

Unit 5 - Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century

Guided Notes ANSWERS

The Rise of Global Markets

Question	Notes	Extra
<p>Explain how the British were able to switch the economic balance of power in Europe in their favor during the late 18th century?</p>	<p>Britain used mercantilist policies such as the Navigation Acts to increase its role in European Trade</p> <p>The War of Spanish Succession - used its alliance with Austria against France to increase its presence in North America by gaining most of the French holdings in Canada.</p> <p>Formed the British East India Company which competed with the pre-established Dutch East India Company and Britain was able to gain India as a colonial holding.</p>	
<p>How did the British and French rivalry contribute to the causes of the American Revolution?</p>	<p>The Seven Years War aka The French and Indian War, was an expensive endeavor for the British who turned the cost onto the American Colonists. The British won and the French were made to cede all of their territory in the Ohio Valley to Great Britain. Despite winning it cost the British a great deal of money and to recover the economic losses the British put taxes on the American Colonies, which are what caused the American Revolution. The French ended up siding with the American Colonies and helped them to gain independence from Great Britain.</p>	<p>The Intolerable Acts</p> <p>The French Enlightenment philosophes ideas inspired much of the American Revolution - John Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu</p> <p>Lafayette - helped aid the colonial army against the British.</p>

The French Revolution

Question	Notes	Extra
<p>How did the spread of the Enlightenment influence a revolutionary movement in France in the 18th Century?</p>	<p>The Liberal Phase of the French Revolution - The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, which drew inspiration from the American Declaration of Independence and from various Enlightened philosophers, such as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Locke.</p> <p>Specifically Locke's belief that if a government isn't protecting the rights of the people they should overthrow that government, Rousseau's belief that a government should be guided by the "general will" of the people, meaning that it should do what is best for the majority of the people, and Voltaire's belief that people should have the freedom of speech. All of these ideas sparked the actions of those who established the Tennis Court Oath, stormed the Bastille and Marched on Versailles demanding the King provide them with Bread.</p>	<p>Montesquieu was also an inspiration and his concepts of separation of powers and checks and balances were drawn into the French Constitution of 1791 at the end of the Liberal Phase.</p>
<p>Explain how the social and political structures of France caused unrest among the French population during the 18th century.</p>	<p>The political structure of France prior to the Revolution was an Absolute Monarchy, which at the time was run by Louis XVIII. Louis XVIII inherited a system that was ripe for Revolution going all the way back to Louis XIV's rule. By taking the power away from the nobility, and by spending exorbitant</p>	<p>The Famine that was also facing the people of France at the time contributed greatly to the start of the French Revolution. It was the lack of Bread that ultimately led to the Women's March on Versailles.</p> <p>The Great Fear which occurred between the</p>

	<p>amounts of money, even though Louis thought he had strengthened the state he had actually set it up for disaster. Economic struggles and a lack of political power led to a population that wanted and needed change.</p> <p>The Estates General - which was a meeting of the 3 Estates that Louis XVIII called in order to solve the country's woes. However the unfair voting policy of the Estates General led to more unrest, and ultimately the creation of the National Assembly.</p> <p>The Social Structure: The Estate System consisted of 3 Estates, two of which were privileged and paid no taxes. All of which had no political power or say in the decisions of the government. As the Middle Class rose within the underprivileged 3rd Estate they became educated and they had money - two things that were dangerous to any government trying to maintain absolute control. It was the Bourgeoisie that led the first stage of the Revolution.</p>	<p>Storming of the Bastille and the Women's March also contributed to the Revolution. Peasants throughout the countryside were attacking and looting the nobles. At this point the nobility, afraid for their lives and the lives of their families, told the King that they were willing to pay taxes, however the King who did not feel as he was directly affected, said no. It wasn't until the Women's March and thousands of angry women marched on Louis' doorstep, that he agreed to tax the first two Estates.</p>
<p>Explain how the actions of Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety reflected Machiavelli.</p>	<p>"The End Justifies the Means" - Machiavelli believed that as long as the end result was good, the actions that were taken to get there were justified even if they seemed immoral. For Robespierre the end was the establishment of a Republic of Virtue, and if getting there meant massive executions of "enemies of the Revolution" then that was</p>	<p>Compare Robespierre during the Radical Stage of the Revolution to Oliver Cromwell after defeating Charles I in the English Civil War.</p>

	<p>fine.</p> <p>Machiavelli also believed that the most important thing for a ruler to focus on is war and military. Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety instituted a policy of mass conscription and established the largest military that Europe had ever seen.</p>	
<p>Explain how the French Revolution inadvertently led to the Haitian Revolution and compare the two Revolutions in terms of their motives and outcomes.</p>	<p>Haiti was a colony of France, and the majority of the population of Haiti at the time was enslaved. When the <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen</i> spread to Haiti, it inspired the enslaved people to put an end to slavery. The difference between the two was that Haiti started as a revolt to end Slavery, and not to overthrow a government as the French Revolution was.</p>	<p>The Haitian Revolution was also inspired by the American Revolution.</p>

The Rise, Dominance, and Defeat of Napoleon

Question	Notes	Extra
<p>Explain how Napoleon's rise to power, although welcomed by the people of France, was ironic.</p>	<p>The people of France needed stability after 10 years of internal turmoil and the Directory was not strong enough to establish that. Napoleon, based on his reputation, seemed like the perfect person to do that. However, once in power Napoleon ultimately declared himself the hereditary Emperor of France, which flies against everything that the people had been fighting for in the French Revolution.</p> <p>Napoleonic Code - both provided Enlightened ideas and a strict legal system. This</p>	<p>Portrayed himself as a National hero - despite leaving his troops behind to die in Egypt, he was revered for uncovering and bringing home the Rosetta Stone.</p>

	<p>is how Napoleon was able to balance the ideals of the Enlightenment with being a despotic ruler.</p>	
<p>In what was Napoleon a child of the Enlightenment, and in what ways was he a despot?</p>	<p>Enlightenment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Napoleonic Code - all people were equal before the law ● Bureaucratic positions were based on merit ● Some aspects of the Concordat - such as allowing people to practice their religion freely <p>Despot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Centralized the Government ● Church was subservient to the state ● Established a secret police ● Censorship ● Women and Children were not given an rights - Paternalistic Society 	<p>The Lycees - state run schools</p>
<p>Explain how the Continental System could be seen as the beginning of Napoleon's demise?</p>	<p>After establishing some sort of control over the majority of continental Europe, Napoleon wanted to add England to his Empire. . In order to do this Napoleon implemented the Continental System which was a blockade of all trade between the entirety of continental Europe and England. However there were two leaks, Portugal and Russia. Trying to block those leaks ultimately led to Napoleon's downfall. The first was the Peninsular War against Spain and Portugal, and then the failed invasion of Russia.</p>	<p>Napoleon's failed attempt to defeat the English Navy at the Battle of Trafalgar led to his decision to weaken the power of England making it more vulnerable and easier to defeat.</p>

	This weakened Napoleon and left him vulnerable to the coalition that defeated him at the Battle of Nations.	
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Romanticism

Questions	Notes	Extra Information
Explain how Romanticism reflected an aversion to the ideas of the Enlightenment.	<p>This was a rejection of the Enlightenment ideas of reason and order - and rather embraced imagination and spontaneity.</p> <p>Artwork reflected more natural and unstructured settings. Leaving things to the imagination of the viewer.</p> <p>Unlike the Enlightened thinkers Romanticism embraced religion, and ushered in religious reforms - such as Welsley and the Methodist Church</p>	<p>This could be used to explain why conservatism and the conservative order of Metternich was so popular in Europe following the defeat of Napoleon.</p> <p>Romanticism was also a rejection of the Industrial Revolution</p>