

**By: Sidney Waide (Eisner)**

**Aim1:** How did Louis XIV (AKA "The Sun King") rule France?

Divine right of kings = the belief that the king is chosen by god, and therefore all must follow him

Absolute monarchy= the king or queen has complete control over the kingdom, their word is law, and they are not accountable to anyone.

#### Louis XIV's Rule

1. Palace of Versailles: (elaborate, lavish palace) it helped him keep the nobles in check [they lived with him], it also shows his wealth and his power
2. Improved the economy under financial advisor Colbert, he encouraged mercantilism and colonialism. They promote those things with tariffs and subsidies (free money from the govmt given to help businesses), he also encourages trade
3. Expands the borders
4. Repeals the Edict of Nantes and persecutes the Protestants

**Aim2:** How does Peter The Great rule Russia?

#### Russia's Isolation

-geography: landlocked, the Black and Baltic seas are warm water ports (usable year round) that are controlled by other countries, rivers flow from south to north and do not connect the country (hence they are useless)

-culture: Eastern Orthodox Church (Christian), they use a Cyrillic alphabet (different from the rest of the world), majorly influenced by Asia (as opposed to the rest of Europe)

\*westernization-adoption of elements from Western European cultures, ideas, and technologies

### Peters Reforms

-domestic reforms: he westernized styles (hair, dress), changed the calendar to what the rest of Europe was using, westernizes the navy and the army, public education, the church was under state control

### **HE WAS AN ABSOLUTE MONARCH**

-foreign policy: St. Petersburg = "The Window into Europe", he had wars of expansion for access to the warm water ports

**Aim3** : How did enlightenment thinkers view the world?

### The Enlightenment

- during the 1700s
- new philosophers that used logic and reason to explain and prove their beliefs
- they were influenced by the Scientific Revolution
- it was emphasized on the contributions of the individual

Thomas Hobbes	VS	John Locke
-life w/o government "state of nature" is brutal and chaotic. Man is born evil and selfish		-people are born "tabula rasa" (clean slate) with the ability to be influenced by society. All men are born free and equal
-absolute monarchy is the best form of government to control the chaos and maintain order		-all men are born with inalienable right to "life, liberty and property" and the purpose of the government is to protect those rights. If the government doesn't do so, it's the right of responsibility of the people to over throw the government.

### Jean Jacques Rousseau

- society and laws place restrictions on individual freedoms
- "social contract" = each individual gives up SOME freedom to the government for the common good.
- popular sovereignty → choosing the leader/government

### Montesquieu

(like Hobbes, agrees that man is evil)

- government needs to protect people from each other
- separation of government power (checks and balances)
- preventing the abuse of power (tyranny)

### Voltaire

- freedom of speech
- freedom of press
- freedom of religion /religious tolerance

#### **Aim4:** How did The Enlightenment spread?

##### Ways it was spread

- salons= a group setting where they would discuss the ideas of the time
- publications=books, essays, etc were printed with what philosophers were saying; Diderot's Encyclopedia was a massive reference work of Enlightenment ideas

##### The Enlightenment Spreads

- Catherine the Great modernized and westernized Russia. She changed the laws to reflect the Enlightenment
- American Revolution = Declaration of Independence was taken from the ideas of Locke and Rousseau, and the Constitution was based on the ideas of Montesquieu and Voltaire

#### **Aim5:** Why and How did a revolution erupt in France in 1789?

##### ROAD TO THE REVOLUTION

1-unfair social class system (Estate System) which heavily taxed 97% of the population [cervée=labor tax]

2- Enlightenment Ideas and American Revolution influenced the Middle Class

3- Arrogance of the nobility and apathy (not caring) for the situation of the "regular people" (poor peasants)

4- Estates General (committee that is SUPPOSED to meet with the king to determine laws. It was one vote per estate. 1<sup>st</sup> Estate had 300 people, 2<sup>nd</sup> had 300, and 3<sup>rd</sup> estate had 600) is not actually representative of the population; very unfair system of voting and representation

5- Absolute Monarchy (lead to the Revolution)

6- France is in major debt because they gave a lot of money to America during the American Revolution (They supported anything against Britain)

7-The winter of 1788/1789 was a very harsh, which lead to a famine leading to bread becoming VERY expensive

8- Louis XIV calls a meeting of the Estates General to levy (lower of higher) taxes on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> estates. 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate demands 1 man 1 vote so the representation will be fair, but Louis says no

9- 6/20/1789 Tennis Court Oath = the Third Estate leave the Estates general meeting and establish the National Assembly. They want a Constitutional Monarchy

10- July14, 1789 = peasants protest in the town for bread (they were starving b/c of the famine). Louis sends the troops after them, and so they storm Bastille (French prison where they kept the weapons). This marks the beginning of the French Revolution

**Aim6:** How did the national Assembly reform France?

The Liberal Phase of the French Revolution

(POLITICAL)

-they where influenced by the ideas of the Enlightenment such as equality, freedom, fairness.

-They wrote the Declaration of The Rights of Man and Citizens (it was their declaration of independence)

- they created a Constitutional Monarchy

- they limited suffrage (the right to vote) that people had.  
Women and poor people cant vote

(SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC)

- they ended Estates System which leads to fairer taxes

(RELIGIOUS)

- freedom of religion
- -state controls religion. So the first estate (popes, etc) cant have as much power as they did before

**Aim7:** Why did the French Revolution turn radical?

Slogan- "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"

The National Assembly Divided

1 Conservative - they support the constitution and are happy with how things are now

2 Moderate/Girondins -they want a republic

3 Radicals/Jacobins - they want to totally change the political, social, and economic situation of France



King Louis XVI conspires with Austria and Prussia to attack France and stop the revolution. Louis then tries to flee France but is caught. Austria and Prussia attack anyways.



After Austria and Prussia attack, and France has captured Louis, the people turn to the radicals to help them protect their rights and the revolution. The radicals changed the National Assembly to the National Convention. They declare France a Republic (everyone votes)

The King and Queen are executed by the guillotine. Britain, Holland, and Spain join Prussia and Austria to help crush the rebellion (they are scared their people will revolt like the French)



"The Reign of Terror"

Robespierre and Danton (radical leaders) form a committee for public safety to protect France from enemies of the Revolution

(Law of Suspects)

1793- Thousands of people are arrested and accused of being "enemies of the revolution" and they are killed without a trial with the guillotine

1794- Eventually the leaders of the Reign of Terror were executed by each other, and the Reign of Terror was ended



1794-1799

In the end, The National Convention creates a government called The Directory (which was run by 5 people). It was corrupt, inefficient and weak.