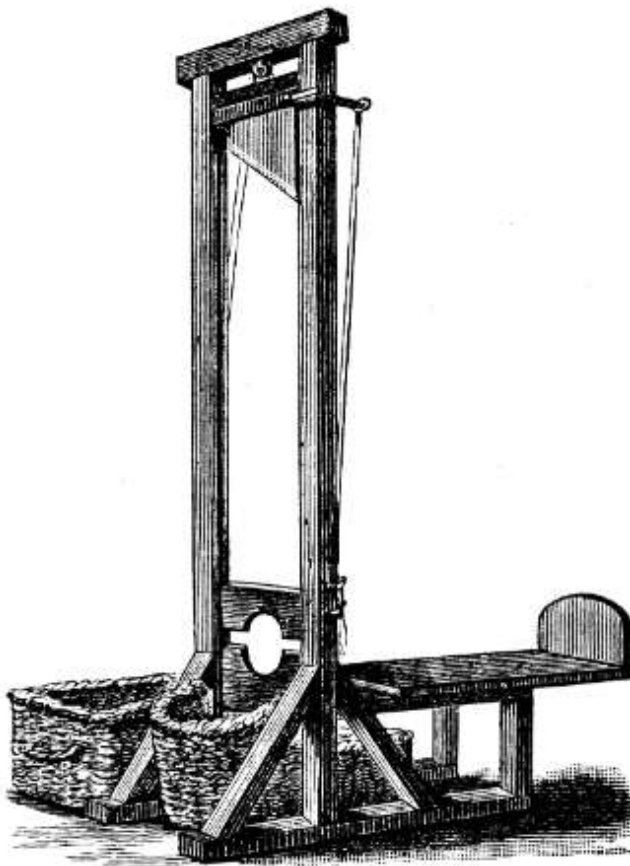


### THE CLASS STARTED WITH A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS TOPICS (01:05 PM)

#### FRENCH REVOLUTION (01:10 PM)

- Jacobians were the members of the Jacobian club + had radical ideas about @Nationalism, Social rights, and equality, and wanted a republic + had a support base of city workers.
- **French Revolutionary Wars (1792-1804):**
- French vs other European kingdoms who wanted to restore the absolute monarchy in France to prevent the spread of ideas of FR (1789) among their population i.e. to preserve the privileges of nobility, monarchy, and clergy.
- In June 1791, the King and Queen failed to escape France.
- They wanted a counter-revolution with the help of European monarchs.
- April 1792, Austria, Prussia, Savoy attacked France.
- Now many French nobles/generals defected to the enemy.
- Now Jacobian's influence increased on the National assembly as War defeat piled up.
- August 1792 - King overthrow + September 1792 France = Republic and National assembly replaced by National Convention for drafting new constitution = Jacobian constitution 1793.
- Jacobians were successful in applying emergency with Robespierre heading a committee on Public Safety i.e. Executive.
- Goal = safeguard FR 1789 from internal and external enemies.
- **1793-94 = 'Reign of Terror':**
- **Robespierre** ("Liberty can not be secured unless criminals lose their heads"). They believe they can kill all who oppose FR 1789 and temporary suspension of liberty justified to get liberty in the long term. (\*Ends>means)
- 1793-94: 3 Lakh jailed, 3000 died in prison and 17,000 guillotined.



- Jan 1793 and October 1793 (King and Queen guillotined)
- When Robespierre targeted political opponents then a coup and Robespierre guillotined + the Jacobians club was banned.

- **Directory Government (1795-99):**

- Bourgeoise leaders again linked the right to vote with income criteria. (Though emergency therefore never applied 1793 Jacobian constitution gave the right to vote to all males more than 21 years of age.
- Corrupt, unstable coalitions that failed to provide law and order and failed to contain fiscal deficit.
- Therefore, When Napoleon rose as a hero in 1797 due to his military victories.
- He was viewed as a savior by people by 1799 when he captured power.
- In 1804, he declared himself '**Emperor of the French Republic**' (!!! Emperor of the republic)
- Therefore, Napoleon was a '**Child**' as well as a '**Murderer**' of FR 1789.
- **Napoleon:**





- Did not participate in FR 1789 but favored changes brought by it.
- For Example, Meritocracy allowed him to rise in his career + now he developed political aspirations when France became a republic in 1792. (\*In 1789: He was 20 years old)
- He supported the Jacobian idea of suspension of liberty to preserve FR 1789.
- **1796-97:** He became commander of the French Army in Italy.
- He defeated Austria in North Italy, now viewed as a liberator and invincible.
- **Treaty of Campo Formio (1797)** with Austria: France took Belgium and all territory west of the river Rhine.
- North Italy was annexed and allied to France.
- 1798: Conquer Egypt in the **Battle of the Pyramids** but failed to conquer the Middle East (Wanted to hurt British trade in the Arabian Sea)
- He was in touch with the Tipu Sultan as well.
- 1799: did Coup.
- 1801: **Concordat:** Agreement between state and clergy through which Napoleon got the support of the Clergy and the Clergy got financial support and legitimacy from the state.
- 1804: Declared himself as **Emperor**.

- **Napoleonic Code 1804** (\*CPC-1859, CrPC, IPC 1860 inspired from Napoleonic code + Linked Charter 1833 for uniform laws in British India)
- It led to the principle of one nation one law (In Civil and Criminal matters i.e. uniformity of law)
- Dealt with civil rights + domicile + Guardianship and Parent-child relationship + Marriage and Divorce. (\*In the first book-Laws of Persons)
- Equal Inheritance rights to all sons.
- Second book = Laws of things - dealt with regulation of property rights i.e. Rights of ownership, rented property, and property having common shared use.
- Divorce, settlement, financial contracts, and different kinds of contracts, for example, A bond, rent agreement, and loan = Contracts.
- Limitation of Action (After XYZ years can't file a case)
- Influenced Civil codes of the 19th Century in Europe, South America, etc.
- Napoleon set up the Public Education System.
- Developed Paris and good governance in France but no democracy.
- 1805: defeated Austria, Russia.
- 1806: defeated Prussia and destroyed feudalism and unified more than 250 German kingdoms into the confederation of the Rhine.



- 1806: **Continental Blockade**: to punish the British economy.
- This prevented European countries from trading with Britain but failed later as countries started exiting the blockade because France could not replace Britain as a supplier and buyer of European goods.
- 1807: Russia was forced to join the continental blockade after its war defeat.
- 1808-13: Napoleon failed in Spain due to Spanish nationalism as Spanish people began guerilla warfare and refused to surrender (\*Napoleon had attacked when Spain refuted blockade)
- 1812: Attacked Russia, when Russia exited the blockade.
- 1815: Came to France from ELBA and reinitiated war. defeated in the **Battle of Waterloo** (Belgium) and now exiled to Saint Helena in the Atlantic (One of the Remotest places on Earth) (\*Link Saint Helena Act = Charter Act 1833)
- He Died in 1821.
- **Evaluation of FR 1789:**
- **1) It ended feudalism in France:**
- **a) @Polity:** 1791 Constitutional Monarchy + 1792 Republic + 1793 Jacobian constitution was radical as gave the right to vote to all males without income criteria, gave the right to work i.e. state to give employment if unemployed, and defined the goal of government as the happiness of masses and even gave right to overthrow the government.
- **b) @Society:** Equality i.e no three estates. i.e. equality before law and of taxation.
- **c) @Culture:** Led to the rise of nationalism, i.e. spirit of liberty, equality, and fraternity among people + gave the nation its modern meaning i.e. not a country but a summation of people who feel one, equal, and supreme and nation's interest supreme.
- **d) @Economy:** Removed concentration of wealth in first and second estate + Peasants became land owners + led to freedom of enterprise and security of property therefore strengthening capitalism + gave freedom of work by ending certificate of good conduct.
- **2) The Napoleonic Code** reaffirms the end of feudalism and brings good governance even outside France + inspired similar codes in the rest of the world.

- **3) Spread of ideas of FR 1789:**

- a) Now nationalism spread in the rest of Europe, In America, and in colonies elsewhere.
- b) European rose in protest in 1830 and 1848:
- Greece won independence from the Ottomans in 1832.
- Belgium adopted a constitutional monarchy.
- Germans struggled for unification and therefore foundation for German unification.
- Now people desired the redrawal of boundaries on the basis of nationality. i.e. Language, ethnicity, and this brought multi-ethnic empires like the Ottomans and the Austria-Hungary empire under threat of disintegration.
- (\*Austrian Empire had Germans, Czech, Slovaks, Slabs, Toles)
- After 1804, Napoleon was viewed as a conquerer instead of a liberator and the reason was nationalism.
- Example, In central America Haitians fought a war of independence against France from 1792 to 1804 and won.)
- Simon Bolivar (1813-1824): (he won independence for Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, and Columbia from Spain)
- Mexico in North America won independence from Spain (1810-21)
- Spain was weakened, therefore wars weakened colonial powers.
- 1824: won independence from Portugal which was also weakened by wars.
- (\*MIH- Britain weakened by Great Depression, WW-I and WW-II)

**TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: CONCERT OF EUROPE.**