

The Rise of Modern Times

## History - 14th-17th centuries: Europe

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**The Renaissance  
(14th-17th centuries)**

*Freed the minds of  
Europeans from the  
Church's control*

**The Reformation  
(16th-17th centuries)**

*Increased the power of  
rulers; absolutism arose*

**The Scientific  
Revolution  
(17th-18th centuries)**

*Laid the foundation for the  
technological development of  
modern Europe*

*The spirits of  
challenging authority  
and inspiration from  
the laws of nature;  
emergence of  
Enlightenment thinkers*

**The Enlightenment  
(17th-18th centuries)**

*Freed the minds of  
Europeans from  
absolutism; fostered  
political  
transformations in  
Europe*

**The Industrial  
Revolution  
(18th-19th centuries)**

**New tide of European  
colonial expansion  
(19th-20th centuries)**

*Europe had technological and  
economic supremacy*

*Rise of liberalism and  
nationalism; tides of  
revolutions and  
unification movements*

**Formation of unified  
nation-states  
(19th century)**

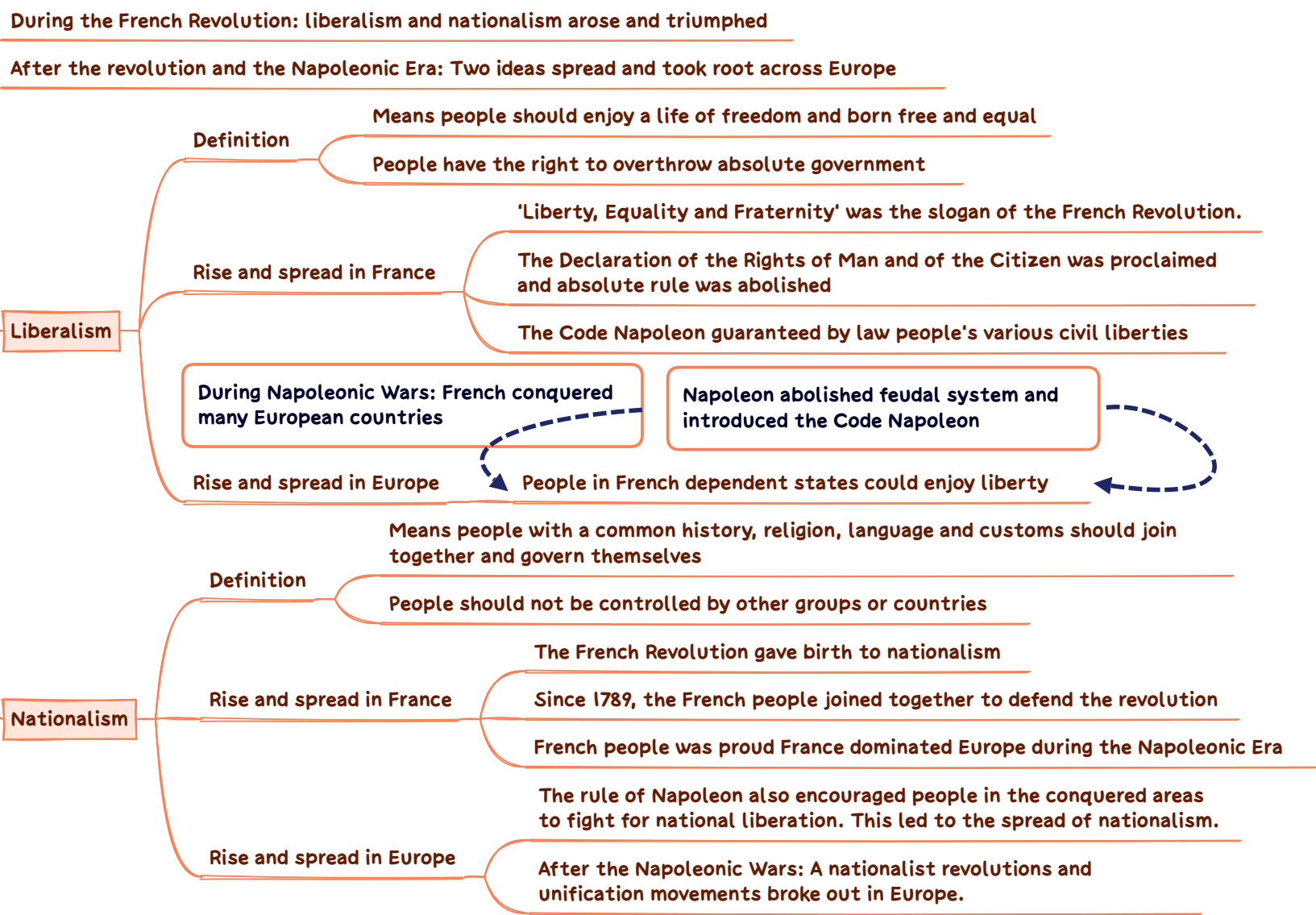
**The French Revolution  
(late 18th century)**

**Influence of the  
French Revolution and  
the Napoleonic Era**

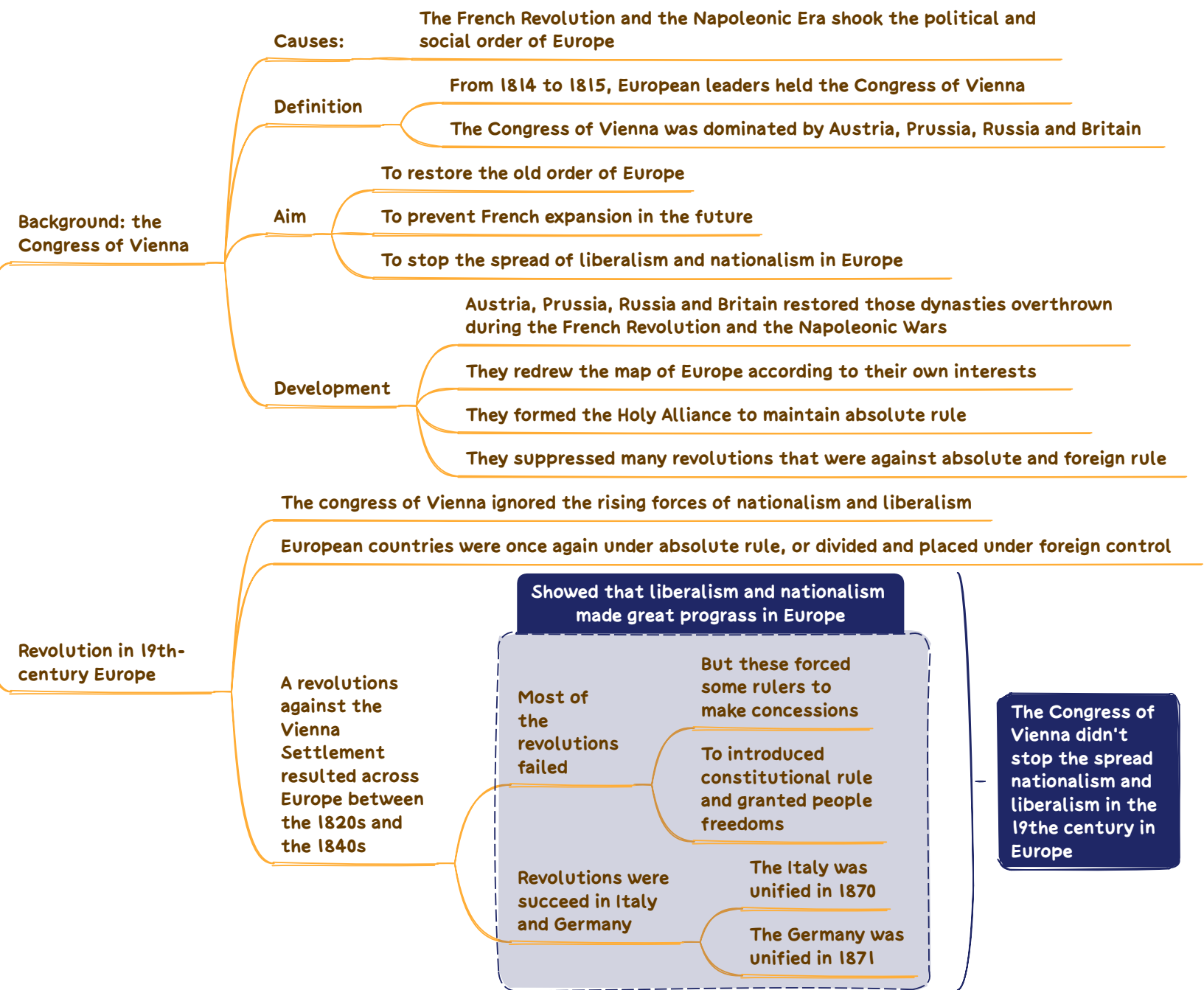
**Napoleonic Era  
(18th-19th centuries)**

# Influence of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Era

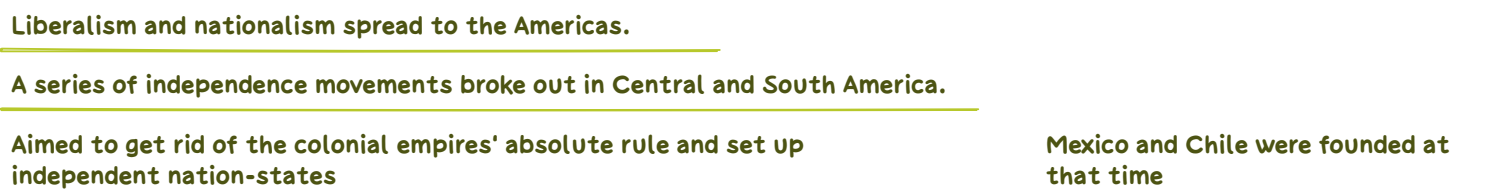
## Rise and spread of liberalism and nationalism



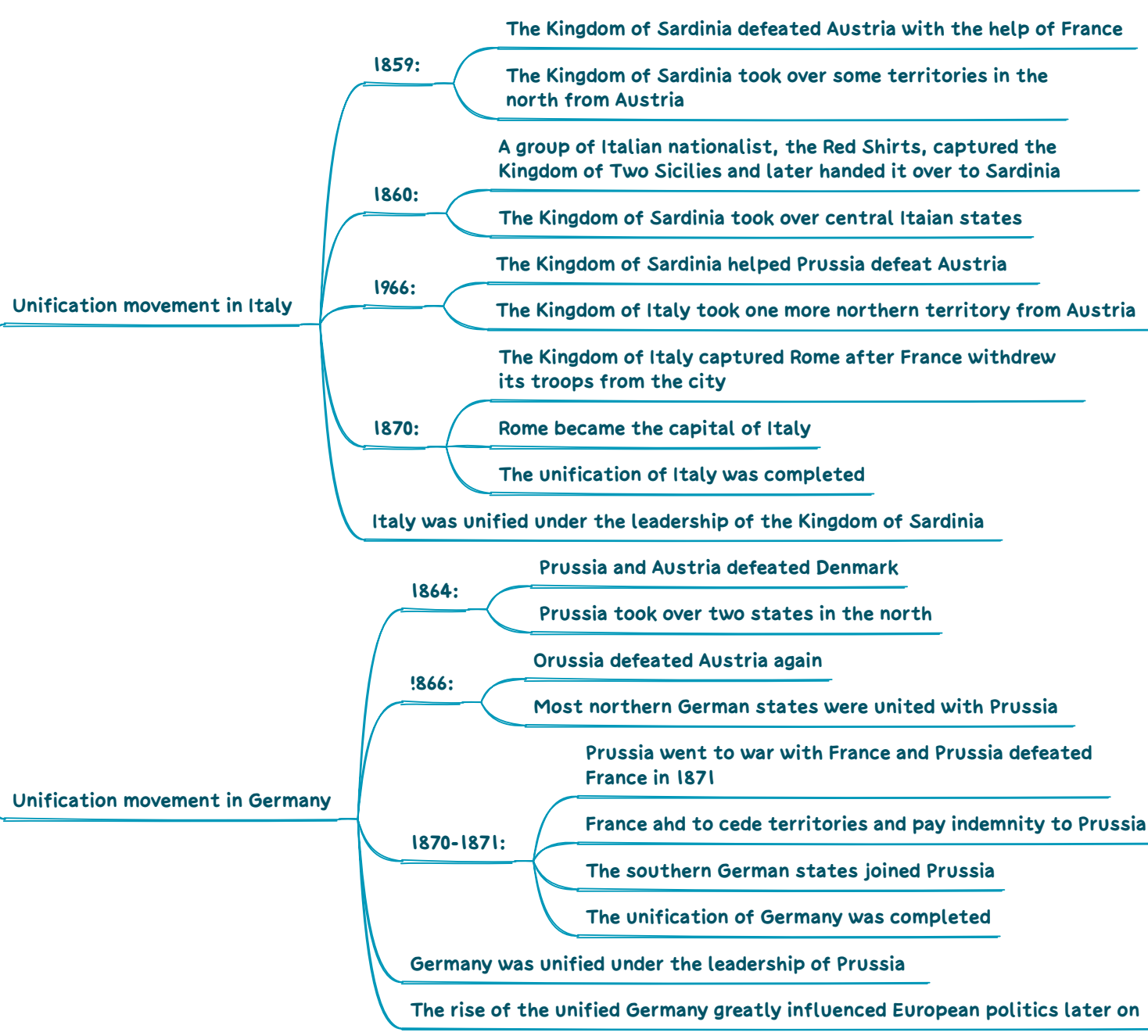
## Raising the revolutionary tide



## Raising the revolutionary tide in Americans



## Fostering the formation of unified nation-states





## Rise of Napoleon

After Robespierre was executed, France facing internal social problems and external foreign invasions

During the French Revolution, Napoleon suppressed revolts and defended France against foreign invasion. Napoleon became a national hero

In 1799, Napoleon overthrew the Directory and set up the Consulate

He became First Consul and held all power

After coming to power, Napoleon continued to fight against the anti-French coalitions and carried out reforms in France

Napoleon's prestige rose because of his reforms and military achievements.

In December 1804, Napoleon ended the republic and made himself emperor and set up the First French Empire

In 1799-1815, under Napoleon, France was at war with other European countries continuously.

Historians called this wars the 'Napoleonic Wars'.

Different from the defensive French Revolutionary Wars, the Napoleonic Wars were aggressive in nature

Napoleon won many wars and become the masters of Europe. He remapped Europe.

However, after 1808, France lost serval wars. Napoleon's power started to decline

In 1815, Napoleon was defeated by an anti-coalition and he was exiled to St. Helena.

The First French Empire and the Napoleonic Era came to an end.

In 1807-1812, Napoleon defeated 2/3 European countries

Napoleon introduced the three-tier system to controlled the countries he had defeated

It divided countries into French Empire, French dependent states and French allied states

Dependent states were introduced laws similar to those of Frence

Allied states (under French influence) were only forced to support France to withstand Britain

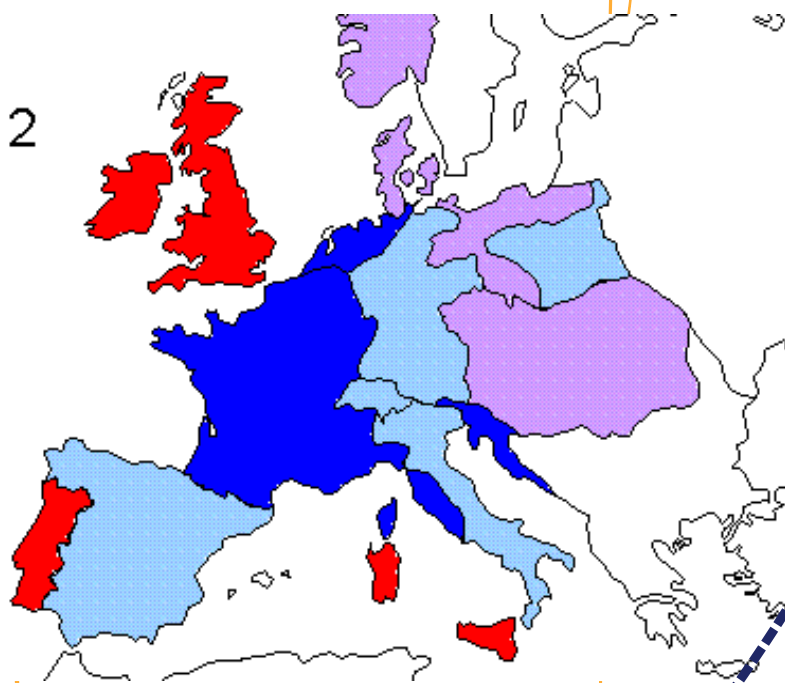
Laid the rise and fall of the First French Empire and Napoleonic Era

The three-tier system

## Napoleonic Era (18th-19th centuries)

### EUROPE IN 1812

- British Control
- Napoleonic Empire
- Dependent States
- Allies of Napoleon



## First French Empire

Napoleonic Wars

Recognized the principle of equality of all citizen and guaranteed the rights stated in Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

Code Napoleon (1804)

No feudalism

Set up a stable society (Protect properly right)

Political

Promotion system

Develop a bureaucracy of capable officias

Promotion based on ability, not by rank or birth

Ending the privileges of the nobles an clergy

Religious

Accept religious freedom

Compromise with the church (peaceful relation with the church)

Recognized Catholicism as the religion for a majority of France

Social

Ending serfdom and giving land to the farmers

Built road, schools and universities

Introducing a new tax system to increase government revenue

Set up a new law system

Promote equality, freedom and love laid better livelihood

Napoleon's reform

Timeline

## Napoleonic Era rose to the top and started to fall

1796: Battle of Lodi

Napoleon defeated Austria at the Battle of Lodi.

Set up a republic in northern Italy and introduced laws similar to those of France

1804: Proclaimed the Code Napoleon

He introduced the Code Napoleon in France and the areas he conquered after set up the First French Empire

The Code became the blueprint for laws in many countries

1806: Set up the Confederation of the Rhine

Napoleon defeated Russia and Austria once again.

The Austria-led Holy Roman Empire was forced to dissolve

Napoleon organized several German states into the Confederation of the Rhine

1806: Continental System

It used to stop European countries from trading with Britain

France attempted to prevent British goods from reaching the European continent

1807: The Peninsula War

Napoleon invaded the Iberian Peninsula to punish Portugal for defying his order

The invasion was met with strong nationalist resistance there

1812: The Russian Campaign

Russia rejected to follow the Continental System

Napoleon started the Russian Campaign to punish Russia for trading with Britain

Led to invasion of Russia by France

Russia decided to retreat from Moscow and torched the villages and countryside of Moscow

The temperature of Russia was extremely cold

When France retreated from Moscow in September 1812 for lack of supply. Finally the campaign ended in failure

1813: Battle of the Nations

In 1813, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Britain joined together to fight against France

France was defeated at the Battle of the Nations

Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba

1815: Battle of Waterloo

Napoleon fled from Elba and ruled France again.

The anti-French coalition forces defeated the French army at Waterloo

Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena in the Atlantic Ocean and died there in 1821

Impact

Napoleon erased one of the achievements of the French Revolution, the republic

Napoleon preserved its spirits of liberation and nationalism

Spread in Europe and affected the political development of many countries

Laid the foundations for modern Europe

The Enlightenment (17th-18th centuries)

Definition of the Enlightenment

An intellectual and cultural movement after the Renaissance

Enlightenment thinkers stated that people enjoyed 'natural rights' such as equality and liberty

They also opposed political and social inequalities.

Background to the Enlightenment

Change of Europeans' values

The Renaissance, the Reformation and the Scientific Revolution had promoted the ideas of humanism, challenging authority and rational thinking in Europe.

The Europeans applied these ideas to political and social aspects

European's discontent with absolutism

Absolutism (Absolute monarchy) rose in Europe during 16th-17th centuries.

King had complete power over government.

King used force to maintained the rule

Promoted the theory of the 'Divine right of kings'

The king's power to rule came from God and people must obey them.

Laws of nature and natural rights

Enlightenment thinkers believed the human society was controlled by the laws of nature

Natural rights include the property, equality and liberty

No one can infringe and deprive other's rights

Government should protect people's natural rights

Protect natural rights

Major Enlightenment ideas

Social Contract

Relationship between people and the government

Responsibilities of people and the government

The separation of powers

Legal protection: Constitutional

Social Contract was about relationship between people and the government and states the responsibilities of people and the government

The Locke and Rousseau stated that the power of government came from the people

When a government 'breaks the contract' (refuse to admit the contract) and cannot protect people's natural rights, people have the rights to overthrow it

People follow the civic responsibility

They are willing to give up some of their rights/freedom when there is conflict of social interest

Government will protect his people, give them rights, freedom and stabilities, especially in politics

Montesquieu suggested the 'separation of powers'

Divide powers among three branches of government, namely the legislature, the executive and the judiciary

Prevent absolute rule

Voltaire proposed the implementation of constitution and reforms to limit the power of the king and protect people's right

Spread of Enlightenment ideas

Academic journals become popular and Enlightenment ideas were written in academic journal

Academic journals were an important means for Europeans to absorb Enlightenment ideas

Publishers were eager to translate and print the works of Enlightenment thinkers

The ideas were widely spread in Europe and other continents.

Impact of the Enlightenment

Liberating the mind of Europeans

Freed Europeans from the Church's control and shackled by absolutism

Criticized the 'divine right of kings' and promoted the ideas of natural rights

The ideas redefined the relations between people and government challenged absolute rule

Fostering political transformations in the West

Enlightenment ideas spread in American and Europe.

Absolute rulers carried out social, legal, religious and educational reforms to give more rights to the people

Led to American Revolution and French Revolution



The French Revolution (1789-1799) broke out in late 18th-century Europe

## Definition

It put the ideas of the Enlightenment into practice and led to the rise of nationalism

## Background to the French Revolution

From 16th century onwards, the Bourbon Dynasty continued to strengthen its absolute rule in France.

During the rule of Louis XVI (reigned 1774-1792), political corruption and other long-standing financial and social crises surfaced

French Revolution against absolute rule finally broke out

## Causes of the Revolution

### Political corruption

Louis XVI was a incapable leader.

He failed to solve the worsening financial and social problems

He lived an extravagant (luxurious) life.

This made him unpopular among French people

自由主题

### Social inequalities

#### Strict class divisions

In the 18th century, there were still strict class divisions in France

The French people were divided into three estates: the First Estate (clergy), the Second Estate (nobility) and the Third Estate (commoners)

#### Unfair treatment of the Third Estate

The First Estate and Second Estate were the minorities in the population

They held most of the government posts

They had a lot of land and lived luxuriously

They enjoyed many special rights and did not have to pay taxes

The majority of the French population belonged to the Third Estate

Farmers, rich and educated merchants, doctors and lawyers were belonged to the Third Estate

The Third Estate did not have any say in the government

They had to shoulder heavy tax burdens, serve in the army and laboring works.

The Unfair treatment led to discontent among the Third Estate. A social crisis was about to break out in France

### Financial crisis

The French government faced serious financial problems during the reign of Louis XVI

#### Reasons

Tax income greatly reduced

Tax was greatly reduced because of natural disasters

The natural disasters cause a bad harvest

The bad harvest led to food shortage and affect the manufacture

Less labor was use in manufacture and cause unemployment

Thus, the tax income was greatly reduced

Spent a lot of money on Foreign wars

Two previous Kings, Louis XIV and Louis XV fought many wars

Louis XVI also sent troops to join the American Revolution (1775-1783)

Spent a lot of money

Spent a lot of money on count expense

#### Solutions

Financial reforms

Louis XVI's government tried to carry out financial reforms to solve the financial crisis.

It tried to impose taxes on the First Estate and Second Estate, but failed.

Estates-General (immediate cause)

Louis XVI was forced to call a meeting of the Estates-General.

This became the immediate cause of the French Revolution

### Inspiration of the Enlightenment and encouragement of the American Revolution

#### Inspiration of the Enlightenment

In the late 18th century, the ideas of liberty, equality and civil rights, promoted by Enlightenment thinkers (Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau) became popular in France

This deepened the discontent of the French people against social inequalities.

French people determined to challenge absolutism

#### Encouragement of the success of American Revolution

Between 1775 and 1783, French soldiers took part in the American Revolution.

After the war, the soldiers shared their experiences and brought back the ideas of equality and liberty

The success of the American Revolution encouraged the French people to fight for their rights and end absolutism and social inequalities

## The French Revolution (late 18th century)

## Course of the Revolution

### 1788-1789: Social instability

The food shortage caused serious inflation

A lot of people fled to Paris

This greatly increased the competition for food and jobs

Social instability resulted, paving the way for the outbreak of revolution

### May 1789: Calling of the Estates-General

Definition: Estates-General

The Estates-General was formed by the representatives of the three estates. It was called by the king when country faced financial difficulties. It aimed to consult the three estates and pass important resolutions

To save the government from bankruptcy, Louis XVI called the Estates-General to discuss tax reform in May 1789

The First Estate and Second Estate used 'One Estate, One Vote' to veto reform proposals.

The Third Estate proposed changing the existing voting system to 'One Head, One Vote'. However, this proposal was also opposed by the First Estate and Second Estate

The Third Estate withdrew from the Estates-General to protest against unequal treatment and set up the National Assembly

Start of Liberal Revolution by the Third Estate

Immediate cause of the Revolution

### June 1789: Tennis Court Oath

On June 20, 1789, Louis XVI ordered to close the meeting hall of the National Assembly.

Members of the assembly met at a tennis court nearby.

They took the Tennis Court Oath, stating that they would not disband until Louis XVI introduced a constitution

They also stated that political power belonged to the people and their representatives

### July 14, 1789: Start of the Revolution: Fall of the Bastille

On July 14, 1789, the people of Paris heard that the government intended to suppress them.

They therefore attacked the Bastille to seize weapons and release all the people who were caught

The French Revolution began.

Outbreak of the Revolution

### August 1789: Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

In the August 1789, the National Constituent Assembly (formerly the National Assembly) proclaimed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

It reflected the French people's desire for liberty and equality

Equality for all men and people enjoy freedom of speech, press and religion

People had rights to work in government

Power of the government comes from the people

The government was responsible to protect the rights of people

Privileges in the payment of taxes are abolished

Promoted separation of powers

### October 1789: France became a constitutional monarchy

In June 1791, Louis XVI was forced to accept the constitution passed by National Constituent Assembly

In October 1791, France became a constitutional monarchy

The power of king was limit by the constitution

### April 1792: Beginning of the French Revolutionary Wars

Many European rulers were worried that the French Revolution would spread to their countries.

In February 1792, Prussia and Austria formed a coalition to stop France to spread the French Revolution

The Liberal Revolution turned into Radical Revolution

With the defeat of the coalition, Spain, Portugal, Netherlands and Russia joined in the team

The French Revolutionary Wars started from 1792-1802

### September 1792: Establishment of First French Republic

In September 1792, the elected National Convention ended the monarchy and set up First French Republic

### January 1793: Louis XVI dead

Louis XVI was convicted of treason and guillotined in January 1793

### 1793-1794: Reign of Terror

In 1793-1794, Robespierre from the Jacobin party gained power

They suppressed people who opposed their rule

He carried out de-Christianization

There will be no Sundays and Christmas

Continue his purification, he killed 40,000 people

France entered a period called the 'Reign of Terror'

In July 1794, Robespierre was arrested and guillotined by his enemies. Mark the end of 'Reign of Terror'

### 1795-1799: Rule of the Directory

In 1795-1799, France was ruled by Directory

France was also attacked by the anti-French coalitions

### November 1799: End of the French Revolution

The Directory failed to stabilize the situation.

In November 1799, Napoleon overthrew the Directory and monopolized political and military power.

The French Revolution ended

Development of the French Revolution

End of the French Revolution



The Reformation (16th-17th centuries)

Definition

- The Reformation was a religious movement in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries
- The Reformation changed various aspects of European traditions
- Include the split of the Christian Church and the reforms of the Roman Catholic Church

Background of the Reformation

- Before the Reformation, there was only 1 church in Europe
  - The Roman Catholic Church was the largest Christian Church
- Christians questioning the Church
  - During Renaissance, Christians studied and emended the early copies of the Bible
    - In 1516, Dutch theologian Erasmus published the original Greek version of the New Testament
  - They found inaccuracies in the Latin Bible and the Church has misinterpreted some Christian doctrines
  - Europeans subsequently found out more misinterpretations made by Church.
- Rulers' discontent with the Church
  - In medieval Europe, the Church had great influence on politics
  - They were discontented with the Church and want to regain their power
- Wrongdoings of the Church
  - During late Medieval Times, strong kings emerged
  - In late Medieval Times, the Church became corrupt.
    - Church ran casinos and sold 'indulgences', claiming that indulgences could reduce the sufferings of the purchasers and their relatives in purgatory

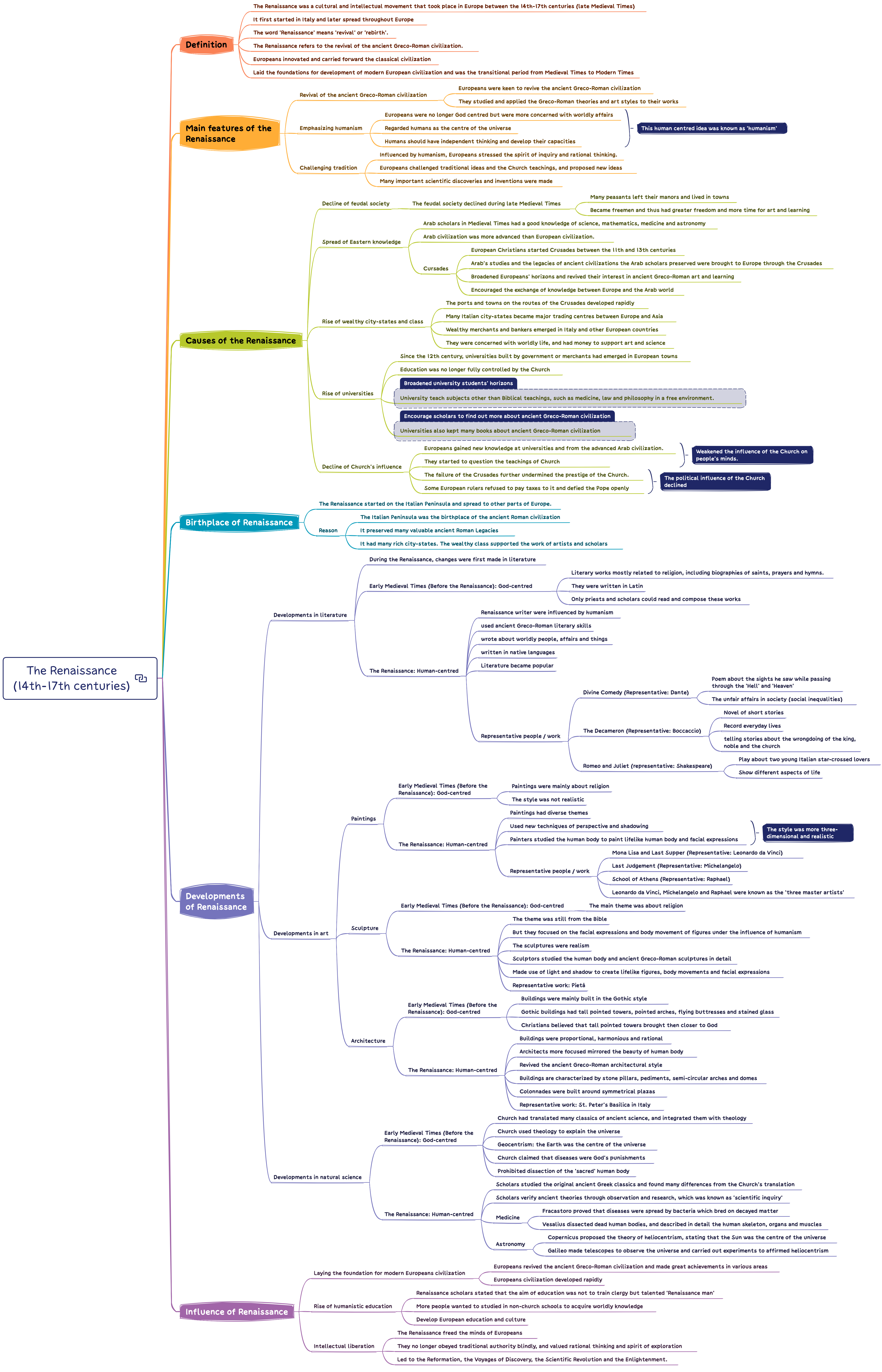
Development if the Reformation

- Immediate cause: mass selling of indulgences
  - In early 1517, the Church sold massive indulgences to raise money for building
  - Some clergy in the German states even exaggerated the function of indulgences
  - Angered many German theologians
- Martin Luther and the Ninety-Five Theses
  - The Ninety-Five Theses was written in Latin
  - It was translated into German and spread throughout the German states
  - The Ninety-Five Theses was further translated into different language and spread strong reactions from people of Europe.
    - People can only be redeemed through faith in God
    - Only God can forgive people's sins. The Pope does not have this power
    - Selling or buying indulgences is sin. It a false promise for followers who want to enter Haven
  - In October 1517, German priest Martin Luther posted the 'Ninety-Five Theses' on a cathedral
  - Martin Luther criticized the corruption of the Church and priests, and raised the issue of indulgences for discussion
  - It led to the Reformation
- Rise of the Protestant Church
  - The ideas of Martin Luther seriously hindered the revenues of indulgences and the Church's prestige
  - Martin Luther was excommunicated from the Church in 1521
  - But German people supported Martin Luther
  - Martin Luther then set up a new sect 'Lutheranism'
  - Later, more new sect, including the Calvinism and Anglican Church, were established. These sects were known as Protestantism.
  - Some European rulers even withdrew from the Roman Catholic Church and made Protestantism their official religions
- The Counter-Reformation of the Roman Catholic Church
  - The Roman Catholic Church started the Counter-Reformation to restore its prestige
  - It suppressed the Protestant Church and carried out reforms
  - Reforms
    - Rulers who still followed the Church were granted more rights to autonomy and religious affairs
    - The Church also banned the sale of indulgences and recognized some societies to promote its image

Impact of the Reformation

- Causing conflicts and wars
  - The Reformation spirit Christianity into Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant church
  - In 16th and 17th centuries, religious difference led to political instability and even military conflicts in Europe.
  - Thirty Year's War was regarded as the first great war in modern Europe
- Changing the outlook of Europe
  - Political aspect
    - The Roman Catholic Church was weakened. Many Europeans rulers separated religion from politics
    - Promoted the separation of religion and politics
    - The Europeans rulers regained power from the Church and gradually established absolute rule
  - Economic aspect
    - Protestantism encouraged followers to glorify God by working hard
    - Encourage Europeans to be more concerned with their daily work
  - Intellectual and social aspects
    - Protestantism advocated religious tolerance and freedom.
    - It also encouraged public meetings
    - Protestant Church used education as a way to preach
    - It also taught new subjects like natural science
    - sowed the ideological seeds of liberty and democracy in modern Europe
    - Education became more popular in Europe and the educational standard of Europeans improved.





Europeans' thinking after the Renaissance and Reformation in 17th and 18th century

Europeans had new understandings and views about nature, society and the world through rational thinking.

- Started to challenge traditional teachings
- Developed new understandings and views
- Lead to Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment

Begin of the Scientific Revolution

- Scientific study became popular in 16th-century Europe
- Mainly aim to revive the ancient Greco-Roman scientific knowledge
- In the 17th century, the 'Scientific Revolution' started
- New scientific theories were proposed, leap forward in the technological development of modern Europe

Causes of the Scientific Revolution

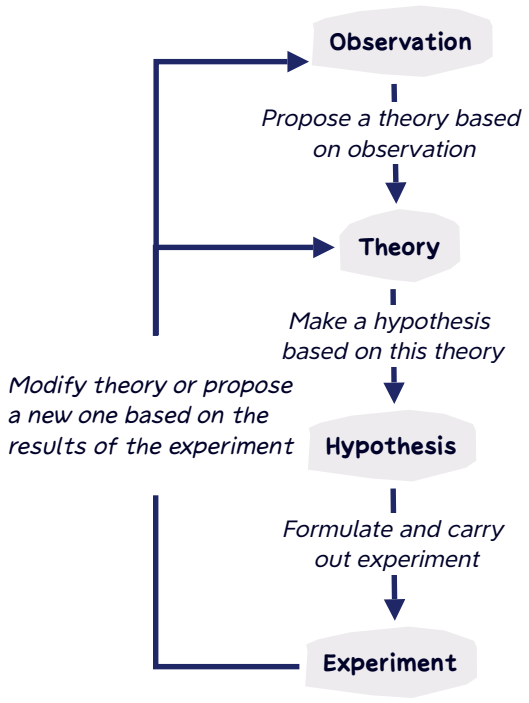
- Encouragement of the Renaissance
  - Renaissance scholars carried out experiments, and proposed scientific theories.
  - Contradicted the teachings of the Church
- Printing press
  - The development of printing press increased book circulation and promoted academic exchanges
  - Created favourable conditions for the start of the Scientific Revolution
- Voyages of Discovery
  - Between 15th century and 16th century, European navigators started a series of naval explorations known as 'Voyages of Discovery'
  - Opened up new sea routes and discovered unknown lands
  - Widened the horizons of Europeans.
  - Discover global circumnavigation and proved that the 'Earth was round' and overthrew traditional theories
  - Increased interest of European scholars to find new knowledge include science

The Scientific Revolution (17th-18th centuries)

Major development during the Scientific Revolution

- Establishment of scientific organization
  - Scholars seldom exchanged their ideas before Scientific Revolution
  - During the Scientific Revolution, independent scientific bodies were founded, such as 'Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge', set up in 1660.
  - Held meetings and published reports which provided a platform for academic exchanges.
  - European scholars stressed the importance of 'scientific methods'
- Scientific methods
  - A skeptical attitude, observations and experiments were necessary for scientific research

Scientific Method



Scientific main achievement	
Kepler (1571-1630)	Suggested the law of motion, the famous 'Kepler's laws'
Harvey (1578-1657)	Showed the work of heart and blood and blood circulation in animals and humans
Boyle (1627-1691)	Defined chemical elements and prove principles behind natural phenomena
Newton (1642-1727)	Suggested the law of light, the law of motion and the law of universal gravitation

Impact of the Scientific Revolution

- The Scientific Revolution changed Europeans' thoughts and views
- New scientific theories had proved that Church's teachings on the universe were wrong
  - People's faith in the Church at that time decrease
- Europeans found out truth by adopting old knowledge, rational thinking and reasoning.
  - Increase European's faith in reason
- Scientists learned to use observation and experiments to create more new discoveries and theories
  - Increase Europeans' understanding of the natural world
- Scientists and Europeans were encouraged skeptical attitude and challenge traditional authority. Europeans apply scientific theories to industrial production and transportation
  - The Scientific discoveries and new technologies invention increase. Led to the Industrial Revolution in the 17 century and accelerated the rise of modern Europe