

Source: [KBHistoryMasterIndex](#)

1 | Mason Ch.1 + 2

- Old France
 - “Ancien régime” => 17th to 1789 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 + dominated 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 mercantilist 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/bourgeoisie challenged mercantilistic economy
 - Old France very Roman Catholic
 - Church owned large amount of resources => almost 10%
 - Monarchs crowded 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 [KBHIST201TheEnlightenment](#) happened, followed by French Revolution, Industrial Revolution, and solidification of the middle class
- [KBHIST201Enlightenment](#)
- 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 possess 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 interference 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
 - CLAIM: Ideas ultimately influence the development of capitalism
- Perhaps one of the causes of the French Revolution
- Ideas raised by Enlightenment => 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 à 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 Americas
 - Created economic depression
 - 1726-1789 => cost of living +62%, wages only +25%
 - British textile caused massive unemployment
 - 1788 brought with it famine
 - Louis XVI himself is also quite weak
 - The Revolution
 - Third estate (peasant) general decided to go rogue (to a tennis court) 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
- Militias began forming throughout the city
- July 14th, 80,000 people stormed Bastille prison + seized the governor of the fortress. This became **Bastille day**, a French holiday!
- With this example, peasants began raiding their landlords
- The suddenly official National Assembly abolished lordish feudal payments + freed the peasants
- Tennis Court Oath => Won't stop until new revolution
- 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 women... 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 jure 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 suffrage movement 1789 => 1791, 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 illegitimate, 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

- France enjoyed prosperity
 - Controlled Spain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Poland, Croatia, Slovenia and some parts of Germany
 - Solidified revolutionary changes + Enlightenment philosophies
 - Spread ideas of the Enlightenment through military conquests
 - Conquered places
 - Established satellite Republics with constitutions, dec. of rights, legislatures, basic civil equality, and financial, judicial and admin reforms
 - Undermined qualities of feudalism and clone-stamped French legal code everywhere
 - Napoleon's army were unified, fought with common ideals of "liberty, equality, and fraternity" => better than the mercenary armies of Europe
- Napoleon's luck ending
 - Allied army w/ the Russians fought him, and forced him to abdicate
 - He escaped within a year, becoming the French monarch again, but got defeated once again by the allied army in 1815 battle of Waterloo
 - Banished again to St. Helena, and died
- The Monarchy Again
- The (true) Monarchy was installed again! => Louis XVIII became the monarch

- Kept with the same ideals of the revolution, however, chartering partial freedom of speech + palimentary government
- Code super unfavorable against woman

1.1 | CN10162020

#flo #disorganized

- Neapolian Debate
- 4 Factions
 - Radical/Abolitionist
 - Feminist
 - Moderate
 - Conservative <- ****

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<https://gather.town/app/kxtGdUczc3VRkr9m/sushuclassroom>

Timeline

1789:

- May: Tennis Court Oath. Third Estate demands a new Constitution.
- July: Storming of the Bastille.
- August: Third Estate, now the National Assembly, issues Declaration of the Rights of Man.
- October: March on Versailles, Louis and Marie put under house arrest in Paris
- National Assembly abolishes feudalism

1791:

- National Assembly seizes Church property and democratizes Church authority
- New Constitution which grants king limited power.
- Slaves revolt in French colony of Saint Domingue (now Haiti).
- *Declaration of Rights of Women* published by Olympe de Gouge.

Figure 1: French Revolution Timeline