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Grade: 11 Subject: - History 4th Quarter Note 2

Unit Ten

Capitalism and the growth of democracy.

Objectives - Trace the development of capitalism in the 16th and 17thc.

- examine the main features of liberal democratic revolution in England, the American colonies and France.
- explain the democratic ideas which motivated the English, American and French revolutions.
- analyze the main aspects of the industrial revolution

10.1 China and Japan in the 16th and 17th centuries.

China:- was reunified as a single empire under the **Han dynasty.**

A) The Ming dynasty - was powerful and effective in the 14thc.
- interested the outside world, they sent voyages of exploration in 15thc.
- internal peasant revolt and external attack from the Manchu state declined the Ming Dynasty.

B) The Ching dynasty - it was a foreign, non-Chinese dynasty from Manchuria. In 16thc Manchu state emerged with Chinese style of administration.
- in 1644 the Ching dynasty controlled the Chinese capital Beijing.
- encouraged Chinese culture
- Chinese territory was expanded
- Chinese troops won the Russian army in the north.
- relationship between china and Europe was too limited.

- ❖ The Jesuit missionaries in china:- made canon and maps, did astronomical and engineering work.
- ❖ Reasons for decline:- Its military technology was inferior than the west.
- ❖ Between 1839-1842, Britain defeated china and imposed "unequal treaty" on China.
- ❖ Reduced to a semi-colonial status or forced to make economic and political concessions which took away parts of china's real independence.

Japan:- Japans' civilization was in fact much influenced by china.

- ⇒ The Japanese borrowed ideas and institutions but "Japanised" them adapting them to Japan's own civilization.
- ⇒ In 12the government power was in the hands of the army commander called the Shogun
- ⇒ The great feudal lords were called daimyos, the feudal warriors were the Samurai.

⇒ The daimyos ruled their lands called Han.

⇒ The Tokugawa daimyo family was in the end successful in the power struggle. The head of the Tokugawa family Ieyasu defeated his rivals, made himself shogun in 1603 pacified and reunited Japan.

⇒ He established Tokugawa shogunate (1603-1867)

Duties of daimyos:-administer their hans (fiefs), collect taxes from their hans and have large numbers of samurai followers. Had to obey and there was no more civil war.

Societies of Japan:- Shogun, dainyos, Ssmurai at the top merchants, craftsmen, peasants common people.

⇒ Following discoveries Europeans reached Japan in the 16thc.

⇒ Europeans came to trade. Catholic missionaries came to Japan.

⇒ In 1615 missionaries were expelled and any who later tried to enter Japan were executed.

"Japan's seclusion policy" meaning isolation from the world outside Japan. It hampered Japan's military technology progress which exposed Japan to serious danger from the west in the mid 19thc.

10.2 The English revolution

⇒ In 1603, the last ruler of the English Tudor dynasty Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603) died unmarried.

- She was replaced by James, VI king of Scotland.
- He was the first Stuart king from Scotland to rule England. But England and Scotland were not united politically until 1707.

❖ The English monarchy was not absolute because:-

⇒ The king had no regular and professional army.

⇒ There was a national representative assembly called the parliament.

It approved laws and taxation

Met only when the king called it.

Met at west minister and had two houses

Two houses:-the house of lord – head of noble families the archbishops and bishops

⇒ A conflict between the parliament and the king began during the reign of Charles I (1625-1649)

Causes were foreign policy, financial crisis, religion and the king ruled England without parliament.

⇒ The revolution started in 1673 when Charles I imposed English prayer book in Scotland for church services when he faced this crisis, Charles I called parliament meeting in 1640.

- The short parliament (April to May) 1640 refused to approve taxation.
- The long parliament met from November 1640 and stayed up to 1653.

⇒ The king in 1642 faced an opposition from the parliament and the first civil war started (1642-1646) between the parliament and the king.

New Model Army organized and commanded by Thomas fair fax and Oliver Cromwell. The civil war began Cromwell's military and political career.

In the 1st civil war, parliament was able to win the civil war because it has the support of the middle class, the small and owners and the puritans.

❖ Before and during the civil war radical religious and ideas had emerged. One of these was the levellers.

Levellers was secular political movement.

- Wanted democracy, religious toleration and reform of harsh legal system.

⇒ In 1648 the **second civil war** was started when the Scottish army invaded England. The new model army quickly defeated the scoots and the English Royalsis. Then, the army and the House of Commons removed the monarchy.

- In January 1649 the king was behaded
- England was declared a republic
- Cromwell moved fast and smashed the Levelles inside and outside the army.

❖ From 1648 to 1053, the **Rump** (remnants of the House of common) ruled England.

❖ In 1653, Cromwell dismissed the "Rump" and was the end of the long parliament.

❖ Cromwell conquered Ireland and Scotland and ruled up to his death in 1658.

⇒ With the death of Cromwell the ruling class of England tried to restore the monarchy old order and old law.

⇒ In May 1660, Charles I's son began to rule as Charles II this event was known as **"Restoration"**.

❖ It restored,
- the monarchy
- the house of lords
- the state church of England
- traditional constitution

⇒ When Charles II died, his brother James II (1685-1688) succeeded him. It was suspected that James II made England catholic.
- He also ruled England as an absolute monarchy.
- He became so unpopular in England.

Then, a group of ruling class invited "**William of Orange**" of Dutch to England. He became William III and ruled England from 1688-1702. This event in the English Revolutic is known as a "**Glorious Revolution**" or (a revolution without bloodshed)

⇒ The Glorious revolution:-
- Preserved the constitution
- Marked the victor of the parliament
- The parliament presented Bill of rights to the king
- The Bill of Right listed certain rights that were the "true, ancient and indubitable rights and liberties of the people" of the English kingdom.
- made illegal for the king to keep a standing army to levy taxes without parliament's approval, or to be a Roman catholic.