Emergence of Post Industrial Societies

Age of Revolution

Background
- Grew directly out of the ideas of Enlightenment
  - 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
  - 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
  - Periphery war
    - Mainly struggle of British vs. French
- French
  - Background
    - Monarchs
      - Louis XIV
        - Spent France into deep debt
      - Louis XVI
        - More Debt
        - Frivolous spending
        - Luxurious lifestyle
        - Foreign Wife
      - Assisted Americans in Rebellion against Monarch
        - Gained ideas of Liberty
        - Lost lots and lots of money
  - Phases
    - Moderate Rebellion
      - King calls Estates General
        - King needed money
        - All estates had own agenda
          - Expectations not same as kings
            - Voted by House not head
      - King not happy with Estates so locks Third Estate out
        - Tennis Court Oath
      - July 14th, 1789
        - Storming of the Bastille
        - Kings and Nobles join National Assembly
          - Great Fear
• Summer 1789
  o Nobles afraid of Peasants
  o Peasants afraid of Nobles
• National Assembly
  o Declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen
    ▪ Ideas of Natural Rights
    ▪ Basic Freedoms
  o 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
  o Established Legislative Assembly
    ▪ Gave king limited veto
    ▪ Active and passive citizens
  o Establishment of Parties
    ▪ Jacobins
      ▪ Led by Maximilien Robespierre
      ▪ Very Radical
      ▪ Represented poor working class
    ▪ Girondins
      ▪ Liberals
      ▪ In favor of foreign war
    ▪ Active and passive citizens
• Radical Revolution
  • Flight to Varennes
    o Shows king not on board with reforms
    o Placed on house arrest in Paris
  • Foreign War
    o 1792 declares war on Austria and Prussia
      ▪ Later Belgium, Netherlands, and Britain (1st Coalition)
    o Losing
      ▪ Blames counter-revolutionaries
  • National Convention
    o Replaces LA
    o Universal Male Suffrage
    o Jacobin Control
      ▪ The Terror!
  • Battle of Valmy
    o Temporary boost for Jacobins
    o Execute King 1793
  • Committee of Public Safety
    o Protect the Revolution
    o Win the war
    o Used guillotine to kill counter-revolutionaries
    o Robespierre executed 1793
• Thermodian Reaction
  • Led by Moderates and conservatives
  • White Terror
    o 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 4th 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