

# Emergence of Post Industrial Societies

## Age of Revolution

### Background

- Grew directly out of the ideas of Enlightenment
  - o Factions:
    - Conservatives: Keepers of Status Quo
      - Mostly Monarchs and Nobles
      - Traditionalists
    - Liberals: Wanting more social liberties
      - In favor of Democracy
      - Supported by lower classes and rising middle classes

### Revolutions

- **American**
  - o Begins 1776
    - Fighting 1775-1782
    - Colonists unhappy about taxation
      - Lack of parliamentary representation
      - First wanted reform not rebellion
    - Signing of Declaration of Independence
      - Designed off principles of Locke, Montesquieu, Paine
  - o Periphery war
    - Mainly struggle of British vs. French
- **French**
  - o Background
    - Monarchs
      - Louis XIV
        - o Spent France into deep debt
      - Louis XVI
        - o More Debt
        - o Frivolous spending
        - o Luxurious lifestyle
        - o Foreign Wife
    - Assisted Americans in Rebellion against Monarch
      - Gained ideas of Liberty
      - Lost lots and lots of money
  - o Phases
    - Moderate Rebellion
      - King calls Estates General
        - o King needed money
        - o All estates had own agenda
          - Expectations not same as kings
        - o Voted by House not head
      - King not happy with Estates so locks Third Estate out
        - o Tennis Court Oath
      - July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1789
        - o Storming of the Bastille
        - o Kings and Nobles join National Assembly
      - Great Fear

- Summer 1789
- Nobles afraid of Peasants
- Peasants afraid of Nobles
- National Assembly
  - Declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen
    - Ideas of Natural Rights
    - Basic Freedoms
  - Civil Constitution of the Clergy
    - Gave State Power over the Church
      - Separation from Rome
      - Abolished Tithe
    - HUGE Blunder
      - Lost support of Church
- Constitution of 1791
  - Established Legislative Assembly
    - Gave king limited veto
    - Active and passive citizens
  - Establishment of Parties
    - Jacobins
      - Led by Maximilien Robespierre
      - Very Radical
      - Represented poor working class
    - Girondins
      - Liberals
      - In favor of foreign war
        - To spread ideals
- Radical Revolution
  - Flight to Varennes
    - Shows king not on board with reforms
    - Placed on house arrest in Paris
  - Foreign War
    - 1792 declares war on Austria and Prussia
      - Later Belgium, Netherlands, and Britain (1<sup>st</sup> Coalition)
    - Losing
      - Blames counter-revolutionaries
  - National Convention
    - Replaces LA
    - Universal Male Suffrage
    - Jacobin Control
      - The Terror!
  - Battle of Valmy
    - Temporary boost for Jacobins
    - Execute King 1793
  - Committee of Public Safety
    - Protect the Revolution
    - Win the war
    - Used guillotine to kill counter-revolutionaries
    - Robespierre executed 1793
- Thermidorian Reaction
  - Led by Moderates and conservatives
  - White Terror
    - Executed radicals

- Constitution of Year III
    - UMS
      - Elected Electors
    - 2 House legislature and 5 man executive branch
  - Overthrown by Coup within a coup
    - 1799
    - Napoleon Bonaparte takes consulship
      - 1805 “elected” Emperor
- Napoleon Bonaparte
  - Corsican Artillery Lieutenant
    - Rises to General
    - Rises to Consul and finally Emperor
  - The Continental System
    - 1806 - 1814
    - French imposed blockade of British Goods in Europe
      - Failed
      - 1805 Trafalgar
    - Spread of Napoleonic Code to rest of Europe
    - War of 4<sup>th</sup> Coalition
      - Added Prussia, Austria, and Russia to Alliance
  - Peninsula Campaign
    - Tried to add Spain and Portugal to Empire
    - Failed!
  - Russian Campaign
    - 1812 invasion
    - FAIL! EPIC EPIC FAIL!
  - Return of Bourbons
    - 1814
    - Napoleon Exiled to Elba
  - 100 Days
    - 1815
    - Returns
    - Waterloo defeated Mar 1815
    - Exiled to St. Helena