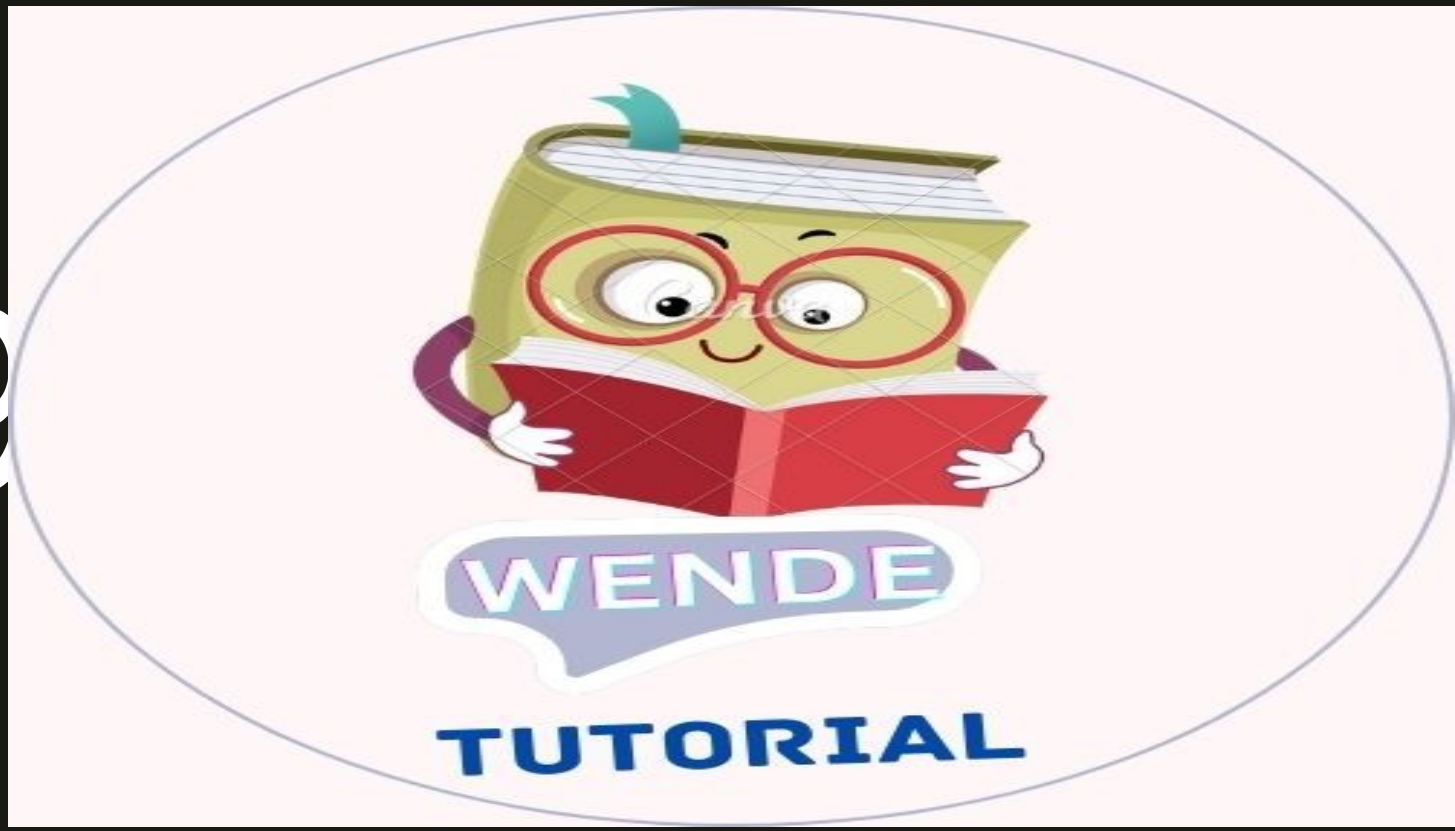
HISTORY GRADE 9

Unit 9
THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS 1750S TO 1815



SUBSCRIBE, LIKE, SHARE OUR YOUTUBE CHANNEL

SHORT NOTE ON TELEGRAM CHANNEL WENDE TUTORIAL ላይ ማግኘት ትችላላችሁ

9.1 Industrial Capitalism in Europe

9.1.1 Political, Economic and Social Effects of Industrial Revolution

- The Industrial Revolution, originating in Great Britain in the late 1700s, marked a transformative shift in manufacturing processes that gradually extended globally.
- Prior to this period, economic needs were met through manual farming and handmade goods production.
- The revolution introduced machinery, replacing traditional hand production with technologically driven manufacturing, particularly in textiles, iron, and steel.
- Large-scale production became feasible with the utilization of coal and iron for machinery in British factories.
- The rise of industrial capitalism, a mode of production characterized by central control of capital, was a consequence of these changes.
- Capitalism, emerging in the 16th to 17th centuries, found its industrial form in the 18th and 19th centuries, with key features such as capital accumulation, competitive markets, private property, voluntary exchange, and wage labor.
- Technological advancements like the telephone, typewriter, and electricity further propelled industrial capitalism.

- This ethos challenged earlier mercantilist doctrines, leading to Britain's embrace of a laissez-faire economy.
- By the 19th century, Britain had become the world's workshop, and industrial capitalism's influence extended beyond its borders to impact landscapes in other parts of Europe and North America.
- The Industrial Revolution, driven by steam engine technology, revolutionized the 19th-century world.
- Steam-powered locomotives and the development of railways facilitated the integration of vast continental spaces politically, culturally, and economically.
- The construction of railways, such as those in India by the British in the 1850s and the opening of the first transcontinental railroad in North America in 1869, reduced transport costs, opened new sources of supply, and expanded markets.
- However, industrialization had profound effects on political, social, and economic dimensions. Politically, it led to the rise of powerful industries, which later became monopolies, reshaping political structures.
- Mechanization displaced laborers, contributing to the rise of industrial capitalism and increased labor protests and strikes.
- Socially, the Industrial Revolution transformed the fabric of society, giving rise to new social classes – the bourgeoisie, who owned the means of production, and the proletariat, who sold their labor.
- Class differences emerged, and living conditions changed, with children often exploited

BY; WENDE TUTORIAL

- Economically, the revolution shifted from agrarian and handicraft economies to large-scale industry and mechanized manufacturing, fostering economic growth, increased production, and improved standards of living. Access to better diets, housing, education, and cheaper goods became more widespread.
- Industrial Revolution had also many negative effects. Among those were:- environmental degradation, poor sanitation, spread of diseases, pollution, poor working conditions and low wage, child labor.

9.2 French Revolution

- The French Revolution was a period of major social upheaval that began in 1787 (when revolutionaries stormed a prison called the Bastille) and ended in 1799(when a general named Napoleon overthrew the revolutionary government and established the French Consulate (with Napoleon as leader))
- Before the 18th century, France was a feudal nation whose society was highly oppressed.As a result, the French Revolution broke out in 1789.
- There were three main reasons for the outbreak of the Revolution.
  - ✓ The French monarchy was bankrupt, and the autocratic kings were inefficient.
  - ✓ The influence of the French philosophers stimulated the French society against feudal oppression and its political, economic and social injustices.
  - ✓ The French people were highly influenced than any other societies in Europe by the English bourgeois Revolution and the American War of Independence.

BY; WENDE TUTORIAL

- Before the Revolution, the French society was divided into three Estates.
  - ✓ The First Estate included the royal family and the clergy.
  - ✓ The Second Estate consisted of the French nobility.
    - Both the First and the Second Estates owned vast lands. They also had special socio-economic and political privileges. They were free from government taxation.
  - ✓ The Third Estate formed the largest section of French society.
    - The peasants and the bourgeoisie made up the Third Estate.
    - This Estate owned little land and enjoyed no social, economic and political rights.
    - It paid heavy taxes and was highly exploited by the French government.
- For a considerable period, the French rulers neglected the Estates General(the gathering of the three Estates), maintaining absolute monarchy concentrated in the hands of individual monarchs since 1614.
- Facing financial bankruptcy, King Louis XVI convened the Estates General on May 5, 1789, providing an opportunity for the French people to voice their discontent.
- Conflict ensued between the three Estates, particularly a power struggle between the first two and the third Estate.
- The king, preparing for a confrontation, witnessed the rapid spread of revolt across France, triggered by economic hardships, particularly the high cost of bread.
- The transformation of the Estates General into the National Assembly on June 17, 1789, marked a crucial step, culminating in the Storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789.

BY; WENDE TUTORIAL

- Louis XVI, facing a loss of support and aristocrats fleeing the country, attempted to escape in June 1791 but was recognized and returned as a prisoner during the Varenis crisis.
- The French Assembly retained the king as a symbol until he reluctantly signed the new constitution in September 1791, as numerous reforms were initiated from 1789 to 1791, representing the pinnacle of political achievements during the French Revolution.
- The French Revolution, spanning from 1789 to 1793, witnessed significant political achievements under the National Assembly.
- The "August Days of 1789" marked the abolition of feudal privileges, followed by the declaration of the rights of man and citizens in August 1789.
- The subsequent constitution in 1791 established a limited monarchy, restricting voting to active citizens based on tax payments.
- The National Assembly also enacted laws against the Catholic Church, confiscating its lands and suppressing monasteries.
- New political forces emerged as political groups in cities, assuming leadership roles.
- Internal disagreements surfaced between moderate and radical leaders, intensifying in 1792, with external threats from Austria and Prussia supporting the French monarchy.
- France declared war in April 1792, and the French people valiantly resisted foreign forces, leading to the proclamation of the French Republic on September 22, 1792.

BY; WENDE TUTORIAL

- King Louis XVI was tried and executed in January 1793.
- Facing an anti-French coalition in February 1793, including Britain, Austria, Prussia, Holland, Spain, Sardinia, and other Italian states, France continued its heroic defense, marked by the Battle of Valmy on September 20, 1792, culminating in the proclamation of the republic two days later.
- The early years of the French Republic, following the Revolution, were marked by internal strife and bloodshed.
- Divisions among leaders led to conflict between the Girondists, representing the bourgeoisie, and the Jacobins, who held left-wing ideals.
- The Jacobins, led by figures like Robespierre, emerged victorious in June 1793, establishing a revolutionary dictatorship and adopting a new constitution.
- To safeguard the Revolution, they initiated the Reign of Terror, employing the guillotine against counter-revolutionaries.
- Robespierre's leadership intensified the terror, leading to the execution of Girondins and other opposition figures.
- Despite enacting reforms favorable to merchants and free trade, the harsh suppression of opponents eroded Jacobin support.
- In July 1794, Robespierre and the Jacobins were guillotined, marking the end of their revolutionary dictatorship.
- Subsequently, power shifted to the Directory, a board of five men, until Napoleon Bonaparte's rise ultimately brought a new chapter in French history.

BY: WENDE TUTORIAL

- **Results of the French Revolution:**
- The French Revolution destroyed the old feudal order in France and led to the capitalist system's development.
- It further led to the growth of industrial capitalism, a process started earlier by the English Bourgeoisie revolution.
- It did not extend political rights to the broad mass or improve the life of the working people.
- Its result include lessening the importance of religion, the rise of Modern Nationalism, the spread of Liberalism and igniting the Age of Revolutions.

9.3 Napoleonic Era

- The French Revolution gave way to the Napoleonic Era (1799-1815) as Napoleon Bonaparte, a French general, seized power and established a dictatorship not only over France but also across much of Europe.
- Born in Corsica in 1769, Napoleon rose to prominence as a supporter and friend of the French Revolution, earning recognition for defending France against reactionary forces.
- His military successes, such as the victory over Austria in Italy in 1796 and a brief conquest of Egypt from 1798 to 1799, contributed to his popularity.
- Following a coup d'état in 1799, he assumed power as 'The First Consul' and later declared himself Emperor of France in 1804.
- Napoleon implemented significant reforms in politics, economics, society, and culture, centralizing his administration, introducing press censorship, and enacting the Napoleonic Code of Laws in 1804, which granted civil equality regardless of birth, wealth, or rank.

BY; WENDE TUTORIAL

- Napoleon Bonaparte's rule in France, marked by a military dictatorship, brought about significant reforms and achievements.
- Employment and promotion in government offices were based on merit, and a Legion of Honour was established in 1802 to reward commendable deeds.
- Napoleon enhanced the efficiency of revenue collection from the provinces and established the National Bank of France in 1800.
- Public works projects, including roads, bridges, monuments, and palaces, were initiated, contributing to infrastructure development.
- He reached an agreement with the Roman Catholic Pope in 1801, resolving tensions between the state and the Church by accepting the confiscation of Church properties and guaranteeing the payment of clergy salaries.
- Educational expansion took place with the opening of state secondary schools and universities, while the Church retained its schools.
- In colonial policy, Napoleon briefly regained Louisiana for France but later sold it to the U.S.A. in 1803.
- Despite being a military dictatorship, Napoleon's government in France preserved the achievements of the French Revolution, such as civil equality, and undertook constructive initiatives.
- However, political democracy remained restricted under his rule.
- Ambitious for glory, Napoleon expanded his influence, conquering European nations and establishing a continental empire until his defeat in 1814.

BY; WENDE TUTORIAL

- He justified his wars of conquest by claiming to spread the democratic ideals of the French Revolution and uphold the principles of "liberty, equality, and fraternity."
- Napoleon Bonaparte, a formidable political and military leader, assembled a powerful Grand Army of 600,000 troops by 1812, consisting of cavalry, foot soldiers, and advanced weaponry.
- Engaging in conflicts against numerous European nations, including Britain, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Spain, and others, Napoleon expanded his empire between 1805 and 1808, encompassing Belgium, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, parts of Germany, Poland, and France.
- His influence spread democratic ideals, promoting civil equality and challenging old feudal orders wherever his troops ventured.
- Despite implementing reforms such as religious toleration, serfdom abolition, and civil equality, the Napoleonic Empire faced formidable resistance from established national states and emerging national forces, ultimately leading to its demise.
- Napoleon's plans to conquer Britain were thwarted by Admiral Horatio Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, leading to the implementation of the unsuccessful Continental System blockade from 1806 to 1810.
- British resistance remained resilient against the Napoleonic Empire.
- Nationalist sentiments arose within the conquered territories due to French looting and economic exploitation.
- Spain, aided by Britain, successfully revolted against French rule in 1812, while Prussia and other German states strengthened themselves between 1807 and 1813.

BY; WENDE TUTORIAL

- Austria declared war on France in 1809.
- The 1812 Russian campaign marked a turning point, with the Russian winter, scorched-earth tactics, and hunger contributing to the defeat of Napoleon's Grand Army.
- The Battle of Leipzig in 1813 saw European coalition forces defeating Napoleon, leading to his retreat and subsequent exile to Elba in 1814.
- Napoleon briefly returned to power in 1815 but faced defeat at the Battle of Waterloo, resulting in his final exile to the Island of St. Helena until his death in 1821.
- The forces of reaction, conservatism, and rising nationalism in European states prevailed against Napoleon.

9.4 American War of Independence

- The American Revolution, also known as the U.S. War of Independence, unfolded between 1775 and 1783 when 13 British North American colonies rebelled against British rule to establish the sovereign United States of America.
- Initially established by British settlers between 1607 and 1682, the thirteen colonies began their struggle for independence due to heavy British taxation.
- The First Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia, adopting non-importation and non-consumption agreements to sever ties with Britain.
- In 1775, the Congress formed the Army of the United Colonies, appointing Colonel George Washington as its Commander-in-Chief.

BY; WENDE TUTORIAL

- The decisive moment came in 1776 when representatives of the colonies declared independence in Philadelphia, articulating their vision in the Declaration of Independence, drafted by Thomas Jefferson on July 14, 1776.
- Finally, in 1783, the British government acknowledged defeat, and the majority of delegates signed the Constitution on September 17, 1787, solidifying the birth of the United States of America.
- The Constitutional Convention of 1787 faced challenges in 1788 as a divide emerged between federalists and anti-federalists.
- Despite the initial discord, anti-federalists eventually joined forces with federalists, leading to the ratification of the constitution on June 25.
- The American War of Independence, culminating in the creation of the United States of America, not only liberated the American people from British rule but also influenced global movements, such as the French Revolution and Latin American struggles against colonial powers.

9.5 The Congress of Vienna

- The Congress of Vienna, began in September 1814, aimed to establish a comprehensive and enduring peace plan for Europe following the upheavals of the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars.
- The four major powers involved – Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain – had previously solidified their alliance with the Treaty of Chaumont in March 1814.
- This diplomatic effort, marked by extensive negotiations and agreements, sought to address critical issues arising from the aftermath of Napoleon's abdication and involved the participation of numerous European states in the peace settlement.

BY; WENDE TUTORIAL

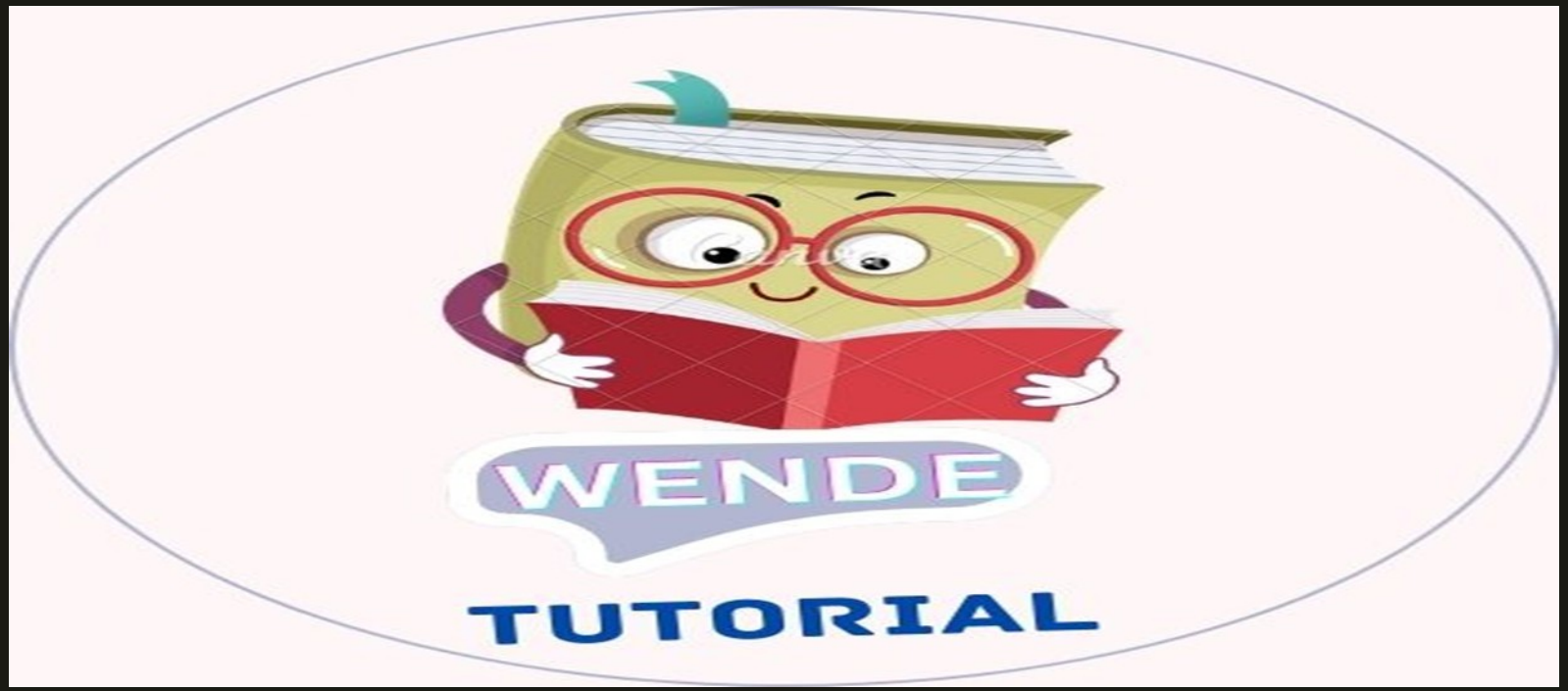
- The Congress of Vienna, held from September 1814 to June 1815, brought together key statesmen from across Europe.
- Representatives included Klemen Metternich for Austria, Tsar Alexander I for Russia, Karl von Hardenberg for Prussia, Viscount Castlereagh and later the Duke of Wellington for Great Britain, and Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand for France.
- Despite the lavish social events that contributed to delays, the congress addressed critical issues, such as the disposition of Poland and Saxony, conflicting claims of Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, and the adjustment of German state borders.
- Final agreements included the incorporation of the Duchy of Warsaw as a separate kingdom under Russian sovereignty, territorial exchanges involving Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and the insistence by Castlereagh for Prussian acceptance of additional territories.
- The Congress of Vienna, concluding in June 1815, marked a pivotal moment in European diplomacy.
- Led by key figures such as Castlereagh and Metternich, the congress aimed to establish a long-term peace plan following the upheavals of the French Revolutionary Wars and Napoleonic Wars.
- The agreements reached encompassed territorial exchanges, compensation, and constitutional outlines.
- Prussia assumed a role as a guardian against France and received territories in the

BY; WENDE TUTORIAL

- The constitution for Germany, emphasizing a loose confederation, reflected Metternich's influence.
- Despite the statesmen's success in defining political boundaries and establishing a balance of power, the congress neglected the concept of nationality, leading to later criticisms.
- The Final Act, signed on June 9, 1815, set political boundaries that endured for over 40 years but failed to address the emerging forces of the 19th century, ultimately contributing to its eventual demise.

BY; WENDE TUTORIAL

THE END OF CHAPTER 4



SUBSCRIBE, LIKE, SHARE OUR YOUTUBE CHANNEL

SHORT NOTE ON TELEGRAM CHANNEL WENDE TUTORIAL ላይ ማግኘት ትችላላችሁ