Unit 10

The tudr dynasty 1485-1603 make English monarchy strong but not absolut

- The Stuart dynasty alsomade English strong but not absolute b/c

  1. The king had no regular army

- The monarchy needed co-operation of the nobles, gentry, richer citizens C Bourgeasies to govern the country.

- The English econmy was not very advanced the dutch were leaders in merchant capitalism in 17^{th}C .

  2. The existence of a representative national assembly called parliament

     Two houses of parliament

1. House of lords :- not elected, consists of heads of nobles, arch bishops, bishops of Anglican church
2. House of common :- elected & represented the people (not democratic) members were gentry , few bourgeoisies & lawyers.

- Serious conflicted b/n Charles I & parliament began b/c

  A. Foreign policy:- due to war with Spain & France

  B. Money (economy):- Charles I collected money with out parliaments approval

  C. Religious !- charles & his French catholic gueen . Henrietta marria were suspected to take England from protestants & back to Catholicism

Beginning of the Revolution

- The revolution crisis began in Scotland when Charles imposed the church of England “praryer book” for the church service in 1637.

- To obtain mony to suppress the rebellion in Scotland Charles called the parliament but the parliament refused to approved any taxation. Then the king dissolved the parliament called short parliament (meeting April-may 1640)

- Charles I called the parliament again called long parliament

- The two houses of the parliament united against charles

- The final incident that make the civil war unavoidable was the king attempt to

arrest five leading members of the parliament

- Fighting started in the summer of 1640

The 1st civil war 1642-46

- London, the navy & Scotland supported the parliament . The parliament raised new centralized army called new model Army led by Thomas Fair Fax & Oliver Cromwell
- The parliament abled to defeat the king b/c of support from middle class & purtians
- After the war the problem was to creat firm poletical setteiment among the king. Parliament &army Result Cgaries I remained in power

The 2nd Civil war 1648-49

- Charles attempted to defect the parlament
- Largely secular poletical mov't called Levellers appeared.
- Levellers issued centerlilized manitesto committed to abolition of corruption, toleration of reuiqious d/f, translation of law in to the common tangue electoral redistribution of seats
- They had Strong supporters. Then supporters had been fighting for poletical & religass freedom for ordinary people
- The lower ranks officials discussed with army commander this discussion called Putney Debates in 1647
- The scotish army invaded England by supporting charles
- There was also Royalist insurrection in England
- Both the Scotich & royalist defected by new modes Army

Result:- Charles I was publicy beheaded in Jan 1649

- Huse of lords were abolished
- State church (Anglican) was abolished
- English decleared arepublic called the common wealthy (not democratic state)

- After the civil war crown well moved to smash the levelers &imprisoned the leaders of levelers
- Crowm well attached the mutineers in the army & destroyed the supports of levelers in the army
- This was the defeat of the 1st secular democratic mov't in modern Europe.
- In 1648-53 the "Rump" of the long parliament ruled England
- In 1653 crown well dismissed the rump & ended the long parliament. And crownwell himself ruled England, Scotland & Iceland by conqist until 1658.
- General mock decided to support the restoration of monarch Charles II began to rule England this event known as Restoration.
- Jame II replaced charles II. But James was suspected in Catholicism & absolutism like lous xiv of Fr(Absolut model) Wiliam of orange protestant leder of Dutch republic Mary's (James protestant daughter) husband come to England with an army b/c to bring England in to his alliance gains.
- In Nov.1888 James II fled to Fr And Wiliam become king as Wiliam III. This event was known as Glorious revolution it preserved the continuation & succeeded with out blood shed

  Parliamentary supremacy & Bill of rights
- In 1689 king willam III & quean many approved the bill of night documents assured the people certain basic Civil rights
- It stand with Magnacarta & petition of Rights legal guarantees of English liberty.

The enlightenment

- The 18th Intellectual mov't in europ & colonial N. America
- The center of Enligntment was France
- Franch become the common language upper class people.

  John lock :- believed that progress was certain if main would use their minds & follow up reason
- Dev't the gov't theoty

- He believed there is a social contract b/n the people & the gov't
- Locks social contract theory after the rights of revolution agnist thranny
- His teaching was greatly studied in Europe & America
- His teaching play a large part in America revn & his ideas around found in the declaration of independence & USA constitution.
- Most of the enlightenment thought were from the Fraench philospnes

  1.Voltaire:his worly were against in justice & despotic absolute Fr gov't & bitter Criticism against the catholic church

  2. Roussea:-in his book social "contract" declared that " man is born free but we found the every where in chains

- He was influenced by Br. Philosopher John Lock
- His work influenced the later poletical & educational theory & served as an impules to

  19thC Romanticism

3. Montesquie:- wrote a book entitled the Spirit of the laws. He proposed to prevent despotism by recognizing government like executive legislative & judicial

4. Didrot:- Attacked the French old region abuses, like religious intolerance, unjust taxtation &

Absolutism

Philosophers outside France

Beccaria:- The Italians who wanted reform of the criminal low

Adam smith :- in Scotland main founder of poetical economy

Benjamin political economy :- in America contributed to Science & was closely involved ib American struggle for independence from Britian

- The origin of the enlightenment:- was mainly in the 2nd half of 17thC when thinkers looked from explanation of the universe & society in human reason rather than revelation (what God has shown us)
- Newton :- had shown how the universe operated by natural laws enlightenment was basically optimistie believed that society could be improved & human

happiness could be increased.

- There was strong element of pessimism among enlightenment thinkers, which voltair in particular
- Common attitude of enlightebment was Diesm said that existence of the universe & its natural law needed the existence of a creator & make religious matter ethics
- Enlightenment was the mov't of aminority many ordinary people were illiterate Enlightenment wanted limited reforms from above for the people notradical change form below carried out by the people.
- They belived that power should continued to be in the hands of men is property & education.
- Philosophers were politically moderate or did not want radical social & political revolution & did not want democracy. The expectation was Rousse
- The Fr revolution was under Rousseau's influence & Robespierre
- Rossea belived that Reublic was the bast form of gov't & believed in democracy (general will)
- The Jacobin leader ship idea attached wealth which was not earned by worly. He supported small petty bourgeoisie producer

The America war of Independence

The America revolution

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- The 13 Br Settlement & plantation colonies of America which later become independent USA
- There were few white settlers 2.5 million in1775
- The population no grew fast b/c
    - colonies married young & hand many children
    - immigration from Europe increases
- There were indigenous America reduced their no b/c diseases & driven off their land by superior military technology
- There were also non-write population (Slaws ½ from Africa) w/h came by Trans-Atlantic slave trade. After independence slowly ended in the north . but not in the

south.

- Economy of 13 colonies expanded fast b/c
    - The rising population
    - Export to Europe like tobacco, rice,
    - Forest product & flor & fish to w.Indies
- Most of the colonies were farmer 2/3. Population b/c
    - Land was plentiful & cheap
    - No much industry b/c Br wanted the colonies to be markets for her own manufactured
- The 13 colonies had merchants & professional bourgeoisie of lawyers, teachers, Journalist & clergy
- The 13 colonies were under the authority of Br gov't & Br parliament which could imposed laws on the colonies
- The 13 colonies were under Br rule is much autonomy. Each colony had an elected assembly
- Troule b/n Br 13 colonies began at the close of the Fr & Indian war in 1763 when king George III of Br & his aduisors decided on Stricter control of the colonies
    1. Declared the land lying beyond Appala china including great lakes region closed to the colonists which angered the trapper & frinters men who had expected after defeat of Fr to be free to meove west ward.
    2. Br parliament set out to enforce laws that restricted trade b/n colonists & other colonies
    3. The parliament approved a stumpt act , tax on news , paper while business contracts & playing cards.
    4. Parliament passed alws colonies to provide housings for troops that were sent to defend the colonies.

    The Stricter control program put in to effect b/n 1763-65
- The patriots like James Otis, Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams arosed public felings against Br
- In 1773 Citizens of Boston dumped the tea in the Boston harbor this event was called The Boston tea party

- In 1775/76 more colonists believed in the necessity for independence b/c
  1. Fighting b/n troops & colonial military at concord, Lexington & Bunker Hill
  2. Pamphlet entitled "common sense" the rights of men & the age of reason written by Thomas paine
- Paines booklet did much to bring about final break b/n Br & American colonies
- George Washington said I find common sense is working a power ful change in the mind of men. on July 4,1776 the 2nd continental congress representing the 13 colonies & adopted a democratic document called declaration of independence drafted by Thomas Jefferson
- He declared that gov't created to serve the people and could only act with the consent of the people

Reason for the successful of the patriots

1. Geographical advantage more than 3000 miles of Ocean separated the America colonies from England
2. The role of George Washington
3. Fr aid to American colonies against Br

The patriot /13 colonies/ gov't victory over Br at Saratoga New york. The Fr signed the reaty of alliance with Americans in 1778.

- The American force led by Lafayethe (Fr men) trapped Br army (lod by Cornwallis) at yorktown Virginia & finally the Br army surrendered in 1781

The paris treaty 1783

- USA gained control from Atlantic to missipi & from maine to Georgina
- Spain ruled florida
- Br ruled Canada
- America after independence faced loss of trade & business depression.

1787 Philadelphia meeting

- Preparation of constution
- The constution left many powers to individual states but authorized the new central gov't.

Results of the war

1. The creation of new nation state
2. Become the immediate cause of Fr revolution
3. Influenced the Latin America people to struggle for their independence from Spain & Portugal.

The France revolution

- The old region in Fr 17th C-1789

Characterstics of old regine

- Absolute monarchy (no constitution)
- Society divided in to 3 Estates

1st Estates- catholic clergy, Royal family

2nd Estate- nobility

3rd Estate – Bourgeoisie , wage workers & peasants

Main cause

1. Economy
2. Constutional
3. Social

Immediate cause of the revolution

- Was the Fr participation in the American war
  1. Fr troops returned from U.S.A with is full idea about liberty
  2. Fr faced financial crisis in 1788 (Assembly of 3 estate)

     Louse XVI was weak and incompetent & his wife marine Anothoinetie was exravagat & dislike by the people of Fr
- On June 17 the 3rd estate passed a resolution to make a constitution & declared alone to be National Assembly of Fr

  Storming of Beasties (Royal prison)

  Tennis court oath :- The 3rd estate separated & establish a national assembly they met in Paris Tennis court & took an oath this event called tennis court oath

  Declaration of August 4/1789:- The National assembly issues ablution of feudal dues, church taxes decree(the tithes) abolition of all forms of privileges
- The events of July & August 1789 ended the old regime & National Assembly

took the Authority

- The Fr revolution was led by bourgeoisie
- The N.A nationalized the catholic church & sold it as a solution for financial crisis.
- In June 1890 the king & his family attempted to escape from Fr but he was captured by Fr tops at varenis
- In sep 1791 Fr become constitutional monarchy
- The constitution gave full political rights of voting & being elected only to active citizens who had enough property
- Others were passive citizens (did not have full political rights)
- N.A did not give political rights to the poor
- The European dis liked the revn & began to fight & on the side of Fr king.
- The new forces rise of over threw the monarchy dissolved the legislative assembly replaced it by National convention in 1792.
- The Fr army won against Austria at valmy in sep 1792 & saved Fr revolution
- The National convention declared arpublic in sep.1792 houis XVI & his wife executed publicly by guillotine

Political groups & parties emerged

- Two rival political groups in the convention were
  1. Jacobines:- represented by middle & petty bourgeoisie
     - Radical extremes to save Fr & revolution
     - minority
  2. Girondins:-
     - big bourgeoisie
     - not radical
- In 1793 the revolution Fr were again in serious danger b/c of economic problems External invasion
- The chief leader & theorist Jacobin was maximally Robispire
- The Jacobins ruled by using 12 men committee of public safety

Reforms of Jacobins

- Introduced democratic constitution in Jun 1793
- Food rationing & control on prices & wages called low of the maximum

- The reign of terror used to crush counter revolution
- The Jacobins reign of dictator ship come to an end & the new constitution established a region called the Directory in 1793
- The Jacobins removed from power by the Dictatory (board of men)

Significance of the revolution

- Introduce democratic ideas of Fr like equality Fraternity & liberty
- Abolished selfdoms, slavery
- La marseillalse national anther of Fr prepared by devise

The Napolean era 1799-1815 & Its consequences

- Napolean Bonaparte was born in Corsica island
- In 1796 he defeated Austria & took Austrian, Netherland (Belgium) to Fr
- He over threw the directly & called himself first consul
- His rule was military dictatorship
- In 1804 he become emperor
- Austria, Prussia, Denmark, & Norway forced to become all of Fr including Russia
- Great Britain remained undefeated b/c island position its command of the seas
- In 1805 he was defeated by Br fleets led by lord nelson at Trafalgar
- In 1812 Napoleon invaded Russia but he was failed to crushed Russia b/c
    - The sprit of Russian people
    - The cold of winter
    - Use earth scorched method

He was forced to retreat but defeated by European coalition force at Leaping (Nation) in 1814 exiled him to Elba but he escaped & took power for 100 days.

- European force united & defeated Napoleon led by Duke of wellington (Br) & Bluchers (Prussia) at waterloo & exiled him to st Helena

Industrial revolution

First was appeared in England in the late of 1700 Bc England had fine seaports that lay close to the harbors & markets on Europe mainland

There were great coal whine, they have great navy the strongest in the world in the 18th & 19th C

- Had colonies across the Atlantic & India in 18th C .
- Industrial revolution:-to the result of industriousness means the quality of regular working hard.
- At first more water power used then a new form of power was brought in to use steam power was brought in to use , steam power (provided -----power)
- The 1st steam e-----were invented by savory (1698) & Newcomer Jesus want improved &adopted for operating all kind of machinery including machines in factory .
- The stall power was applied to land transport in the form of rail kings the 1st railway locomotive (built 1804 by big share companies) Gorge Stephenson & his son Robert didn't invent the steam locomotive but made improvements to steam locomotive technology. The 1st rail way were the Stockton & daring ton rail way 1825 & the Liverpool & Manchester (1830)
- 1850 Br had network of rail way connecting major rail way industrial production was in the hands of individual industrial capitalist. Machines operated by steal power were used in factories before industrial revolution most industrial products was done in small work s shope.
- Corporations:- were formed to meet the needs of industry
- It is owned by the people who buy shares of st Industrial revolution made important technological advance in producing metal especially iron
- We don not usually call iron works a "factory" but blast furnace produced from coal instead of charcuoal
- The important industries w/h were transformed by industrial revolution were cotton, textiles, iron, mechanical engineering, chemical manufacture As a new machines were charged both for better & for worse.
- Working condition in early factories were bad increased child workers children of five , six or seven often worked 12 hours more a day

The dev't of socialist thought & Action

During the early 19th C several writers and reformers crisistzed industrialism as a cause of great hardship & suffering allowing working people. Such means as Robert owen &

cuarles Fourier of France made various proposal for setting up communities his ideal social & economic conditons

Owns & Fourier estabuslihed short lived co-operative settements These socialists were called utopians .

Harl max basic socialist idea wre first expressed in the communist manifesto. He called his socialism scientific socialism to distinguish it from utopians socialism.

He belived that all history is asenes stroggle b/n the rulling class & working class. The victorius working class would then set up asociety based on common ownership of the means of production

Darwins theory of evolution & It's impact

Social Darwinism is the -----that people in society compute for survival and that superior individuals social groups and race become powerful & wealthy.

He published his theories in 1859 in the book the origion of species and proposed that evolution occurred through process called natural selection according to the theory individual also or groups must com-----his one anther to servicer

He developed important social theory during the lake 19th C Hervbert spencer (British) 1st proposed the theory Grhamsumner made social Darwins popular in USA. K.max caupard the struggle for surviral among organism to the struggle for power among social chasses

The Age of reaction

The congress of Vienna & its provinces

Is ameeting held from sep 1814 –Jun 1815 to settle issue arising from almost 25 yrs war b/n Fr & Europe. The congress decided how Europe would be ruled after the imminent defect of France emperor & military leader Napoleon I his decision were made by representatives of the victorious evaduple alliance Austria, Great Br, Prussia & Russia & Fr. The congress re------several ac-----

Br retained a number of colonies it had seized during the fighting Russia kept Finland & Bessarabia & most of Poland Austria & Prussia the remaining part of Poland as a result of negotiations at the congress Fr was deprives of all the territory concurred by Napoleon. The Dutch republic was united his Austrian Netherland to from single

kingdom of the Netherlands under the house of orange

Norway & Sweden were Joined under single ruler Charles & ---Prussia received German territories that border E.Fr

Austria gained major province of N. Italy

This congress was bitterly criticized for many b/c it ignored the strong democratic & nationalistic sentiments of many Europeans.

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ከ9-12 ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች

እንደሚታወቀው ከ2015 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የዩኒቨርስቲ መግቢያ ፈተና ከ9ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ያለውን የሚያጠቃልል ነው። ይህም ተማሪዎች ላይ ጫና መፍጠሩ የማይቀር ነው። እኛም ከ2015 ዓ.ም የት/ት ዘመን ጀምሮ በነፃ Mathematics ትምህርትን ከ9ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች Example & Exercise Solution ጨምሮ ቀለል ባለ እና በሚገባችሁ መንገድ ለየት ያሉ YouTube video እያዘጋጀን የምናግዛችሁ መሆኑን ስናሳውቃችሁ በታላቅ አክብሮት ነው።
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Thank You

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