Lecture One: Introduction, April 3, 2001

I: Key Terms: political history; social history; women's/gender history; cultural history; democracy, revolution, capitalism/industry, the city/urbanization, consumerism, the nation-state/nationalism, imperialism/empire, war, culture, class, race, gender; modernity

Lecture 2: Families and Orders in the Old Regime, April 5, 2001

Key Terms:
Old Regime; absolute monarchs; enlightened monarchy; society of orders; clergy; tithe; nobility/aristocracy; commoners; middle-classes/bourgeoisie

Outline:
I. Old Regime: Definitions and Images
   A. Inventing the Old Regime
   B. Society of Insecurity
II. A familial Society
   A. politics and the state: absolute or enlightened monarchs?
   B. church fathers
   C. domestic economies
III. The Society of Orders
   1. The Clergy
   2. The Nobility
   3. The Commoners
Lecture 3: "The New Commerce and the Age of Enlightenment"

I. The New Economy--Commercial/Consumer Revolutions
   A. Some Basic Facts: land and agriculture; North-West vs. South-East
   B. The New Economy (commercial capitalism)
      1. agricultural revolution: Jethro Tull (1674-1741); the potato
      2. overseas trade: mercantilism; colonization; slavery
      3. Domestic production: the end of the guilds and the beginnings of the
         domestic/cottage/"putting-out"/systems

III. A New Culture--The Enlightenment
   A. The Enlightenment Defined
      --contemporary definitions: Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)
      --basic beliefs and core ideas: the philosophes and natural law; reason; progress; John
       Locke (1632-1704); An essay concerning Human Understanding(1690); Mary
       Wollstonecraft (1758-97)
   B. Enlightenment Ideas of Government
      --condemned absolutism, developed notion of balanced forms of
       government and democracy; Locke's Two Treatises on Government (1688-89)
   C. Communication of Ideas--New Public Sphere-- newspapers, coffee houses and salons
   D. Reception of Ideas
4C: Lecture Four: The Coming of the French Revolution

I. Introduction: Revolution as the Birth of the Modern Age?

II. France Under Louis XVI (reigned from 1774-92)
   A. The King and Queen (Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette)
   B. Geography and Administration
   C. Economy and Society
      1. The peasants and their problems
      2. Town dwellers: luxury and poverty
      3. The nobility and those annoying upstarts

III. Collapse of the Monarchy--Was the King already dead?
   A. The King's Debt
   B. Recession and Famine

IV. The Revolutionary Summer (May-October, 1789)
   A. Calling the Estates General (called in 1788, met in May 1789)
   B. From Estates General to National Assembly
   C. Tennis Court Oath (June 1789)
   D. Storming the Bastille (July 14, 1789)
   E. The Great Fear (summer 1789)
   F. Night of August 4th (obvious date…)
   G. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (August 1789)
   H. October Days (obvious, too)
Lecture 5: Revolutions in France

I. The Moderate Revolution (1789-92)

II. The Radical Revolution (1792-95)
   A. Why Radicalism?
      1. lower classes protest liberal economics
      2. lack of effective leadership
      3. threat of counter-revolution at home and abroad
   B. The Jacobin Republic (Jacobins; San Culottes; Committee of Public Safety; Robespierre; Guillotine)
      1. Full Democracy
      2. The Terror
      3. Revolution in Everyday Life
      4. Making Politics Manly (Olympe de Gouges)

V. Reaction against Terror (Thermidorean Reaction and the Directory, 1795-1799)

VI. Napoleon Bonaparte’s Revolution (1769-1821)
   A. Rise to Power
   B. His Appeal
   C. Early Achievements
   D. I want to be an Emperor
   E. His Demise
   F. His Legacy