**Hist. 2c, L8:**

**Revolutions & Revolutionaries, II**

To what extent are "great men" (women) agents of change? (Are they necessary? Sufficient?)

0. Announcements: Upload your papers! no office hours today; midterm prep.
1. Example 1, conclusion: France
2. Ex. 2: Latin America/Bolivar
3. Ex. 3: Egypt/Muhammad Ali

**Recap: Revolution**

How does fundamental change come about?

- revolutions of ideas/values (effects, not causes)
- political revs: institutions change (example?)
- social revs: groups holding power change
- economic: basis of "reproduction" changes (and along with it, everything else)
- hybrid: changing one thing affects others

**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."
- What about leaders? (Peron, Meir)
  - Washington, Jefferson, Adams, ...
  - Jacobins/Robespierre; Napoleon
  - Bolivar, Muhammad Ali

**"The" French Revolution**

- 1789-91: liberal-aristocratic revolution (constitutional monarchy)
- 1792: egalitarian democracy (revolution of ideas, imagination)
- 1793-94: extremist revolution (no more monarchy; Thermidor=reaction)
- Was the revolution over? (1789-1795 vs. 1789-1804 vs. 1789-1815)

**Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)**

- born in Corsica [Italy]
- military school in France
- military university in Paris
- 1794: retook Toulon from reaction
- 1795: "whiff of grapeshot" saves Convention

**After "the" (core) revolution**

- 1795-99: Directory (5 members; bicameral leg.)
  - 1798: Directory sends Napoleon to Egypt—disaster
- 1799-1804: Consulate (3 consuls, Nap.=1st)
  - coup d'état of 18 Brumaire (windy month=Nov. 1799)
- 1804-1814: Empire
  - military innovations
  - religion: 1801 Concordat Church & state
  - new institutions: bureaucracy, education
  - laws and judicial system (status of women, p. 644-649)
  - economics: property redistribution
**Napoleon: assessment**

- Child of the revolution
  rose from obscurity to lead nation
- Executor of the revolution
  Saved Convention, spread ideas/institutions
- Gravedigger of the revolution
  Named himself emperor (ended the democratic institution)

**film clip: Jefferson in Paris**

- 1995, US/French, 2 hrs 20 min
- shot on location Paris/Versailles
- 1784-1789 (before) the revolution
  TJ: ambassador to Louis XVI absorbs French “high” culture
- clash of paradigms
  what are the anomalies?
- slavery vs. human rights
  elite vs. equality
- dinner party: morals vs French wine?
  salon: men, white?, propertied? white

**Simon Bolivar (1783-1830)**

- Wealthy *creole* family, lost parents
  uncle, tutor Rodriguez fled in 1796
- 1799: to Spain
  1802 married, to Caracas, wife died, to Europe
- met Humboldt, tutor, Napoleon’s coronation
  (betrayal of rev., but power of individual)
- 1807 via US (Jefferson) to Venezuela
  1808 France invades Spain
- 1810: Venezuela declares independence
  1812: earthquake, to New Granada (Columbia)

**“The Liberator”**

- Retakes Caracas
  1814: defeated by Boves
- Exile in Haiti, help from Pétion
  1817 return, victory
- 1819 liberates New Granada
- 1821 Panama, Ecuador
- 1822 Peru (meets San Martin)
- Gran Columbia (1819-1831)
- 1824 last Spanish
- 1825 Bolivia created

**Egypt ca. 1800**

- social structure:
  – top: *mamluks* (“owned”); Mamluk Beys
    (1200s-1517-1798): military caste
  – *ulama*, merchants, traders, artisans, craftsmen
  – bottom: *fellahin* (peasant masses)
- Azhar (mosque, madrasa, university)
  – 960s Shia, 1171 Sunni, 1798 Cairo uprising
  – center of knowledge

**Napoleon in Egypt, 1798-1801**

- reasons
  – cut off British to India; Egypt as ally & resource
  – al Jabarti’s chronicle (WTWA 669): friend/foe?
- reforms (167 *savants*)
  – public health & sanitation, census
  – taxes, end “involuntary servitude” - wages
  – production: linen, pottery, oil pressing, sugar
  – but war industries (gunpowder, cannon, flour)
  – scientific survey (Rosetta, mapping, …)
Muhammad Ali (*1769, ruled 1805–1849 [-1952])
- WTWA 668: "As with Napoleon and Simon Bolivar, the key to his rise and hold on power was the army."
- 'founder of modern Egypt'
- Albanian/Greek; Ottoman officer
- 1799 to fight Napoleon
- 1801 evacuated French troops commanded Cairo citadel named Ottoman viceroy

Muhammad Ali Pasha's reforms
- goals change over 50 years, but...
- military
  - founded military school at Aswan (1815: unemployed French officers–Col. Sève)
  - footsoldiers from Sudan, then fellahin
  - war department
- administrative
  - 1833-37 cabinet: foreign, interior, education, finance
- education: native elite sent to Europe

Conclusion
- So: What role do leaders play in bringing about fundamental/lasting change?