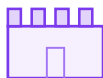


Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century

AP European History • Unit 5

AP European History



Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century

What we will cover

- 1 Contextualizing 18th-Century States
- 2 The Rise of Global Markets
- 3 Britain's Ascendancy
- 4 The French Revolution
- 5 The French Revolution's Effects
- 6 Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Defeat

1

Contextualizing 18th-Century States

Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century

↳ Contextualizing 18th-Century States

Contextualizing 18th-Century States

Unit 5 covers the crisis of the old order: **global commercial competition, the French Revolution, Napoleon, and the settlement that followed**. Three of the course's key concepts converge here – models of **political sovereignty**, the expansion of **European commerce** into a worldwide network, and the spread of **Enlightenment** ideas.

The unit is best held as a single argument: commercial rivalry strained state finances, Enlightenment ideas supplied a language for challenging authority, and where the two met a revolution followed.

2

The Rise of Global Markets

Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century

↳ The Rise of Global Markets

The Rise of Global Markets

The expansion of European commerce **accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network** 全球经济网络.

Maritime competition among European states was no longer a side-show to European politics – overseas trade and colonies were now where European power was won and lost.

3 Britain's Ascendancy

Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century
└ Britain's Ascendancy

Britain's Ascendancy

Two consequences follow, and both are examinable. Britain gained commercial and naval dominance that shaped the next century.

And France, having spent enormously on those wars, entered the 1780s with a **fiscal crisis** 财政危机 – which is the direct link between this topic and the next.

4 The French Revolution

Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century
└ The French Revolution

Four phases, and what each one changed

The first, or liberal, phase 自由派阶段 established a constitutional monarchy 君主立宪, increased popular participation, nationalised the Catholic Church, and abolished hereditary privileges 世袭特权.
After the execution of Louis XVI, the radical Jacobin republic 雅各宾共和国 led by Robespierre 罗伯斯庇尔 responded to opposition at home and war abroad by instituting the Reign of Terror 恐怖.

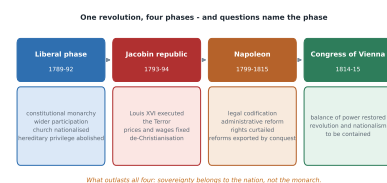
The Revolution's phases, and Romanticism's answer

why phases matter	the CED divides the Revolution into phases, and the distinction between them earns marks
1789–1791	liberal and constitutional – the Estates-General, the Declaration, a constitutional monarchy
1792–1794	radical – republic, war, Terror, and the levée en masse
1795–1799	reaction – the Directory, and the return of propertied control
1799–1815	Napoleon – some revolutionary gains kept, and political liberty withdrawn
Romanticism 浪漫主义	emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality: feeling, nature, the nation and the past against reason and universal law

Say which phase a document or event belongs to before you characterise the Revolution. The same revolution answers the question differently in each.

Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century
└ The French Revolution

Four phases, and what each one changed, in detail



Questions almost always name a phase; knowing which one is being asked about is half the answer

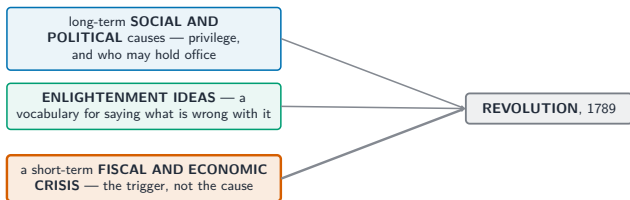
The French Revolution

- The **first, or liberal, phase** 自由派阶段 established a **constitutional monarchy** 君主立宪, increased popular participation, nationalised the Catholic Church, and abolished **hereditary privileges** 世袭特权.
- After the execution of **Louis XVI**, the **radical Jacobin republic** 雅各宾共和国 led by **Robespierre** 罗伯斯庇尔 responded to opposition at home and war abroad by instituting the **Reign of Terror** 恐怖统治, fixing prices and wages, and pursuing a policy of **de-Christianisation** 去基督教化.
- **Revolutionary armies**, raised by **mass conscription** 大规模征兵, sought to bring the changes begun in France to the rest of Europe.

The French Revolution, continued

Women's participation is examinable and specific: women **participated enthusiastically in the early phases**, and while there were **brief improvements in their legal status**, they were **later excluded from political participation**. Both halves of that sentence are needed.

Conditions, and the thing that set them off



The crisis **exacerbated** conditions that already existed. Treating it as the cause explains 1789 but not why the demands were the ones that were made

5

The French Revolution's Effects

The French Revolution's Effects

- Revolutionary ideals inspired a **revolt of enslaved people led by Toussaint L'Ouverture** 杜桑·卢维杜尔 in the French colony of Saint-Domingue, which became independent Haiti. This is the CED's demonstration that revolutionary principles, once stated universally, could not be confined to Europe.
- While many were inspired by the Revolution's emphasis on **equality and human rights**, **others condemned its violence** and its disregard for traditional authority – the origin of modern conservatism as a political position.

6

Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Defeat

Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century
↳ Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Defeat

Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Defeat

As first consul and emperor, **Napoleon** 拿破仑 undertook **enduring domestic reforms** 持久的国内改革 – legal codification, administrative and financial reorganisation, a religious settlement – **while often curtailing rights** and manipulating popular opinion.

His **new military tactics** allowed him to exert direct or indirect control over much of the European continent, **spreading the reforms of the Revolution** to the territories he governed.

Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century
↳ Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Defeat

Three effects, all at once

NAPOLÉON

ENDURING DOMESTIC REFORMS — law, administration, careers open to talent

RIGHTS CURTAILED — often the same rights the Revolution proclaimed

NATIONALIST RESPONSES — provoked across Europe by the spread of his rule

Napoleon 拿破仑 is a both/and: **enduring domestic reforms** 持久的国内改革 *and* curtailed rights, plus nationalist responses his rule provoked.

Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century
↳ Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Defeat

What the wars left behind

Britain's ascendancy The mid-century wars ended with **Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power** – naval, colonial and financial.

Napoleon's spread The Napoleonic armies carried the Revolution's institutions across the continent: the Code, careers open to talent, the end of seigneurial dues.

The reaction And they **created nationalist responses throughout Europe** – in Spain, in the German states, in Russia – against the French themselves.

The settlement Vienna restored the dynasties and could not restore the assumptions.

The Revolution's most durable export was the reaction to it. That irony is worth a sentence in any essay on 1815.

7

The Congress of Vienna

Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century
↳ The Congress of Vienna

The Congress of Vienna

After Napoleon's defeat by a coalition of European powers, the **Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)** 维也纳会议 attempted to **restore the balance of power** 均势 and **contain the danger of revolutionary or nationalistic upheavals** in the future.

Unit 7 is largely the story of the second aim failing.

8

Romanticism

Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century Romanticism Romanticism That last point is why Romanticism belongs in this unit rather than in an art chapter: the period had just proved that political movements run on feeling as much as on argument. ■ Rousseau questioned the exclusive reliance on reason and emphasised the role of emotions 情感 in the moral improvement of self and society – so the challenge begins inside the Enlightenment itself. ■ Consistent with Romanticism, religious revival 宗教复兴 occurred in Europe, including movements such as Methodism 循道宗. ■ Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism 群众政治与民族主义的情感力量.	Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century Romanticism Romanticism answers the Enlightenment THE ENLIGHTENMENT CLAIM reason is the reliable guide what is universal matters most society can be designed THE ROMANTIC REPLY emotion and intuition are evidence too the particular — a nation, a landscape — matters Rousseau himself doubted reason alone The Romantics had evidence: revolution, war and rebellion had just shown the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism — and Methodism the pull of religious revival An argument, not a mood – which is what makes Romanticism usable in an essay about the limits of Enlightenment confidence
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Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century Continuity and Change in 18th-Century States 9 Continuity and Change in 18th-Century States	Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century Continuity and Change in 18th-Century States Continuity and Change in 18th-Century States The unit's reasoning skill is continuity and change.
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Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century Continuity and Change in 18th-Century States Worked example – a principle carried by armies “Explain one way in which the French Revolution changed European political life, 1789–1815.” Full marks: “The Revolution established that sovereignty belonged to the nation rather than to a monarch, and revolutionary armies raised by mass conscription carried that principle across Europe. Even where French rule was resented, populations began to define themselves as nations owed a government of their own.” The change, and the mechanism that spread it. The resentment is part of the answer, not an objection to it: opposition to France was itself organised in national terms.	Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century Continuity and Change in 18th-Century States Exam tips ■ Use the CED’s causes formula: long-term causes + Enlightenment ideas + short-term fiscal crisis. ■ Identify which phase a question is about. Liberal, radical, Napoleonic and the Vienna settlement did very different things. ■ On women, give both halves – enthusiastic early participation, later exclusion. ■ Haiti shows the Revolution’s principles escaping Europe. It is high-value and frequently omitted. ■ Napoleon is a both/and: enduring reforms and curtailed rights. Neither alone is the answer. ■ Romanticism’s challenge begins inside the Enlightenment, with Rousseau. That connection is more sophisticated than treating it as a simple reaction.
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10Recap

Period 5 – key takeaways

1 Causes

long-term + Enlightenment +
short-term fiscal crisis

2 Phase

liberal, radical, Napoleonic,
Vienna – different jobs

3 Haiti

principles escaping Europe

4 Napoleon

enduring reforms *and* curtailed
rights

Check yourself

- 1 Give the CED causes formula.
- 2 Why identify which phase a question is about?
- 3 Why is Haiti high-value?
- 4 What is the Napoleon both/and?

Answers: long-term + ideas + fiscal crisis ▪ they did different things ▪ principles escaped Europe ▪ reforms and curtailed rights