



French Revolution Review

American Revolution: April 19, 1775 – September 3, 1783

French Revolution: 1789 – 1799

The Three Estates



- The clergy of the Roman Catholic Church made up the First Estate
- The Second Estate was made up of rich nobles
- The Third Estate made up 97% of the population & included poor peasants but also the well-educated middle class (bourgeoisie)
 - resented the special treatment the First & Second Estates received
 - gained inspiration from the Enlightenment ideas of John Locke, Voltaire, & Rousseau

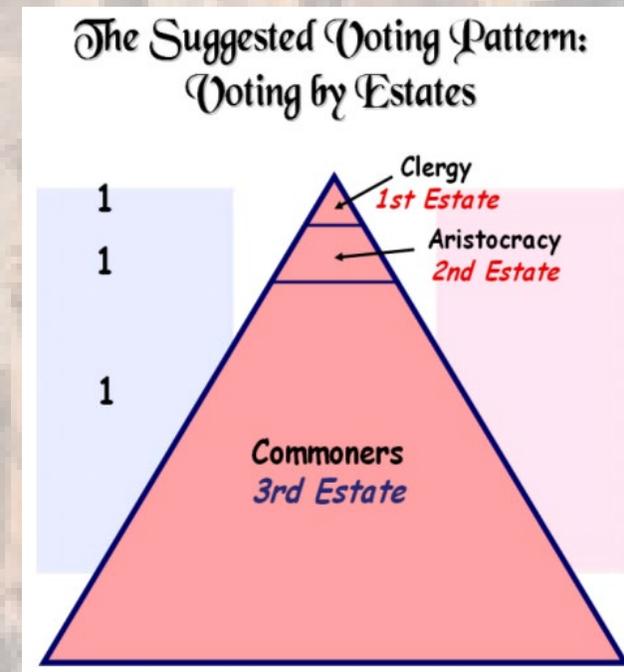
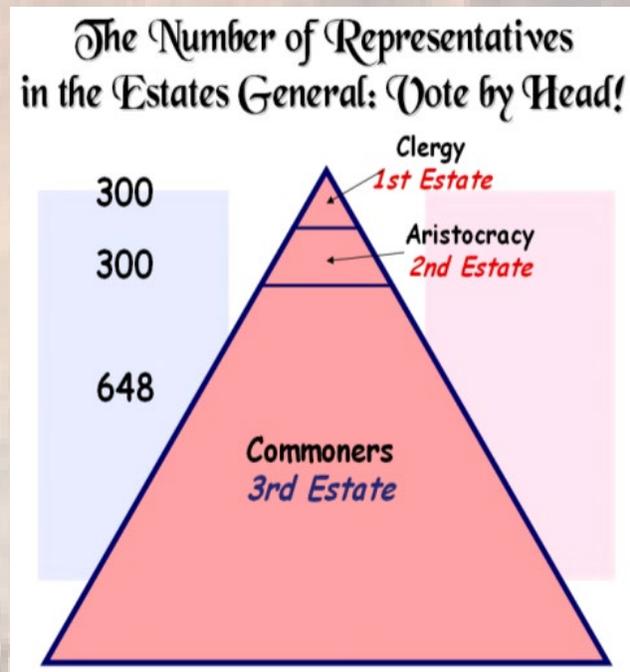
Population of France, 1787



Percent of Income Paid in Taxes

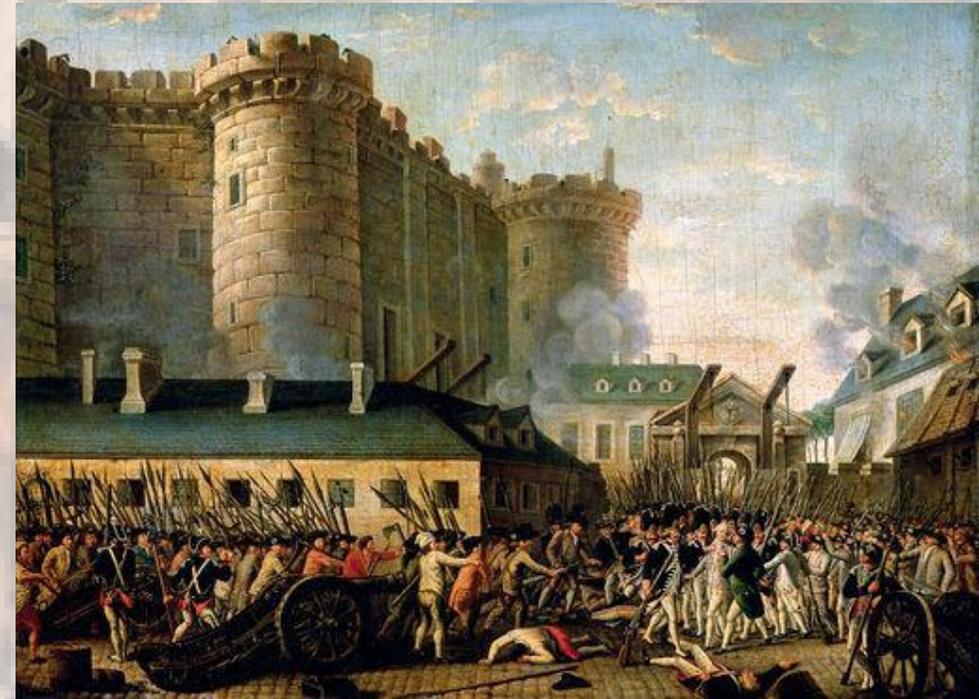


- The French government faced massive debts due to decades of lavish spending, expensive wars, & poor economic planning
- Estates General Meeting



Limited Monarchy: Estates General

- The Third Estate formed a new National Assembly
- In 1789, the National Assembly swore to a Tennis Court Oath promising a new constitution & limitations on the king's power
- *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*
 - “Men are born free and equal in rights”
 - Rights include “liberty, property, security, & resistance to oppression”
 - It guaranteed freedom of speech, & freedom of religion, & equal justice
- When rumors circulated that the king was going to send his army to Paris, citizens attacked the prison Bastille to seize weapons to defend themselves
- represented the beginning of the French Revolution



Democratic Republic → Reign of Terror

- Fearing the spread of France's revolutionary ideas, Austria & Prussia assembled armies to restore France's absolute monarchy
- In 1792, radicals took control of France & made important decisions:
- War was declared against Austria & Prussia and 300,000 French soldiers were drafted into a national army in order to defend France
- The French monarchy was overthrown & democratic republic was created called the National Convention
- In 1793, King Louis XVI was arrested, convicted of treason, & executed by guillotine
- From 1793 to 1794, Robespierre executed 40,000 "traitors" during an era known as the Reign of Terror



National Convention → Directory → Empire

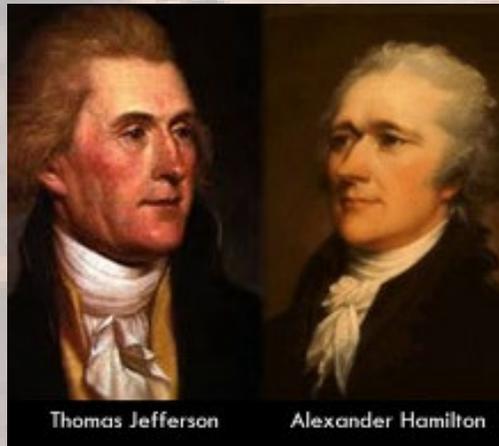


- The revolution came to an end in 1795, but France was in chaos
- England, Holland, Spain joined Austria & Prussia in the war against France
- The National Convention was replaced by France's third gov't in six years called the Directory
- The Directory proved to be ineffective & corrupt
- In 1799, a French military general named Napoleon Bonaparte led a coup d'état & seized power in France
- As emperor of France, Napoleon introduced needed reforms, defeated foreign armies, & conquered a massive French empire

10 min. Writing

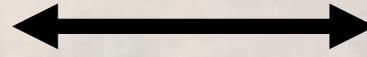
Write me an introduction paragraph to the following question

- **Was the creation of political parties in the 1790s caused primarily by differences over foreign or domestic issues?**



Thomas Jefferson

Alexander Hamilton

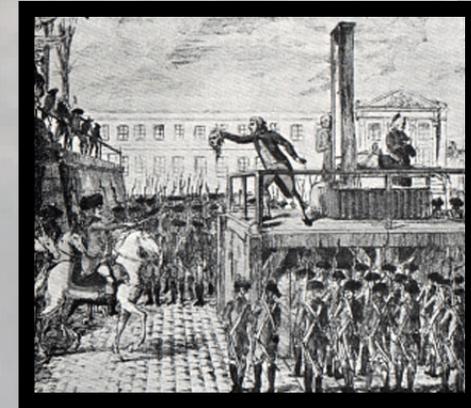


Foreign Diplomacy

FRENCH REVOLUTION, SPAIN & BRITAIN

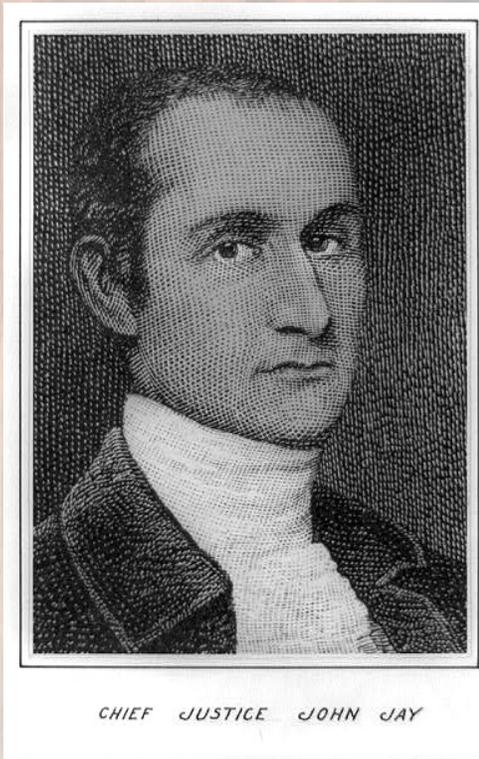
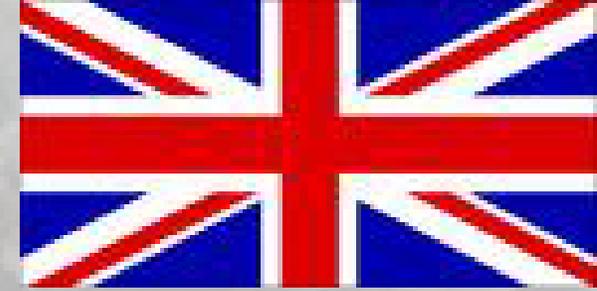


Washington's Foreign Policy: France



- The French Revolution started in 1789
 - Storming of the Bastille
 - French uprising against monarchy of Louis XVI caused considerable violence and bloodshed
 - The noble ideas of liberty, freedom, and the rights of man which started the revolution would turn to fear and tyranny
 - "Reign of Terror"
 - Mass executions of enemies of the Revolution (18-40,000)
 - This revolution would renew French hostilities with Britain
- Jefferson and the Anti-Federalists sided with the French and their push towards individual rights
 - "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is natural manure." - Thomas Jefferson
 - Mob violence scared Hamilton, Federalists
 - Preferred the stability and order of Britain
- Neutrality Proclamation
 - Did not want to take sides in regards to French Revolution
 - Washington pursued a friendly and impartial conduct between the two nations

Washington's Foreign Policy: Britain



- British still had not evacuated western forts
 - Were using them to supply Indians on raids against American settlers
 - Britain wanted to eliminate American Trade with the French
 - British capturing neutral American merchant ships in the French West Indies
- Jay's Treaty
 - Chief Justice John Jay was sent to Britain to negotiate treaty with British
 - Both sides received some of their demands
 - British agreed to pay for seized ships, abandon frontier forts, and allow some Caribbean trade
 - American agreed to pay pre-revolutionary war debts to British merchants
 - British continued impressment of American sailors
 - Not incredibly helpful, but did prevent war with Britain
 - Jefferson would disagree with treaty, feeling that it aligned US to closely with Britain
 - Became a divisive party issue

Washington's Foreign Policy Spain

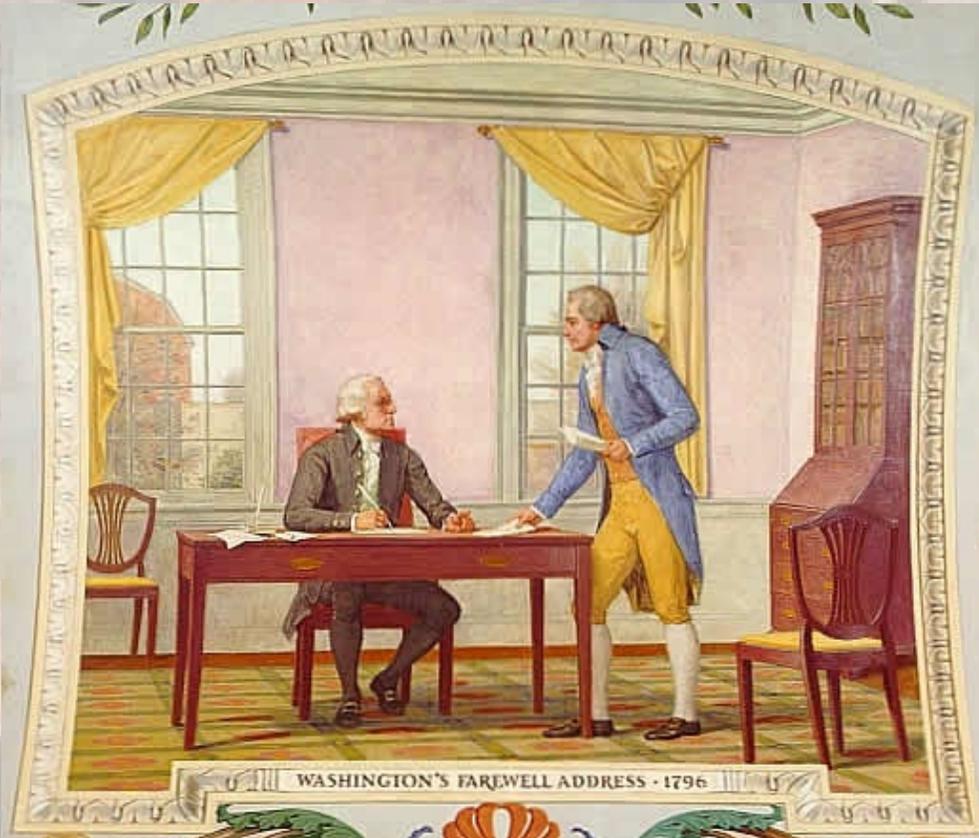


- Spanish had closed port of New Orleans to Americans due to border disputes in 1784
- Pinckney's Treaty
 - US Ambassador Thomas Pinckney was sent to Spain to negotiate a treaty
 - Treaty was huge success
 - Re-opened New Orleans to American trade
 - Moved Florida border from mid Georgia to 31st parallel (close to current border)



Washington's Farewell Address

- Washington chose to step down after two terms in office (1789-1797)
 - His farewell address is his most famous speech
 - Warns of political party divisions
 - Political Unity was key to success
 - Warns about dangers of foreign entanglement
 - No permanent friends or foes
 - Morality in government
 - Religion is instrumental



Washington's Farewell Address by Allyn Cox – US Capitol