

SLIDE 1

Chapter 23
The French Revolution and Napoleon, 1789–1815

The French Revolution establishes a new political order, Napoleon Bonaparte gains and loses an empire, and European states forge a balance of power.

SLIDE 2

- Section 1: The French Revolution Begins**
- Section 2: Revolution Brings Reform and Terror**
- Section 3: Napoleon Forges an Empire**
- Section 4: Napoleon’s Empire Collapses**
- Section 5: The Congress of Vienna**

SLIDE 3

Section 1: The French Revolution Begins

Economic and social inequalities in the Old Regime help cause the French Revolution.

SLIDE 4

Section 1: The French Revolution Begins

The Old Order

The Old Regime

- **Old Regime**—social and political system in France during the 1770s
- **Estates**—three social classes of France’s Old Regime

The Privileged Estates

- First Estate—Catholic clergy—own 10 percent land, pay few taxes
- Second Estate—rich nobles—2 percent population, own 20 percent land

SLIDE 5

***Continued* The Old Order**

The Third Estate

- 97 percent of people are peasants, urban workers, middle class
- Have few privileges, pay heavy taxes, want change

SLIDE 6

The Forces of Change

Enlightenment Ideas

- Enlightenment ideas inspire some in Third Estate

Economic Troubles

- High taxes and rising costs damage economy by 1780s
- King **Louis XVI** and his wife **Marie Antoinette** known for extravagance
- Louis doubles nation's debt; banks refuse to lend more money

A Weak Leader

- Louis's poor decisions and lack of patience add to France's problems
- He calls **Estates-General**—meeting of representatives from all three estates

SLIDE 7

Dawn of the Revolution

The National Assembly

- Third Estate has little power under old rules
- Sieyès persuades them to make major changes in French government
- Third Estate sets up **National Assembly**—new legislature to make reforms
- **Tennis Court Oath**—delegates decide to write new constitution for France

Storming the Bastille

- Rumors fly in Paris that Louis wants to suppress National Assembly
- Mob attacks and seizes Bastille, killing guards on July 14, 1789

SLIDE 8

A Great Fear Sweeps France

Rebellion

- Rumors and panic spread throughout France
- **Great Fear**—attacks by peasants taking place across France
- Peasants destroy legal papers binding them to feudal system
- In October 1789, Parisian women revolt over rising price of bread
- They demand action, forcing Louis to return from Versailles to Paris

SLIDE 9

Section 2: Revolution Brings Reform and Terror

The revolutionary government of France makes reforms but also uses terror and violence to retain power.

SLIDE 10

Section 2: Revolution Brings Reform and Terror

The Assembly Reforms France

The Rights of Man

- National Assembly adopts Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
- Revolutionary leaders use the slogan, “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”

A State-Controlled Church

- National Assembly seizes church lands, turns clergy into public officials
- This action alarms many peasants, who are devout Catholics

SLIDE 11

***Continued* The Assembly Reforms France**

Louis Tries to Escape

- Louis, worried about his future, attempts to escape France
- Revolutionaries catch the royal family near Netherlands’ border

SLIDE 12

Divisions Develop

A Limited Monarchy

- In September 1791, Assembly finishes new constitution
- **Legislative Assembly**—new body created to pass laws

Factions Split France

- Major problems, including debt, food shortages remain
- Assembly split into Radicals, Moderates, Conservatives
- **Émigrés**—nobles who flee country, want Old Regime back in power
- **Sans-culottes**—lower class who want more change from the Revolution

SLIDE 13

War and Execution

Problems with Other Countries

- Austrians and Prussians want Louis in charge of France; France declares war

France at War

- Prussian forces soon threaten to attack Paris

- Parisian mob jails royal family, kills guards
- Mob breaks into prisons, killing over 1,000, including many who support king
- Pressured by mob, Legislative Assembly deposes the king and then dissolves
- National Convention takes office in September, forming French republic

SLIDE 14

Continued War and Execution

Jacobins Take Control

- **Jacobins**—radical political organization behind 1792 governmental changes
- After a close vote, Louis XVI is found guilty of treason and beheaded
- Guillotine—machine designed during the Revolution to behead people

The War Continues

- French army wins great victory against Prussians and Austrians
- In 1793 Britain, Spain, Holland join forces against France
- National Convention orders draft of 300,000 to reinforce army

SLIDE 15

The Terror Grips France

Divided Country

- Not all people in France support all changes of the Revolution

Robespierre Assumes Control

- **Maximilien Robespierre**—Jacobin leader rules France for a year
- Becomes leader of the Committee for Public Safety, a dictator
- **Reign of Terror**—Robespierre's rule, which includes killing many opponents
- Thousands die during the Terror, including former allies and Marie Antoinette
- 85 percent of those who die during the Terror are middle or lower class

SLIDE 16

End of the Terror

Another Change in Government

- In July 1794, Robespierre arrested, executed
- Terror results in public opinion shifting away from radicals
- Moderate leaders write new constitution
- Two-house legislature and five-man Directory restore order
- New government makes Napoleon Bonaparte commander of armies

SLIDE 17

Section 3: Napoleon Forges an Empire

Napoleon Bonaparte, a military genius, seizes power in France and makes himself emperor.

SLIDE 18

Section 3: Napoleon Forges an Empire

Napoleon Seizes Power

Early Life

- **Napoleon Bonaparte**—born in Corsica, attends military school, joins army

Hero of the Hour

- In 1795, Napoleon defeats royalist rebels attacking National Convention
- Napoleon wins stunning victories in Italy, gaining popularity
- News of his defeats in Egypt is suppressed

Coup d'État

- In November 1799, he carries out **coup d'état**—seizure of power
- Napoleon defeats British, Russians, Austrians who join forces against him

SLIDE 19

Napoleon Rules France

Vote of Approval

- New constitution is approved through **plebiscite**—vote of the people

Restoring Order at Home

- To fix economy, he sets up national banking system, efficient tax collection
- Establishes **lycées**—government-run public schools to train officials
- Signs **concordat**—agreement—with pope restoring Catholicism in France
- Creates **Napoleonic Code**—uniform system of laws

Napoleon Crowned as Emperor

- In December 1804, Napoleon crowns himself emperor of France

SLIDE 20

Napoleon Creates an Empire

Loss of American Territories

- In 1801, Napoleon attempts to retake colony of Saint Domingue but fails
- Gives up on the Americas and concentrates on Europe

- Sells the Louisiana Territory to United States for \$15 million in 1803

Conquering Europe

- Britain, Russia, Austria, Sweden join forces against Napoleon
- Napoleon crushes enemy forces in several brilliant battles
- Napoleon forces Austria, Russia, Sweden to sign peace treaties

SLIDE 21

***Continued* Napoleon Creates an Empire**

The Battle of Trafalgar

- In 1805, British win **Battle of Trafalgar**—ensures British naval superiority
- This defeat forces Napoleon to give up plan of invading Britain
- Looks for another way to control Britain

The French Empire

- Napoleon controls Europe except for Britain, Portugal, Sweden, Ottomans
- Has puppet rulers in some countries, alliances with others
- French Empire reaches largest extent from 1807 to 1812

SLIDE 22

Section 4: Napoleon's Empire Collapses

Napoleon's conquests aroused nationalistic feelings across Europe and contributed to his downfall.

SLIDE 23

Section 4: Napoleon's Empire Collapses

Napoleon's Costly Mistakes

The Continental System

- Napoleon strikes Britain through **blockade**—forced closing of ports
- **Continental System**—economic plan to strengthen Europe, weaken Britain
- Smugglers and uncooperative allies make France's blockade fail
- Britain responds with blockade of its own, led by its stronger navy
- Americans fight Britain in War of 1812; war does no major damage to Britain

SLIDE 24

***Continued* Napoleon's Costly Mistakes**

The Peninsular War

- Napoleon sends troops across Spain to attack Portugal, causing protest
- Napoleon makes his brother king of Spain, making things worse
- Spanish fight as **guerrillas**—small groups that attacked and then disappear
- British aid Spanish guerrillas
- Napoleon loses 300,000 soldiers during this **Peninsular War**
- Nationalist rebels fight the French in other conquered territories

SLIDE 25

Continued Napoleon's Costly Mistakes

The Invasion of Russia

- Relations with Russia break down, Napoleon decides to invade
- In June 1812, Napoleon's army marches into Russia with 420,000 men
- Russians use **scorched-earth policy**—destroying crops, livestock
- In September 1812, Russians retreat from Moscow after Battle of Borodino
- Napoleon finds Moscow abandoned and burning
- Napoleon retreats, losing thousands of soldiers to raids, cold weather

SLIDE 26

Napoleon's Downfall

Napoleon Suffers Defeat

- Britain, Prussia, Sweden, Russia, Austria join forces against Napoleon
- Napoleon raises another army, but meets quick defeat by allied powers
- Napoleon finally surrenders and is exiled to island of Elba

The Hundred Days

- Louis XVIII, new king, is soon overthrown and Napoleon returns from exile
- **Waterloo**—British, Prussian forces defeat Napoleon's army
- This defeat ends **Hundred Days**—Napoleon's last attempt at power

SLIDE 27

Section 5: The Congress of Vienna

After exiling Napoleon, European leaders at the Congress of Vienna try to restore order and reestablish peace.

SLIDE 28

Section 5: The Congress of Vienna

Metternich's Plan for Europe

A Meeting of Nations

- **Congress of Vienna**—series of meetings that reshape Europe

Metternich and the Great Powers

- Klemens von Metternich—foreign minister of Austria, influential at Congress
- **Balance of power**—a chief Metternich goal, with no one country a threat

SLIDE 29

Continued Metternich's Plan for Europe

The Containment of France

- Kingdom of the Netherlands formed, and Switzerland made independent
- Austria dominates new German Confederation of 39 German states
- Kingdom of Sardinia is strengthened by adding Genoa

Balance of Power

- European powers weaken France but leave it mostly intact

SLIDE 30

Continued Metternich's Plan for Europe

Legitimacy

- **Legitimacy**—monarchs deposed by Napoleon are returned to thrones
- Leaders hope to restore order through these changes
- Congress of Vienna succeeds in getting all European governments together
- Fair deals are worked out so that the meeting does not lead to more war
- European nations agree to preserve peace, which lasts almost 40 years

SLIDE 31

Political Changes Beyond Vienna

Conservative Europe

- **Holy Alliance**—Russia, Prussia, Austria pledge to fight revolution
- **Concert of Europe**—European nations pledge to help fight revolutions
- Conservative governments rule across Europe, but new ideas have impact

Revolutions in Latin America

- Napoleon's replacing king of Spain set off rebellions in Spanish America
- Many former colonies of Spain and Portugal gain independence

Long-Term Legacy

- Britain, Prussia gain power; spreading nationalism leads to revolutions