

Source: [KBHistoryMasterIndex](#)

1 | The Old Regime + The Enlightenment

- 18th Century Monarchies
 - Comprised of absolute monarchies
 - Crown passed to the eldest son or daughter
 - Glorious revolution => 1688
 - Struggle between parliament vs. stuart kings result in constitutional monarchy in England
 - Powers of European monarchs increased after centralization of power
 - Created unified modern states
- Old France
 - “Acien régime” => 1789 to 1800s france
 - Strict grid of social hierarchy resulted due to birthright
 - Societal organization explained by Great Chain of Being
 - Entire world organized structurally
 - God at the top, rocks at the bottom
 - In which, King on the top — God’s divine representative (“L’état c’est moi” — the state is me)
 - French societies organized into three castes — “estates”
 - First Estate => clergy; enjoyed high status
 - Second Estate => aristocracy; provided military and monetary support
 - *Les Grands*: largest landholders w/ large houses
 - *Seigneurs*: provincial nobles who simply owned estates in the countryside
 - Third Estate => 97% of the population
 - Production!
 - Reproduction!
 - Work!
 - Relatively prosperous, but <40% owned land
 - Most rented land from lords as tenant farmers/sharecroppers
 - Economy generally rural + dominate by subsistence farming
 - No national currency, nor system of weights and measures, nor a market
 - Network of highways existed, but not very efficient
 - Economic policy guided by merchantilist theory
 - Notion that precious metals holdings is the ultimate goal
 - Encouraged development of manufacturing to provide for global market
 - Development of the new *bourgeoisie* class — small merchants and shopkeepers
 - Theory came under challenge by newer things like the free market theory
 - Adam Smith’s free market economy/bourseiosie challenged mercantilistic economy
 - Old France very Roman Catholic
 - Church owned large amount of resources => almost 10%
 - Monarchs crowed in cathedrals
- 1700s balance of power
 - European nations began to make international alliances
 - Shifted power to prevent any one country from becoming too powerful
 - Whole economic system begins to be challenged by the end of the 18th century, when [KBhHIST201TheEnlightenment](#) happened, followed by French Revolution, Industrial Revolution, and solidification of the middle class

- [KBhHIST201Enlightenment](#)
 - Applied methods of scientific revolution to study of society
 - Believed natural laws governed human behavior + human institutions
 - John Locke
 - Got on the notion that reason was derived from experience
 - Human nature is essentially good, and character is shaped by education and upbringing
 - Hence, good societies w/ good education will create a better society
 - Man process natural + inalienable rights to life, liberty, and... property?
 - Political communities are formed by popular consent
 - Had huge influence across the Atlantic
 - Jean-Jaques Rousseau
 - “Man is born free, and everywhere he is shackled”
 - Believes that society corrupts and distorts man’s natural freedom and equality
 - Negotiated by social contract
 - Adam Smith
 - Applied Enlightenment ideas to economy and market
 - Argued that government inference in the economy violated natural forces of competition, supply, and demand
 - Self-interest could work for the common good
 - Individual greed + private accumulation of wealth => free market forces are at play
 - Argued for system of *laissez-faire* => daoistic management of economy
 - Ideas ultimately influence the development of capitalism
- Perhaps one of the causes of the French Revolution
 - Ideas raised by Enlignment => profoundly setting the direction of social order
 - Attacked basis of *ancien régime*
- Enlightenment Influence
 - Introduced governmental reforms
 - Created new ideas on government: **liberalism, socialism, communism.**
- French Revolution => 1789
 - Although year for the declaration of the Rights of Man, 1789 is overshadowed by a whole timeline
 - 1792 => Louis XVI dethroned
 - 1793 => Louis XVI executed
 - 1799 => Napoleon
 - 1815 => Monarchy is back
 - During the revolutionary period, France perhaps was the most significant country
 - Louis XIV established France as centre of power
 - Most populous
 - Leading in arts and sciences
 - Leading in philosophical thought a la Enlightenment
 - Cause of revolution
 - Long term
 - Socioeconomic change of the 18th century
 - The Freaking Enlightenment
 - Weakening monarchy
 - Short term
 - Inefficient tax system got the country stripped of money

- France also dumped a lot of money on Amercias
- Created economic depression
 - 1726-1789 => cost of living +62%, wages only +25%
 - British textile caused massive unempolyment
 - 1788 brought with it famine
 - Louis XVI himself is also quite weak
- The Revolution
 - Third estate (peseant) general decided to go rougue when called by the King to discuss tax plans and come up with their own National Assembly
 - “Whenever we meet, there is the nation.”
 - The King, noticing this, took the army to quell the third estate generals
 - Millitias began forming throughout the city
 - July 14th, 80,000 people stored Bastille prision + seized the governor of the fortress. This became **Bastille day**, a French holiday!
 - With this example, peseants began raiding their landlords
 - The suddenly official National Assembly abolished lordish feutal payments + freed the peseants
 - August 16th, the Dec. of the Rights of Man was published => the French Dec. of Indp.
 - Reflects Enlightenment Ideals => “natural, inalienable, and sacred rights of man... Liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression”
 - 6000 woman... just decided to chuck the King back into Paris. #how???
 - Then, the National Assembly just pretended that they ran the nation
 - Using monarch as de jurie figurehead
 - Seized all Church property
 - Required clergy election to be public, forced the clergy to be loyal to the nation
 - New constitution was presented => elected legislative assembly w/ king only the power as suspensive veto
 - Louis XVI fled Paris and appealed to all other monarchs => Russian empress declared “affairs of France were the concern of all crowned heads.”
 - Prussia and Austria began to try to invade France working with the French king; however, 1792, another insurrection quelled them.
 - The National Convention scratched the monarchy part out of the constitution, and that was that.
- Then, “normal” politics happened
 - The Manhood sufferange movement 1789 => 1971, at which point it’s abandoned
 - Georges Danton + Max Robespierre jockeyed for power
 - Clubs and meetings established
 - Section assemblies drew many commoners into political activity
 - Then, by a narrow vote, Louis was convicted and confirmed to be executed
- Then, everyone piled on:
 - Britain Holland, Spain, Austria, Prussia formed a coalition against France
 - the Convention established a Public Safety committee
 - Created a period called The Terror => putting on trial and killing everyone who opposed the revolution
 - 40,000 died under this system
 - And so did the leaders of the Terror Danton and Robespierre
 - After the Terror, the Convention decided the current constitution was not good enough — scrapping it and writing another one after establishing a five-man Directory for executive power
 - The Directory later became illegitamate, causing, you guessed it, a *coup d’état* that, you didn’t guess it, established the Monarchy again!

- Napoleon and the *coup d'état*
 - General in 1793
 - Put down a loyalist uprising in 1795, making him famous
 - Crushed the Austrian forces while he is at it, making him famous
 - Elected consul in 1802, and just crowned himself in 1804
 - Napoleon acted as the one-man-Directory — creating a system similar to true Constitutional Monarchy
 - Weakened representative institutions
 - Censored the press
 - Put down rebellions
 - Did the Terror, but to both royalists and true republicans
 - Made peace with the Catholic Church
 - Introduced new legal code that is still in French law today