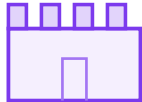


Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century

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

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

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

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↳ Britain's Ascendancy

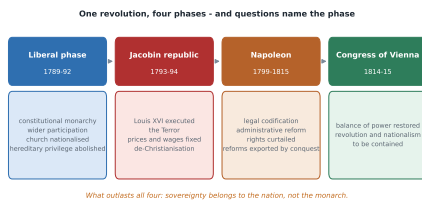
Britain's Ascendancy

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

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...
- 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...

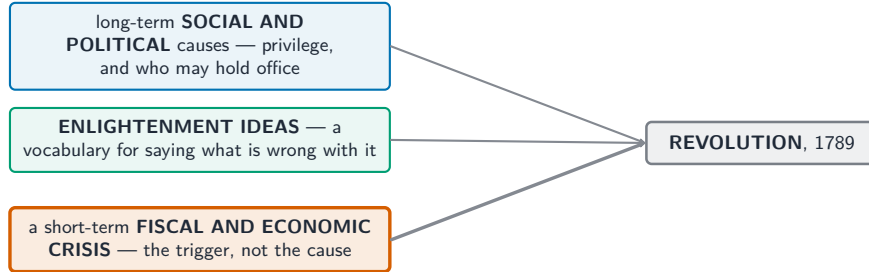
The French Revolution

- 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

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↳ 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.