



HS/RL 362 NANTES BETWEEN REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION

IES Abroad Nantes

DESCRIPTION:

The course begins with a socio-economic approach to the city of Nantes under the Ancien Régime, which focuses mainly on agricultural and commercial issues (slave trade). The XVIIIème century is thus considered as a "golden age" for the city of Nantes. In the countryside, prosperity was much more limited. A field study will show students the main monuments of Nantes from this period.

Cultural (the Enlightenment) and religious issues are then addressed in a national and local context. The religious absolutism imposed since 1685 was loosened in favor of the Protestants and the Jews. The Jansenist quarrel deeply divided the French clergy. Nantes was then one of the strongholds of Jansenism in France. In the surrounding countryside, on the contrary, Catholicism experienced a certain revival, notably following the preaching of Father Louis-Marie Grignon de Monfort.

In 1789, the people of Nantes, like the rest of France, enthusiastically welcomed the convocation of the Estates-General. However, as early as 1791, the Civil Constitution of the Clergy caused trouble among the Catholics. In 1792, Nantes supported the Republic while the surrounding countryside, like the rest of Western France, chose the Counter-Revolution. Using period documents, students will discover the different points of the two camps.

In June 1793, the city of Nantes found itself at the center of violent fighting between Republicans and Royalists. The battle of Nantes was crucial. Yannick Guin depicts it as a "Valmy in the West" and Napoleon Bonaparte even writes: "If, taking advantage of their astonishing successes, Charette and Cathelineau had gathered all their forces to march on the capital, the Republic would have been done. After studying the rise of the "military Vendée", students will analyze the course of the Battle of Nantes, notably through a field study that will show the main battle sites.

In spite of the active part played by the people of Nantes in the defeat of the Vendéans in Nantes on June 29, 1793, the Parisian government regarded them with suspicion and sent Carrier to repress the Nantes population. Nantes then experienced terror. Carrier even organized the drowning of prisoners in the Loire River. Various documents will allow students to distinguish realities from legends, but also to reflect on the repressive drift of the French Revolution.

After 1794, Nantes served as a stronghold for the Republican armies in order to crush the various royalist uprisings that followed until Napoleon Bonaparte came to power in 1799. With the Concordat (1801), religious peace returned, thanks to the efforts of the bishop of Nantes, Mgr Duvoisin, who had a national destiny, becoming the friend of the emperor and the chaplain of the empress Joséphine.

The return of the Bourbons (1814-1830) contributed to reinforce the power of Catholicism in France and in the diocese of Nantes. A final political upheaval occurred in 1832 with the attempt to seize power by the Duchess of Berry who ended her adventure in Nantes.

CREDITS: 3 credits

CONTACT HOURS: 45 hours

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION: French

PREREQUISITES: None

ADDITIONAL COST: None

METHOD OF PRESENTATION:

Lecture, discussion

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REQUIRED WORK AND FORM OF ASSESSMENT:

- Homework - 25%
- Midterm - 25%
- Final Exam - 40%
- Attendance and participation - 10%

Homework

Homework assignment. Students will have to do a biographical research on a French intellectual of the XVIIIème century (Beaumarchais, Voltaire, Diderot, Père Grignon de Montfort...) and on a politician of the 1750-1830 period (Louis XVI, Turgot, Robespierre, Danton, Napoleon Ier, Louis XVIII...).

Midterm

Midterm evaluation. Each chapter addresses political, social, cultural and religious issues.

The mid-term evaluation is a written exam asking students to develop a synthesis of four or five of these issues seen in class. The objective is to verify that students have acquired the knowledge necessary for the more general reflection required on the final exam.

Final exam

The final evaluation is a general reflection on several questions or even several chapters, requiring knowledge of national and local chronological developments.

Attendance and participation

Students will receive a booklet of excerpts from historical works or articles from scientific journals that will provide a deeper understanding of the work done in class. The reading of some articles will be compulsory; the other articles are optional complements.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Discover the major political, socio-cultural and religious developments in France from the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 19th century
- To understand, through a systematic local approach, these national developments
- To know the main political and religious currents of thought of the XVIIIème century
- To analyze the religious changes of the years 1750-1815 which gave birth to the current French conception of secularism
- To question the great violence of the political and religious life of this period, whereas the revolutionaries were inspired by generous and peaceful ideals, stemming from the Enlightenment and defined in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789).
- To develop a critical mind and improve their mastery of the French language, particularly in the philosophical, political and religious fields.
- Produce an original research paper on a French intellectual and politician of the XVIIIème century

ATTENDANCE POLICY:

Attendance is mandatory. Absences are excused for valid reasons only. It is the student's responsibility to provide proof of absence, such as medical certificate. Absences due to travel or visits from friends or family members are not valid. Unexcused absences will affect your final grade in the course: each unexcused absence will lead to a reduction of half a letter grade (e.g., B+ will be reduced to B, A to A-) and may also lead to a lower grade for participation. Seven absences in a course will result in an "F" for that course. Each exam, test, presentation, research paper, or other assignment not completed due to an absence may be rescheduled only in the case of a medical or family emergency with proper justification.

Students who are more than fifteen minutes late as "absent".

Attendance on field trips organized as part of many courses is also mandatory. In the event that these field trips take place at a different timeslot or location than the class, you will be notified in a timely manner and will be required to attend the field trip. Multiple and repeated absences may also lead to additional disciplinary sanctions and will be subject to academic review.

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CONTENT:

Session	Content	Assignments
Session 1	Introduction: Presentation of the program, the calendar, the working methods. Geo-historical presentation of the Nantes region Distribution of biographical research among the students and detailed presentation of expectations and objectives. Each student must produce a synthetic biography of a French intellectual of the XVIIIème century and of a politician.	• Presentation of the reading booklet
Session 1-2	1 - The XVIIIème century: the golden age of the city of Nantes • * A rich industrial and commercial city in Brittany • * A prosperity that has little impact on the surrounding countryside • * Nantes is as fired up for freedom as any city in France.	• O. Pétré-Grenouilleau, Nantes au temps de la traite des Noirs, Hachette, 1998, pp. 17- 44 : " Comment devient-on capitale de la traite française ? ".
Session 3-4	2 - The religious situation in France at the end of the 18th century • Extensions : - reuse of Georges Méliès in Hugo Cabret by Martin Scorsese	• D.K. Van Kley, Les origines religieuses de la Révolution française, 1560-1791, Le Seuil, 2002, (1ère edition Yale University Press, 1996), pp. 191-248: chapter 4: " Le démantèlement du concept d'absolutisme sacré ".
Session 4	Field Study 1 : Nantes monuments from • (Cambronne - Graslin - Louis XVI column - Oratoire - la Fosse - Feydau - Gloriette)	Assignment(s) and/or Reading(s)
Session 5-7	3 - A different perception of revolutionary events in Nantes and its surroundings • * In the beginning, the same enthusiasm (1788-1790) • * Then, the Civil Constitution of the Clergy sowed the seeds of trouble (1791-1792) • * Nantes chose the Republic (1789-1793) • * The countryside in turmoil: the peasant "emotions" of July 1789 and March 1793 • * The double rupture of 1793: the death of the king and the mass mobilization.	• J.-C. Martin, La LoireAtlantique dans la tourmentnaire révolutionnaire (1789-1799), Editions Reflets du Passé, 1989, 143 p. pp. 31- 45 : " L'élan révolutionnaire " • Tackett (T.), La Révolution, l'Eglise, la France, Le Cerf, Paris 1986, 485 p. pp. 19-50 : " Le serment et la Révolution française " & pp. 305-318 : La signification du serment

Session	Content	Assignments
Session 7	Mid-term evaluation Short questions on topics discussed in class	Assignment(s) and/or Reading(s)
Session 8-10	4 - Nantes in the face of the Vendée uprising * The irresistible rise of the military Vendée (March-June 1793) * The battle of Nantes (June 1793) * Nantes at the time of the Terror (Carrier and the drownings in the Loire) * Towards a political appeasement in Nantes and in the West (1794-1801) * However, the royalist threat persisted until 1801...	J.-C. Martin, <i>La LoireAtlantique dans la tourmente révolutionnaire (1789-1799)</i>, Editions Reflets du Passé, 1989,. pp. 59-71 : La guerre de Vendée - printemps-été 1793
Session 10	Field Study 2: On the trail of the 1793 Battle of Nantes (Viarme - Mangin - Bouffay - l'Entrepôt des cafés - les noyades)	
Session 11-12	5 - The return of religious and political peace? * The application of the Concordat in Nantes (1801) * The Bishop of Nantes, Mgr Duvoisin, the friend and confessor of Napoleon I er * A restoration of Catholicism (1802-1813) * Nantes and Catholicism in Nantes after the return of the Bourbons (1814-1830) * The epilogue: the attempt of the Duchess of Berry to raise the West against Louis-Philippe (1832)	Y. Durand dir. <i>Histoire du diocèse de Nantes</i>, Beauchesne, 1985, 310 p. pp. 179-181 : " Sous le Consulat ". Y. Durand dir. <i>Histoire du diocèse de Nantes</i>, Beauchesne, 1985, 310 p. pp. 181-183 : La réorganisation du culte sous le Consulat et l'Empire

COURSE-RELATED TRIPS:

- Nantes monuments from the period 1780-1832
- On the traces of the battle of Nantes in 1793

REQUIRED READINGS:

- F. Bluche, S. Rials et J. Tulard, *La Révolution française*, PUF, Que sais-je ?, 2004
- J.-C. Martin, *Contre-Révolution, Révolution et Nation en France, 1789-1799*, Le Seuil, 1998
- O. Pétré-Grenouilleau, *Nantes au temps de la traite des Noirs*, Hachette, 1998, 278 p.

A collection of articles and excerpts from other works will be provided by IES. Most of these will be read in class. Four of them will have to be studied by the students (homework).

- A.-F. Bachelier, *Le Jansénisme à Nantes*, Nizet et Bastard, Paris, 1934, pp. 159-179 : « Carte janséniste du diocèse (1730) »
- Biard (M.) dir., *Les politiques de la Terreur (1793-1794)*, Actes du colloque international de Rouen sur « les politiques de la Terreur » (11-13 janvier 2007), Presses Universitaires de Rennes, Rennes, 2008, pp. 155-170 : B. Hervé, *La répression des insurrections rurales en Loire-Inférieure : violences terroristes ou transactions judiciaires (novembre 1793 - février 1794)*, pp. 307-320 : S. Guicheteau, *La Terreur sociale à Nantes (été 1793 – hiver de l'an II)*
- J.-O. Boudon, *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*, Perrin, Paris, 2000, pp. 221-230 : « Le contrôle des âmes » Y. Durand dir. *Histoire du diocèse de Nantes*, Beauchesne, 1985, pp. 179-181 : « Sous le Consulat »
- J.-O. Boudon, *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*, Perrin, Paris, 2005, pp. 342-358 : La crise du sacerdoce et de l'Empire Y. Durand dir. *Histoire du diocèse de Nantes*, Beauchesne, 1985, pp. 181-183 : La réorganisation du culte sous le Consulat et l'Empire
- J. Bourgeon & Ph. Hamon dir., *L'insurrection de mars 1793 en Loire-Inférieure*, Editions Nantes-Histoire, Nantes, 1993, pp. 163-194 : « Mars 1793 à Nantes »
- E. Gabory, *Un grand évêque oublié : Mgr Duvoisin, évêque de Nantes, aumônier de l'impératrice Marie-Louise*, Ed. Aux Portes du Large, 1947, pp. 87-99 : Napoléon à Nantes, pp. 143-152 : aumônier de l'impératrice
- Y. Guin, *La bataille de Nantes, 29 juin 1793. Un Valmy dans l'Ouest*, Siloë, Laval, 1993, pp. 103-115 : « la grande affaire »
- L. Hillerin, *La Duchesse de Berry, l'oiseau rebelle des Bourbons*, Flammarion, 2010, pp. 156-185 : Chapitre 3 - La révolte et les illusions : paragraphes 9 (A la recherche de la Vendée disparue), 10 (La troisième guerre de Vendée n'aura pas lieu), 11 (La mansarde des illusions) et 12 (La trahison).
- A. Lallié, *Les noyades de Nantes*, Les éditions du Choletais, Cholet, 1987, pp. 46-57 : « Les grandes noyades »
- P. Lelièvre, *Nantes au XVIIIème siècle, Urbanisme et architecture*, Picard, 1988, pp. 42-68 : une ville en devenir
- J.-C. Martin, *La Loire-Atlantique dans la tourmente révolutionnaire (1789-1799)*, Editions Reflets du Passé, 1989, pp. 31-45 : « L'élan révolutionnaire »
- J.-C. Martin, *La Loire-Atlantique dans la tourmente révolutionnaire (1789-1799)*, Editions Reflets du Passé, 1989, pp. 59-71 : La guerre de Vendée – printemps-été 1793
- J.-C. Martin, *La Loire-Atlantique dans la tourmente révolutionnaire (1789-1799)*, Editions Reflets du Passé, 1989, pp. 97-111 : « La fin de la guerre »
- O. Pétré-Grenouilleau, *L'argent de la traite. Milieu négrier, capitalisme et développement: un modèle*. Aubier, collection « Histoires », 1996, pp. 218-246 : Les négriers, nouveaux maîtres de la cité (1815-1840)
- O. Pétré-Grenouilleau, *Nantes au temps de la traite des Noirs*, Hachette, 1998, (Cote IES Nantes 2088), pp. 17-44 : « Comment devient-on capitale de la traite française? »

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

- F. Furet et M. Ozouf, *Dictionnaire critique de la Révolution française*, 1988.
- J. Godechot, *Les Révolutions*, coll. Nouvelle Clio, P.U.F., Paris, 1986.
- J.-C. Martin (dir.), *Dictionnaire de la Contre-Révolution*, Perrin, 2011, 551 p.
- J.C. Martin, *La Loire-Atlantique dans la tourmente révolutionnaire*, Reflets du Passé, 1989
- J.C. Martin, *La Révolution française, 1789-1799*, Belin, 2003
- J.C. Martin, *La Vendée et la France, 1789-1799*, Le Seuil, 1987
- P. Lelièvre, *Nantes au XVIIIème siècle, Urbanisme et architecture*, Picard, 1988
- *Nantes religieuse de l'Antiquité à nos jours*, Société archéologique et historique de Nantes/Université de Nantes, Nantes, 2008. Actes du colloque tenu en 2006.
- J. Tulard, *La Contre-Révolution: origines, histoire, postérité*, Perrin 1990