History (EOY Ma Tian)

Primer

The Scientific revolution is the period beginning around 1600 and ending in the 1800s, characterised by the massive scientific developments in the era, as well as the rise of prominence of Science in human society. During the period, the changes in European society caused by the resurgence of ancient ideas during the Renaissance sparked an interest in the sciences, as well as the curiosity of Man. Exploration of the world as well as the disproving of the knowledge of the Ancients in this era taught man not to take knowledge for granted, and instead develop the scientific method – a process of inquiry and experimentation with the purpose of discovering new, accurate knowledge and validifying what current knowledge was already possessed by society.

Some may argue that the Scientific Revolution wasn't really "revolutionary" since there cannot be a specific turning point in history that overshadows the significance of the other events in this period of time. In this case, it is arguably valid to state that scientific discovery was indeed a process over many days, months and years, and likewise was conducted by a series of individuals and not one single person. Their combined efforts allow humanity to work towards - and achieve - something greater. The evolution of knowledge from time to time may thus justify this as an "evolution" instead of a revolution.

Likewise, the Scientific revolution can be argued to be a revolution because the ideas and techniques used were unlike any other that have been seen before. The ancients focused on the sphere of logic, but did not go to the extent to validify and confirm their information, while the medieval and renaissance eras were largely based on past discoveries as well as a strict grounding in religious faith. Empiricism, as well as the scientific method were groundbreaking works that have been turning points in the history of man, changing how man perceived the world around him as well as the social fabric of the time, the effects of which can still be felt to this day.

The SR resulted in the creation of new machines and techniques as well as a host of political , economic and social changes. Ultimately, it was about the purpose of science: to make life better for the people.

SR was about:

1. Observation
2. Experimentation
3. Theory and hypothesis
4. Scientific method
5. Empiricism
6. Methodological study
7. Rigour
8. Mathematics
9. Invention and discovery
10. Scientific method
11. Reason
12. Science vs Religion

Causes

1. **The Renaissance**
    a. The European Renaissance between 1450-1650 brought about a resurgence of ancient ideas.
    b. This led to a questioning of the ideas that were held in the Middle Ages.
    c. Later on, the people, dissatisfied that their current knowledge was unable to provide them adequate explanation for the world around them, also started to question the ideas of the Ancients.
    d. This led us to the scientific inquiry and questioning that formed the basis of the SR.
2. **The weakening of religious authority**

a. By the period of the Renaissance, the Roman Catholic Church had lost a significant amount of support from the people because it was unable to resolve the problems caused by the Black Death (1350) as well as through the introduction of alternative methods of thinking in the Renaissance.
b. Secular notions of the duty to self, as well as state besides god also decreased the stranglehold of religion on man's thinking. This meant that there were new factors involved in the thought processes of man
c. The church thus had decreased influence on the people since they subscribed less to the church, but believed equally in god. The Northern Renaissance (Luther and co. brought about a separation between God and Church – highlighting that the two were similar but not the same.)
d. Less control over the people by the church meant that the people had more freedom to do research.
e. This also provided more bodies for dissection in biology – a necessary aspect to understanding the workings of the human body.

3. **Expansion of literacy among society**
   a. Especially since scientific knowledge was now open to all and much more easily available, more people became literate during this period and contributed to the scientific revolution by furthering science in their own ways.
4. **Invention of printing press by Gutenberg**
   a. The invention of the printing press made it possible for works to be reproduced at a rate faster than any other in history.
   b. This allowed scientific discovery to be spread at a much faster relative pace than before. Thus, when scientists made discoveries, these discoveries could be made available to other scientists quickly.
   c. This allowed scientists to build on one another's works.
5. **Increased exploration and travel - new ideas.**
   a. Increased exploration and travel to other areas around the world allowed the common people as well as the travellers to interact with different cultures, such as those in Asia and the Middle East. Useful knowledge was thus brought over from these cultures to the European scientific committees, disproving and/or furthering current works.
   b. Difference from the past in that knowledge was now also available to the common man, and experience often triumphed over reasoning – the experience of sailors and traders proved useful in the research of astronomy and other fields like geography.
6. **Individual intellectual curiosity of the scientists/thirst for knowledge**
   a. Without their individual desire to further the progress of science, any amount of environmental conditioning and favourable conditions would not help with the progress of science.
   b. It remains important that these scientists possessed a desire for knowledge on their own. This provided them a motivation to conduct science and further progress EVEN when they encountered opposition from various bodies (e.g. Galileo and the church.)
7. **Better equipment (minor point)**
   a. Better metalworking/glassmaking techniques allowed the scientists more reliable and accurate sets of instruments to work with, allowing them to further their scientific discovery by increasing the accuracy of their measurements significantly.

8. **Openness to new ideas**
   a. Self-explanatory. Openness to new ideas leads to increased acceptance and receptiveness of new and possibly radical theories.
   b. People will therefore be more supportive and receptive to new scientific theories instead of critiicizing/dismissing them like in the past.
9. **Stagnation of knowledge/Realization that knowledge of the ancients was not enough**
   a. The stagnation of knowledge in society was caused by the limitations in the research and discovery brought about by the ancients.
   b. People found that this was not enough to explain their world

c. Wanted a new and better explanation.

Bottom line: The people were unable to find external justification (excuses) for their gaps in knowledge, and thus sought internal justification and altered their own values instead.

Effects

1. **Scientific discovery and subsequent increase in standard of living.**
    a. Questioning assumptions that were held as truths and proving/disproving these assumptions allowed the community to discern between fact and myth. It also disproved what worked in theory but was not practically possible.
    b. This led to scientific discovery and development in all major areas of science – physics, chemistry, astrology and to a lesser extent biology.
    c. New facts increased the knowledge of man.
    d. The developments I areas could be applied in new methods to better the life of man, often through the creation of new appliances and devices to make life better for man.
2. **Increased prominence of science in society**
    a. The fact that science was one of the defining factors of the age meant that it became associated with wealth and success. This social climate set the stage for the industrial revolution in the 1870s when these scientific developments were combined with advanced methods of production to allow for the modern economy and workplace.
3. **The Industrial Revolution** (please don't use this unless you're really sure you want to - the IR can be a standalone point and to put it as an effect of the SR would be a little narrow. Unless you need to of course :P)
    a. The scientific discoveries that were made in the SR allowed for the IR to take place, because the concepts and facts that were discovered could be applied to produce new technologies for the industry.
    b. Explained in 2

4. **The Enlightenment (to a lesser extent)**(please don't use this unless you're really sure you want to - the IR can be a standalone point and to put it as an effect of the SR would be a little narrow. Unless you need to of course :P)
    a. The scientific revolution brought about a change in the political climate of society because people now questioned assumptions and exercised their freedom of thought, as per the scientific method by questioning what was not fully certain.
    b. Eventually, this led people to question their systems of government and rule as well, and hence lead to the enlightenment, where thinkers attempted to explain and define the purpose and ideal systems of government.
5. **Changed worldview (of the people)**
    a. From practicing science, the people of Europe had a different and radically altered worldview as compared to the time of the Dark Ages or even the Renaissance.
    b. This was because the ideals of science had started to permeate into society, and people started to see the scientific method as a preferred, or at least alternate method to deriving a solution as compared to religion and faith.
    c. The practice of science had also, in certain cases, disproved religion and some of its core beliefs e.g. central fire model, geocentrism. In the long run, when the church itself altered its views on these topics, the common man too came out with a different and altered worldview.
6. **Shift in position of the Church (Long-term)**
    a. The proponents of theories such as Heliocentrisim, including Galileo, Kepler, Newton and so forth convinced the Church that Geocentrism was indeed an inaccurate model and change was needed.
    b. While this new theory was suppressed for a period of time, the combined efforts of the scientific community forced the Church to alter its views or risk losing even more support from the people from adhering to a theory that has already been proven false.
    c. Roman Catholic Church was forced to accept these new discoveries or risk becoming obsolete.

Key players (Non-exhaustive list. More can be found on Wikipedia.)

Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519): Various works in the fields of biology (the human skeleton and anatomy) and physics
Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564): De Humani coporis fabrica: On the Fabric of the Human Body (1543)
Copernicus (1473-1543): De Revolutionibus Orbitum Coelestium: On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres (1543). Pioneered Heliocentrism
Johannes Kepler (1571-1630): Astronomia Nova, Harmonices Mundi, Epitome of Copernican Astronomy. Theorised that planets could move in ellipses and not in perfectly circular orbits around the Sun.
Galileo Galilei (1564-1642): Dialouge concerning the Two Chief World Systems (1632). Fully supported Copernicus' heliocentric theory, using evidence of Jupiter's Moons, Venus, Saturn, Neptune, the imperfection of Earth's own moon, Sunspots as well as observations of distant stars. Was placed under house arrest and made to recant in his later life. Used new technologies such as the telescope in deriving his observations.

"and yet it moves."
Eppur si muove - Galileo,, supposedly, when forced to recant his scientific discoveries.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/And_yet_it_moves

Isaac Newton (1642-1727): Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica: Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy (1687). Laid the connection between mathematics and science, and came up with the Laws of Motion and Laws of Universal Gravity, fully explaining the heliocentric theory and disproving geocentrism. Also developed the reflective telescope. Generated scientific thought that could be applied in non-scientific areas.
Rene Descartes (1596-1650): Contributed the Cartesian Coordinate System as well as Standard Form. Came up with many philosophical theories to explain human existence and integrated philosophy into science. His Theory of Dualism and First Item of Knowledge are some of the more well-known theories. He was an authority on reason because his argument's simplicity granted it power – it was concise but able to explain a great deal.

"I think, therefore I am."
Cogito Ergo Sum.

Francis Bacon (1561-1626): Father of Empiricism. Published his Nova Organum (1620) to explain the relationship of all sciences. He insisted on having observational data as the foundation of all deductions in science, and valued experience over speculation, unlike previous forms of pure hypothesis without experimentation. This was his Baconian Method. He also advocated for a more logical scientific method that relied less on authority and mysticism. Used science as a method of improving lives and discovering new things.

Does science contradict religion?

Probably not.

While science and religion are separate and different in almost all aspects, they both have a common purpose: to improve the lives of the people. Religion does this through faith, while science does this through reasoning. Science is tangible, while religion is not. Proving science does not disprove religion, rather, it is an outlet for change for religion. The scientific revolution ultimately disproved many religious theories, forcing the church to alter its views. It should be noted that the original stance of religion remains the same, while certain aspects such as interpretation could have thus changed. The clash between science and religion was because of a contradiction between the traditional beliefs of the church, not the fundamental religious principles, so when the church altered its stand, science and religion could once again coexist without any argument. In short,

Science and god=No clash
Science and church=Clash.

Religion and science can coexist peacefully without argument; they are not mutually exclusive.

Industrial Revolution
Definition
A period whereby there was a great increment of output by machine-made goods, evolution from agrarian based society

Causes of the industrial revolution

(Major factor) Influence of the age of enlightenment
Improvement of farming methods : Enclosures
Enclosures were enclosed land for farms that were bought by wealthier landowners. They were able to experiment with cultivation techniques that could potentially increase yield. This act influenced many landowners and soon many experimented with various techniques in attempt to increase yields on cultivation.
Some of the techniques devised are the:
Seed drill in 1701 by Jethro Tull, which sped up the seeding process and increased the germination rate of the seeds sowed, boosting crop yields.
Crop rotation technique, which made use of various crops to boost soil fertility and hence yield.
Eg. One year wheat would be planted, exhausting soil nutrients. Next year, turnips would be planted to restore those nutrients. This cycle continues with other crops.
Same influence applied to breeding of livestock.
Robert Bakewell: Allowed only the best sheep to breed, increasing mutton output by sheep, increasing overall weight of lambs from 18 to 50 pounds.
Invention of the steam pump AKA (First economically viable method using steam power)
Newcomen was able to come up with the steam engine mainly because of the age of enlightenment/reasoning.
In Britain, scientific ideas were not censored by the Church and were allowed to thrive
Isaac Newton and his theory of gravity
Robert Boyle and his theory for correlation between gaseous volume and pressure
Travelling lecturers spread ideas throughout the scientific community and spurred on enthusiasm for knowledge.
With the rapid increase in theoretical knowledge, there came an idea which sought for practicality in theoretical knowledge. The scientific community turned the paradigm and unleashed a wave of ,intellectual freedom free thinking and creativity, coming up with many more inventions that drove the Industrial Revolution further
→ The Lunar society with Erasmus Darwin, who was aware of Newcomen's new use of steam power, came up with the idea of steam powered locomotion
This allowed for ideas on how to improve current designs, and added a boost onto the progress of the industrial revolutions and moreimprovements to designs and more efficient work
Watt and Boulton who exchanged ideas on the then current Newcomen steam engine(Same power, ¼ fuel)

Increase of manpower

→ Food supply increases + improvement of living conditions (No goes hungry)?
→ **Large population growth**
***Larger source of manpower to allow for the industrial revolution as immense manpower is needed for the factory line and to function the machinery**

(Major factor) Vast amount of natural resources

Vast resources at can allow for mass industrialization
→ Abundance of Coal, as previously, englishmen used wood instead of coal for fire.

Coal is an essential requirement for countless machines as they are the main energy source.
→ Rivers : For more efficient transportation of goods within the country
→ Iron ore : For the construction of machines and tools which are an essential aspect of the industrial revolution itself
→ Various colonies around the world could provide Britain with the resources when needed.

How coal the importance of coal was uncovered
Wood was first used as the main energy source for living, but as population increased, so does the demand for wood, which makes it difficult to harness because the wood was heavy and bulky.
→ Need for a new energy source

Coal was found to be much more potent as an energy source than wood, and coal was extremely abundant in Britain

The demand was coal was widespread, but as mines harvesting coal were dug deeper and deeper, the mines started to be flooded as they were close to the shores.
→ An advantage is that ships could easily ship the coal within the country, especially to London
→ Disadvantage was that the mines could only be dug till so deep until waters completely stopped the mining of coal, when there was obviously much more in the deeper regions
There was a solution to use horse-powered pumps to pump water out of the flooding mines, but this was still not enough
This major problem inspired people like Newcomen to solve this problem of flooding. Newcomen came up with the invention through exchange of ideas and scientific discussions → Age of enlightenment the base reason

New banking system

In Britain, expansion had led to new "private banking," a new money economy, and trading organizations such as the Hanseatic League. Modern credit facilities also appeared, such as the Bank of England, the bourse, the promissory note, and other new media of exchange. This created economic stimulus which in turn gave the people more money to spend. This allowed for the investment of money into the machinery and expand their business.

(Major factor from comparison with France industrialization) Modern government
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Parliamentary Government of Britain was extremely supportive of the idea of capitalism, that one could create unlimited wealth, and was thought to be responsible for helping the people in their conquest to gather mass revenue. The idea spread to the people and drove them for further inventions of more efficient machines to enhance profit.
→ The government contributed mass funding to a royal navy SIMPLY to guard ships along trading routes and expand trade routes – This encourages and expanded business trading and business, **further spurring on the need for more industrialization.**
The government also had extremely limited rules over trading and entrepreneurship was allowed to flourish.
→ The Government also introduced the new idea of allowing private traders to build their own proper and stable roads to secure trade routes within the country as it was formerly very unstable and goods destroyed along the way.

→ The idea created an entire network of roads in the country that allowed trade to flourish yet again.

The economy generated huge amounts of revenue from the trading.

Rise of capitalism
With the idea of wealth through industrialization spurred people on to further expand on business - Spurs rapid economic growth and better standard of living

Impacts

Political (Positive)

Gaining of political security and power as a sovereignty

By the 19th century, Britain was a sovereign entity that comprised of England and Scotland, which was constantly threatened by the other European powers in their quest to expand their empire. An notable military engagement would be the Anglo-Spanish wars.
Threat to the sovereignty was a real problem and hence Royal Navy was necessary.
The industrial revolution provided Britain with the essential tools to build a strong navy. Under strong influence of the age of enlightenment and further spurring of creation and ideas under the encouragement of Capitalism, Britain was able to come up with steam power generated from its vast resources of coal.
The steam engine could be translate to ship-building and then Britain was able to **come up with much more powerful fleets of warships**.
The factory system invented through industrialization allowed for a **rapid rate of production of more powerful weapons**, invented with the help of the age of enlightenment.
With military and naval prowess, Britain was able to engage more aggressively in empire building in ways such as expanding colonies in countries such as Africa and Asia, which further improved on its economy as it brought in even vaster amounts of new resources to further fuel the Industrial revolution.

Socio-economic benefits

With massive trading in Britain, the country was able to gain much revenue which allowed them to further expand on the infrastructure in the cities. With improved infrastructure, industries could further expand to generate even more profit. This then required a higher level of expertise and created jobs such as lawyers, managers or doctors, who obtained higher income. Also, the idea of capitalism with industrialization allowed even the poor to become more wealthy as Britain had a banking system and government that fully supported industrialization which provided funds and made very little restrictions on entrepreneurship respectively. This created social mobility and caused the emergence of the middle class.
With more people with higher income, the quality of life was improved along with the spread of wealth and privilege, which could get them a better diet and allow for mild opulence.
The spread of wealth also created political influence as the power the wealthy had could give them a say in how the country can be run since the government was a parliament that was open to ideas on how the country can be run. With more diverse ideas on the government of the country, Britain can be allowed to prosper further.

Socio-economic disadvantages

With the availability of jobs in the cities, many people in the rural regions flocked to the cities for jobs and prospect of better living. However, this caused overcrowding and allowed for more exploitation of workers due to an abundance of manpower
The limited trade restrictions allowed for mass exploitation of slaves and workers as the main idea behind capitalism was “Minimum input and Maximum output”. With no restrictions as to how much salary a typical worker can get, **the workers were paid very little and had to toil for many hours under harsh working conditions to sustain themselves**. Also, since machines made work much easier than before, the level of expertise required for work was basal and hence this led to **very low pay for the many workers**.

Also, since there were no regulations of how workforce should be treated, the **working conditions for the workers were horrible** and hence led to many industrial incidents such as explosions in mines and an increased number of deaths amongst the workers.

‘Each industry had safety hazards; the process of purifying iron, for example, demanded that workers toiled amidst temperatures as high as 130 degrees in the coolest part of the ironworks.

Under such dangerous conditions, accidents on the job occurred regularly. A report commissioned by the British House of Commons in 1832 added that workers were often "abandoned from the moment that an accident occurs; their wages are stopped, no medical attendance is provided, and whatever the extent of the injury, no compensation is afforded". As the Sadler report shows, injured workers would typically lose their jobs and also receive no financial compensation for their injury to pay for much needed health care.'

With low pay for workers in the family, **children were forced to enter the workforce, along with women, to sustain the family**. Since children had comparative efficiency as adults and could be given less pay , they were desirable as workers. **However, the life expectancy of children usually lasted no longer than 25 years due to harsh working conditions such as poisonous clay dust in pottery factories or explosions in mines.**

Also, with little pay, workers were unable to afford decent housing and were forced to live in squatters, which provided highly undesirable environments for living as diseases were easily spread. The lack of developmental plans to cover for the sudden population boom also led to poor living conditions for the workers.

'The living conditions for the workers who were once farmers deteriorated sharply as the farmers were unable to live at their own pace and enjoy life, as seen from how the workers had to toil for more than 10 hours per day and had almost no spare time for recreation to enjoy themselves while supporting the family. Traditional festivals caused the workers to be fined when they left for celebration as they had disturbed the efficient flow of work in the factories.'

With low pay, the workers were unable to afford proper healthcare and could only suffer with the symptoms. **Epidemics such as cholera or tuberculosis ravaged the workers and led to many deaths.**

Also, between 1799 and 1800, Britain passed the Combination acts whereby worker unions were illegal, and they were not allowed to ask for better working conditions, most probably due to their pursuit to encourage entrepreneurship and revenue generation. This disallowed the workers to ask for more wages and a better life, forcing them to live in oppression and in harsh conditions.

The quality of life was horrible for the workers, as compared to tbananashe middle class.
The widening of wealth between the middle class and workers **caused class tensions** that could lead to violence from the working class to the wealthier. This led to labor unrest, riots and movements, most notably of which was the Chartist movement, that brought chaos to Britain.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

What should be done is this:

Fermentation
Long term causes of the revolution; what kind of long-term social economic grievances the SYSTEM brought to the people in the first place. e.g. *ancien regime* e.g. *taxation* e.g. *age of enlightenment*

Aggravation
Direct causal factors; more precise to the revolution. Helps to explain why the revolution happened during that time period instead of some other time period since the long-term grievances have always been there.

e.g. Seven Years War e.g. King Louis XVI's incompetency e.g. Bankruptcy of French treasury

Trigger
First signs of revolution that causes a chain reaction; in other words, as an analogy, the fermentation and aggravation stages have already cast fuel, and this trigger factor is the spark needed to set everything on fire

e.g. Storming of Bastile e.g. Tennis-court oath

Definition:

French Revolution: A period of time from 1789-1799 when radical social and political upheaval occurred in France which had a great impact on modern world and france.

Causes:

Economic:

1) Wars engaged by France: Seven Years' War+ American Revolutionary War

Seven Years' war(1754-1763): Conflict between France+spain against Great Britain for colonial and trading empires. France defeated.

9,000,000-14,000,000people died, France lost "New France" colonies(France North American colonies) to Great Britain, and lost power in India.

France lost its overseas trading posts and colonies, therefore loss of income and market, and resources lost on waging war(weapons etc.) which were essentially "wasted" as France was defeated and had little benefits from the war.
Loss of human lives(shortage of workforce), destruction of property(economic loss and need for property to be rebuilt)

American Revolutionary War(1755-1783):
France provided ammunitions, supplies, weapons to Americans, and officially entered the war in early 1778 with Franco-American Alliance
France spent 1.3BILLION LIVRES(£56 million) on this war.

Conclusion Bananas
total national debt £187 million, which they could not easily finance; over half the French national revenue went to debt service in the 1780s, economic loss, could not maintain financial situation of country

2) "Ancien Regime" Tax System

The Taille(direct tax): Land tax on french people. the 1st Estate "Clergy" and 2nd Estate "nobles" were exempted. Tax only applied on 3rd estate(common ppl). Unfairness was created. Lead to resentment especially by peasants, who were essentially not well off but yet were the ones taxed.

The "Vingtieme"(direct tax): 5% tax on income. Only on 3rd estate, unfairness created.

Indirect Taxes: taxes on goods, salt, food and drinks. Burden on low-income people already burdened by direct taxes.

ANCIEN REGIME
Rigid social hierarchy where one's social position was determined by birth.

Absolute monarchy: Absolute power of rulers(e.g. divine rights)
e.g. Palace built by King Louis XIV built at Versailles was a symbol of absolute monarchy for the entire of europe.
"Sovereign power lies in me alone" Louis XV 1766
First estate: Clergy

Disparity of income: Archbishops earned 400,000 livres per year., while normal priests earned 700-1000 livres. Bishops/high ranking church officials pocketed a great percentage of the tithe, even though it was supposed to be given to the poorer parish priests and to the poor/upkeeping of church buildings.

Plurality: Some bishops held more than one diocese(area owned by a bishop). Many Bishops did not even visit their diocese(absenteeism), therefore ppl were angry that bishops were more interested in wealth from their lands than the spiritual/religious needs of people.
bananas
Church owned ~10% of land in France + don't need to pay taille(land tax)

Tithe was paid by landowners to the church(~7% of crops), giving church income of 50 million livres each year.

Resistive to new ideas: As the church was the official religion of france, it had a great deal of power, the ability to censor information, books, and kept track of details of all the people. Served as "Ministry of Information", but restricted information. Therefore was unpopular with the people who were now influenced by skepticism and empiricism. (scientific revolution, reformation etc.)

Second estate: Nobility

Most powerful, consisted of 110-350 thousand nobles

Court nobility: most powerful and rich, noble ancestry
Noblesse de robe: legal/administrative nobles(magistrates etc.)
Remainder formed the large bulk of the less wealthy but still wealthy nobles.

Privilege: tried in special courts, exempted from military and coree(forced labour) and salt tax, received feudal dues, exemption from tax

Third estate:

Bourgeoisie: Lawyers, industrialists, entrepreneurs, merchants. Rich Commoners. Felt that in the new age, they should be placed in a higher position in social hierarchy as they were a large part of tax revenues paid to the crown.

Peasantry: 85% of the population. Poor, yet had to pay tithe to church, feudal due to nobles, and tax(which increased to 5-10% of peasant income to finance the wars). Rent for lands from landlords also took a large part of income.

Urban workers: artisans, small landowners. Standard of living rose by 65% from 1720s to 1780s, living conditions worsened, wanted revolution.

Age Of Enlightenment

Attacked prejudice and superstition(ancien regime). Applied rational analysis to the world.Did not accept tradition(the bible). Condemned Church(wealthy, corrupt and intolerant: “Crush the infamous” Voltaire about the church), and the despotic government.

Process
Attempted reform: 1786 Reform

Attempted reform to apply tax to include all estates, and abolish internal custom barrier to allow free trading in France.bananas

Rejected by Assembly of Notables which consisted mostly of 1st/2nd estate and thus this would disadvantage them(the privilege) as they would have to pay tax.

When new reforms presented to Parlement of Paris, it was rejected(Parlement demanded for Estate General), Louis XVI exiled parlement

Parlements met up in unauthorised meetings(aristocratic revolt), created riots. The clergy sided with the Parlement

16 August 1788 French Crown Bankrupt. “ As a frenchman I want the Estates-General, as a minister I am bound to tell you that they might destroy your authority” Then French Navy minister.

Sept 1788 Louis allowed Parlement to return.

Effect: Showed weakness and limitations of royal power, as King was unable to carry out reforms.

Economic crisis:
Low agricultural yield, farmers less produce and less wealth, less produce, price of food go up, less demand on manufactured goods, price of manufactured goods drop, less wealth for urban workers
172 8-1789, wheat price increased by 60%

Poverty in 3rd estate, 3rd estate blamed privileged for hoarding food/not paying taxes, unfairness led to POLITISATION of the public.

Estates General Called in 1789
Parlement(1st and 2nd Estate) wanted voting by order(2 estates outvote 1 estate)
3rd Estate wante 2X the number of deputies and voting by head.(number of voters)

Estates General:
1st estate: 192 Parish Priests, 51 bishops
2nd estate: 192 Conservative aristocrats, 90 liberal aristocrats
3rd estate: Mostly well-off and well educated(cus deputies were to pay their own expenses), no peasants/artisans, very little industrial workers

Cahiers:
1st estate:
Needs: Wanted Bishops to not hold more than one diocese, and for the non-nobility to be able to become bishops.
Gives: could give up financial privileges of church, considering that church is maintained as the established religion and had control over education.
2nd estate:
Needs: attacked Govt. for inefficiency and despotism and injustice
Gives: were very liberal, 89% willing to give up financial position, 39% wanted voting by head
Overall: All wanted limitations to king’s power and wanted to scrape absolute ruling.

3rd estate insisted that credentials should be verified in a common session, and this was seen as a precedent to a common body which counts by head. 1st/2nd estate reject, and 3rd estate refused to cooperate until terms were met. Government did not offer any help

10 June 3rd estate decided to form national assembly to verify credentials even without other estates(3rd estate believed that it represented most of the nation and thus should manage country affairs). 19 June clergy joined 3rd estate.

King organised a Royal session on 23 June 1789 to propose reforms. However on 20th June the hall where 3rd Estate had met was closed for preparations of the sessions. The 3rd estate were not informed and were furious. They met at a nearby tennis court to swear an oath that they would not disperse until there was a constitution. This time only 1 voted against the cause, as compared to 90 people when they chose to create the national Assembly.

11th July, Jacques Necker, finance minister who was sympathetic towards the 3rd estate and was popular with the people, was dismissed and banished by the king.

Fear that Royal troops who have gathered at Versaille would attempt to shut down the National Constituent Assembly.

12th July, people of Paris started demonstrating. Paris French Guards sided with the Paris people. Stormed The National Residence of the Invalids to obtain ~30,000 muskets, but without gunpowder.

Demonstrators targeted the 13,600 Kg of gunpowder at Bastille. Furthermore, the Bastille was a symbol of Old Regime and Royal tyranny.

Demonstrators were joined by National Guards, defeated the defenders.

1789, National guard formed. Consists of militias, formed in each city(originated from Paris). Fought for the Revolution and the people.

4th August, Feudalism was abolished through August Decree, 1st and 2nd estate lost privileges.

26th August, Declaration of Rights of Man
Document which defines individual rights to liberty, rights etc, and addresses issues like individualism and social contract.

Women's march on Versailles
5th October 1789 7000 women marched to demand response to harsh economic conditions(e.g. bread prices), demand and end to efforts to block national assembly, and that the King and his administration move to Paris as a sign of goodwill to address poverty.

King eventually conceded to go to Paris under "protection" of National Guard, thus legitimizing National Assembly