

## THE BOURGEOIS REVOLUTION OF 1789

Hôtel des Menus Plaisirs (along the Avenue de Paris, in Versailles)

25 September 1788: Parlement of Paris

"Patriot Party"

"Committee of Thirty"

Magistrates: especially Adrien DUPORT.

Liberal nobles: marquis de LAFAYETTE; comte de MIRABEAU.

Clerics: TALLEYRAND, Bishop of Autun, and the Abbé SIEYÈS.

Sieyès: What is the Third Estate?

27 December 1788: "Result of the Council"

cahier(s) de doléances: list(s) of grievances

Estates General: May-June 1789

2 May: reception at Versailles

4 May: opening ceremonies

5 May: opening business session

Louis XVI

Barentin, Keeper of the Seals

Necker: Director General of Finances & Minister of

State

10 June:

12-16 June:

17 June: Mounier: Legitimate Assembly of the representatives of the greater part of the nation, acting in the absence of the lesser part.

Mirabeau: Representatives of the People

Sieyès: Assemblée Nationale, or National Assembly

Election of Jean-Sylvain BAILLY as the first

president of the National Assembly

20 June: Tennis Court Oath

23 June: "Royal Session"

Marquis de Dreux-Brézé, Grand Master of Ceremonies

Bailly/Mirabeau/Sieyès

7 July: National Constituent Assembly

## THE PEASANT REVOLT

seigneurial regime: a set of legal obligations which burdened peasants to the advantage of seigneurs or lords. Many of these dated from the feudal organization of medieval society and were still, somewhat misleadingly, called "feudal dues." These obligations or dues included annual money payments (inflation had eroded real values to what were now, in the eighteenth century, paltry sums); annual labor services (which varied widely in intensity, duration, and enforcement); the required use of, and payment of a fee for, such seigneurial "monopolies" as the wine press, mill, and oven; and transfer taxes on real property inherited or purchased by peasants (rather stiff).

The church tithe, usually about 3% and very rarely the full 10 %, was collected automatically and was considered part of the seigneurial regime, which peasants bitterly resented. A typical lord or seigneur was a nobleman, but there was no requirement as to class. A middle class or bourgeois landowner could also be a seigneur and collect feudal dues from peasants.

"seigneurial reaction": tendency of eighteenth century seigneurs to apply the seigneurial regime more rigorously and to collect larger payments from the peasants; thought to be the landowners' reaction to inflation.

feudiste: specialist in feudal law and archives, surveying, and accounting. Retained by landowners in service of the seigneurial reaction.

"aristocratic conspiracy": the existence of which was accepted by peasants, as well as urban workers.

"Great Fear": a largely rural panic which swept through Beauvaisis, Champagne, Franche-Comté, Maine, the Massif central, and Poitou in late July and early August: a period of about two weeks. Belief that brigands and soldiers were coming to vandalize and terrorize rural communities. Related to the "aristocratic conspiracy."

"Night of 4-5 August 1789"

Armand Jean Duplessis-Richelieu, duc d'AIGUILLON (1750-1800). A great landowner, former member of the government under Louis XV, and a liberal noble in the Estates General. He detested Marie-Antoinette and considered Louis XVI incapable of reforming the monarchy. He was supposed to speak first on August 4, but graciously made his speech second, following de Noailles.

Louis Marie d'Ayen, vicomte de NOAILLES (1756-1804). Brother-in-law of Lafayette, and like him an Army officer, he fought in the American Revolution. Served in the Assembly of Notables and was elected to the Estates General from the noble order of the bailliage of Nemours. A member of the liberal noble

faction in 1789 and in the first group of nobles to join the National Assembly. Spoke first on August 4 in favor of surrendering feudal privileges. Apparently, however, he owned little himself, the bulk of the family fortune belonging to his older brother, the prince de Poix, with whom he got along badly.

11 August 1789: decree abolishing the feudal system "in its entirety"

26 August 1789: Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen. Article 1: "les hommes naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits."

### **REFORMS OF THE CONSTITUTENT ASSEMBLY**

Manège: old riding school, built c. 1700 along the Tuileries gardens on the Rue Saint-Honoré.

Jacobins: "Society of the Friends of the Constitution": formed as the "Breton Club" in May 1789 but changed its name when it moved to Paris, where it sat in the Convent of the Jacobins on the Rue Saint-Honoré, close to the Tuileries palace. Its ostensible purpose was to discuss in advance those constitutional questions which would be decided in the National Assembly.

The Right: "aristocrates"

Jean-Siffrein, Abbé MAURY (1746-1817). One of the leading orators of the National Assembly; defender of primacy of the church and the rights of the king. Later an émigré and leading figure of the Counter-Revolution, reconciled in the reign of Napoleon.

André-Boniface, vicomte de MIRABEAU (1754-1792), called MIRABEAU-TONNEAU because of his girth. Younger brother of Gabriel-Honoré Mirabeau (see below). Army officer, wounded at Battle of Yorktown. Elected to Estates General as deputy of the nobility, and became one of the most dedicated conservatives in the National Assembly. An émigré, but played a minor role in the Counter-Revolution.

The Center: "monarchiens"

Jean-Joseph MOUNIER (1758-1866). A native of Grenoble, where he worked as a lawyer and a royal judge. Moving spirit of the pre-Revolution in Grenoble and elected deputy to the Estates General, where he also shone in the "bourgeois revolution" of May-June 1789. He was the inspiration for the Tennis Court Oath. Elected to the Constitutional Committee on 7 July 1789, but suffered defeat on his constitutional principles. Left the Constituent Assembly after the "October Days" and then resigned from it. Reconciled under Napoleon, whom he served.

The Left: "Patriot Party"

"Triumvirate": dominant faction of 1789-90 and arch-enemies of the "monarchiens."

Adrien DUPORT (1759-1798). The former magistrate of the Parlement of Paris who struggled against the king in 1788. Elected to Estates General as a deputy of the nobility but sided with the Third Estates. One of the first members of the Jacobin Club. Turned more conservative as the Revolution continued and eventually served in the Counter-Revolution. Died of tuberculosis in Switzerland.

Joseph BARNAVE (1761-1793). Like Mounier, a lawyer of Grenoble, a figure in the pre-Revolution there, and elected to the Estates General, where he joined in the bourgeois revolution and was one of the first members of the Jacobin Club. Known for his chilling apology for the murders of Foulon and Bertier: "was the blood which has just been spilled all that pure?" Perhaps the leading figure of the Left in 1789-1790, but he turned more conservative after the flight of the king in 1791 and drew closer to the king. Guillotined in the Terror. Author of Introduction à la Révolution française.

Alexandre de LAMETH (1760-1829). An army officer and noble deputy to the Estates General but one of the first converts to the Third Estate. One of the first members of the Jacobin Club. Serving the war, he deserted in 1792 and was imprisoned by the Austrians. Served both Napoleon and Louis XVIII.

Maximilien François Isidore ROBESPIERRE (1758-1794). The central figure of the French Revolution, but only beginning to make himself known here in 1789.

AND:

Gabriel-Honoré Riqueti, comte de MIRABEAU (1749-1791). The oldest of five children in an old noble family of Provence. A sometime army officer, adventurer and gambler, financial speculator, author of erotic if not pornographic literature, he was also known for his debauched personal behavior, which he pushed to the point of risking the death penalty. Served terms in prison. Became involved in politics on the eve of the Revolution and published political tracts. A member of the "Committee of Thirty" in 1788-89 and, though a noble, elected a deputy to the Estates General for the Third Estate of Aix. Sided with the Third Estate and achieved prominence on June 23. One of the first Jacobins.

Very prominent in the Constituent Assembly and tried to play a moderate role in the constitution writing. The first (but not the last) to be dépanthéonisé.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF 1791

Suffrage: who gets to vote?  
Active citizens  
Passive citizens  
Two-tiered system: primary assemblies and secondary assemblies.  
Electors

Institutions  
Legislative Assembly  
the King:  
Before: "King of France, by the grace of God"  
After: "King of the French, by the grace of God and the constitutional law of the state"  
the suspensive veto  
abolition of provinces and parlements and intendants  
83 departments  
departments/districts/communes  
Army and the National Guard

## PROBLEMS OF THE CONSTITUTENT ASSEMBLY

Federation movement--an expression of national unity as created by the Revolution; took the form of public festivals.

Festival of the Federation: 14 July 1790--on the Champ de Mars  
Talleyrand, Bishop of Autun (see below)  
Marquis de Lafayette, commander of the National Guard  
Louis XVI  
Ça ira

Charles-Maurice, comte de TALLEYRAND, Bishop of Autun (1754-1838)  
A noble and a cleric, member of the Committee of Thirty, deputy to the Estates General from the clergy of Autun, one of the first members of the constitutional committee of the National Assembly. Became an émigré, but later served Napoleon (whom he betrayed) and the restored monarchy of Louis XVIII.

2 November 1789: 568-346: biens nationaux.

assignats: issued in December 1789 as bonds redeemable at interest in nationalized church land, i.e., instruments of credit secured by land; became legal tender in April 1790.

Civil Constitution of the Clergy: 12 July 1790. Regulation of the temporal status of the Catholic church.

27 November 1790: National Assembly decreed that all clergy must take an oath to support the Civil Constitution.

2 January 1791: occasion in the National Assembly for the taking oath by deputies, followed over the next weeks by the taking of the oath by all priests throughout France. Created distinction between juring or constitutional clergy and non-juring or refractory clergy.

PIUS VI (1717-1799), Pope from 1775 to 1799. Issued briefs of March and April 1791 condemning the Civil Constitution and other principles of the Revolution.

The "flight to Varennes"

18 April 1791: royal family wanted to go to Saint-Cloud for Easter

émigrés at Coblenz, along the Rhine, protected by Habsburgs François-Claude-Amour, marquis de BOUILLÉ (1739-1800), commanding general in Alsace, Lorraine, and Franche-Comté

20 June 1791

21 June 1791: recognized at Sainte-Ménéhould by Drouet, postmaster, stopped that night at Varennes

Massacre of the Champ de Mars: 17 July 1791

J-S Bailly, Mayor of Paris

Lafayette, Commander of the National Guard

Casualties: between thirteen and fifty

### **FALL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY**

Legislative Assembly (1 October 1791-20 September 1792). The elected legislative body as designed by the Constituent Assembly, its very existence represented the political victory of the "patriot party."

745 deputies, roughly divided as follows"

Right: FEUILLANTS: 264 deputies. Which took its name from the "Club des Feuillants," formed by the schism in the Jacobins after the Massacre of the Champ de Mars. Took shape around the former "triumvirate": Barnave, Duport, and Lameth.

Center: some 300-350 deputies dubbed the "Independents"; they held the balance of power in the Legislative Assembly.

Left: JACOBINS: 136 deputies. But these Jacobins are dominated by a new group, which is called BRISSOTINS or GIRONDINS.

Jacques-Pierre BRISSOT, called BRISSOT DE WARVILLE (1754-1793). A political journalist of some note in 1789, he had traveled to America and written favorably about the new country; one of the founders of the Société des Amis des Noirs. Failed to get elected to the Estates General, but founded an important newspaper, Le Patriote Français, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly and adopted a republican policy there. Chief sponsor of the war of 1792. Linked to deputies from the Department of the Gironde, so that the faction he led was also called the GIRONDINS. Deputy to the National Convention.

Guillotined on October 31, 1793.

Pierre-Victournien VERGNIAUD (1753-1793). Elected to the Legislative Assembly from Bordeaux and the leader of the Gironde deputies. Close to Brissot, whom he invited to the Gironde caucus. Supported the war of 1792 with brilliant political oratory. His eloquence won him the sobriquet, "eagle of the Gironde" (since his speeches soared to such a great height). Presiding office of the Legislative Assembly on August 10. Deputy to the National Convention. Guillotined with Brissot.

Armand GENSONNÉ (1758-1793). Deputy to the Legislative Assembly from Bordeaux and a close collaborator of Vergniaud. Also noted for his oratorical skills. Deputy to the National Convention and guillotined with Brissot.

and:

Jean-Marie ROLAND DE LA PLATIÈRE (1734-1793). An inspector of manufactures for the royal administration, he was deeply influenced by Enlightenment thought and published books on economics and manufactures. Influenced by Adam Smith, he stood for liberal economics. A political activist in 1789 and ardent supporter of the Third Estate. Joined the Jacobins, contributed to Le Patriote Français, and became a member of Brissot's group. His reward was to be appointed Minister of the Interior on March 23, 1792, thus at the very center of the government. Dismissed June 1792, but served again after August 10, 1792 and under the National Convention. Resigned January 23, 1793. Fled Paris in June and committed suicide in Normandy on November 15, 1793.

Jeanne-Marie-Philipon ROLAND (1743-1793). Wife of the former and considered far more intelligent and important than he. Like him, a political activist in 1789 and thereafter. As of 1791, she kept a political salon which was frequented by everyone important on the political left, including (at first) Robespierre, and became a center for the Brissotin faction. Cultivated and intelligent, she had considerable influence upon journalists, deputies, and even ministers. Her influence was at a high point in the Legislative Assembly and especially after her husband became a minister. Arrested in June 1793, she wrote her famous Mémoires in prison. Condemned to death on November 8, 1793 and guillotined that very day. Her courage at the scaffold has become legendary: her (almost) last words are said to have been, "Liberté, que de crimes, on commet en ton nom!"

23 March 1792: formation of the Girondin ministry (under influence of Brissot).

Roland as Minister of the Interior

Etienne CLAVIERE as Minister of Finances

Charles-François Du Perrier, called DUMOURIEZ (1739-1823). Career army officer and adventurer, he found a new career with politics and the Girondin faction. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, he shortly became a lieutenant general and commander of the Army of the North. Victor (Valmy, Jemappes) and temporary

conqueror of Belgium, he suffered military reverses in spring 1793 and defected to the Austrians--a great scandal. Found his way to England and ultimately contributed to plans for the invasion of France.

Fall of the Monarchy: 1792:

20 April: declaration of war upon Austria.

Théobald DILLON, maréchal de camp in 1791 and a commander of troops with the Army of the North. Commanding an expedition to Tournai, he suffered reverses and was massacred by his own troops on April 29, 1792.

27 May: Decrees of National Assembly against royal bodyguard and refractory priests and summoning 20,000 National Guardsmen to Paris. Veto of the last two.

13 June: fall of the Girondin ministry and creation of a Feuillant ministry.

20 June: public demonstration against the king for restoration of the Girondin ministers. Invasion of the Tuileries and confrontation with Louis XVI. Failed because of unexpected courage of the king.

1 July: National Assembly rendered sessions of all deliberative bodies permanent.

2 July: National Assembly "invited" the 20,000 Guardsmen to Paris to observe Bastille Day.

Claude-Joseph ROUGET DE L'ISLE (1760-1836). Career army officer and captain of engineers. Stationed at Strasbourg in 1792, he wrote the words and music to what he called "Chant de guerre pour l'armée du Rhin," also called the "La Marseillaise" because it was picked up by a battalion of Guardsmen from Marseille en route to Paris at this time. Rouget de l'Isle soon fell out of sympathy with the Revolution and never liked Bonaparte either.

11 July: proclamation that the "patrie" is in danger.

28 July: Brunswick Manifesto

10 August: attack upon the Tuileries.

Some 400 of the insurgents killed, and hundreds of the Swiss Guards massacred.

Assembly suspended the king and called for election by universal (male) suffrage of a Convention, as Robespierre wanted.



Provisional Executive Council: created by the Legislative Assembly on 13 August 1792 as an executive arm and remained important until creation of Committee of Public Safety in April 1793.

Roland as Minister of Interior  
Georges-Jacques DANTON (1759-1794) as Minister of Justice  
plus four others

2-6 September: "September Massacres" of some 1,300 prisoners at such institutions as l'Abbaye, Carmelites, the Conciergerie, La Force, etc. Later: "buveurs de sang."

20 September: Valmy

20 September: National Convention

### **TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI**

NATIONAL CONVENTION (20 September 1792-26 October 1795). Elected in September 1792 to write a new constitution after the fall of the constitutional monarchy on August 10, 1792. The first legislature to be elected by universal male suffrage. Presided over the trial and execution of Louis XVI, the Terror, and Thermidor. Eventually produced the Constitution of 1795, which ended with Napoleon's coup in 1799.

1792:

21 September: abolition of the monarchy by the National Convention.

22 September: the first day of Year I of the Republic (as of 1793, when a new calendar was adopted).

20 November: discovery of the king's secret compartment at the Tuileries.

11 December: beginning of the trial of Louis XVI.

Defense attorneys: Raymond DE SEZE (1748-1828), a lawyer from Bordeaux who settled in Paris in 1784 and agreed to defend Louis XVI, which he did with such vigor that he was subsequently imprisoned, to be released by Thermidor; he prospered in the Restoration and was always known for the courage he showed in pleading the king's case; François-Denis TRONCHET (1726-1806), an attorney in Paris, elected to the Estates General and served a term as president of the National Constituent Assembly, known for his legal scholarship, went into hiding after the trial of the king. but lived to serve in Napoleon's Senate; and Chrétien-Guillaume de Lamoignon de MALESHERBES (1721-1794), born into an eminent family of the judicial and parliamentary nobility, served in the royal council under Turgot and Loménie de

Brienne and retired from public life at the onset of the Revolution, volunteered his services for the defense of Louis XVI and met with the king daily during the trial, arrested on 20 December 1793 and guillotined 22 April 1794.

1793:

7 January: end of the trial

15-17 January: voting

guilty: 693 votes for guilt and none for acquittal

appeal to the people: 283 yes and 424 no

death penalty: 361-360

20 January: reprieve rejected: 380-310.

21 January: execution of Louis XVI at the Place de la Révolution, today the Place de la Concorde; accompanied by an Irish born priest, then residing in Paris, Henry Essex Edgeworth de Firmont.

### **FALL OF THE GIRONDINS**

Problems of the Government and the Girondins

The Foreign War:

1792:

September: conquest of Savoy and then Nice, with its harbor on the Mediterranean

October: conquest of Frankfurt and Mainz, territories along the Rhine, by General Adam Philippe, comte de CUSTINE

6 November: victory of General DUMOURIEZ over the Austrians in the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) at Battle of JEMAPPES; a continuation of the French offensive begun after Valmy; opened Belgium to the French.

Revolutionary decrees:

19 November 1792

15 December 1792

1793:

1 February: declaration of war against England and Holland, with declaration against Spain soon thereafter

1793-1795: organization by England of FIRST COALITION, a military alliance against France: including Russia, Sardinia, Spain, Naples, Prussia, Austria, Portugal, and others.

March: Austrian offensive in the Netherlands, defeat of Dumouriez.

6 April: treason of Dumouriez.

The Civil War (or Counter-Revolution):

Vendée: territory south of the Loire, between Nantes and La Rochelle

24 February: Convention decreed levy of 300,000 men for the war against the Coalition

3 March: draft riots at Cholet, in the center of the Vendée, spreading over the region (Machecoul, Cholet, Les Sables d'Olonne), and leading in the spring and summer to occupation of Angers and temporary siege of Nantes

#### Armée catholique et royale

Armand Charles Tuffin, marquis de LA ROUARIE (1751-1793). A nobleman of Brittany, he was a veteran of the American war (named a colonel by Washington) and an opponent of the revolution of 1789. With support from the émigrés, he created what he called the "Association bretonne," which was to be a provincial society for the conservation of the rights of the king. He died soon after the king did, but his Association lived on; and was identified with the Counter-Revolution in Brittany.

Fall of the Girondins:

2 June 1793: Army of 80,000 surrounded the National Convention, commanded by François HANRIOT (1759-1794), a man of the people and a political militant since 1789; active on 10 August 1792; named commander of the National Guard of Paris in June 1793. Decree of arrest against twenty-nine Girondin deputies (Brissot, Vergniaud, Gensonné, etc.), plus the ministers Clavière, Roland, and Lebrun.

### **THE TERROR**

1793:

"Federalist revolt":

Inspired by accusation of 75 Girondins still in the Convention that it had been captured by the Mountain and by the sections of Paris. An appeal for the assistance of the departments of France against the insurrection in Paris.

Insurrection of the Gironde department, with its capital at Bordeaux, spilling over into the Midi, with such cities as Nimes and Marseilles. Lyon, the second city in France, and Franche-Comté. Caen, in Normandy.

18 August: seizure of Toulon naval base by British navy.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY. Created 6 April 1793 to meet the military emergency, with Danton as one of the original members. Reorganized in stages after the fall of the Girondins, it obtained its definitive form on September 6 with a membership of twelve:

Maximilien Robespierre (1758-1794)  
Georges Couthon (1755-1794)  
Louis-Antoine de Saint-Just (1767-1794)

Bertrand Barère (1755-1841)

Jacques-Nicolas Billaud Varenne (1756-1819)  
Jean-Marie Collot d'Herbois (1749-1796)

Lazare Carnot (1753-1823)  
Robert Lindet (1746-1825)  
Pierre-Louis Prieur (de la Marne) (1756-1827)  
Claude-Antoine Prieur-Duvernois (de la Côte-d'Or) (1763-1832)  
Jeanbon Saint-André (1749-1813)

Jean Héroult de Séchelles (1759-1794)

Pavillon de Flore: junction of the Tuileries and the Louvre  
1793:

13 July: assassination of Jean-Paul MARAT (1743-1793) by Charlotte CORDAY (1768-1793)  
23 August: levy-in-mass  
5 September: Terror declared by National Convention to be the "order of the day," or, as Saint-Just was to say, "revolutionary until the peace."  
17 September: Law of Suspects  
29 September: General Maximum  
9 October: surrender of Lyons  
16 October: surrender of Bordeaux  
19 December: recovery of Toulon  
4 December (14 Frimaire): centralization of government under the Committee

"Dechristianization"; and "ultras" or "Hébertistes"  
Jacques-René HEBERT (1757-1794), and the Père Duchesne.

20 November 1793

8 December 1793

"Citras" or "Indulgents" or "Moderates"

Danton

Desmoulins and the Vieux Cordelier of December 1793 and 5 January 1794

"Foreign Plot"

1794:

24 March 1794: execution of the Hébertists

6 April 1794: execution of Danton, Desmoulins, and the "citras" or "indulgents"

8 June 1794: Festival of the Supreme Being

10 June 1794: Law of 22nd Prairial

27 July 1794: 9 Thermidor

28 July 1794: 10 Thermidor: deaths of Robespierre, Saint-Just, and Couthon

#### **COUP OF 18-19 BRUMAIRE (9-10 November 1799)**

Second Coalition (1798-1801). Alliance formed against France by England after dissatisfaction with the failure of France to live up to its obligations under the Treaty of Campoformio (17 October 1797). Consisted of England, Austria, Russia, Naples, Portugal, Turkey, and various minor German states. Its greatest successes occurred in 1799, when a Russian army under Marshal Suvorov joined an Austrian army under General Melas and drove the French out of Italy, except for Genoa, which was laid under siege. A second Austro-Russian army prepared to invade France from Switzerland, but later in the year it was soundly defeated by the French general Masséna.

Emmanuel-Joseph SIEYÈS (1748-1836). The leading theoretician and the moving spirit of the "bourgeois revolution" of 1789 (author of the pamphlet, Qu'est-ce que c'est le Tiers état?). Thereafter a rather inactive member of the National Convention, who voted for the death of Louis XVI and survived both the Terror and Thermidor. Elected to the Council of 500 and served until May 1798, when he was appointed ambassador to Prussia. Elected a Director in 1799.

Generals considered for the conspiracy of Brumaire:

Jean-Baptiste JOURDAN (1762-1833). A successful general in the desperate campaigns of fall 1793 and commander in chief and victor in the Battle of Wattignies on 15-16 October 1793 and, even more importantly, in the Battle of Fleurus on 26 June 1794. Politically active, he was elected to the Council of 500. Subsequently promoted to Marshal by Napoleon and served Napoleon as well as Louis XVIII and even (after the Revolution of 1830) Louis-Philippe.

Jean-Baptiste BERNADOTTE (1763-1844). General in 1794 and served under Napoleon in Italy in 1797 and was later appointed Marshal by him. Married to Désirée Clary (see next lecture). Elected crown prince of Sweden in 1810 and became King of Sweden as Charles XIV in 1818, founding the dynasty which has lasted to this day.

Jean-Victor MOREAU (1763-1813). Victorious as a commander in Holland, Germany, and Italy in 1795-1800. Played only a minor role in the Brumaire conspiracy. Subsequently opposed Napoleon and actually served in an allied army fighting against him. Killed in battle.

Barthélémi-Catherine JOUBERT (1769-1799). A successful general under Napoleon in the Italian campaign of 1796-1797. Appointed commander of the Army of Italy in 1799, but killed in his first battle in that command.

9 October 1799: Napoleon landed in southern France, near Fréjus, with 400 trusted men, having abandoned his Army in Egypt.

22 October 1799: Napoleon arrived in Paris.

Lucien BONAPARTE (1775-1840). One of Napoleon's younger brothers, intelligent and headstrong. Politically active since 1789 and part of the Jacobin left, he was elected to the Council of 500 from Corsica and was elected President of the Council on 23 October 1799. The key figure in the conspiracy of Brumaire. Subsequently broke with Napoleon and virtually retired from public life.

Saint-Cloud: former royal palace, outside Paris and thus free from influence of the Paris crowd.

## NAPOLEON AND THE NAPOLEONIC REVOLUTION

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)

15 August 1769: Born at Ajaccio, Corsica, a year after the island passed from Genoa to France. Father: Count Carlo Buon-Parte. Mother: Letizia Ramolino.

1778: departure to France for schooling. Autun collège: training in French.

1779-1784: Brienne military academy in Champagne, a school for the sons of impoverished nobility.

1784-1785: completed in one year what was ordinarily a three year program at the École Militaire in Paris.

1785-1789: garrison duty as a lieutenant of artillery.

1789-1792: long stays in Corsica, in service of the Corsican movement for national independence.

1792: back in France, he was in Paris for the uprisings of 20 June and 10 August.

1793: distinguished himself in the extinction of the "federalist revolt," participating in the recovery of Marseille and playing a leading role in the recapture of Toulon.

1794: promoted to brigadier general  
(Désirée Clary.)

5 October 1795: Vendémiare

9 March 1796: marriage to Josephine de Beauharnais, six years older than he and the widow (with two grown children) of a former nobleman guillotined in the Terror.

11 March 1796: appointed commander of the Army of Italy

1796-1797: Bonaparte's Italian campaign

1798-1799: Bonaparte's Egyptian campaign

9-10 November 1799: Brumaire

Constitution of the Year VIII (1799): the fourth of France's revolutionary constitutions, replacing the Constitution of 1795 and creating the period known as the Consulate (1799-1804).

Executive: 3 consuls: Napoleon, J.-J. Cambacérès, and C.-F. Lebrun, with special powers (largely appointive) to the First Consul. The 3 consuls proposed laws, declared war and made peace, and had substantial control over the budget.

Legislative: 2 houses:

Tribunate: 100 members of at least 25 years of age; discussed legislation submitted by the consuls, but could not amend or vote on the legislation, instead transmitting it to the:

Legislative Body: 300 members of at least 30 years of age who voted legislation up or down, without discussing it.

Conservative Senate: A sort of supreme court, ruling on the constitutionality of legislation, to be ultimately composed of 80 members who would serve for life. It also chose members of the

Tribunate and the Legislative Body from a "national list" composed by voters and electors in the departments.

Council of State: 29 members, appointed by First Consul, and divided into 5 sections: war, navy, finance, legislation, and domestic affairs. Drafted laws and decrees, drew up administrative ordinances, etc. Very important.

1802: Napoleon became Life Consul

Other:

prefects

Bank of France

Concordat of 1801

Napoleonic Code, 1804-1807

2 December 1804: Coronation of Napoleon as Emperor

### **NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGNS**

Apennine mountain system: crosses the Italian peninsula, in the north.

Napoleon's Army of Italy was distributed along the coast of the Ligurian Sea, facing the Apennines, with its right at Genoa and its left at Nice.

Po river: the most important river of northern Italy; drains the fertile Po valley, and empties into the Adriatic; a number of important tributaries, such as the Adda.

Napoleon's generals:

Louis-Alexandre BERTHIER (1753-1815). One of Napoleon's favorites, a future major general and marshal, later Prince of Neuchatel and Wagram.

Pierre AUGEREAU (1757-1816). Prominent in the campaigns of the republic and the empire, executed the coup of Fructidor. Duke of Castiglione.

Andre MASSENA (1758-1817). Of humble birth, he rose rapidly in the army of the 1790s through his own abilities. Key role in Battle of Rivoli. Marshal of France, Duke of Rivoli.



Austrian generals:

Colli, commanding the Sardinian army of about 20,000 men.

Jean-Pierre de BEAULIEU (1725-1819), an Austrian, 72 years old, commanding some 30,000 Austrians.

Po river crossings:

Valenza

Piacenza

Battle of LODI (10 May 1796). City in Lombardy, on the Adda river.

Milan: capital of Lombardy and a strategic and commercial center, the richest city in Italy. Capital of Napoleon's Cisalpine Republic (1797) and Kingdom of Italy (1805-1814). Napoleon entered Milan on May 15, 1796.

Mantua: city of Lombardy, noted for its fortress. Beaulieu withdrew into the fortress, representing a powerful threat to Napoleon's supply and communication lines.

Adige river: rises in the Alps and flows through northern Italy into the Adriatic, north of the mouth of the Po.

Verona: city of Venetia province, in northeastern Italy, along the Adige river.

New Austrian general:

Nicolas, Baron d'ALVINTZI (1735-1810). 61 years old; defeated by Napoleon at Arcola (1796) and Rivoli (1797).

Battle of ARCOLA (15-17 November 1796). Located on a tributary of the Adige river.

Battle of RIVOLI (14 January 1797). A village in Venetia province, close to Verona, along the Adige river.

Treaty of CAMPO FORMIO (October, 1797). Partitioned northern Italy between France and Austria, to the advantage of France. Napoleon reorganized Italy, creating the Cisalpine Republic (Lombardy) and the Ligurian Republic (Genoa). Austria also ceded Belgium, Luxemburg, and her possessions on the west bank of the Rhine.

Treaty of Amiens: 25 March 1802, between France and Britain.

17 May 1803: Britain declared war on France.

1803-1805: Napoleon organizes an invasion fleet based on French ports on the English Channel: Boulogne and others.

Cape TRAFALGAR (21 October 1805). On the southwest coast of Spain, near Straits of Gibraltar. Rear Admiral Horatio Nelson (1758-1805): "England expects that every man will do his duty." Destruction of Franco-Spanish fleet.

Third Coalition: Formed July-August 1805: England, Russia, Austria.

Grande Armée: 7 army corps; 200,000 men.

24 August: the march to Rhine

24 September: crossing of the Rhine

10 October: arrival upon the Danube

ULM (20 October 1805). Fortress town in Wurtemberg, in southwestern Germany, 75 miles west of Munich, on the Danube. Surrender of an Austrian army of some 33,000 men.

Karl MACK (1752-1828). Austrian general, commander at Ulm.

Vienna; capital of the Austrian Empire

Moravia: Austrian province, central Czechoslovakia today

Mikhail Ilarionovich KUTUZOV (1745-1813), Russian Field Marshal

Battle of AUSTERLITZ (2 December 1805)  
Pratzen Heights  
Goldbach Creek

27 December 1805: Treaty of Pressburg (Bratislava). Austria ceded Venezia to Napoleon's Kingdom of Italy and Dalmatia to France. Southern Germany became a French protectorate, garrisoned by French troops.

1806: Jena-Auerstadt

1807: Eylau-Friedland

25 June 1807: Napoleon and Czar Alexander I meet on a raft in the river Niemen.

7 July 1807: Treaty of Tilsit: among France, Russia, Prussia. Prussia lost much of her territory to Napoleon and barely survived as an independent state. Russia made limited territorial concessions and joined France in an alliance against

England.

## THE FALL OF NAPOLEON

### 1) BRITAIN

"Continental System"

Decrees of Berlin (1806) and Milan (1807)  
Crisis of 1809-1811

### 2) GERMANY

Beethoven, Goethe, and Schiller; Herder, Kant, Fichte, Hegel, etc.

Friedrich Ludwig JAHN (1778-1852): "Father" Jahn; high school teacher in Berlin, he hoped to promote national revival by organizing gymnastic associations.

Johann Gottlieb FICHTE (1762-1814): philosopher and professor at the University of Jena. Addresses to the German Nation, Berlin, 1808.

Gerhard von Scharnhorst (1755-1813), Prussian general in charge of the War Ministry after the Treaty of Tilsit; reorganized the Prussian army and prepared it for renewal of the war against Napoleon.

August von Gneisenau (1760-1813), Prussian field marshal, associated with Scharnhorst, successful in the campaigns of 1813-1815.

Karl, baron vom Stein (1757-1831), Prussian statesman and reformer, premier in 1807-1808 and initiated so many reforms that Napoleon had him dismissed.

Karl August von Hardenberg, prince, (1750-1822), Prussian minister of foreign affairs and chancellor. Continued reform program begun by Baron vom Stein.

### 3) SPAIN

1808:

May: King Charles IV and his son Ferdinand both abdicated to Napoleon (at Bayonne)

June: Napoleon appointed as King of Spain his brother Joseph, formerly King of Naples.

July: surrender of a French army of 20,000 to Spanish forces, at Baylen; the first defeat of a Napoleonic army in a regular battle.

1808-1809: onset of the war in Spain

Arthur Wellesley, duke of WELLINGTON (1769-1852), commander of British forces in the Peninsular War.

1813:

June: Wellington crossed the Pyrenees into France

#### 4) RUSSIA

31 December 1810: Tsar Alexander withdrew from the Continental System

1812:

the Niemen river: border between Prussia and Russia (in Poland): 400 miles to St. Petersburg, 500 miles to Moscow.

22-24 June: crossing of the Niemen

1 July: Napoleon entered Vilna, capital of Lithuania and the advance base of his expedition, the chief link between Napoleon and Paris (ten days by courier)

17 August: Smolensk, on the Dnieper river, almost as important a city as Moscow; 200 miles to Moscow

17 August: appointment of KUTUSOV (1745-1813), the loser at Austerlitz, as commander in chief in place of Barclay de Tolly, ordered to stand and fight.

25 August: Napoleon resumes his advance

7 September: Battle of Borodino

14 September: Napoleon entered Moscow

19 October: Napoleon left Moscow

8 November: Smolensk

25-26 November: crossing of the Beresina river

8 December: Vilna

14 December: Michel NEY (1769-1815), marshal and commander of the rear guard, crossed the Niemen river, the last Frenchman to leave Russian soil: "the bravest of the brave"

18 December: Napoleon in Paris

1813:

28 February: Prussia reentered the war

27 June: Austria reentered the war

16-19 October: Battle of Leipzig; "Battle of the Nations"

1814:

31 March: Allies entered Paris, led by Tsar Alexander and King Frederick-William of Prussia.

6 April: a Provisional Government invited Count of Artois, brother of Louis XVI, to the throne

4 April: abdication of Napoleon

10 April (Easter Sunday): Catholic thanksgiving ceremony in the Place de la Concorde, site of the execution of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, attended by the Tsar and the King of Prussia

