Global Regents Review
Unit 5

Age of Revolutions
(and there are a lot of them!)
Revolution = significant change in:

- Politics
- Economics
- Culture
- Way of thinking
Scientific Revolution

- Centered in Europe
- Influenced by the Renaissance (humanism)
- New ideas about science
- Emphasized reason, experimentation, & observation
Major Players of the Scientific Rev

- **Copernicus**-universe was *heliocentric* (sun at the center)
- **Galileo**-supported *heliocentrism*,
  - tried by the Church forced to recant or death
- **Newton**-law of gravity
- **Descartes**-emphasized human reason
Scientific Method

- Remember Living Environment & Earth Sci labs?
Effects of the Scientific Revolution

- Developed a belief in reason & **natural laws**
  - Laws that govern human behavior

- Led to the **Enlightenment** - thinking based on reason
  - New ways of thinking about power, govt & law
Major Players of the Enlightenment

- **Locke**: people entitled to natural rights (life, liberty, property) wrote the book *Two Treatises on Gov’t*
  - If the gov’t does not protect these rights, people can overthrow

- **DeMontesquieu**: 3 braches of gov’t
  - (executive, legislative, judicial)
  - Checks & balances

- **Voltaire**: believed in free speech

- **Rosseau**: belief in common good, *The Social Contract*
  - will of majority, protect minorities
Impact of Enlightenment

- Some rulers were **enlightened despots** - absolute rulers who tried to reform their countries
  - 1. Catherine the Great in Russia

- Nationalism grew

- Led to American and French Revolutions
Enlightenment Video

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J0B28_gwj0M
Essential Questions

- How did the Scientific Revolution reject the authority of the Church?
- How did the Enlightenment change political ideas?
- How would some absolute rulers have reacted to Enlightenment ideas?
French Revolution

- Influenced by the Glorious & American Revolution ideals

- Causes:
  - 1. absolute monarchy
  - 2. social inequality
  - 3. economic injustice
  - 4. Enlightenment
  - 5. Glorious & American Rev

- Significance
  - Louis XVI
  - 3 Estates
  - heavy taxes on the poor
  - new political ideas
  - inspired French citizens
Marie Antoinette Preview

- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IWjsqVwWyrI](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IWjsqVwWyrI)
France’s 3 Estates

First Estate: Clergy
- Bishops: 135
- Monks: 21,000
- Priests: 40,000
- Lower Clergy: 50,000

Second Estate: Nobility
- 350,000

Third Estate: Everyone Else
- 24,500,000
French Revolution Terms

- **Estates General** - group made up of representatives from all 3 Estates (kind of like Parliament or Congress)
French Revolution Timeline

- 1789- King Louis XVI calls Estates General into session
- 1789- 3rd Estate (commoners) call themselves National Assembly
- 1789- Bastille Prison (debtors prison) stormed by peasants
- 1789- Dec of Rights of Man written by Nat. Assembly
  - abolished the 1st & 2nd Estates
  - Based on American Dec of Indep.
  - Natural rights (Locke)
  - Religious freedom
  - Fair taxes
French Revolution Timeline

- 1792 - France declares war on England, Austria & Prussia
  - Wanted to spread their revolution to other countries

- 1793 - King Louis XVI executed & Reign of Terror begins

- 1793 Reign of Terror
  - Led by Max Robespierre & Jacobins
  - Thousands killed/jailed for being traitors to the Revolution

- 1799 Napoleon takes over
Reign of Terror
Essential Questions

- How did the social hierarchy in France lead to the French Revolution?

- Why did other European countries fear the Revolutionaries?

- How did the French Revolution reflect democratic ideas?
Napoleon

Not
Napoleon Rules France

- Emperor of France
- Absolute power
- French supported him b/c he offered stability
- Conquered most of Europe
Contributions of Napoleon

- Achievements:
  1. improved economy (built roads, canals, new industries)
  2. public education
  3. **Napoleonic Code** - laws based on Enlightenment
Napoleon Loses Power (Of course)  
(let’s see…empires fall because)

- 1. Empire got too big
  - European countries controlled by France revolted

- 2. invaded Russia in winter and army starved to death
  - (never start a land war in Asia, esp. in winter)

- 3. Alliance of Russia, England, Austria and Prussia forced him to step down

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U_eZmEiyTo0
Effects of French Revolution

- Democratic ideals spread throughout Europe
  - “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity”

- Nationalism spread - pride in individual countries, not rulers

- Congress of Vienna - group of European rulers who wanted to return Europe back to the way it was before the Fr. Revolution.
  - Wanted a balance of power
  - Wanted to restore power to the monarchs
  - Wanted to maintain peace in Europe
Essential Questions

- Why would France allow Napoleon to call himself an Emperor?
- How did Napoleon spread the ideals of the Fr. Revolution throughout Europe?
- Why did nationalism increase in Europe under Napoleon?
Revolutions in Europe…

- French Rev inspired revolutions in other countries…
  these revolutions led to political changes in
  - Austria
  - Italy
  - Germany
  - Latin America
Latin American Independence

- Influenced by Enlightenment & Fr. Revolution
- Haiti (French colony)
  - Leader of Indep.: T. L’Ouverture
  - Led a revolt
  - Successful-gained indep. in 1804
- Venezuela, Columbia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru (Spanish colonies)
  - Leader of Indep: S Bolivar
  - Creole
  - Called “the Liberator”
  - Successful in gaining indep. 1820’s
  - Struggled to unite L Am. due to Andes Mts & Amazon River
Latin America Independence

- Creoles took over from Penninsulares as the ruling class
- **Oligarchy** - power held by small group/class
- Encomienda system had made colonies dependent on Spain, so their economy was fragile

- Mexico - ruled by a dictator - Porfirio Diaz
  - Uprising against him led by Emiliano Zapata & Pancho Villa
  - 1917 new President elected and reforms made
Meanwhile….in Russia

- Ruled by **Czars** who had absolute power
- Feudal social structure (nobles and serfs)
- Serfs were freed by Alexander II (1861) and moved into cities and towns

**Russification** - Czars tried to make all groups in Russia think, act and believe the same
  - Could only speak Russian
  - Had to go to the Russian Orthodox Ch
  - Persecuted the Jews with attacks- **pogroms**
Essential Questions

- How did the Enlightenment and Fr Rev. impact the leaders of indep. in Latin America?

- What were some of the struggles faced by L. America after independence from Spain?

- How was Russia behind the revolutionary/Enlightenment times?
Nationalism Grows….

- **Nationalism** - love/loyalty/pride in your country
- Italy
  - had been divided since the fall of Rome
  - Leaders of Indep. were: G Mazzini, C Cavour & G Garibaldi
  - Outcome: Unification but with conflict betw. N & S
Germany

- Germany divided into small states
- Wanted unification after Napoleon but denied at Congress of Vienna due to balance of power concerns
- Prussia - leader of the German states
- Otto Von Bismarck - leader of Prussia
  - Unified Germany though war wanting to make Prussia more powerful
  - Became leader of Germany – Kaiser
India

- British colony since 1700’s
- Indian National Congress
  - Made up of Hindus
  - wanted equal opportunity in govt jobs
  - Called for democracy & modernization

- Muslim League
  - Represented Muslims in India
  - Eventually called to set up a separate Muslim state (Pakistan in 1947)
Turkey

- Ottoman Empire
  - Young Turks wanted to strengthen the Ottoman Empire
    - Overthrew the sultan in 1908
    - Opposed to modernization and westernization
    - Led to Armenian Massacre
- Armenian Massacre-
  - Young Turks abandoned Ottoman tolerance practices
  - Massacred over a million Armenian Christians in Turkey
Essential Questions

- How did the growth of nationalism change Europe?
Agrarian Revolution

- Based in Europe
- Similar to Neolithic Revolution
- New technology in farming:
  - Fertilizer, seed drill, fencing/enclosures
  - Replaced small farms with larger farms
- Led to population increase:
  - Longer life span (due to better & more food)
  - Improved medical care
Industrial Revolution

- 1750 in Gr. Britain/England
- Shift in hand tools to machines and animal power to steam power

Causes:

1. raw materials (iron ore, coal, access to water)
2. population increase led to workers
3. England had $ (due to colonies) they could invest in business
4. developed sources of power for factories (steam, coal)
Industrialization

The Industrial Revolution (1750-1900)

- Mechanization
- The Enlightenment
- Demand for Products
- Science
- Low Farm Wages
- Migration to Cities
- Utilitarianism
Industrial Revolution

Effects:

1. **mass production** - goods produced in large quantities for lower costs
2. **laissez faire economics** - replaced mercantilism
   - **Capitalism** became main economic system - based on supply & demand
   - Government “hands off” the economy (Adam Smith)
3. rise of big businesses
4. new class structure (upper middle class/lower middle class)
5. urbanization - growth of cities
6. poor working conditions on factories
Essential Questions

- How did the Agrarian Rev lead to the Industrial Revolution in Britain?
- How did industrialization lead to a new social system?
- What were some long term effects of industrialization?
Economic Philosophies

- **Capitalism**
  - Individuals own businesses
  - Adam Smith & *Wealth of Nations*
  - Supply & demand

- **Socialism**
  - Groups of people/gov’t own businesses
  - Karl Marx & Frederick Engels *The Communist Manifesto*
  - Working class/*proletariat* would take over the economy and wealth and power would be shared in a classless society
Industrialization Leads to **Immigration**

- **Immigration** - moving from one country to another
- Poles move to W Europe b/c of persecution
- Germans move to USA b/c of political unrest
- Russian Jews leave b/c of relig. persecution (pogroms)
- Italians move to USA b/c of poor farming
- Irish move to USA b/c of potato famine
Japan & the Meiji Restoration

- Tokugawa Shogunate had isolated Japan
- M Perry (USA) wanted to trade and use Japanese ports
- 1867 daiymo and samurai overthrew the Shogun
- **Meiji Restoration** begun
  - Meiji = enlightened rule
  - Borrowed ideas about govt, economics, technology from the West (Europe and Americas)
  - Industrialized Japan
  - Social reforms (public & higher education)
  - Built up a strong military
  - MODERNIZED JAPAN!!!!!
Imperialism (Again)

- **Old Imperialism**
  - Europe colonized Americas, India SE Asia
  - Needed raw materials
  - Began Triangle Trade, Columbian Exchange and mercantilism

- **New Imperialism**
  - European countries in Africa & Asia
  - Feelings of nationalism, military strength, spreading Christianity
  - “white man’s burden”-whites had a moral obligation to help educate “savages” in other lands
Britain in India

- Brit. controlled most of India by 1800’s
- Used Indian soldiers called sepoys to protect British interests
Effects of British Rule

- **Positive Effects**
  - Built roads & railroads
  - Postal system
  - Irrigation improved farming
  - Education

- **Negative Effects**
  - Raw materials go to Britain
  - Farmers grow **cash crops**, not food. People hungry.
  - Britain tries to replace Indian culture with Western culture
  - Jobs go to British citizens, not Indians.
“Scramble for Africa”

- Many European countries wanted a piece of Africa
- Zulu Empire
  - Led by Shaka Zulu, united Africans against Europeans
  - Eventually lost due to Europeans having better weapons
- S. Africa colonized by the Dutch/Boers
- 1902 Britain took over S Africa after the Boer War
- Other countries in Africa:
  - France, Italy, Germany

http://youtu.be/OJeIW_HIWmA
Africa Divided

Partition of Africa
1885 - 1914

Colonial Powers
- British
- French
- German
- Portuguese
- Italian
- Belgian
- Spanish
- Independent

Countries:
- Spanish Morocco
- Uruguay
- Sierra Leone
- Liberia
- Gold Coast
- Rio de Oro
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Togo
- French West Africa
- Nigeria
- Egypt
- Libya
- Algeria
- British Somaliland
- Italian Somaliland
- British East Africa
- German East Africa
- Spanish Southwest Africa
- Portuguese Guinea
- Mozambique
- Madagascar
- Union of South Africa
- Orange Free State
- Ethiopia
- British Somaliland
Imperialism in China

- **Middle Kingdom/isolationist** mindset had held China back technologically after the Mings.

- China did trade with Britain—they traded **opium**.

- Chinese got addicted and continued the opium trade.


- **Treaty of Nanking** ended the Opium War.
  - China had to pay for the war.
  - Created **Spheres of Influence**—colonial power claimed trade rights.
China Fights Back...But Not Successfully

- **Taiping Rebellion** - peasants revolted. Weakened Chinese govt.

- **Boxer Rebellion** - attempt to drive foreigners out of China. Failure. Led to beginnings of modernizing China.

- Rise in nationalism.
Boxer Rebellion video:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F4QdEKjEg88
Effects of Imperialism

- **Political**
  - Traditional govts destroyed
  - Nationalist & indep. movements begin

- **Economic**
  - Industrialization
  - Cash crops caused hunger in the colonies

- **Social/Cultural**
  - Western (European) culture spread
  - Education and medical care improved in colonies
Essential Questions

- How did countries like Japan, China and India react to imperialism?
- Why were European countries successful in colonizing India, China?
- What were the significant impacts of imperialism on colonized countries?