




The seating of these representatives gives us our modern political terms of "Right Wing" or "Left Wing"

Background Information

- **1791**
 - Legislative Assembly rules France
 - Members with similar political views sat together
 - Conservatives who thought revolution had gone far enough sat on the right
 - Moderates who wanted some reform sat in the middle
 - Radicals who wanted a Republic and to get rid of monarchy sat on the left

Sans-Culottes

- **Working Class men and women**
 - literally means "without culottes" or the breeches that the upper class wore
 - demanded a Republic
 - Had no voting rights because most did not own land
 - Found support with the Jacobins
 - revolutionary political club made up of middle class intellectuals

Foreign Powers threaten France



- **King supports War, hopes for French loss**
 - National Assembly wants to spread revolution to other countries
 - Get rid of monarchies in Europe
- **War is declared against Austria and Prussia**
 - Prussia invades






Chaos engulfs France

- **Tuileries attacked**
 - Mob storms King's residence and slaughters King's guards
 - Royal family flees to Legislative Assembly
- **September Massacres**
 - Prisons that hold political prisoners attacked and inmates are killed

- **Radicals take control of Legislative Assembly**
 - **National Convention** takes its place as governing body
 - All males are now allowed to vote regardless of property



Dealing with Threats to France

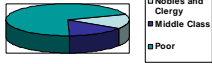
- **Louis XVI is put on trial for treason**
 - Convicted by single vote difference
 - Executed January 1793
 - Marie Antionette in October 1793
 - Son Louis XVII, dies in dungeon during revolution
- **France at War with most of Europe**
 - Invades Netherlands and Italy in 1793
- **Committee of Public Safety**
 - Formed to deal with counterrevolutionary threats to France
 - 12 member committee with dictatorial powers
 - Led by Jacobin lawyer, Robespierre
- **Robespierre**
 - Believes in religious tolerance
 - Bans slavery
 - Believes that "Criminal must lose their heads....."




Reign of Terror (July 1793- July 1794)

> Instituted by Committee of Public Safety

> 40,000 executed in 12 months



> Executed by Guillotine

> Humane method of execution



> Committee of Public Safety Arrested

> Robespierre executed by the Guillotine

> In reaction to the C.O.P.S., the government is reformed as "The Directory", a five member ruling council with a two-house legislature

The Age of Napoleon



Napoleon's Early Life

> Born on Corsica

> Early military career

- > Left at age 9 to go to French military school
- > Lieutenant by age 20
 - > Defeated the British in 1793 at Toulon
 - > Defeated the Austrians
 - > Captured most of Northern Italy
 - > Conquered Egypt in 1798



> Political Career

- > Achieves rank of General by 1799
- > Helps overthrow the Directory and joins three man ruling body called the "Consulate"

> Self-Made Emperor

- > Pope in attendance, he takes crown from pope and crowns himself



France Under Napoleon

> Reforms

> Economic Reforms

- > Regulated economy
- > Modernized finance
- > Encouraged new industry
- > Built new roads and canals

> Social Reforms

- > Made peace with the Catholic Church
- > Allowed those that fled France to return on the condition they take a loyalty oath
- > Opened up jobs to those with talent

> Napoleonic Code

- > Full of enlightenment ideals
- > Women lost most of their rights
- > Order valued over individual rights



Subduing an Empire

> Redraws the map of Europe

- > Annexes Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, and parts Italy
- > Abolishes the Holy Roman Empire
 - > Cuts Prussia in half
- > Puts his friends and family members on the thrones of European countries
 - > Brother becomes King of Spain
- > Divorces wife Josephine to marry Marie Antionette's niece
 - > So his offspring would have royal blood



> France vs. Britain

- > Napoleon planned to invade England
 - > Adm. Horatio Nelson defeats French at Battle of Trafalgar
- > Establishes Continental System to kill British Commerce
 - > Britain responds by blockading European ports
 - > Brings US-Britain into War of 1812
 - > Fails to stop British trade, hurt prices in Europe, led to widespread smuggling



Napoleon's End

> Challenges to the Empire

- > Spanish resisted liberal reforms instituted by Joseph Bonaparte
 - > Spanish loyal to King and Church
 - > Spanish carry out guerrilla warfare against French
- > French defeated in Russia



- > Alexander I resigns from Continental System
 - > 600,000 soldiers invade



- > French carry out a scorched earth policy
- > Winter proves deadly for Napoleon's Grand Army
 - > Only 100,000 make journey home
- > Reputation back home is shattered



> Napoleon's Downfall

- > Alliance of Russia, Britain, Prussia, and Austria defeat Napoleon at Battle of Nations at Leipzig.
- > Napoleon abdicates and is exiled to island of Elba
- > Louis XVIII, brother of Louis XVI becomes king

> **Transition to Bourbon Rule** Transition to Louis XVIII did not go smoothly

> Napoleonic Code observed

> French who fled return with revenge on their mind

> Economic Depression causes longing for return of Napoleon



> **He's Baaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaack!**

> Napoleon escapes from exile and soldiers flock to fight for him

> Return only lasts 100 Days

> **Battle of Waterloo**

> June 18, 1815

> British under Wellington and Prussians under Blucher crush the French

> Napoleon exiled again to St. Helena
