

# AP EUROPEAN HISTORY - UNIT 5

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## Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century (1648-1815)

<b>The Old Regime</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Majority of France's population were peasants. These peasants had to pay:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ land taxes (<u>taille</u>)</li><li>○ federal dues to nobles, church tithes and royal taxes to king agents</li><li>○ forced labor</li><li>○ many were unhappy with shortage in bread and increase in bread prices</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Government Debt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Louis XIV's massive spending left tons of public debt</li><li>● Cost and finances from the Seven Years' War created mass debt and drained half of the nation's tax revenue</li></ul>
<b>Aristocratic Resistance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● French nobles did not have to pay taxes and successfully prevented any reforms on tax system</li></ul>
<b>Royal Weakness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Louis XV was a weak ruler and did not know how to rule, making ineffective decisions</li><li>● Parlement (high court of Paris) eroded royal power</li></ul>
<b>Estates General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Bankruptcy of French government 1789</li><li>● Refused support of Assembly of Notables for Louis XIV's tax reform program forced him to call a meeting of Estates General</li></ul>
<b>Three Estates</b>	First estate: The clergy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Catholic church owned 20% of land</li> <li>● French clergy not required to pay direct taxes and gave government 2% of income in return</li> </ul>
	<p>Second estate: nobility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2-4% of population</li> <li>● Owned 25% of land</li> </ul>
	<p>Third estate: everyone else</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 95% of population</li> <li>● Peasant farmers, urban workers, middle class shop keepers, wealthy merchants, successful lawyers, etc.</li> <li>● hated aristocratic privileges</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tennis Court Oath - June 1789</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Members from 1st and 2nd estate assumed each estate receives one vote – this system was advantageous for them</li> <li>● Third estate strongly disapproved of this and demanded a meeting of all estates</li> <li>● King refused and third estate created the <b>National Assembly</b> of France where they met near an indoor tennis court and took oath to stay until a constitution was drafted</li> <li>● *Marked start of French Revolution</li> </ul>
<p><b>The National Assembly 1789-1791</b></p>	<p>The Storming of the Bastille</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● King Louis XVI had Swiss guards handle angry Paris mobs demanding for lower bread prices</li> <li>● Symbolistic for the act against royal despotism</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen 1789</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All men were born equal and protected with natural rights to liberty, property, security, resistance to oppression</li> <li>● Also provided freedom of religion, arbitrary arrest, speech and press, petitioning the government, etc</li> </ul>
	<p>Woman rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Access to have rights to inherit property &amp; divorce</li> <li>● No right to vote yet</li> <li>● Mary Wollstonecraft <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Wrote <i>A Vindication of the Rights of Women</i> – woman are not naturally inferior but equal to men</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p>National Assembly Reform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Created a constitutional monarchy</li> <li>● Abolished internal tariff and guilds</li> <li>● Divided France into 83 departments with elected government officials</li> <li>● Did not abolish private property</li> <li>● Did not provide women's right to vote</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lower class known as <u>sans-culottes</u> created a violent mob and had up to one thousand priests, bourgeoisies, and aristocrats killed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Such a movement sparked the creation of democratic government</li> <li>○ "Second Revolution"</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>National Convention 1792-95</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Abolished monarchy and established republic for France</li> <li>● Executed Louis XVI (a tyrant and traitor)</li> </ul>
	<p>Reign of Terror</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Foreign invaders and domestic rebellion led the National</li> </ul>

	<p>Convention to establish the Committee of Public Safety led by Robespierre for France defence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Exercised dictatorial power</li> <li>● Crushed First Coalition</li> </ul>
<b>The Directory 1795-99</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Two-house legislature and executive body of five men (The Directory)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Nov. 9, 1799 Napoleon Bonaparte (general) overthrew Directory and came to power</li> <li>● Had all power and decision making</li> </ul>
	<p>First Consul</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Attempt to restore order, stimulate prosperity, defeat 2nd Coalition</li> <li>● Destroyed democracy</li> <li>● Ruled with enlightened despot concept</li> </ul>
	<p>Napoleonic Code</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Guarantees rights as a result of French Revolution—it included equality before law, freedom of religion, abolished privileges, protected property rights</li> <li>● However, it increased marital power</li> </ul>
	<p>Concordat of 1802</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Established end of government relationship with church</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Napoleon ended political opposition and censored press (loss of individual liberty)</li> <li>● Declared himself as emperor on December 2, 1804</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● His army soon fell apart, was defeated by the Grand Alliance of Great Britain and Prussia and he became exiled</li> </ul>

<b>Romanticism and Restoration 1815</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Legitimacy led to restoration of old order of Vienna</li><li>● Balance of power - weakened France</li><li>● Quadruple Alliance of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia preserved conservative order</li><li>● Congress of Vienna led to discontent and revolts by liberals and nationalists in Europe</li></ul>
	<p><u>Romanticism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Influenced religion, art (often dramatic), music, philosophy, freedom of thoughts, and actions</li><li>● Rejected reasoning and was drawn to emotions and subjective feelings/expression</li><li>● Beauty in nature</li></ul>

