

# IDX G10 History S+

## Study Guide Issue 1 Midterm

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### **The Enlightenment**

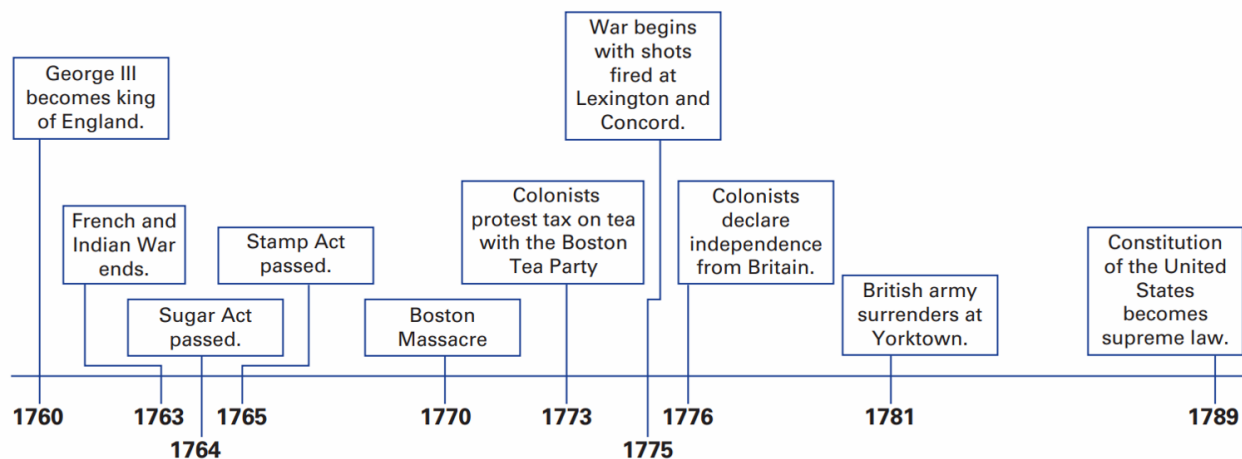
- Context: Scientific revolution and growing skepticism of traditional authority (i.e. absolute monarchy, feudalism, the church, etc)
- Definition: the Enlightenment (aka the Age of Reason) is a period of intellectual and cultural movement in Europe during the 1600s and 1700s
- Focused on:
  - Reason
  - Science
  - Individual rights
  - Humanism
- The “natural rights”: Life, liberty, and property
- tl;dr (you can stop here if you don’t want to get into the details)

- Thomas Hobbes: wrote the Leviathan; supported absolutism
- John Locke: wrote the Two Treatises of Government; defined the natural rights; supported constitutional governments
- Charles Montesquieu: wrote the Spirit of the Laws; proposed the 3 branches of government
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau: wrote the Social Contract; supported direct democracy (general will)
- Enlightenment thinkers (the big ones we covered in class):
- Thomas Hobbes (the Leviathan guy) - wrote the Leviathan during the English Civil War
  - State of Nature: humans are naturally equal but selfish and violent, and life was “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short” - anarchy basically
  - Social Contract: people give up their natural freedoms to a sovereign (can be a person or a group)
    - the Sovereign would make and enforce the laws to secure a peaceful society, making the natural rights possible
    - revolt against the Sovereign was never justified
    - an agreement only among the people
  - Favored centralized: the leviathan (a monarch chosen by the people) holds absolute power
  - Church become a department of the king’s government (to prevent conflict)
- John Locke - wrote the Two Treatises of Government
  - Defined the natural rights and deemed them as inalienable
  - Social Contract: similar to Hobbes but the sovereign did not have absolute power but had responsibility to enforce and protect the natural rights of the people
    - an agreement between the people and the sovereign
    - people had the rights to revolt and overthrow the sovereign if the sovereign violated the natural rights
  - Property: The most important right; government exists mainly to protect it
  - Only property-owning men should be allowed to vote
  - Inspired Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence
- Charles Montesquieu (3 branches guy) - The Spirit of the Laws

- Admired England's constitutional system (even though England did not have a complete constitutional system that had perfect separation of powers)
- State of Nature: People were timid and peaceful; society and inequality led to conflict (state of war).
- Purpose of government: maintain natural rights
- Proposed the 3 branches of government (separation of powers) to prevent tyranny
  - Legislative: made laws
  - Executive: passed laws
  - Judicial: held courts (or enforce laws)
  - Checks and balances: each branch should limit the others' power
- Influence: look at the U.S. Constitution
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau - wrote The Social Contract (yes its called the social contract)
  - State of Nature: people are naturally good, free, and equal but society and ownership corrupt them
  - Social contract: agreement with the whole community (sovereign is the people)
    - he thought that the social contract Hobbes, Locke, and Montesquieu believed was not a willing agreement, but a scam against the people by the rich
    - people sacrifice their rights to their own community
  - General will: people make laws together for the "public good"
  - Favored a "civil religion", and direct democracy
  - Influence: modern democracy

## **The American Revolution:**

Timeline:



- How did the enlightenment influence the American Revolution?
  - It inspired the Declaration of Independence
- Context: The French Indian War (1754-1763) left Britain in debt
- To raise money the British government began taxing the American Colonies
  - **Sugar Act (1763):** placed taxes on imported sugar
  - **Stamp Act (1764):** required colonists to buy stamps for all printed materials
    - lead to widespread protests and the formation of the Stamp Act Congress
  - “No taxation without representation” - the people got angry at the British Government
  - Boston tea party: Americans dump millions of dollars of tea into the ocean

### The French Revolution:

- How did the enlightenment influence the French Revolution?
  - people began to question the Ancien Regime
- **National Assembly** - Moderate Stage (1789-1791)
  - Goal: end absolute monarchy and establish a constitutional government
  - Context:
    - France’s crippling economy lead to heavy taxes
    - harvests are in ruin (not mentioned in class, but good to know) -> food shortage leading to skyrocketing bread prices -> people were very unhappy

- In May 1789, King Louis XVI decided to call the **estates general** (a meeting where the representatives from the 3 estates gathered), that had not met since 1614, to discuss the problems France faced
- At the **estates general** each estate only had one vote so the third estate which had 97% of the population (according to the internet) feared they would be overruled and outvoted so they broke off and formed the National Assembly in June 1789
- Key Events:
  - Tennis Court Oath (June 1789): National Assembly vows to write a new constitution
    - King Louis tried to force the NA to disband, however they refused.
  - Storming of the Bastille (July 14, 1789): Marks the start of the revolution
    - People rumored that there was gunpowder in the Bastille - a prison that held political prisoners
    - It was the spark that forced King Louis to begin concessions (妥协)
    - Challenged Ancien Regime
    - First time commoners successfully used violence to seize power
  - Women's March on Versailles (October 1789)
    - Thousands of women marched to Versailles to protest about high bread prices and food shortages
    - Demanded King Louis XVI to move to the Tuileries Palace in Paris w/ his royal family
- Important Documents:
  - Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789):
    - Identified rights of liberty, property, security, resistance to oppression, and free communication of ideas and opinions
    - Became a foundational document for the french rev.
    - Stopped random imprisonment, established fair taxation, etc.
  - Decree Abolishing the Feudal System (August 4 1789): Nobles give up special rights

- Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790): Brings the Church under state control, nationalized Church lands (for money and other reasons)
- Constitution of 1791:
  - Established the **Legislative Assembly**:
    - a constitutional monarchy w/ the 3 branches of government: the King as executive, the national assembly as legislative, and judicial power delegated to judges who are elected at stated times by the people
- Key Figures:
  - King Louis XVI: Obvious
  - Marquis de Lafayette: prepared the DRMC, later fought in the American Revolution
- Radical Stage (1792-1794) Reign of Terror
  - Goal: abolish the monarchy, eliminate enemies of the revolution from within France and abroad
  - Context:
    - June 1791: Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette attempted to escape Paris but was captured
      - Red alert: interpreted by revolutionaries as Louis betraying his people
    - Other European monarchs fear that the rev would spread to their own countries, so they threaten the French government with war
    - France did not want to wait to be attacked so they declare war on Prussia, Britain, etc
  - Fear
    - The Jacobin Faction: a radical political club made of middle class revolutionaries, believed in violence, wanted to abolish monarchy
    - Since the army was out of Paris, Parisians feared that the prisons were insufficient to contain their prisoners (fall of Verdun)
    - **National Convention** (1791):
      - Jacobins take control
      - Constitutional monarchy abolished

- France becomes a republic
- September Massacres (1792): Fear -> anger
  - Paris mobs executed prisoners suspected of being royalists (King supporters), over 1600 were killed
  - An English newspaper was skeptical about the revolution
- Execution of King Louis XVI (Jan 1793): Robespierre realized that the massacre went too far and the revolutionaries needed a leader, so he took the position to guide the revolution
  - Tried King Louis and convicted him of treason, radicals urged the execution of King Louis because they believed that the revolution cannot coexist w/ a King.
- **Committee of Public Safety** was formed (1793-1794):
  - Created to defend France against enemies inside and outside of its borders.
  - Consisted of 12 men w/ Robespierre as a leader with dictatorial powers, suspended the monarchy and the National Convention
- Reign of Terror (1793-1794):
  - Robespierre set out to build a “republic of virtue”
  - Attempted to erase every trace of France’s past, and went mad with the executions, sending everyone suspected of having anti revolutionary ideas to the guillotine
  - roughly 40,000 guillotined, ended w/ execution of Robespierre himself
  - supposedly to save France against internal issues
- Key figures: (and groups)
  - Maximilien Robespierre:
    - Leader of the Jacobins and the Committee of Public Safety.
    - Justified terror as a means of defending liberty.
  - Jean Paul Marat: Radical journalist and voice of the sans-culottes, called for bloodshed (sent a lot of people to the guillotine), assassinated by Charlotte Corday in 1793

- Sans-Culottes: Working-class revolutionaries who demanded radical reforms and justice of the poor
- Transitional stage
  - After Robespierre's execution in 1794, the Constitution of 1795 was created
    - The Directory (a 5 man executive) was established as the new government
      - was less radical and more stable than the Committee of Public Safety
    - Attempted to separate powers to prevent tyranny
  - Problems with the Directory:
    - weak
    - poorly funded
    - struggled to enforce policies, relied on military to maintain order
    - corruption
    - struggled with coups d'état (attempts at overthrowing the government)
  - Served as a moderate transitional stage between a tyranny and a dictatorship
- Napoleon and the Napoleonic wars:
  - Napoleon Bonaparte: French military general, political leader, eventually Emperor of France
    - Legacy: military genius, efficient governance on France, the Napoleonic Code, lasting impacts on Europe
    - Born 1769 on Corsica, attended French military school and became an artillery officer
    - Achievements of Napoleon prior to the Consulate
      - 1793 - drove British forces from Toulon
      - Won victories against the Austrians
      - Captured most of Northern Italy
      - 1798: Lost in Egypt, abandoned his army but hid news of his war loss through censorship
    - 1799: Overthrew the Directory in a coup d'état due to his increasing popularity gained from victories in the war

-----The End of the French Revolution-----



- Established the **Consulate**, naming himself the First Consul, later **crowned himself Emperor of France in 1804**
- **Napoleonic Code (1804):** A new legal system guaranteeing equality before the law and property rights, though stripped away women's rights.
- 1804-1812 -> set out to conquer most of Europe
- **Concordat of 1801:** Restored and made peace with the Catholic Church
- Encouraged emigres to return, restored land rights to peasants
- Controlled prices, encouraged industry and education, built roads and canals
- The Grand Army: an army w/ soldiers from 20 nations
- Napoleon's downfall
  - Battle of Trafalgar (October 1805): Napoleon's fleet was defeated by the British navy
  - Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia (1812)
    - Scorched-earth policy: the Russians destroyed everything on their path of retreat, preventing Napoleon's army from resupplying
    - The brutal Russian winter pushed Napoleon's army back
    - This defeat shattered Napoleon's reputation
  - Battle of Leipzig (1814, aka the Battle of the Nations): Napoleon's army was defeated by an alliance of other European nations such as Austria, Prussia, etc
  - As a result Napoleon was exiled to Elba and Louis XVIII became the King
  - He would later return next year and reclaim power for roughly 100 days
  - Battle of Waterloo (June 18, 1815): Napoleon was defeated again at Waterloo (he lost because his reinforcements didn't arrive on time) by British forces under the Duke of Wellington, and the Prussia army under General Blucher
  - As a result Napoleon was abdicated (exiled) again to St. Helena where he died in 1821

-----Game over for Napoleon-----

- The Congress of Vienna (November 1814 to June 1815): a meeting of the representatives of the European states
  - Redraw the map of Europe
  - Maintain peace and stability

- Louis XVIII was restored as the constitutional monarch of France
  - His power was restricted by the Charter of 1814

#### Napoleon Bonaparte's successes and failures

Successes	Failures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- proved to be an able leader</li><li>- safe guarded “republican” ideas</li><li>- good military leader</li><li>- spread French Revolution ideas</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- invasion</li><li>- restoration of monarchy after he died</li><li>- women's rights</li><li>- brought back slavery</li></ul>