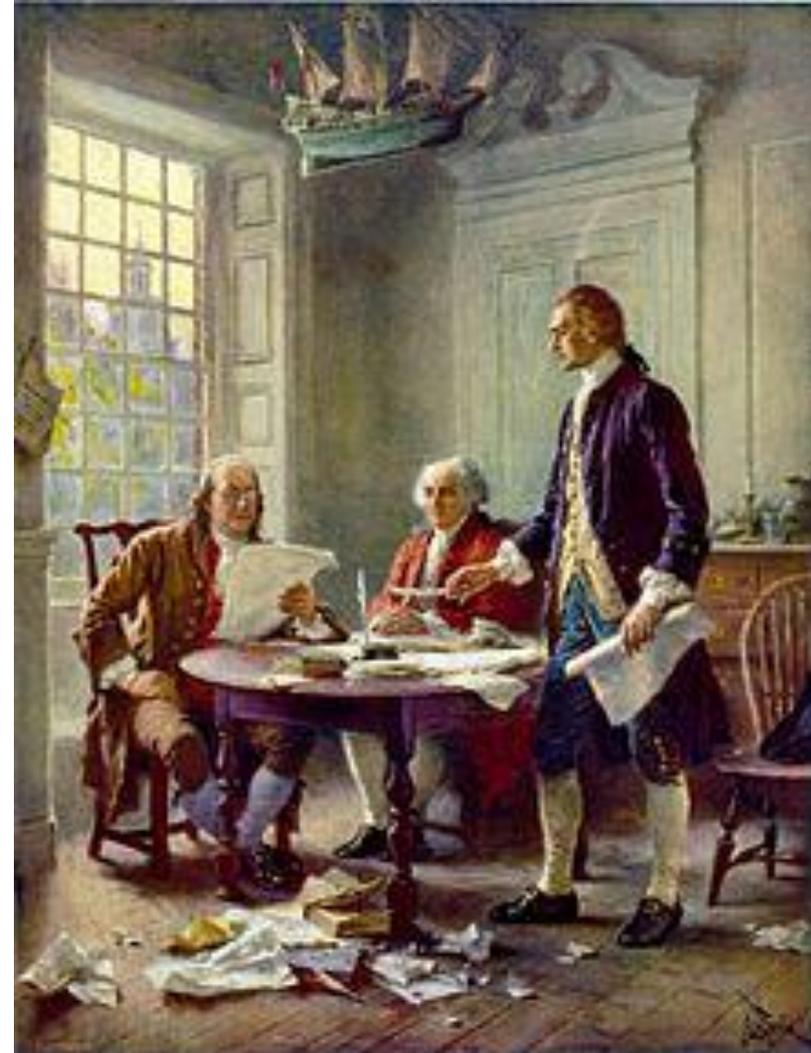
# Drafting of the Declaration of Independence

- 1775 Revolutionary War has begun
- Leads the creation of a Colonial army led by George Washington
- Continental Congress met and declared independence from Great Britain 1776
- Drafted The Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson
- The Declaration inspired by ideas of John Locke



# Locke's Idea's Used

- People had the right to alter or abolish unjust governments
- Power comes from the people
- Life Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness



# American Revolution



- Revolutionaries fight using guerrilla warfare
- Battle of Saratoga: American victory convinces France to support the revolution
- France's blockade enables Washington to defeat the British at Yorktown Virginia where they surrender
- Treaty of Paris ends the war, recognizes Americas sovereignty

# A New Constitution



- Articles of Confederation are not working
- 1787 Philadelphia to revise the Articles
- end up scrapping them and drafting constitution uniting the states of America
- Established a government of the people, by the people and for the people

## Enlightenment Ideas have a great impact

- Framers used the ideas of Locke, Montesquieu and Rousseau
- “We the people of the United States”
- Constitution provides for an elected government
- Creates a Federal Republic Power divided between the Federal government and States
- Allows for a system of Checks and Balances
- Insures individual rights with the Bill of Rights

# Essential Question

- Did we ever get no taxation with out representation?

# The French Revolution



- Essential Question:  
How was the French revolution the same as ours? How was it different?

# French Society Divided

- Before the revolution, France is ruled under an ancien regime, or old order in which the country is divided into three classes
- The three classes are called the Estate
  - The First estate is the Clergy
  - The Second Estate is the Nobility
  - The Third Estate is the Peasant Class

## *First Estate*

- Clergy
- 1 % of population; had 10% of land
- Highest officials were very wealthy
- Only paid a 2% “gift tax”

## *Second Estate*

- Titled nobility
- 2% of Population
- Nobles were granted top jobs
- Paid little to no taxes

# **The First and Second Estates**

## *Bourgeoisie*

- Vastly Diverse
- -middle class lawyers, bankers, doctors, journalist, merchants
- Philosophes
- Salons
- Birth of the Enlightenment

## *Lower Class*

- Working class
- Unskilled labor
- Peasant class

# **Third Estate (two parts)**

# Financial Troubles

- France financial troubles came from Deficit Spending
- Louis XIV lost Seven Years' War
- Louis XV spent on an extravagant lifestyle
- Louis XVI (dull witted) lost money on the American Revolution

# Liberte, Egalite, and Fraternite

- Under Pressure Louis XVI calls the Estate General
- 1st & 2nd estates had always dominated the 3rd estate 2-1 vote
- 3rd estate now demanded equality and a popular vote
- 3<sup>rd</sup> estate met next door(tennis court) and created the National Assembly
- Demanded a Constitution



# Parisians Storm the Bastille



- July 1789 Violence breaks out in the streets of Paris
- Looking for weapons and gunpowder the people head to the Bastille
- Bastille – a medieval prison for political prisoners
- The Captain Launay denies entry
- Parisians storm the Bastille and chop off his head

# The French Revolution Unfolds

Historians divide the French Revolution into phases

- The moderate phase (1789-1791) The national assembly turned France into a constitutional monarchy
- The radicle phase (1791-1794) period of escalating violence which led to the end of the monarchy and the Reign of Terror
- The Directory (1795-1799) a movement away from the radicle ideas if the revolution
- The Age of Napoleon ( 1799-1815)

# Political Crisis Leads to Revolt

- People are starving because no bread
- Rumors run wild of soldiers attacking towns and stealing grains
- This leads to a “Great Fear”
- Peasants motivated by famine and fear attack nobles

# Women March on Versailles

- Riots broke out over the price over bread  
Over 6000 women marched 16 miles
- Louis & family “agreed” & moved to Paris



## Moderates

- Largely Middle Class
- Organized the National Guard against the Royal troops

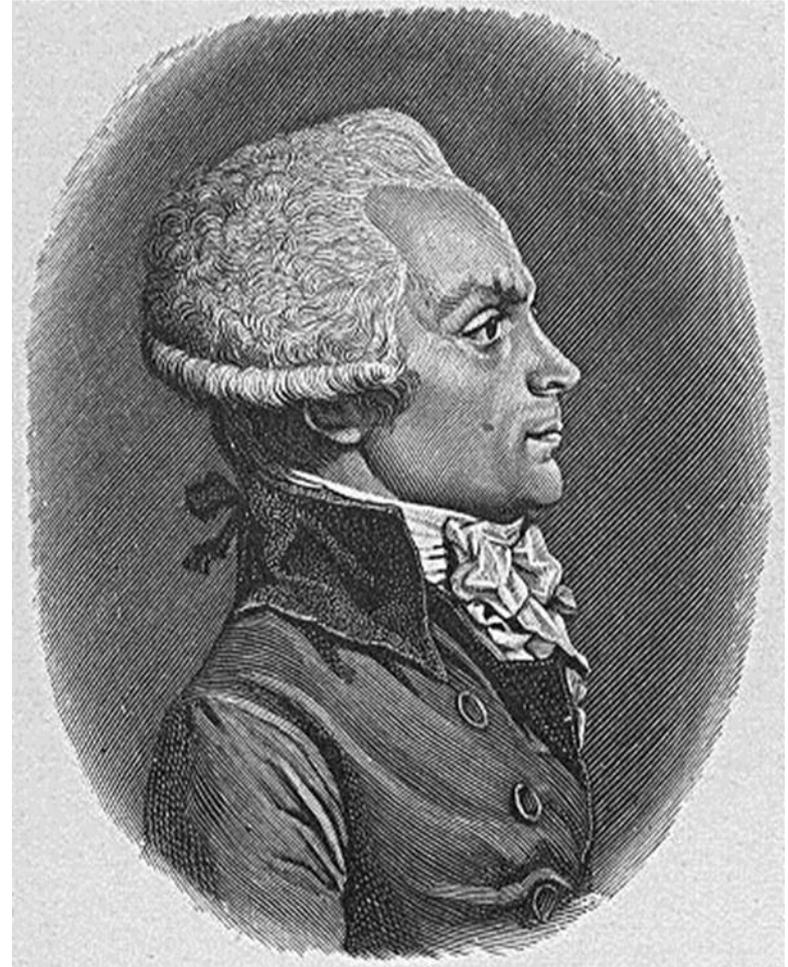
## Radicles / Jacobins

- Replaced the Royal Government in the City
- Could mobilize whole neighborhoods to violence
- Had newspapers and political clubs

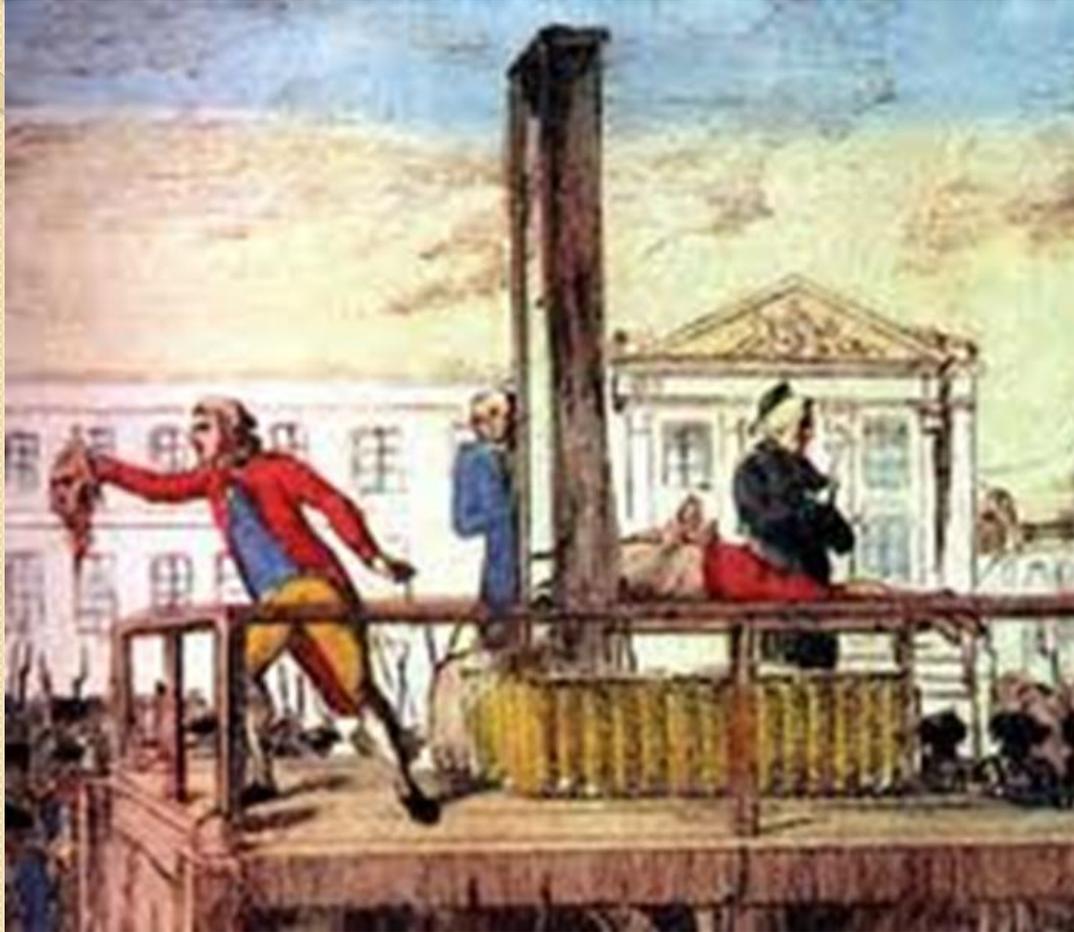
# Two Main Factions

# Maxmillian Robespierre

- Leader of the Jacobins
- Jacobins-a group in National Convention-extreme radicals-defenders of the Revolution



# End of the Monarchy



- June 1791-Louis & family try to flee to Austria-caught & go to Paris
- King agrees to limited monarchy, but people want a republic
- August 1792-king imprisoned & radicals call for new constitution
- Jan. 1793-Louis XVI beheaded

# National Convention

- National Convention met from 1792-1795: wrote the 1st democratic constitution:
- Power in a single national legislature
- Every male could vote

# Reign of Terror

- Jacobins set out to crush opposition  
Revolution
- Committee of Public Safety –hunted  
“traitors” down
- Maximillien  
Robespierre
- 40,000 people killed  
mostly peasants



# The Guillotine



- A new execution device invented by Dr. Guillotin
- Thought to be a more humane form of execution
- Became a symbol of terror in France
- First to be guillotined were the king's guards at the palace

# End of the Reign of Terror

- Robespierre accused his friends of treason-others turned on him, and he was put to death
- After his death the Jacobins lost power-wealthier middle class took control
- Many people even favored bringing back the monarchy
- The people looked to the army to bring order to France



# The Directory

- 1795: New convention, new constitution
- Government in the hands of wealthy middle class
- Upper house and lower house
- Five member executive – “Directory”
- Moderates not radicals
- The Directory 1795-1799
  - high prices and food shortages
  - royalists and radicals have uprisings
- Napoleon

# The French Revolution



- Essential Question:  
How was the French revolution the same as ours? How was it different?

# Napoleon



“I grew up on the field of battle and a man such as my self cares little for the life of a million men”

# Essential Question:

- What long term effects did Napoleon have on Europe?

# Napoleon Rises to Power

- Born in Corsica
- Sent to France to learn how to be a soldier
- Favored Jacobins and republic rule



# Napoleon Seizes Power

- Appointed by Directory to lead army against Austria in 1796. Became a hero!
- Staged **coup d'etat** – seizes government
- Holds **plebiscite** on new constitution which gives Napoleon total power
- Drew up a new constitution



# Napoleon Crowns Himself Emperor

- Declared himself Council for Life
- Later assumed the title of Emperor
- Took crown from the Pope and placed it on his own head
- Forced Spain to return Louisiana territory to France



# Napoleon Reforms France

- Order, Security, and Efficiency replaced Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity
- Controlled prices, encouraged industry, built roads, set up a system of public schools
- Made peace with the Catholic Church with the Concordat of 1801
- Lasting reforms and laws set up were called the Napoleonic Code
- The Napoleonic Code Replaced many of the reforms of the Revolution

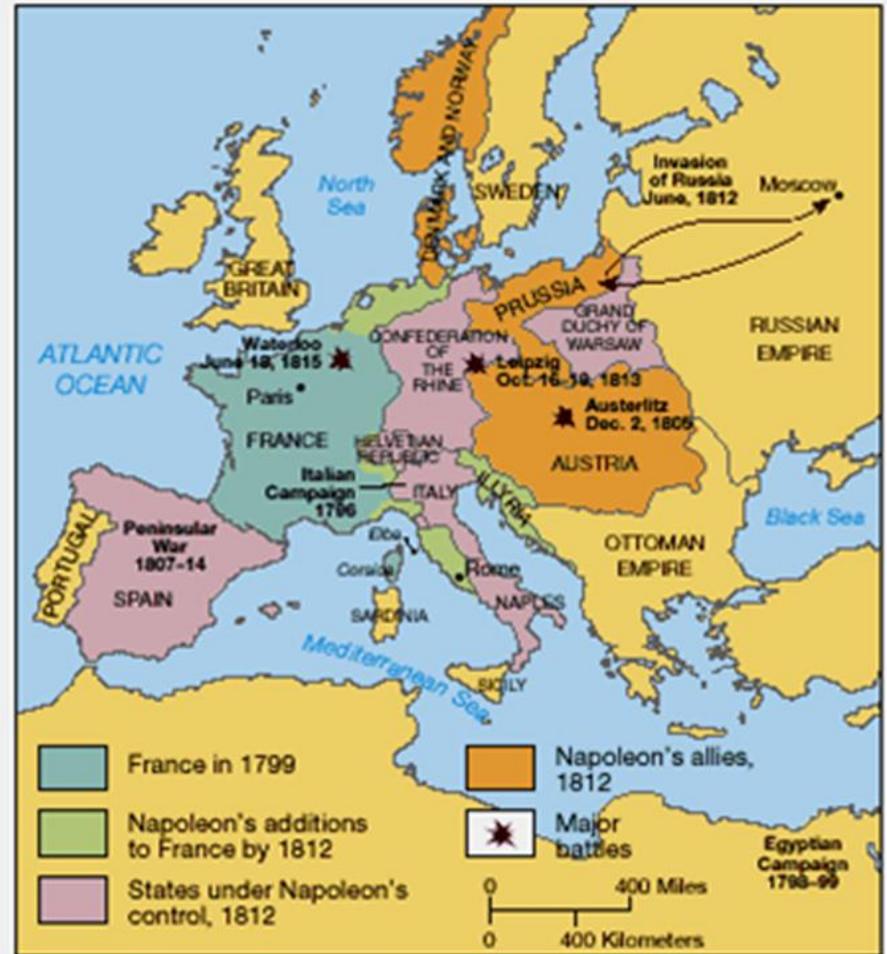
# Napoleon Builds an Empire

- 1804 -1812 gained a reputation as a skilled military leader
- Attacked using a fast moving army
- By 1812 built a Grand Empire
- Invaded Russia



# The Map of Europe is Redrawn

- Napoleon created French Empire he redrew the Map of Europe
- Annexed land from Spain, Netherlands Belgium and Germany
- Dissolved the Holy Roman Empire
- Created new countries and inserted relatives at the rulers



# Napoleon Strikes Britain

- Britain was only country that stood in the way of total European domination
- Set up the Continental System which was blockade against British Imports to Europe
- Fought Brian in Egypt to cut off their access
- Discovered the Rosetta Stone in Egypt



# Russian Winter Stops The Grand Army

- Invaded Russia
- Russia used a Scorched Earth Policy
- Harsh Winter conditions forced the Grand Army to Retreat
- 500,000 reduced to about 20,000



# Napoleon Falls from Power

- After his defeat in Russia forced to Abdicate the throne
- Abdicate-to give up
- Sent into exile in the island of Elba with 1000 troops
- When British administrator leave the island Napoleon and his troops escape
- Upon his return to France he is treated as a hero
- France had re instated a monarch King Louis XVIII and went back on revolutionary reforms
- Louis sent troops to stop napoleon and they ended up joining him
- Marched on Paris forcing Louis to flee and reclaimed his title as Emperor

# Battle of Waterloo

- Fearing Napoleons Power Europe raced to raise an army ageist him
- Napoleon also raised his army of one million strong
- Met in battle at Waterloo
- Was against Arch Duke Wellington first time he met a commander equal to him in skill
- Wellington knew Napoleons tactics and was able to defeat him
- Napoleon was again sent into Exile to the island if St Helena
- Died six years later

# Congress of Vienna

- Chief Goal was to suppress revolutionary uprisings
- Strived for peace in Europe
- Re instated the legitimate rulers of the countries
- Created the Concert of Europe a system in which European powers met and periodically discussed any problems affecting the peace in Europe

# Essential Question:

- What long term effects did Napoleon have on Europe?

# Activity

- Work with a partner and Compare and contrast the American and French Revolution using the worksheet