UNIT 2: LIBERAL REVOLUTIONS AND NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS (1789-1871)
Between 1770 and 1871 important transformations reshaped the map of the world, and many present countries were created, like USA, Southamerican countries, Greece, Germany, Italy, and Belgium.
At the end of the 18th century the **thirteen colonies** were under the rule of Great Britain. The colonists were unhappy because they had **no representation in the British Parliament** and were not allowed to occupy the territories to the west.
The spark that started the revolution was the intention of the British to raise taxes; the Americans argued that they had no voted for them.

In 1773, a new tax on the export of tea provoked a mutiny in Boston: The colonists, dressed up as indians, dumped the cargo of tea of three British ships into the sea (the Boston Tea Party). The repression that followed was the origin of the revolution.
On 4th July 1776, representatives of the thirteen colonies met in Philadelphia to draw up a declaration of independence and create the United States of America.

There were recognized as well national sovereignty, the equality of the people, the right to life, to liberty and to happiness.
MEN WHO SIGNED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
Great Britain did not recognize this decision, so the colonist continued the war under the leadership of George Washington. The British were defeated and the Treaty of Versailles recognized the Independence of the USA in 1783.

Spain and France supported the American Revolution. Spain was allied with France and also viewed the Revolution as an opportunity to weaken the British Empire.
Las Trece Colonias

Las trece colonias americanas que se independizan de Gran Bretaña
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
"Europe 1789"
How was the French society unequal?

The First Estate
- It consisted of the Roman Catholic Clergy

Second Estate
- It consisted of the Nobles about 2% of the Population & owned 20% of the land

The Third Estate included
1) Bourgeoisie – wealthy Merchants & skilled workers
2) City Workers – poorly paid servants like cooks & attendants, etc.
3) Peasants – 80% of the population were farmers

They had little rights & paid half of their income in taxes
<table>
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<th>First Estate</th>
<th>Second Estate</th>
<th>Third Estate</th>
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<tr>
<td>Clergy</td>
<td>Nobles</td>
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1% of the people owned 10% of the land

2% of the people owned 25% of the land

Middle class, peasants, city workers
97% of the people owned 65% of the land

Source: Schwartz and O’Connor, *Democracy and Nationalism*, Globe Book Company (adapted)
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789-1799).

THE CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

IDEOLOGICAL
- The ideas of Enlightenment
- The revolution in the US

POLITICAL
- The monarchy concentrated all the power
- The nobility and clergy had lost political power
- The middle class had no political influence

ECONOMIC
- High taxes for the peasants. Urban workers lived in miserable conditions
- The middle class suffered because the state controlled the economy
- Shortage of food
- Financial crisis (military expenditure)
THE OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTION

It happened when the **Estates General** were summoned to raise taxes.

This assembly had not been called since 1614, but the financial crisis in France, forced Louis XVI to summon them. **The king needed to raise the taxes of the privileged classes**, but, the three estates focused on their own complains.
The sessions started on 5 May 1789 and the discussions centred on the method of voting. The nobility and the clergy wanted to vote according to hierarchy:

- CLERGY: 1 VOTE
- NOBILITY: 1 VOTE
- COMMONERS: 1 VOTE

Third Estate did not accept this and asked for one person, one vote. These demands were not accepted!
When their demands were not accepted the representatives of the Third Estate separated into a different room (the king’s tennis court), and proclaimed themselves the National Assembly. They decided that they were the only representatives of the whole nation and swore not to dissolve until they had agreed on a constitution.
THE CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY
(1789-1792)

On 14 July 1789 the people of Paris stormed the fortress of the Bastille to obtain weapons to defend the Assembly.

The riots extended to other places, and the peasants attacked the properties of the nobility.
The Constituent Assembly: legal documents

Constitution of 1791

Declaration of the Rights of the Man and of the Citizen

Division of powers
Right to vote (men and owners, no women)

Liberty
Property
Equality

Abolition of Feudalism

END OF ABSOLUTISM AND BEGINNING OF A LIBERAL SYSTEM (Constitutional Monarchy)
Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen

PREAMBULE

XIV.
La vie, la liberté et la propriété ne sont pas des droits que l'homme peut légitimement revendiquer. Ils ne sont que des droits qui lui sont accordés par la loi et qui doivent être respectés.

XV.
La liberté est la condition humaine naturelle et elle est garantie par la loi. Elle est garantie par l'État et par les citoyens.

XVI.
La propriété est le droit de disposer de ses biens sans que personne ne puisse les prendre sans son consentement. Elle est garantie par la loi et par les citoyens.

XVII.
La justice est le droit de se défendre de manière équitable. Elle est garantie par la loi et par les citoyens.
The legislative Assembly

After doing the Constitution, the Assembly became in...

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MAIN PROBLEMS

Opposition of the nobles, who supported by other countries, began to combat the new system

Also the king opposed the situation and was detained while he tried to leave France

Confrontations between GIRONDISTS and JACOBINS

Also the king opposed the situation and was detained while he tried to leave France
Homework

- Read pg. 36 -38. On pg 38 act. 1.
- Search information and define Girondins and Jacobins
Austria and Prussia, fearing that the Revolution would spread to their territories, started a war against France.
THE CONVENTION (1792-1795)

- King Louis XVI was executed by guillotine.
- Shocked by these measures, other countries joined the war against France.

The guillotine was first introduced as a “humane”, efficient, and above all modern form of execution in April 1792; during the radical phase of the Republic, it would become the symbol of the Terror. This engraving suggests the guillotine is providing "good support for liberty."
On 20 June 1792, crowds of people in Paris took matters into their own hands, invading first the Assembly and then the Tuileries Palace, where they forced the King to don a Phrygian cap and drink a toast to the health of the nation.

Attack on the Tuileries Palace, which housed the royal family; 10 August 1792.
THE CONVENTION (1792-1795)

• In 1793, the radical Jacobins came into government and the “reign of terror” begin.
• Robespierre, the Jacobins’ leader, defeated the invading forces.
• All those who opposed them were executed, including the queen Marie Antoinette.
• Finally, Robespierre and his followers were guillotined themselves, and he Convention came to be dominated by more moderate deputies who produced a new constitution in 1795. Suffrage was again limited to people who paid rent.
THE DIRECTORY AND THE CONSULATE (1795-1799)

**DIRECTORY**

Government of five members established by the constitution of 1795

Military campaigns in Italy, Prussia, Austria and Egypt, where Napoleon Bonaparte stood out as a prestigious general

Napoleon took advantage of his popularity to stage a coup d'état that replaced the Directory with a Consulate of three members

Finally, Napoleon achieved total power by becoming first consul
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
Napoleon’s Early Days

- Napoleon was born in Corsica (a French territory) belonging to the high social class.
- He was sent to military academy in France.

Napoleon’s father, Carlo Buonaparte, was Corsica's representative to the court of Louis XVI of France.
“I am no ordinary man.”

• Napoleon rose quickly in the army during the revolution because so many officers fled France.

• In 1793, Napoleon commanded the French troops that ousted the British from Toulon. **By age 27, Napoleon was a general.**

Napoleon Bonaparte, aged 23, Lieutenant-Colonel of a battalion of Corsican Republican volunteers

Bonaparte at the Siege of Toulon
He won several brilliant victories over the Austrians who ruled in the north of Italy.

Napoleon’s successes forced Austria to withdraw from the war in 1797.
Napoleon as “First Consul”

- After returning from Egypt, Napoleon launched a successful *coup d’etat* on November 9, 1799.

- He proclaimed himself “First Consul” [Julius Caesar’s title] and did away with the elected Assembly.
The Napoleonic Code (1804)

- Napoleon’s greatest achievement in government was the Napoleonic Code, which influenced French law to the present.
- Its purpose was to reform the French legal code to reflect the principles of the Fr. Revolution.
- It recognized that all men were equal before the law and guaranteed freedom of religion as well as a person’s right to work in any occupation.
- However, it put the interests of the state above those of individual citizens and it dropped laws passed during the revolution that had protected the rights of women and children.
Wherever it was implemented [in the conquered territories], the *Code Napoleon* swept away feudal property relations.
Emperor Napoleon

• **In 1804**, Napoleon became “Emperor of the French.”

• As Pope Pius VIII prepared to crown the emperor, Napoleon took the crown and placed it on his head himself. By this gesture, Napoleon showed that he did not bow to any authority.
THE NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE

• Napoleon also intended to build an empire in Europe.
• 1805-1810: Napoleon controlled large portion of Western Europe after several victorious campaigns, against coalitions of countries that opposed France:

Napoleon at the Battle of Austerlitz, that was Napoleon's greatest victory
• The only country that stood against Napoleon was Great Britain, which defeated the French navy at Trafalgar (1805), and resisted the continental blockade.
Napoleon’s Family Rules!

- In the conquered countries the government was given to members of Napoleon’s family or to his generals, who:
  - Introduced revolutionary ideas, constitutions and the Napoleonic civil code
  - Abolished seigniorial rights and serfdom.
  - Reduced the power of the Catholic Church and introduced religious toleration

- Jerome Bonaparte → King of Westphalia.
- **Joseph Bonaparte** → King of Spain
- Louise Bonaparte → King of Holland
- Pauline Bonaparte → Princess of Italy
- Napoléon Francis Joseph Charles (son) → King of Rome
- Elisa Bonaparte → Grand Duchess of Tuscany
- Caroline Bonaparte → Queen of Naples
Europe under French rule

• From 1807 to 1812, Napoleon was at the height of his power. He controlled an empire that stretched from France to the borders of Russia.
Napoleon’s fall

- In 1812, Napoleon decided to invade Russia. Napoleon assembled an army of over 500,000 soldiers, and in May 1812, he led this Grand Army into Russia.
- Napoleon planned to defeat the Russians in a quick, decisive battle. To his surprise, the Russians refused to stand and fight. Instead, they retreated, burning their crops and homes as they went. They forced Napoleon to lead his army deeper into Russia.
• The Russians finally engaged the French near Moscow, 500 miles inside Russia. The French won, but when Napoleon entered Moscow, he found the Russian capital in flames. Napoleon soon realized he could not feed and house his army in Moscow. Thus, in October 1812, he ordered a retreat.
During the retreat, the bitterly cold Russian winter turned the French victory into a disastrous defeat. Thousands of Napoleon’s soldiers starved or froze to death. The Russian army attacked the stragglers. Fewer than 100,000 escaped from Russia.
A powerful alliance made up of Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia finally defeated Napoleon.

Napoleon abdicated and went into exile on the island of Elba, off the coast of Italy.

But he came back and in March 1815, he again proclaimed himself emperor. Discontented soldiers rallied to his side. For 100 days, he worked to rebuild the French army.

In June 1815, a joint British and Prussian army led by the Duke of Wellington defeated the French at Waterloo.
Napoleon in Exile on Elba
Napoleon’s Final Exile

- Napoleon was exiled to the island of St. Helena in the Atlantic, where he died in 1821.

Longwood House, Saint Helena: site of Napoleon's captivity

*Napoléon sur son lit de mort* (Napoleon on his death bed), by Horace Vernet
Napoleon’s Tomb
THE RESTORATION: Period of time after Napoleon’s defeat

The victorious countries: Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia celebrated an international meeting at Vienna: the Congress of Vienna, to decide what to do after Napoleon’s defeat.
The Congress of Vienna took place in 1815

The frontiers before the war were restored

The deposed monarchs were reinstated

Diplomatic conferences should discuss international questions

Foreign intervention would be allowed in the case of a revolution
EUROPE IN 1815, AFTER THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

Kingdom of the Netherlands with Luxembourg and Belgium

Prussia annexed Westphalia

Sweden annexed Norway

Russia annexed Poland

Austria received Lombardy-Venetia and territories in Dalmatia

Kings of Piedmont-Sardinia and of the Two Sicilies were restaured

A German Confederation of 38 states was created
Some months after the Congress of Vienna, the Holy Alliance Treaty was signed by Prussia, Austria and Russia to instill the divine right of kings and Christian values in European political life. In practice, it was a bastion against democracy and revolution.
LIBERAL IDEOLOGY

• Despite the return to absolutism, the revolutionary ideology started to be defended by the middle classes in the European countries.

  LIBERALISM
  Against the absolute power of monarchies and unfair social divisions
  Individual freedom
  Constitutions
  Separation of powers
  Religious tolerance
  Parliamentary representation
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAVES

During the first half of the 19th century, a succession of liberal revolutions swept through the countries of Europe.

In the 1820s there were liberal movements in Spain, Portugal, Piedmont and Naples. The monarchs had to accept the proclamation of constitutions, but, eventually these movements failed and absolutism was established again.
In 1830...

A liberal revolution in France deposed Charles X and replaced him with Louis Philip of Orleans, who established a constitutional monarchy.

Belgium became independent.

The revolutionary wave extended to Spain, Portugal, Poland, various states in Italy and Germany.

Once in power the liberals became conservative, limiting rights and establishing census suffrage – just upper classes could vote.
The wave of 1848

The popular support was stronger and the demands became more radical: Popular sovereignty, universal male suffrage, social equality and more civil rights.

The revolution spread in Prussia, Austria-Hungary, The Germanic Confederation and several Italian States.

However, the middle classes put an end to them and established conservative regimes.

-In France, the Second Republic was proclaimed.
# REVOLUTIONS

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The consequences of the liberal revolutions

- Despite the immediate failure of many of these movements, the liberal revolutions achieved important advances by the mid-nineteenth century:
  - Most Western countries adopted constitutions. Universal male suffrage and liberal ideas.
  - In central and Eastern Europe, serfdom was abolished.
  - New democratic ideas spread during the second half of the century.