

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)

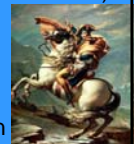
Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)

- 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



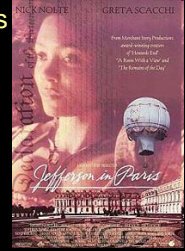
Napoleon: assessment

- 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 revol. 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



•Monday, noon, MCC
•then Kerr Hall lab

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?