

Chapter Five Revolution and Restoration 1789-1815

Before the Revolution

Europe in Transition

- Intellectuals talked of new age with ideas and promises of French Revolution
- End of 18th century – Euro on road to revolutionary change in all aspects of life
- Perceptions of class, children, family, crime, punishment – altered by Enlightenment ideas

Communities

- France had many distinct communities; own issues, concerns, views
- All communities would unite in support or opposition of the revolution about to tear apart fabric of society

Rural Communities

- Hansel and Gretel gave insight into peasant world
- These fairy tales preserved rich oral tradition of Euro peasantry; illuminated life among poorest class pre-Industrial Revolution
- Hunger was a constant threat; witchcraft/superstition part of daily life for rural poor
- For the upper class the 18th century was an Age of Reason

Poverty and Politics

- A reason for unease was increase in poor people in Euro; people needing work exceeded jobs; 80% of the population was peasants
- French peasants had to pay taxes, as well as the landowner (in cash or crops), the Catholic parish priest also wanted 1/10 of the crops
- Same thing occurred in England and Netherlands

The Urban Community

- Urban centers relied on rural communities for their growth; source of cheap unskilled labour
- Cities unhealthy to live in, high mortality rates
- Abandoned children were extremely common – full time job to deliver to poor house
- Suburbs housed the poor, cheap ins, and the noisy/offence trades like tanning
- City core – hierarchy; elite, professionals, leading business figures built apartments in city to carry out their business
- Feudalism largely determined social rural structure; Urban communities in Euro dominated by wealthy merchants who looked for ways to establish autonomy for city
- Lead to taxation, concept of public loans to finance city projects
- Symbiotic relationship b/w rural and urban communities most evident in 1780s
 - Poor grain crops, looming national bankruptcy, rising food costs → hunger and discontent in cities and countryside of France
- Rural and Urban then shared drive to survive – united frustration against absolutist government of Louis the 16th

The Intellectual Community

- Growing criticism of absolutist governments
- American Revolution initiated by colonial elite dissatisfied with gov'n't in London...
- Political commentary frequently published

The Salon

- In homes of philosophers and intellectuals; people came to exchange views on politics, literature...
- Began in 17th century France when a woman became too ill to travel
- Casual atmosphere to mingle and converse freely; provided sheltered outlet for views that were condemned by courts of Euro
- Social equality promoted by the *philosophes* embraced in salons; class origins less important
- *Philosophes* wanted more women's rights
- Salons element of transition from dominance of the upper-class culture to the more middle-class culture of 19th and 20th centuries

Social History

Good taste and Good Manners

- Having good taste became a new/important requirement of 18th century culture
 - In art, fashion, food, manners
- Eating changed; numerous courses with numerous dishes to be served
- People no longer shared utensils or shared from same plate
- John Trusler - *The Honours of the Table* – proper table manners

Science, Technology, and Society

- Kitchens had an array of equipment (eg. Finer production of flour – better quality bread)
- Winter feeding practices – cows didn't have to be killed before winter and salted
- Appreciation of natural colour of foods properly cooked
- Emphasis on quality not appearance

The Pre-revolutionary Family

- Common for men of the 18th century to carry on the belief that women were inferior to men; lacking ethics and reason
- Ideal woman: silent, obedient, subservient, modest, chaste
- Rousseau wrote about intelligent women in *Emile*
- Women in lower class sent to work as servants in wealthy households – little or no pay, wages sent to parents
- Sexual abuse was common in Euro; women had no legal protection
- When a servant girl became pregnant she would be fired and forced to fend for herself
- Feminine values and consciousness upheld by Catholicism
- Euro had amazing nursing service, French Sister of Charity, 1789

Marriage and Children

- People tended to marry late: average 27
- Infant mortality was high in upper class, higher in lower classes
- Surviving infancy was a challenge many did not make – diseases
- Those survived childhood of caught other illnesses or died in accidents; parents gave many sons the same name so that the chances of the name being carried on were high
- Hiring a wet nurse to breast-feed a child continued

- Love and affection was uncommon, often lead to physical abuse because the only attention a child would get was discipline

Education

- Rise in formal education
- England and France established schools to teach religion and literacy to poor children
- Prussia, first Euro state to institute compulsory education
- Still most education came from parents; boys go with father to fields, girls learned essentials of housekeeping
- By age of 12 boys may be apprenticed to a master to learn a trade, girls would be sent out as servants

Popular Culture in the Eighteenth Century

- Characterized by new ideas about politics, economics, morals, religion, nature of humanity
- Middle and upper classes spent time in salons and cafes; lower class did the same but in pubs
- Wine became the favourite drink in Euro; gin was the drink of the poor in England
- Many holidays for eating, drinking, dressing up, playing games; between spring sowing and summer harvest or after fall harvest
- Entertainment in lower classes included blood sports
- Torture of animals, especially cats, popular amusement in Euro
 - By 18th century such cruelties denounced

On The Eve Of The Revolution

Government in Society

- Wars and support for American Revolutionary War plus weak economy left French monarchy on verge of bankruptcy by 1788
- Louis the 16th recalled Jacques Necker and the Estates-General
- Legislative body of ancient regime made up of three levels of society
 - The First Estate – the clergy
 - The Second Estate – the nobility
 - The Third Estate – the commons
 - The Fourth Estate – the press
- Estates-General had right to approve or veto new taxes or increases in taxes; Louis hoped that he would agree to increase taxes for minor political/constitutional reforms
 - This gamble proved to be the end of the French monarchy

French Public Opinion on the Eve of the Revolution

- Many hoped for reformed constitutional monarchy
- Louis the 16th brother said in 1788 “the state is in peril... a revolution in the principles of government is under way...”
- The prince’s comments show that at beginning of revolutionary process many in France opposed any basic changes to the government
- Emmanuel Joseph Sieyes wrote *What Is The Third Estate?* – the third estate was “everything”; national unity more important than estates and local interests
- The Crown called for statements of grievance to be drawn up by various entities
- Desire to express opinions lead to discussion clubs in major French cities

- Elections of deputies to the Estates-General were held in March and April of 1789

The Year Of Liberty In France

The Estates-General: A Social Revolution

- Meeting of Estates-General at Versailles produced deadlock among 3 orders of National Assembly
- First and Second estates could outvote the third; thus the Third Estate decided to protest → Louis 16th thought this was intolerable and locked them out of palace
- They found themselves locked out, took cover from rain in indoor tennis court; swore an oath on June 20th, 1789 that deputies of the third estate along with sympathetic members of other estates, known as the Tennis Court Oath, stating they were the National Assembly of France
 - Oath stated they would not dissolve until there was a constitution
- June 23rd – King sent messenger to tell third estate to disperse because voting would continue
- Leading elected member announced they would only yield to force
- Court's messenger turned to Assembly and stated "The nation is assembled here, and receives no orders"
- This exchange between the King's messenger and parliamentarians has been said to be the effective end of the legal authority of the old monarchical order
 - National will was set above the orders of the king

Urban Violence: The Storming of the Bastille

- July 14th 1789 – crowd attacked the Bastille (Paris state prison)
- Bastille was symbol of oppressive order of *ancien regime* – held prisoners who were sent there without trial but solely at the whim of authorities
 - Actually only held 7 criminals kept in better conditions
- Bastille fell to craftsmen, journeymen, shopkeepers, leaders who represented cross section of the now politicized Paris population
- Political power now in the streets of Paris; future Republican governments of France later proclaimed July 14th a national holiday

Country Protest: The Great Fair

- 1789 – peasant dissatisfaction with payment/services by landowners coming from countryside
- Peasants began to attack castles and burn records of feudal dues, rent payments, and taxation
- At Versailles – the Assembly stayed in session, abolished many feudal rights
 - Made the rural economy more efficient
 - Commoners still thought that nobles who profited were enemies of social change
- By June 1790 – nobility also abolished – strong desire for equality among French

Government Moves from Versailles to Paris

- October 5th – "October Days" demonstration by Parisians motivated by fear of lack of bread; women marched to Versailles to protest against high food prices
- Burst into royal apartments to take the king from bad company of Queen Mary Antoinette; took flour and lead royal family back to Tuileries Palace

- End of 1789 – Estates-General became National Assembly, charged with writing the constitution
- King not in power; constitutional monarchy must have his approval of what Assembly decided for it to be fully legal
- Nobles became anxious and emigrated; clergy aware that property/organizations at risk; people worried about level of violence

A Constitutional Revolution: The Constituent Assemble 1789-1791

- Renewed French legal system, wrote constitution, recognized France into 83 departments, confiscated church estates, set up “Civil Constitution of the State”
- Big conflict over abolition for French Church to obey the Pope

Mirabeau

- Imprisoned because he disobeyed beliefs of his father; in prison he wrote pamphlets denouncing arbitrary arrest – showed views on justice and constitutional gov’n’t
- Elected member of the Assembly 1789
- Urged royal to accommodate Revolution
- Death marked transition from conservative radicalism
- Symbolized attempt to set up liberal constitutional monarchy in France

Maximilien de Robespierre

- Aimed to establish a republic
- Revolution began to take place with two dominant political groups
 - The Girondins – didn’t support extending political right to the working class; found support from Jacobins (Parisian club supported radical reform and harsh measures)
- Early French Revolution marked desire for end to social privilege
- 1792 legalism broke down into state terrorism by Committee of Public Safety; those who disagreed with policies brought before revolutionary tribunal and were forced to submission or executed

Change and Continuity in Revolutionary Times

- With outbreak of Revolution ordinary people began to take place in politics by electing reps to Estates-General
- Between 1789-1794 greatest assaults on privacy by interventionist state in history of Western civilization
- Privacy associated with secrecy and anti-revolutionary activities; anyone with private interests was working against the “general will” of Republic of Virtue & nation

The Revolutionary Wars

- Beginning of revolution other powers of Euro were not very upset by the reforms
- Concern did mount – Alsations declared themselves French, Avignon annexed at request of inhabitants who wanted to be part of France
- Foreign governments thought the Revolution was out of control
- Austrian ultimatum to France rejected and France declared war on Austria April 20 1792
- Struggle with Austria brought about War of the First Coalition (Britain, Holland, Spain, Sardinia, Naples) 1792 – 1797
- 1793 French at war with Austria, Prussia, Britain, Holland, Spain; France was very expansionist and wanted territorial gain

- The series of wars didn't end until 1815 with defeat of Napoleon in Battle of Waterloo
- Tuileries Palace invaded by a mob of sans-culottes June 1792; August armed insurrection by Jacobins on palace when royal family taken into custody and king suspended from duties
- The following month had no clear political power; authority claimed by municipality of Paris, especially by Jacobins

The September Massacres

- With power of Jacobins came the September Massacres – series of attacks on the prisons in Paris, five days with more than 1200 killed and mutilated

Political Organization: From Monarchy to Republic

- 1792 – Legislative Assemble dissolved and the Convention convened
- First act was abolition of the monarchy; Prussian invasion stopped at Valmy
- Convention received news of victory on Sept 21st * see picture of The Convention 1782 on page 188

The Execution of Louis the 16th

- French happy with news of victory at Valmy – spread news of news of new republic by the Convention
- Documents were now dated “Year One of the Republic”
- Louis 16th sentenced to death and was decapitated
- My his execution – Jacobins showed they were determined to defy Euro and break with the past
- France became threatened by foreign armies and civil war
- 1792 + France foreign relations took ideological tone between capitalist and communist states
- 1793 – Girodin deputies arrested for treason, some condemned to death; showed being a revolutionary deputy was dangerous
- Their elimination left Jacobins the ruling force in the capital

Revolutionary Names and Symbols

- More efforts to eradicate sings of the ancient regime and to impose a rational world
- Street signs in Paris whose names were after saints or monarchy were renamed
- Place Louis 15th became Place do la Revolution then Place de la Concorde
- Churches given new names, revolutionaries renamed themselves, changes in the measure of space
- Measurement of time divided into unites that were “rational”, calendar composed of twelve months with 3 ten day weeks (extra days in year for celebrating)
- Fall of monarchy 1792 was used for a reference point for the start of time
- Rational thoughts/beliefs in order from scientific revolution and Enlightenment put into practice during period of the French Revolution

The Reign of Terror

- Leaders in Paris started reign of violence against enemies of the Revolution; 40000
- The Terror was result of revolutionary system with two committees
 - The Committee of Public Safety (fought food shortages, enemies...)
 - Committee of General Security

- August 1793 – mass levy of men to fight was decreed; famous example of the elements of the modern concept of total war – the whole population involved
- Robespierre – ideas on democracy without accommodation/compromise; he wanted everyone who was excluded previously from politics to take part

Women and the Revolution

- *Philosophe* Condorcet said that women ought to vote as well as men; made clear property owners, no matter what sex, should vote – few had this view
- Many women tried to establish women's clubs; Belgian Theroigne de Mericourt was very interested in the debates at the Estates-General
- Women's clubs for political discussion closed down in autumn of 1793 and leading women were executed

The Final Thoughts of Madame Roland

- Supporter of the cause of liberty; surrounded herself with idealists; welcomed the French Revolution; disappointed when events took bloody turn during the Terror
- Killed by the Jacobins – right before decapitated she declared “O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!”
- Revolution of 1789 ended political supremacy of old court culture (women were often influential); replaced with assembly of men to discuss male rights in The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
- People didn't think women could take part in politics because they were influenced by the priests and counter-revolutionaries
- Revolution – didn't change patriarchal attitudes of traditional Euro society, dispelled any hope of women advancing into political life

Robespierre's Demise

- 1793, 1794 food shortages; 1793 deputation in Paris called on the Convention to legislate lower break prices
- Robespierre struck at economic radicals who wanted price controls
- Announced that another purge of enemies of Revolution was coming; deputies had motion removed and voted to have him + associates arrested
- Robespierre and his brother sent to guillotine

After Thermidor

- Robespierre's death marked end of radical phase of revolutionary government
- “Thermidorian reaction” – political class struggle take more conservative regime
- South France – attacks on those who were militants during Robespierre's Terror – the “White Terror”
- Many churches, cafes, theatres reopened → overall relaxation of revolutionary fervour
- 1794-1795 – little/expensive food – paper money of Revolution losing value
- April 1, 1795 – revolutionary militants surged into Convention and demanded bread and 1793 constitution
- Violent demonstrations in May in Paris called *Germinal-Prairial* which were the last spontaneous uprisings during the Revolution
- People who dreamed of an egalitarian society were arrested and executed – Francois Emile Babeuf

- With fall of Jacobin radicals came more conservative and middle-class regime known as the Directory
- The Directory – economic inflation and speculation, failed to reconcile liberty with the need for order
- Resisted royalists and leftists but didn't govern effectively; also undertook military activities in Italy

The Age of Napoleon

Napoleon Bonaparte

- Symbolized order after revolutionary decade
- Enrolled in military colleges; joined revolutionary club in town of Valence
- Did not resist the Revolution
- At time of Terror involved in attack on Mediterranean port of Toulon – his success won him praise and recognition
- The Thermidorians became apprehensive of vengeful royalists –
- When army came up against mob of rightist demonstrators – Napoleon got his men to fire into the mob to subdue the uprising (known as “whiff of grapeshot”)
- Thermidorian politician, Paul de Barras, decided to use his influence to further Napoleon's career – appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Army invading Italy

Conflict and War: Italy and the Revolution

- French invasion of Italy in 1796 – Italy drawn to notion that the armies may carry message of Revolution, purify corrupt feudalism, and perhaps establish unity
- With a few more military successes – Napoleon proclaimed Cisalpine Republic in northern Italy on Dec 27, 1796
 - Guaranteed Italians freedom of press, right to petition/education/equality before the law
- October 1797 – French defeated Austria and agreed to Treaty of Campo Formio
- French captured Rome and went to establish a Neapolitan republic
- 1799 – French revolts in northern Italy and Naples; Army of the Holy Faith massacred in Naples; ghetto of Siena sacked and 3 Jews burned alive; Tuscany/Umbria peasants attacked French sympathizers in name of Catholicism
- By March 1799 the French were expelled from Italy

Redefining the State: Napoleonic Government

- Napoleon took power in France 1799 by *coup d'état* known as *18 Brumaire*; a month after return from unsuccessful Egyptian campaign
- Campaign important – they documented monuments, brought back treasure, discovered Rosetta Stone which allowed Egyptian hieroglyphics to be deciphered
- Constitution of Year 8 – Napoleon strengthened centralization of gov't in France – 3 consuls of executives, the first serving for 10 years
- New assemblies – Tribune and the Legislative Body; complex election system for men over 21
- Napoleon dominated the government as First Consul

The Concordat

- Napoleon did things to bring stability back to France
- 1801 – concluded accord with Pop Pius 7th; Concordat of July 1801 recognized Catholicism as religion of majority and agreed to pay parish clergy
- Freedom to practice other religions upheld
- 1807 – Nap held meeting with Jewish rabbis about relationship to French state – aim to remove friction b/w government and religion
- Nap set up system of *lycees* under military discipline, also municipal colleges; graduation from system required to enter Big Schools in Paris (engineers/teachers)
- May 1804 – Nap proclaimed “hereditary emperor of the French”; crowned and was to govern with sole aim of interest, happiness, glory of the French people

The Code Napoleon

- Napoleon set up State Council which drafted legislation, reorganized civil code known as Code Napoleon (equality before the law and in taxation)
- Napoleonic laws remained basic law of France and places like Quebec

The Napoleonic Wars

- French army had 228000 men under command of aristocratic officers
- The decree of August 23, 1793 requisitioned all males of the nation opening the army to all
- Under the Directory, a conscription of law made all French men between 20 and 25 subject to military service
- 1800 Napoleon defeated Austrians and conquered Italy
- 1801 Treaty of Luneville ended war b/w France and Austria
- Napoleon resumed war with Britain in 1803; destroyed by Lord Nelson and British fleet at Battle of Trafalgar
- Napoleons greatest triumph was at Austria in 1805; defeated combined forces of Austria and Russia – Austria to grant territorial concessions in Germany and Italy sign Treaty of Pressburg
- Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena, smashed Austrian armies, burned Moscow
- Holy Roman Empire eradicated – created Confederation of the Rhine, sped unification of Germany...
- Napoleon’s dream of a “continental system” failed

The End of Napoleon: A Search For Order

- Russian campaign of 1812 weakened his forces
- Russian, Prussian, Austrian armies combined at “Battle of the Nations”
- April 1814 – Napoleon give up and exiled to small island

Exiled

- Napoleon faced defeat in 1814; agreed to abdicate in exchange for small island
- On island he – encouraged road construction, tried to stimulate economy, improve fishing, modernize agriculture → still accomplished little
- Tried to revitalize mining industry but stole much of the money and increased land tax
- Feb 26, 1815 under absence of his English custodian (Colonel Campbell) – snuck away from Elba back to mainland and traveled where he knew he had supporters

Restoring International Order: The Congress of Vienna

- Congress of Vienna ended Napoleonic adventure
- Congress assembled in Sept 1814 and was dominated by power that defeated Napoleon – Russia, Great B, Prussia, Austria – Louis 16th brother claimed throne
- Restoration lost support which helped Napoleon in an attempt to make a comeback
- June 19, 1815 – Vienna Treaty: Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, France, Spain, Portugal, other small powers... Napoleon created idea of Euro federation
- Napoleon exiled again to island of St. Helena and died in 1821

Social History: Living The Revolution

Private Life and the Revolution

- Invasion of public privacy during Revolution seen in clothing – by April 1793 all French citizens had to wear the tricolour cockade
- Flattened hair, skirts less flared, lower heels, looser and lighter showed more skin (w)
- Letters ended with “farewell and fraternity”
- Revolutions motto “Liberty, equality, and fraternity”; cards/chess renamed with this
- Revolutionaries stressed childbearing and motherhood; all children given equal inheritance; illegitimate children full status; state controlled marriage; divorce

Religion and the Revolution

- Church lands confiscated, bishops elected, clergy require to swear oaths of allegiance
- Attempts to reduce role of Catholic Church in French society failed because women kept faith alive during Revolution/restoration

Two Revolutionary Artists: David and Beethoven

Jacques-Louis David

- Art closely associated with French Revolution – rejected rococo; wanted his art to teach a lesson/moral
- Became official painter for the Emperor Napoleon
- Classicist; devotion to truth, virtue, morality also romantic
- Classical/romantic styles continued through 18th century

Ludwig von Beethoven

- In early 20s began to go deaf
- Themes in music centered around humanity’s triumph over despair and conflict
- Nine symphonies in total
- Another main theme was freedom from oppression
- Music showed cross between structured/intellectual 18th century music and passionate music of 19th century romanticism
- By end of career, romantic movement taken over all aspects of Western arts