

Hist. 2c, L7:  
**Revolution & Revolutionaries, I**


How does fundamental change come about?  
(paradigm shift vs. revolution)

- 0. Turn in papers to TAs; announcements
  - 1. Concepts: Revolutions & their causes
  - 2. Example 1: France
- Thursday: Latin America, Egypt; industrial

**Announcements**

- digital version of Equiano paper: by 5pm, via Sakai site (re-uploading?)
- extra credit films: Mondays, 12-3, MCC
- Prof.'s off. hr. this week: W 1-2, not Th 2-3
- Midterm (preliminary announcements):
  - suggested IDs to your TAs by Sunday (+ch. 16)
  - 2 large blue books to TA (for midterm & final)
  - Sakai forum to discuss, chat Wed. 4/30, 8-9pm
  - Thu (afternoon) & Fri sections meet earlier
- Film tomorrow, 6pm, MCC (for paper 2...)

**MASSACRE AT NUEVA LINDA**



**Wed. eve film**

**Director: Filiberto Nolasco**

Massacre at Nueva Linda documents the massacre of a community protesting in Guatemala. Over two hundred families were violently evicted by over 1,000 police and armed military reserves. At the time, the Massacre at Nueva Linda was the greatest human rights violation since the peace accords were signed in 1996. Since then, there have been countless more violent evictions. Filmmaker Filiberto Nolasco Gomez will lead a brief Q & A following the screening.

Directed by Filiberto Nolasco Gomez, 40 min, 2008, Guatemala/Los Angeles.

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 6PM**  
FILM SCREENING / MCC THEATER

**Recap: Enlightenment**

- Significance of term? Intellectual movement made revolutions possible. (vs. caused them)
- Our notion distinguishes "Western" from "Eastern" (Asian) cultures
- notion of core knowledge (for example: GE) vs. notion of *reason* (Voltaire)
- notion of progress (vs. static, cyclical)
- What drives that progress?
  - Kant: "man" breaks out of "self-incurred" tutelage (agency of "common people")

**WTWA p. 640, 641**

**Enlightenment**

- "Reformers began to advance concepts of popular sovereignty (of power residing in the people themselves) and to argue that unregulated economies would produce more rapid economic growth."
- "The rhetoric of revolution, once unleashed, proved difficult to contain in later generations." (What were the core concepts of that rhetoric?)

**WTWA p. 646**

- "But revolutions do not occur simply because people are oppressed, hungry, and angry--as had been the case for the European peasantry for centuries--or even because some begin to imagine alternatives to the order of things. It took a *unique combination of these pressures*, and the opportunity provided by a fiscal crisis, to unleash the French Revolution of 1789."

## Revolutions in World History

- *mental/intellectual*: Scientific: 1543-1727 (from Copernicus to Newton; Enlightenment)
- *political*: English: 1640-1689
- *social?*: British colonies: 1776-1787
- *social!*: French: 1789-1804
- *economic*: Industrial: 1750-1850
- *hybrid*: Latin America, Egypt

## Origins of the French Revolution

- E1: King needs permission to raise taxes
  - "French and Indian War" 1754-1763
  - financing US/colonial revolt 1778-83.
- E0: Demographics: 1730-1780s pop. increase
  - urbanization, downward wages, inflation
  - 1770s-80s: poor harvests; 1788 disastrous
- P: Estates General had 3 chambers:
 

300 Clergy	300 Nobles	600 Others ("3rd")
(150,000)	(350,000)	(25,000,000)

  - vote by house, or by head?



The third estate: bourgeoisie+artisans; peasantry.  
 4 mio.                      21 mio.  
 bourgeoisie: merchants, manufacturers, bankers,  
 doctors, lawyers, intellectuals

## "The" French Revolution (3 in 1)

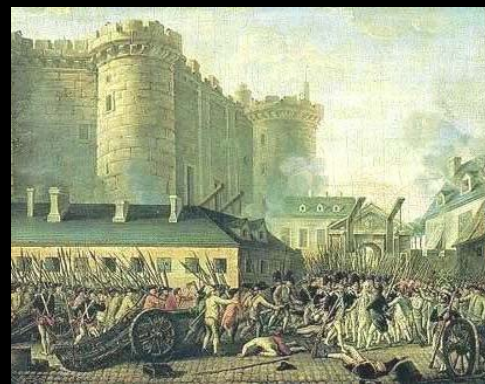
### Phases

- 1789-91: constitutional monarchy
  - liberal-aristocratic revolution
- 1792: egalitarian democracy
  - "middle class" & intellectual revolution
  - levée on masse: drafted army**
- 1793-94: Jacobin Terror (5/93-7/94)
  - extremist revolution (Robespierre)
  - "Thermidor"

June 20, 1789



July 14, 1789: Bastille



## Summer 1789

- Great Fear
- August 4: Declaration Rights Man
- October Days: king in Paris
- June 1791: flight to Varennes  
Sept: constitution



## Battle of the pamphlets

- 1776, July: Jefferson, Declaration of Independence
- 1789, Aug: French Nat. Assembly: Declaration of Rights of Man
- 1789, Sept.: Jefferson, US Bill of Rights (ratified Dec. 1791)
- 1789, Nov.: Richard Price, Sermon in Defense of the Revolution
- 1790, Nov: Edmund Burke, Reflections on the Rev. in France
- 1790, Dec: Mary Wollstonecraft, Vindication of Rights of Man
- 1791, Feb: Olympe de Gouges, Dec. of the Rights of Woman
- 1791, Mar: Thomas Paine, Rights of Man
- 1792, Jan: Wollstonecraft, Vindication of the Rights of Woman
- 1792, Jan: Burke, Reply to my Critics
- 1792, Feb: Paine, Rights of Man II

[many available at the Online Library of Liberty:  
[http://oll.libertyfund.org/?option=com\\_staticxt&Itemid=29](http://oll.libertyfund.org/?option=com_staticxt&Itemid=29)]

