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History

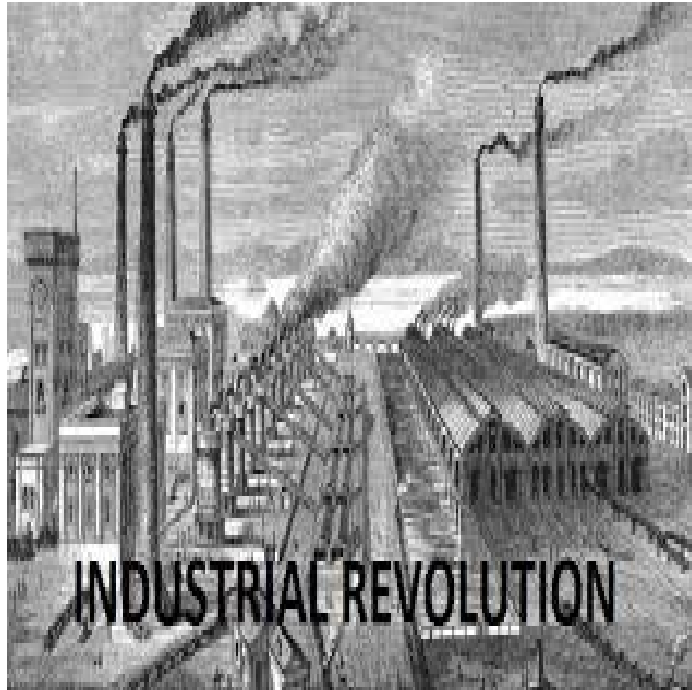
Lesson Note

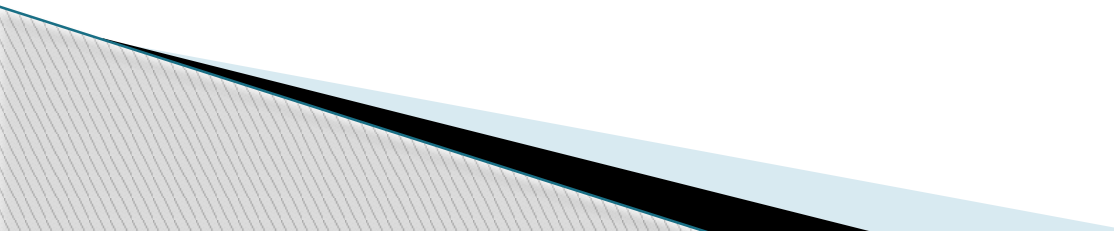
for Grade 11

The Age of Revolutions, 1789 To 1815

- ❑ **Industrial Revolution-** the greatly increased output of machine-made products that began in England in the mid-18th century
 - ❑ machines replaced manual labour
 - ❑ the Industrial Revolution spread from England to Europe and North America.
 - ❑ Industrial revolution transformed the industries of textiles, iron, mechanical engineering, chemical manufacturing and transportation
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Industrial Revolution

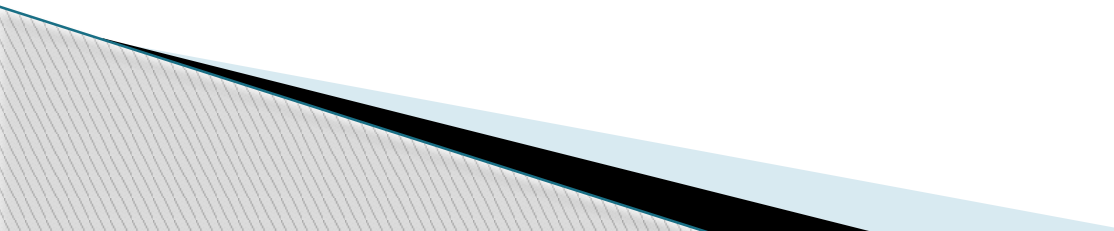


- ▶ The increase in the landholdings of landowners, which they gained after purchasing from peasants, enabled them to cultivate larger fields.
 - ▶ These large-sized landowners experimented with more productive seeding and harvesting methods to increase crop yields.
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- ▶ Seed drill increased the possibility of many seed got grown
- ▶ The process of crop rotation has proved to be one of the best developments
- ▶ As food supplies increased and living conditions improved, England`s population increased.

Why did the Industrial Revolution Begin in England?

- ▶ England had extensive natural resources (water power, coal, iron ore)
- ▶ Industrialization requires resources.
- ▶ an expanding economy to support industrialization
- ▶ Business people invested in the manufacture of new inventions.
- ▶ A highly developed banking system also contributed to the country`s industrialization.

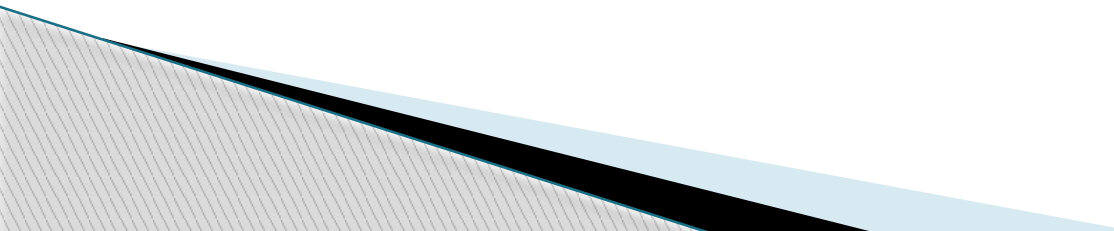
- ▶ Growing overseas trade, economic prosperity, and a climate of progress have led to an increased demand for goods.
 - ▶ Britain`s political stability gave the country a tremendous advantage over its neighbors.
 - ▶ Parliament also passed laws to help encourage and protect business undertakings.
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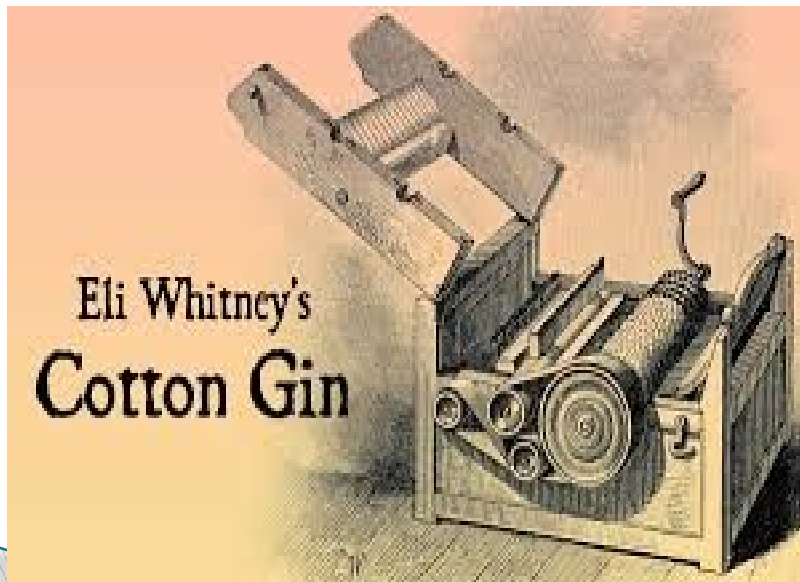
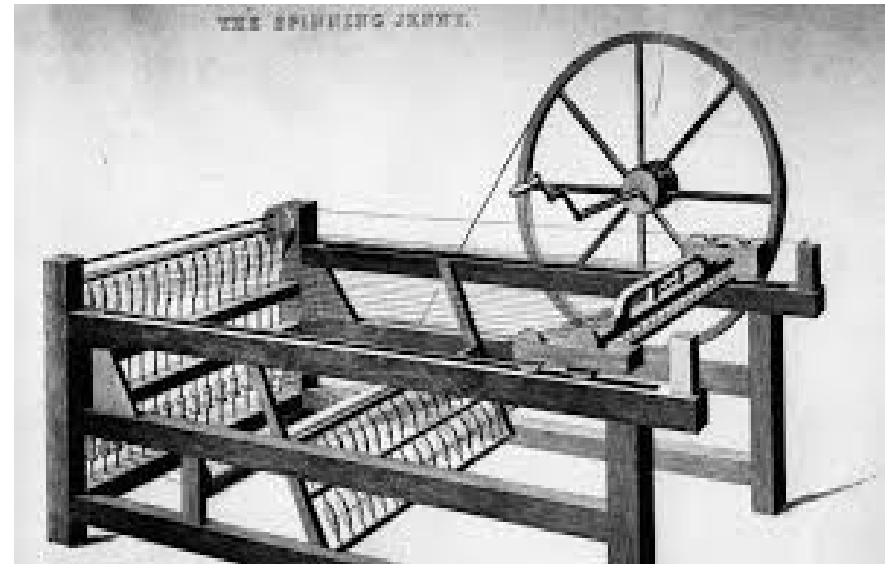
Inventions Spur Industrialization

- ▶ John Kay made a shuttle that sped back and forth on wheels.
- ▶ James Hargreaves invented a spinning jenny
- ▶ Richard Arkwright invented the water frame in 1769
- ▶ Samuel Crompton invented the spinning mule
- ▶ Edmund Cartwright's power loom sped up weaving after its invention in 1787
- ▶ an American an American Eli Whitney invented a machine to remove seeds from cotton

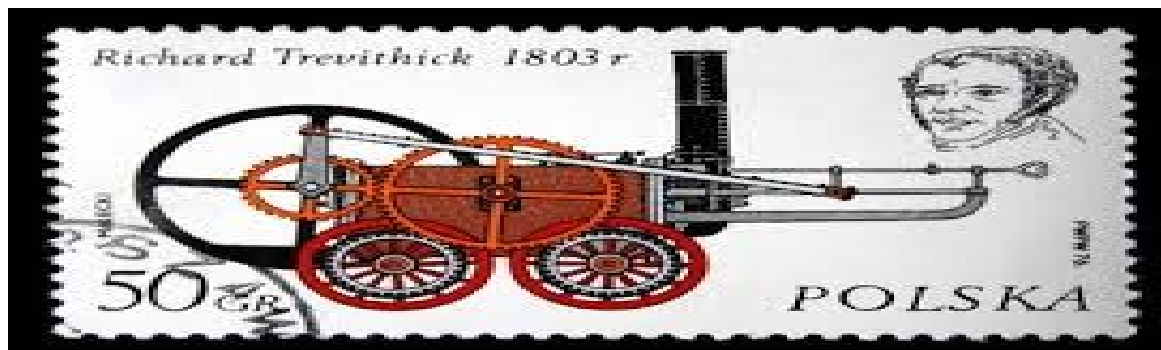
- ▶ The first factories were located around rivers and streams

Improvements in Transportation

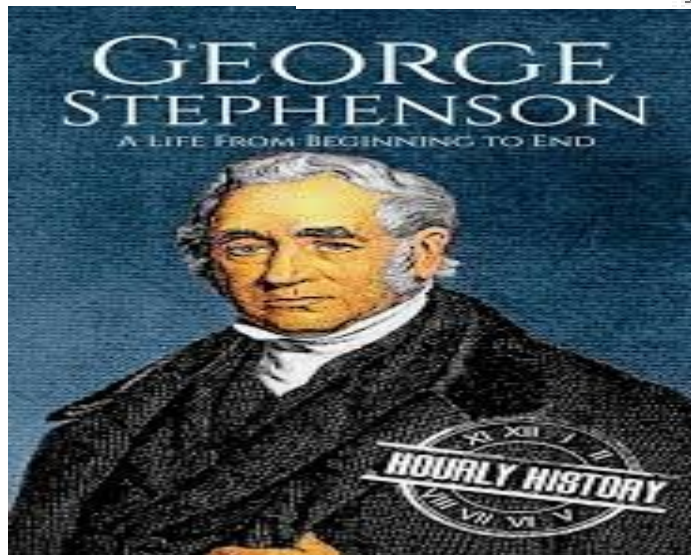
- ▶ As early as 1705, coal miners were using steam powered pumps to remove water from deep mine shafts.
 - ▶ James Watt improved steam engine
 - ▶ Robert Fulton built a steamboat
 - ▶ Private investors formed companies that built roads and then operated them for profit.
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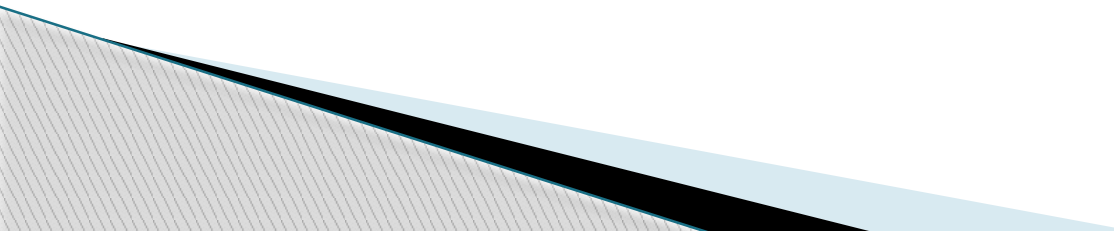
- ▶ In 1804, an English engineer named Richard Trevithick invented a steam-driven locomotive.
- ▶ George Stephenson worked on the world's first railroad line in 1821.
- ▶



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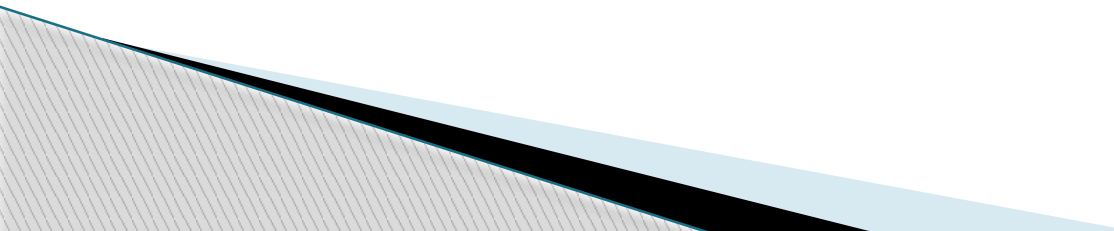


Early Importance of locomotive

- ▶ to transport materials and finished products.
 - ▶ Job opportunity
 - ▶ increased England`s agricultural and fishing industries
 - ▶ railroads encouraged country people to take distant city jobs
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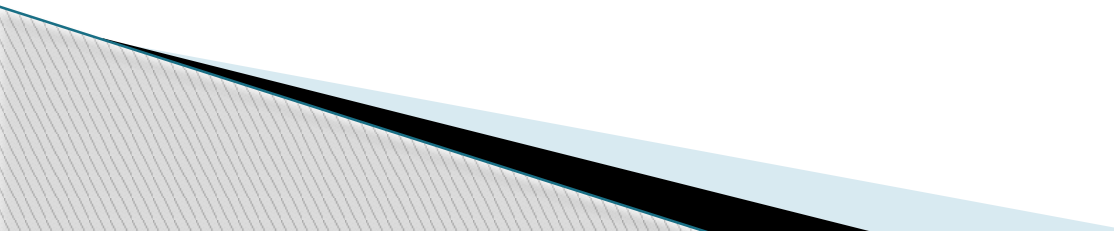
- ▶ The population of most of Europe`s urban areas grew exponentially.
- ▶ the average worker spent 14 hours a day on the job
- ▶ Machines injured workers

Class Tensions Grow

- ▶ Of the enormous wealth the Industrial Revolution created, the lion share went to factory owners, shippers, and merchants.
 - ▶ some factory owners, merchants, and bankers outdid the landowners and aristocrats.
 - ▶ The upper middle class consisted of government employees, doctors, lawyers, and managers of factories, mines, and shops.
- 

- ▶ The lower middle class included factory overseers and such skilled workers as toolmakers, mechanical drafters, and printers.
- ▶ Losing their jobs, workers smashed the machines they thought were putting them out of work. Luddites did so.

Effects of the Industrial Revolution

- ▶ Job creation and opportunity
 - ▶ Augmented national wealth
 - ▶ fostering technological progress and invention
 - ▶ Production increment
 - ▶ Change of standard of living
 - ▶ healthier diets, better housing, cheaper, mass-produced clothing
 - ▶ Spread of education
- 

Effects of the Industrial Revolution

- ▶ Unbridgeable gap between the rich and the poor
- ▶ Formation of trade/labour union

The Philosophers of Industrialization

- ▶ Laissez-faire economics stemmed from the French economic philosophers of the Enlightenment.
- ▶ The philosophers criticized the idea of nations growing wealthy by placing heavy tariffs on foreign goods.
- ▶ According to Smith, economic liberty guaranteed economic progress

Adam Smith's Arguments

- ▶ **law of self-interest**-People work for their own good
- ▶ **the law of competition**-Competition forces people to make a better product
- ▶ **the law of supply and demand**-Enough goods would be produced at the lowest possible price to meet demand in a market economy.

The Rise of Socialism

- ▶ Utopian socialists, such as **Charles Fourier** and **Saint-Simon**, believed that wealthy people or the government must take action to improve people`s lives.
- ▶ **Socialism is associated with**
 - ❖ an optimistic view of human nature
 - ❖ a belief in progress
 - ❖ a concern for social justice.

EARLY FRENCH SOCIALISTS

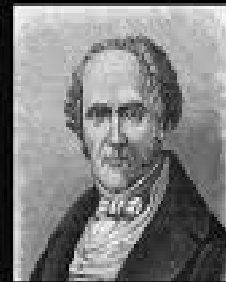
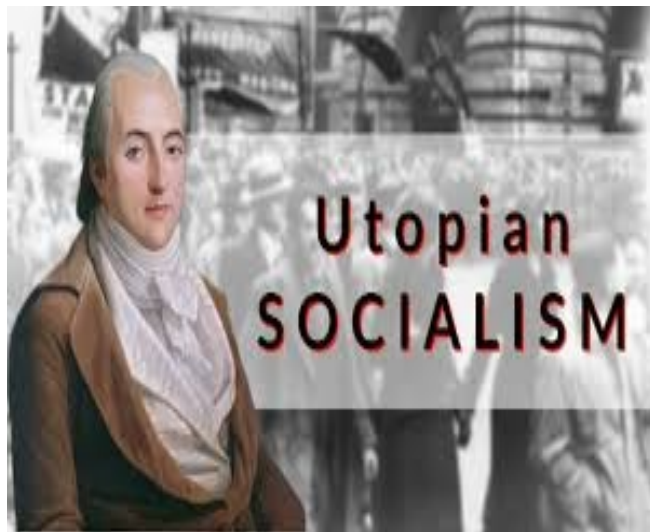
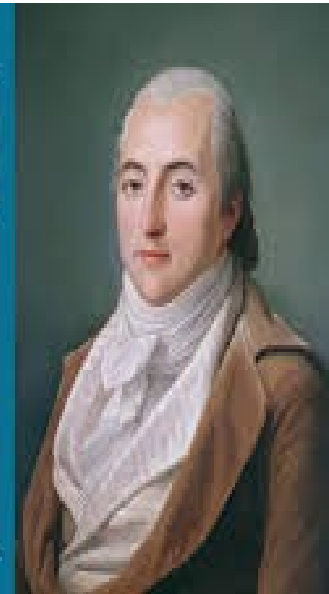
Count Henri de Saint-Simon

- Industrialization is the key to progress
- An administration of experts is needed to effectively distribute goods to everyone
- The parasites at the top of society should give way to those who create good for others
 - Scientists, engineers, industrialists
- EVERY government program should help the poor



Saint Simon

Positivism
Socialism
Industrialism
Industrial & Idling class
New Christianity

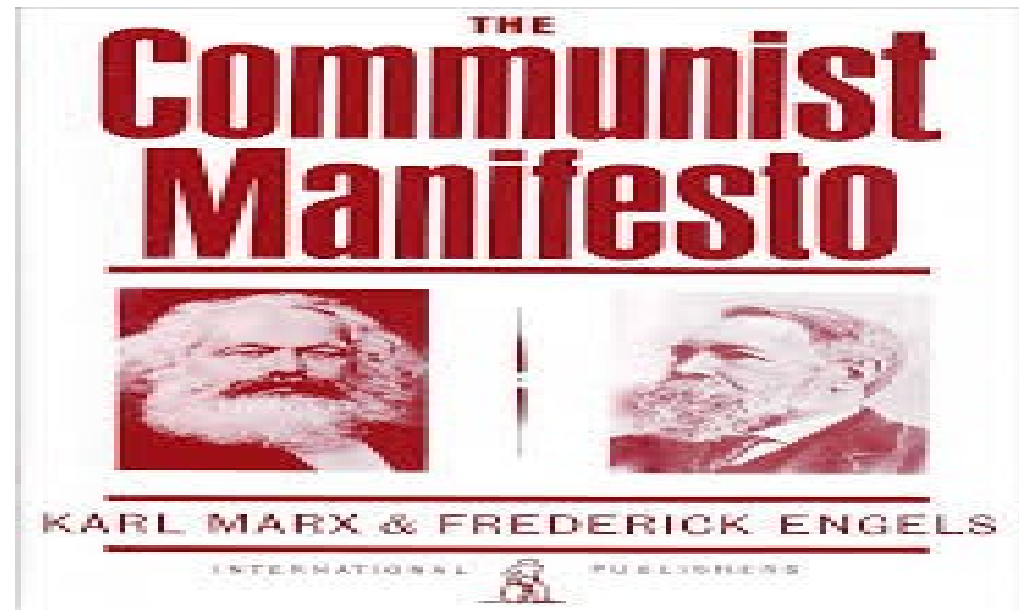
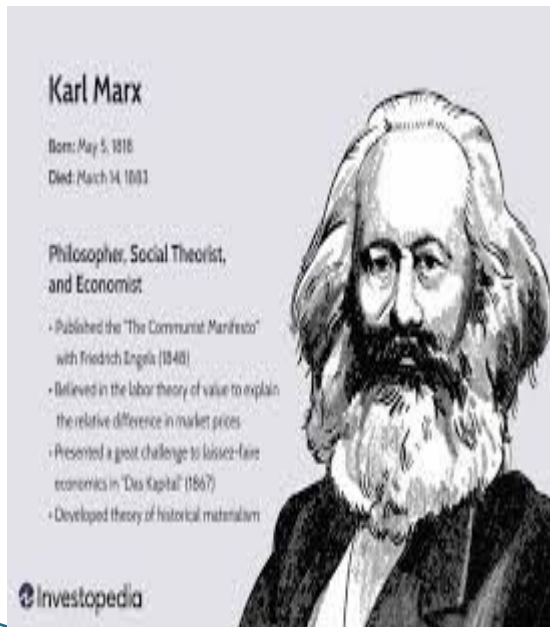
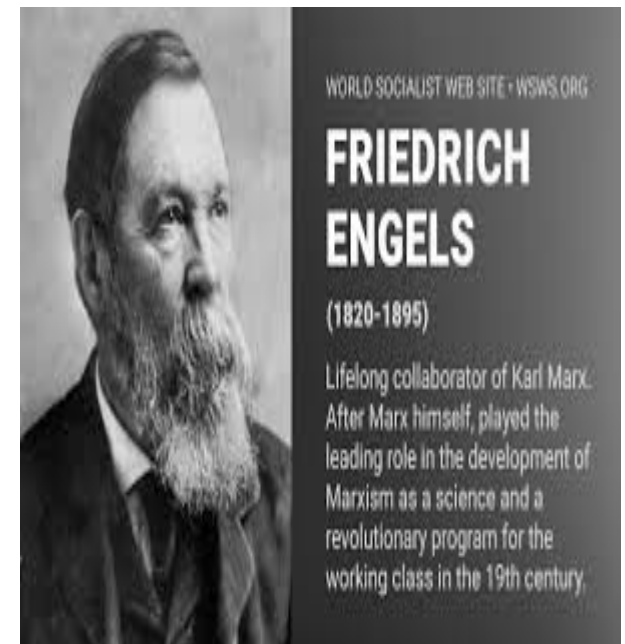
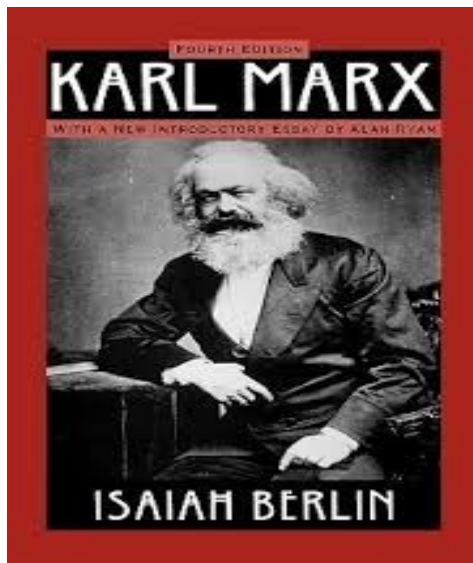


The extension of women's rights
is the basic principle of all social
progress.

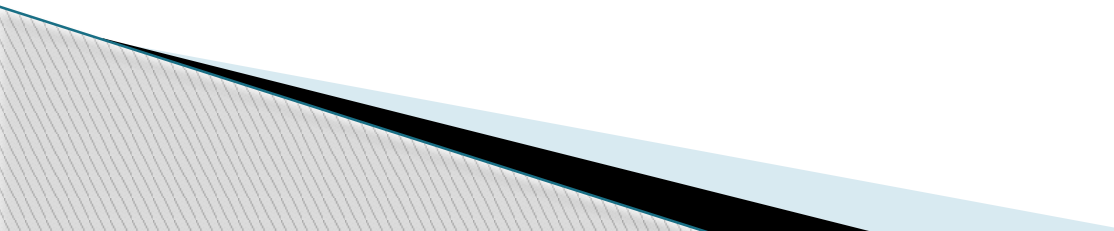
~ Charles Fourier

AZ QUOTES

- ▶ Karl Marx introduced scientific socialism/Marxism.
- ▶ Karl Marx and later Friedrich Engels jointly wrote the communist Manifesto



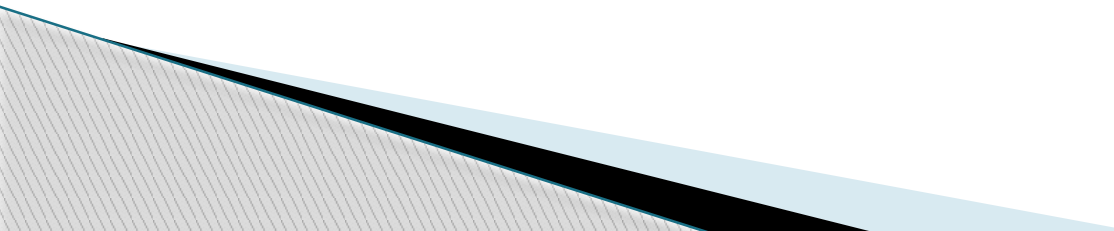
The American War of Independence

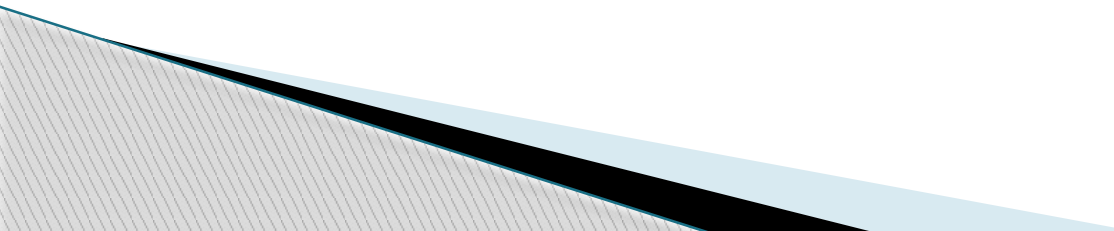
- ▶ the Seven Years War (1756-63) resulted in the victory of Britain over France.
 - ▶ In 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act
 - ▶ Colonial lawyers reacted by the slogan “taxation without representation.”
 - ▶ a group of colonists dumped a large load of British tea into Boston Harbor. This action was called the Boston Tea Party.
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Original Thirteen Colonies

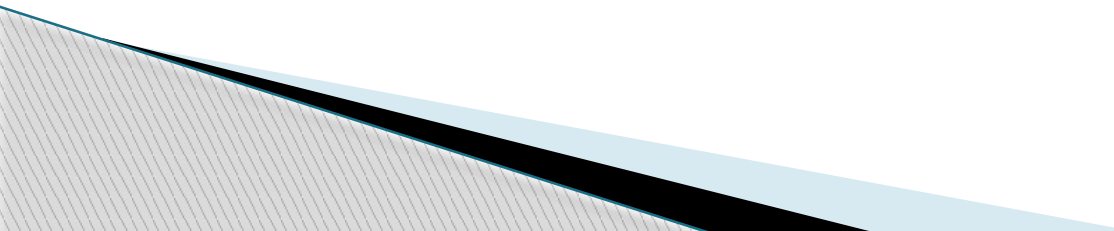
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- A map of the United States with the thirteen original colonies highlighted in red. The rest of the country is shown in blue. The colonies are arranged in a vertical strip along the eastern coast. Labels with leader lines point to each colony from north to south.
- New Hampshire
 - New York
 - Pennsylvania
 - Massachusetts
 - Rhode Island
 - Connecticut
 - New Jersey
 - Delaware
 - Maryland
 - Virginia
 - North Carolina
 - South Carolina
 - Georgia



- ▶ the First Continental Congress, which did not involve Georgia, protested what happened to the Port of Boston.
 - ▶ On April 19, 1775, British soldiers and American militiamen exchanged gunfire in Lexington, Massachusetts. The fighting spread to nearby Concord.
- 

- ▶ The Second Continental Congress voted to raise an army and organize for battle under the command of a Virginian named George Washington.
 - ▶ On April 19, 1775, British armed men and their American counterparts exchanged gunfire in Lexington, Massachusetts.
- 



- ▶ The Revolution in America was influenced by the Enlightenment (Age of Reason).
 - ▶ the Second Continental Congress issued the Declaration of Independence which was drafted by Thomas Jefferson.
 - ▶ the Declaration of Independence included a long list of George III's abuses.
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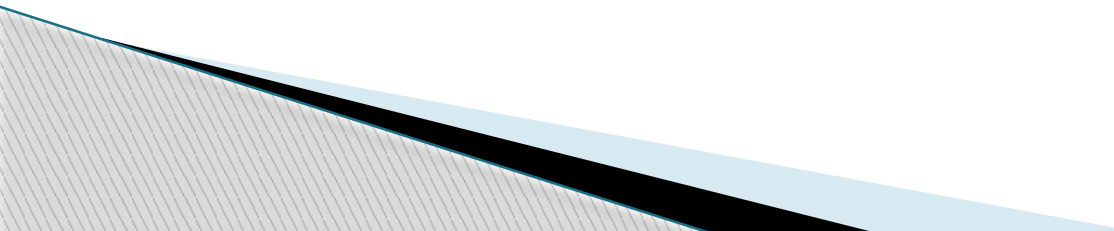


- ▶ Washington's disparate, poorly trained army faced the well-trained forces of Britain.

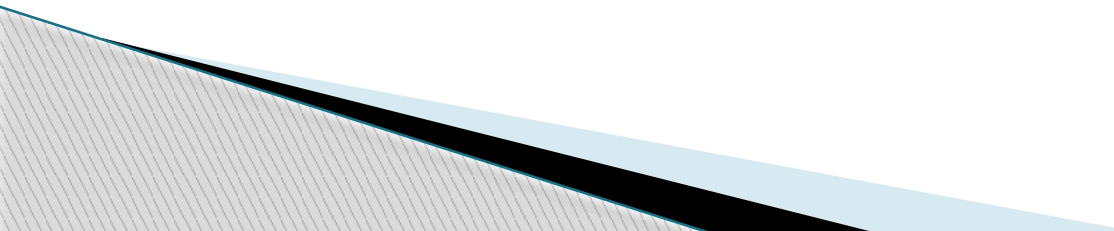
Factors for the Success

- ▶ much stronger motivation of Americans.
 - ▶ the overconfident British generals made several mistakes
 - ▶ Time- Fighting an overseas war, 3,000 miles from London, was expensive
 - ▶ Louis XVI was eager to weaken France's rival. The joint army trapped Lord Cornwallis near Yorktown, Virginia
 - ▶ Cornwallis eventually surrendered and the Americans won their independence.
- 

Effects of the American war of independence

- ▶ Brought about the liberation of the American people from British colonial rule
 - ▶ the birth of the United States of America
 - ▶ It highly influenced the revolutions in France and Latin America
 - ▶ It failed to abolish slavery
- 

The French Revolution

- ▶ the Old Regime divided the French society into two classes: privileged and unprivileged.
 - ▶ The three estate:
 - First estate- high-ranking catholic clergy
 - Second estate- the nobility
 - Third estate- the commoner which included peasants, artisans, city workers, and wealthy bourgeoisie merchants
- 



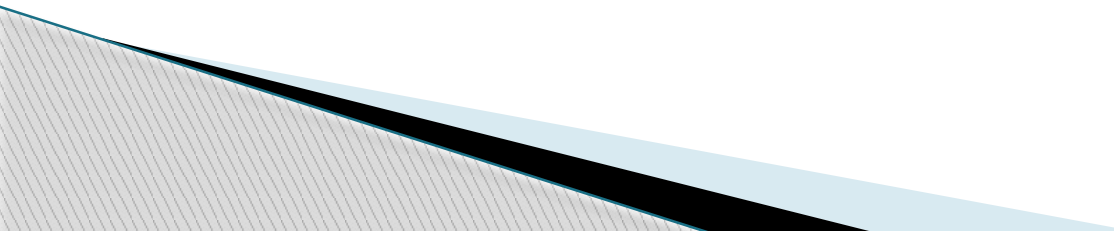
Background of the revolution

- ▶ France was bankrupt because the extravagant life of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette
- ▶ Involvement in the American War of Independence created financial deficit



Table 9.1 Long-term and short-term causes of the French Revolution

Long-term causes	Short-term causes
• Absolutism • Unjust socio-political system (Old Regime) • Poor harvests which left peasant farmers with little money for taxes • Influence of Enlightenment philosophes • System of mercantilism which restricted trade • Influence of other successful revolutions (England's Glorious Revolution (1688-1689) American Revolution (1775-1783))	• Bankruptcy caused by deficit spending • Great Fear • Worst famine in memory • Hungry, impoverished peasants feared that nobles at Estates General were seeking greater privileges • Estates-General • All three estates had not met since 1614

- ▶ Members of the Estate General were elected
 - ▶ The first meeting of the Estates General was held on May 5, 1789.
 - ▶ Representatives from the Third Estate demanded that voting be by population, which would give the Third Estate a majority vote in the Estates General though with no positive result .
- 

- ▶ The Third Estate declared itself to be the National Assembly.
- ▶ The Third Estate moved to a nearby tennis court where its members vowed to stay together and create a written constitution for France. This scenario is known in history as the Tennis Court Oath.

Consequence of King's Decision

French Society

Clergy: 1st Estate

- ✓ Were related to church
- ✓ Exempted from all the taxes
- ✓ Enjoyed certain privileges

Nobility: 2nd Estate

- ✓ Were related to administration
- ✓ Exempted from all the taxes
- ✓ Enjoyed certain privileges

Commoners: 3rd Estate

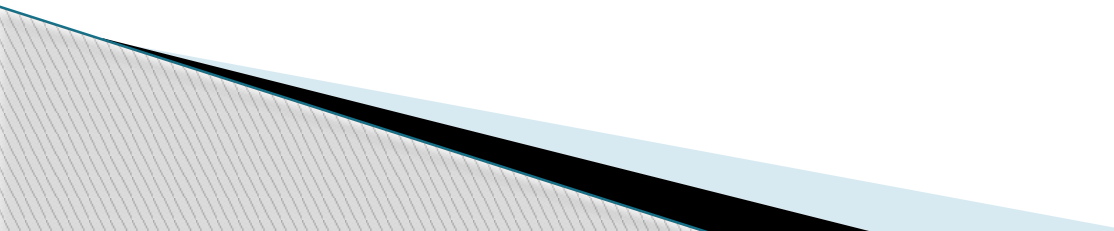
- ✓ Not all other than ↑ 2 estates
- ✓ Had to pay all the taxes
- ✓ Had to pay feudal dues
- ✓ Had to render services to above two estates whenever called



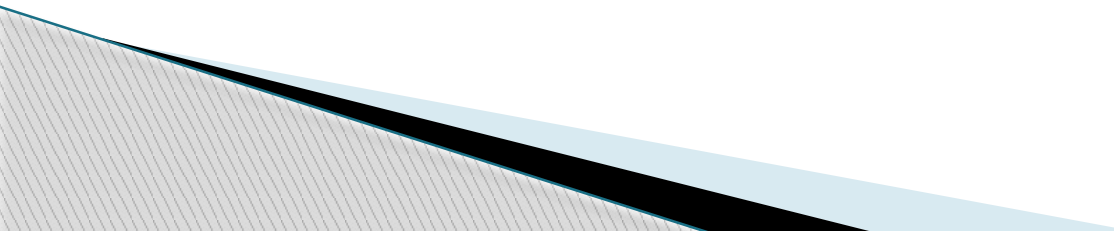
How was the French society unequal?



Phases of the French Revolution

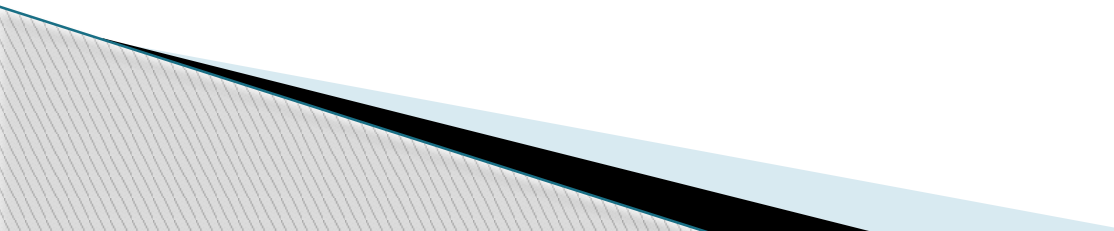
- ▶ the National Assembly (1789-1791)
 - ▶ the Legislative Assembly (1791-1792)
 - ▶ the Convention (1792-1795)
 - ▶ the Directory (1795-1799).
- 

the National Assembly (1789-1791)

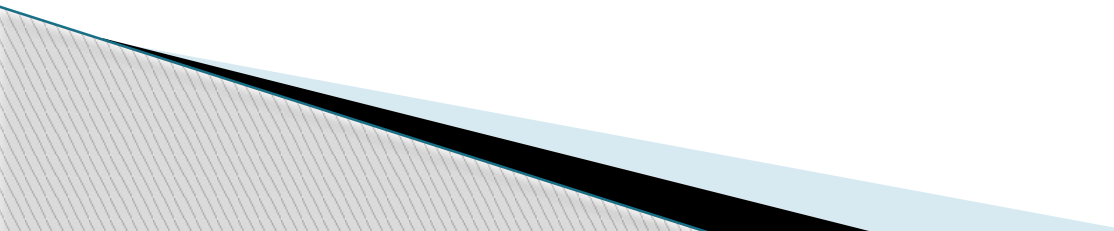
- ▶ on July 14, 1789, people stormed the Bastille, prison and symbol of French despotism.
 - ▶ An uprising spread throughout France.
 - ▶ Nobles were attacked.
 - ▶ Records of feudal dues and owed taxes were destroyed.
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- ▶ A group of women attacked Versailles on October 5, 1789 and forced the royal family to relocate to Paris along with the National Assembly where they spent several years in the Tuileries Palace as prisoners.

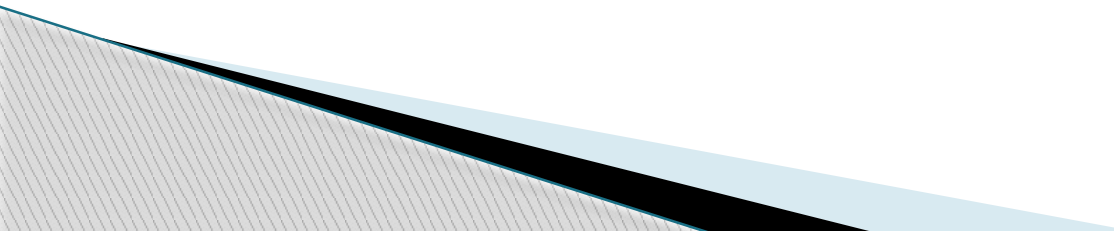
the National Assembly (1789-1791)

- ▶ the abolishment of guilds and labor unions
 - ▶ the abolition of special privileges and the constitution of 1791
 - ▶ declaration of the Rights of Man equality before the law (for men)
 - ▶ many nobles left France
 - ▶ reforms in local government
 - ▶ taxes levied based on the ability to pay
- 

Declaration of the Rights of Man

- ▶ freedom of religion, of speech and of the press
 - ▶ guaranteed property rights,
 - ▶ “liberty, equality, fraternity,”
 - ▶ right of the people to create laws, and right to a fair trial.
- 

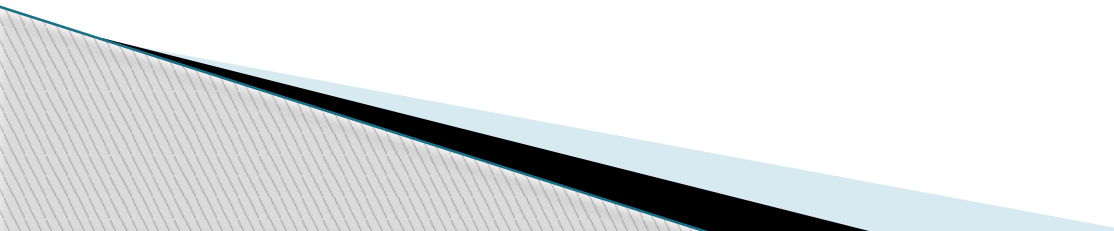
the National Assembly

- ▶ the end of special privileges
 - ▶ church lands were seized and divided sold to peasants.
 - ▶ The civil constitution of the clergy required that Church officials be elected by the people, with salaries paid by the government.
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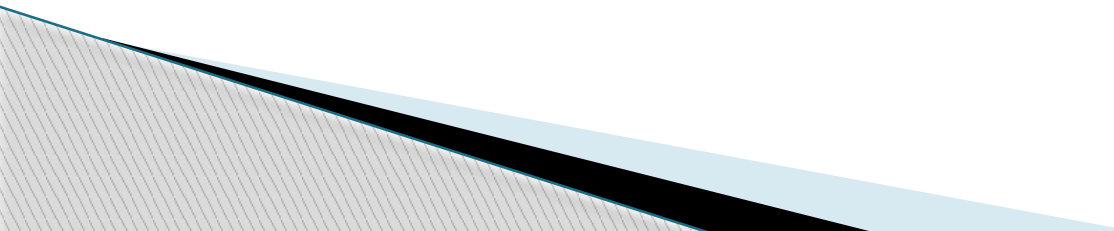
- ▶ All feudal dues and tithes were eradicated.
- ▶ All special privileges of the First and Second Estates were abolished

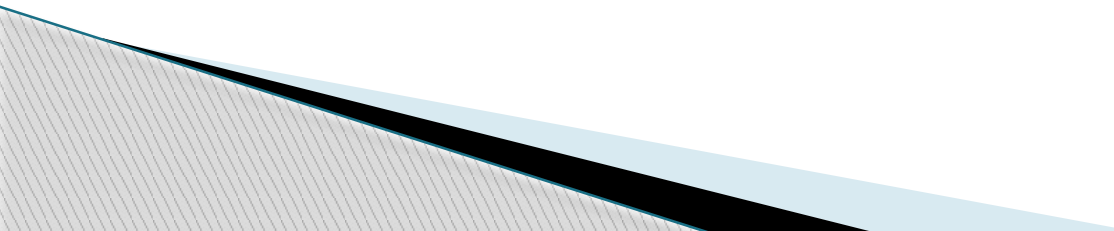
Legislative Assembly

- ▶ the royal family sought help from Austria
 - ▶ The royal family was caught while trying to escape to Austria
 - ▶ Political parties such as Girondists and the Jacobins had different interests
 - ▶ France became a limited monarchy
 - ▶ all laws were formulated by the Legislative Assembly
 - ▶ voting was limited to taxpayers and offices were reserved for property owners
- 

- ▶ the Commune took control of Paris led by Danton, a member of the Jacobin political party.
 - ▶ Voters began electing representatives to a new convention which would write a republican constitution for France.
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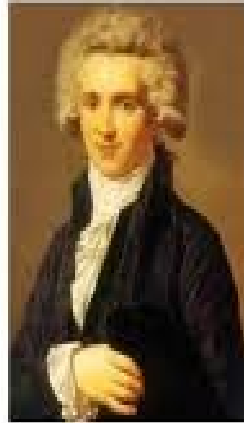
the Convention

- ▶ It established the first French Republic.
 - ▶ The Jacobins (led by Marat, Danton, and Robespierre) on the other hand represented workers.
 - ▶ the republic faced opposition from the monarchs of Austria, England, Holland, Prussia, Sardinia, and Spain.
 - ▶ The king and the queen were convicted of treason
- 

- ▶ the Convention drafted Frenchmen into the army to defeat the foreign coalition.
 - ▶ The Reign of Terror brought about huge material and human life destruction.
 - ▶ A Committee of Public Safety-Headed by Danton (and later Robespierre) arrested those accused of treason and were tried by the Committee's Revolutionary Tribunal.
 - ▶ Approximately 15,000 people died on the guillotine machine during the Reign of Terror.
- 



Maximilien Robespierre 1758-1794



- Early Life:
- Born poor
- Became a lawyer and was influenced by the Enlightenment's Jean Jacques Rousseau's beliefs in democracy.
- He became a member of the Estates General in 1789 and became a Government leader. He played an important role in the King's execution.

Jean Paul Marat
1743-1793



"He was an influential advocate of extreme revolutionary views and measures."

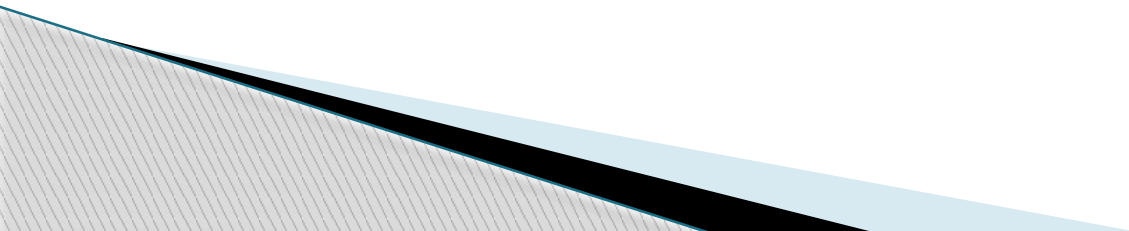


Georges Danton

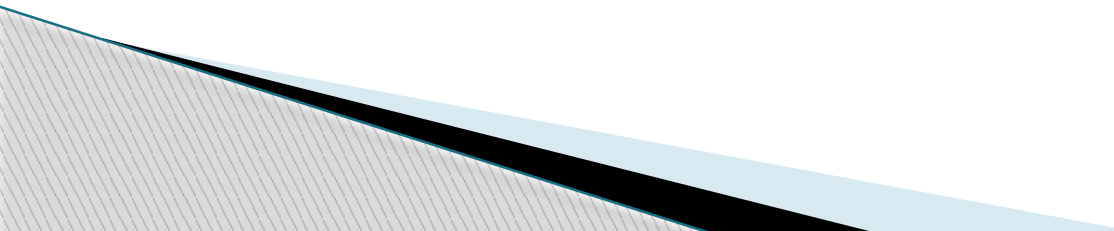


One must never compromise with tyrants. One can only strike at kings through the head. Nothing can be expected from European kings except by force of arms. I vote for the death of the tyrant.

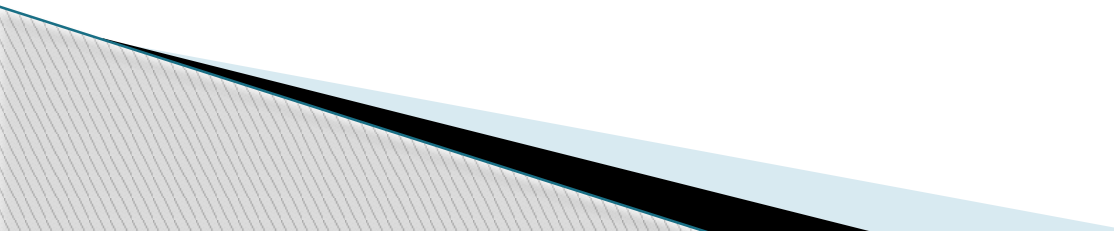
- ▶ the Convention blamed Robespierre for the Reign of Terror and guillotined him and others on July 28, 1794.



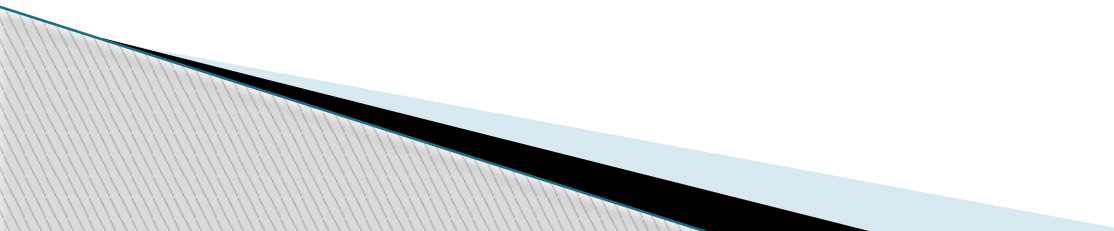
The Convention

- ▶ adopted the metric system
 - ▶ dealt the final blow to feudalism by abolishing primogeniture
 - ▶ drew up a comprehensive system of laws
 - ▶ ended debt imprisonment and slavery in France's colonies
 - ▶ established a nationwide system of public education.
- 

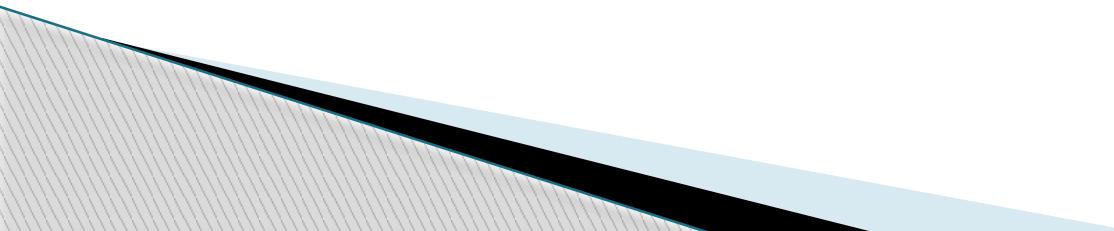
The Directory

- ▶ The Constitution of Year III of the Republic (1795) created the Directory Government under the Directory Executive.
 - ▶ Five directors were appointed by the Legislature.
 - ▶ The Girondists (middle-class party) had defeated the Jacobins (working- and peasant-class party).
 - ▶ The constitution of the Girondist stated that suffrage (the right to vote), as well as the right to hold office, were limited to property owners.
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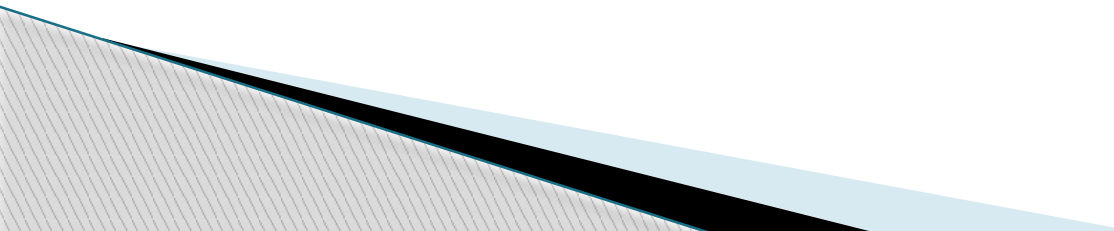
The Period of Napoleon Bonaparte

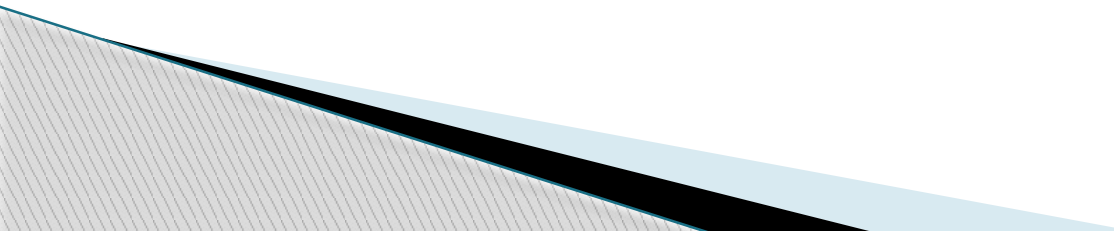
- ▶ Napoleon Bonaparte, who was influenced by the Enlightenment and the French Revolution and associated himself with the Jacobins, took power on December 25, 1799.
 - ▶ the Consulate period that lasted from 1799 to 1804
 - ▶ Napoleon introduced important reforms.
 - the Napoleon Code (civil code, code of criminal procedure, a commercial code, and a penal code)
- 



- ▶ Equality before the law
 - ▶ freedom of religion
 - ▶ secularism
 - ▶ property rights
 - ▶ the abolition of serfdom
 - ▶ Women gained inheritance rights but were denied equal status with men
- 

The Concordat

- ▶ Napoleon signed Concordat of 1801 with the Catholic Church
 - ▶ the church would never lay claims on pre-revolutionary property
 - ▶ the replacement of disloyal clergy with those who supported the state
 - ▶ freedom of worship
- 

- ▶ the establishment of Bank of France in 1800
 - ▶ providing food at low prices
 - ▶ increasing employment
 - ▶ lowering taxes on farmers
 - ▶ efficient tax collections
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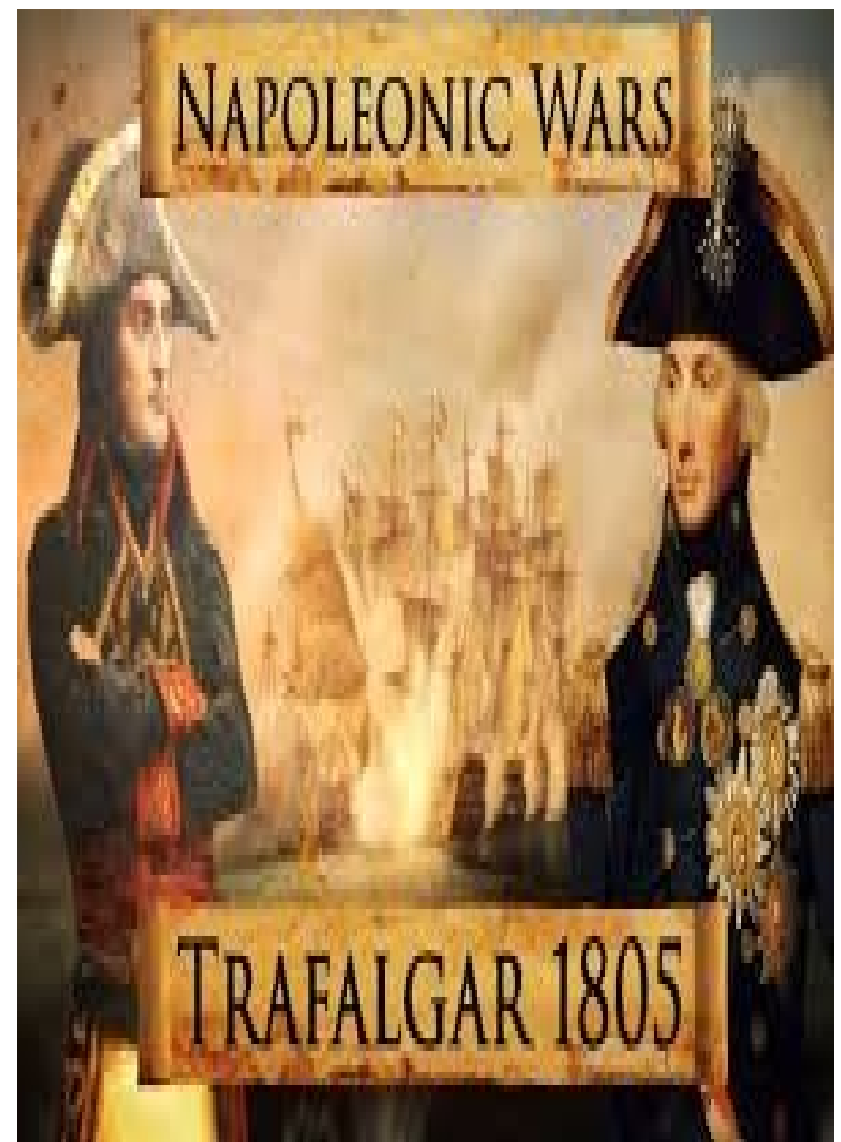
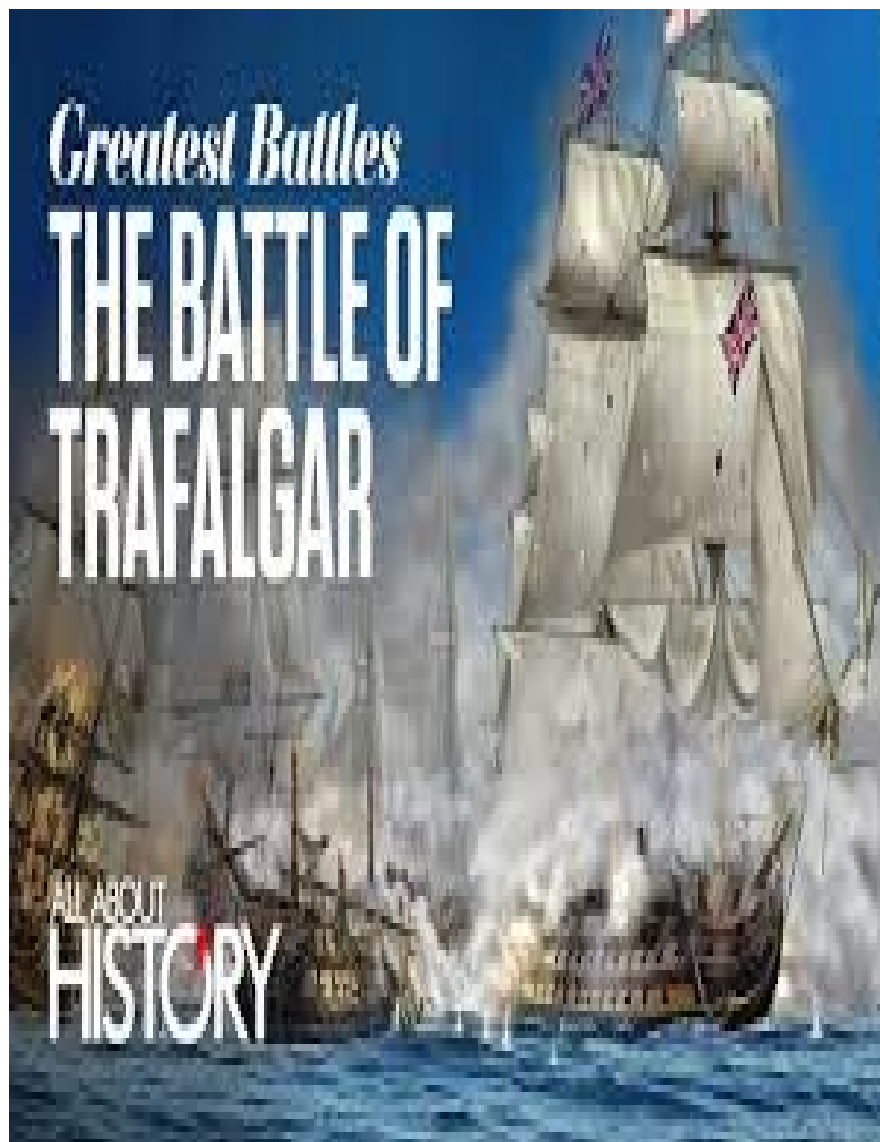
- ▶ State-controlled education
- ▶ workers were not allowed to form trade unions
- ▶ the state repressed liberty
- ▶ subverted republicanism
- ▶ Neopotism

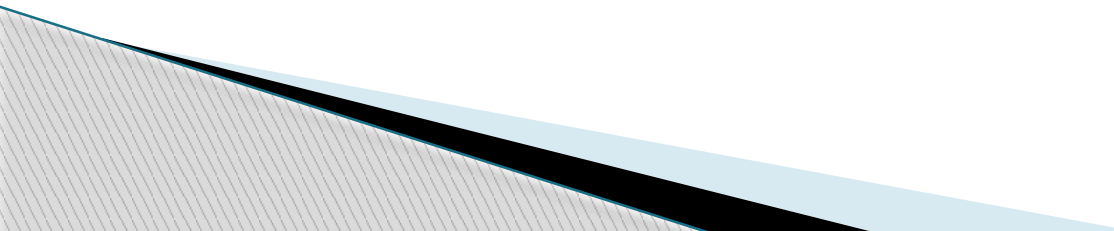
Napoleonic Wars

- ▶ British scored a victory Battle of the Niles against France in 1879.
- ▶ Napoleon failed to suppress a slave rebellion in Saint Domingue, Haiti, in 1804.
- ▶ 1805, France sold the Lousinian territory to the United Stated of America.
- ▶ Napoleon made himself emperor of France on December 2, 1804, .

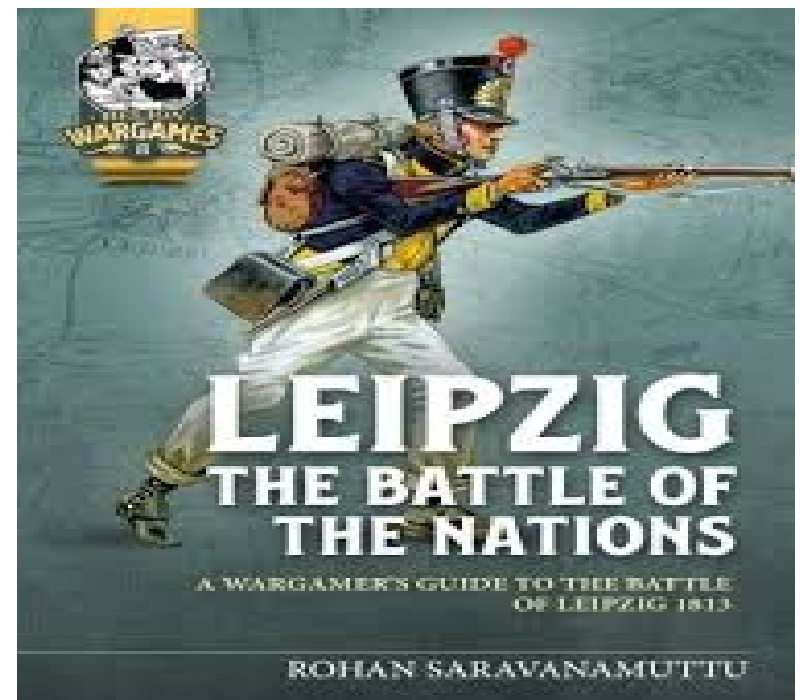
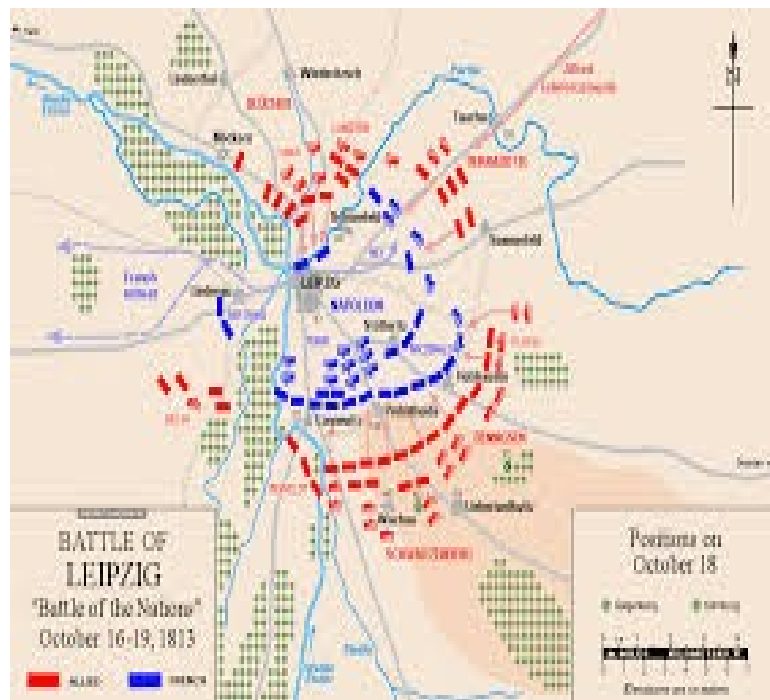
- ▶ The French empire under Napoleon included the Rhine, Belgium, Holland, the German coast to the western Baltic, and the Italian coast extended down to Rome.

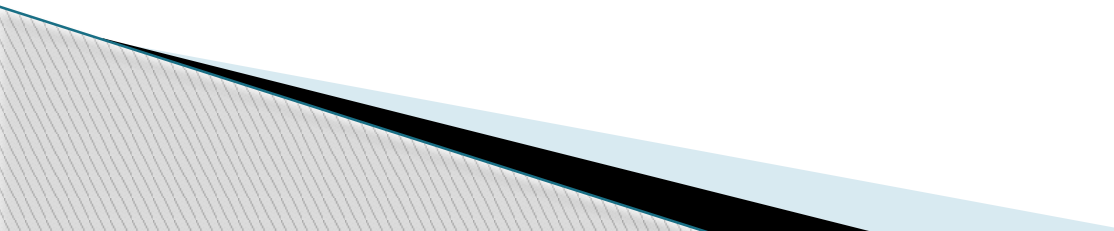
- ▶ When Napoleon planned to invade Britain in 1805, Austria and Tsarist/Czarist Russia came on the side of Britain.
- ▶ the British navy annihilated the French and Spanish armies at the **battle of Trafalgar**.
- ▶ By the treaty of Tilsit, signed in June 1807, Prussia and Russia lost a considerable number of territorial claims.



- ▶ Napoleon established Confederation of the Rhine by bringing 15 German states together.
 - ▶ He introduced the Continental System
 - ▶ Spaniards who rejected the candidacy of Napoleon's brother for the Spanish throne started war against France.
 - ▶ Napoleon suffered a major defeat in Russia in 1812
- 

- ▶ the coalition force of Russian, Prussian, Austrian and British armies defeated the French army at the Battle of Leipzig/ Battle of Nations.
- ▶ Napoleon refused to accept the terms of Austrian foreign minister Metternich's "Frankfurt Proposals" to reduce France to its historical size in return for his remaining on the throne.



- ▶ Napoleon abdicated as emperor and the Bourbons were restored to the throne under the person of Louis XVIII.
 - ▶ the Congress of Vienna was held from September 1814-June 1815 where representatives of the major powers of Europe, including France met.
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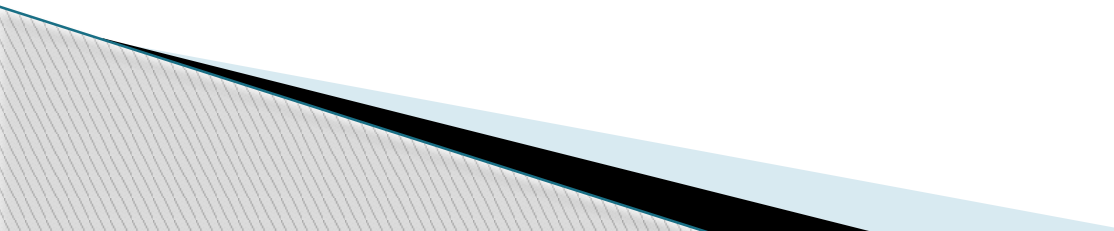
EVERYONE HAS AN AGENDA



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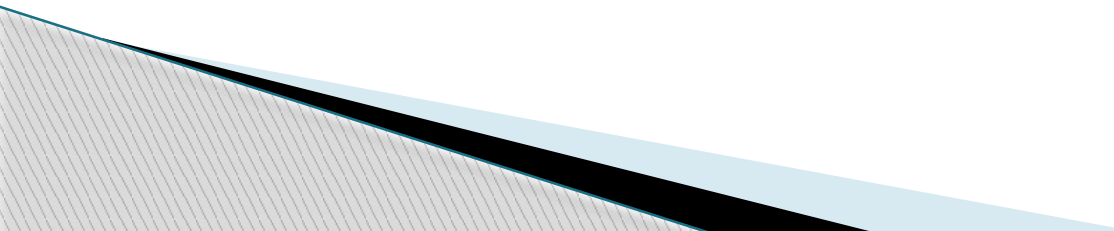
Quadruple Alliance

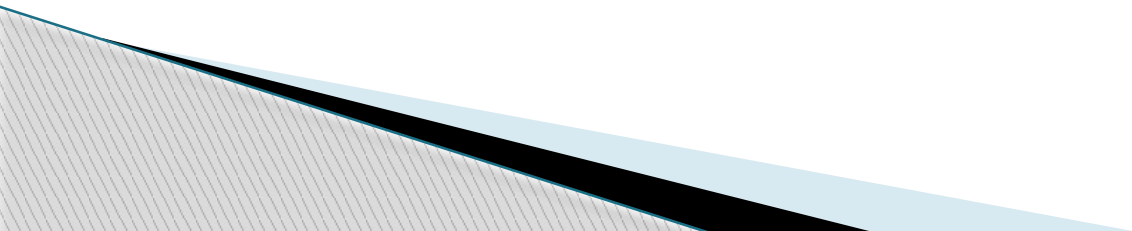
- ▶ Klemens Von Metternich supported a conservative reaction to the French Revolution and its aftermath.
 - ▶ He also opposed the ideas of liberals and reformers
 - ▶ Lord Castlereagh of Britain proposed a balance of power by surrounding France with larger and stronger states.
- 

Quadruple Alliance

- ▶ Prussia sought to recover Prussian territory lost to Napoleon in 1807 and gain additional territory in northern Germany (e.g. Saxony)
- ▶ demanded a “free” and “independent” Poland, with himself as its king.

principles of settlement

- ▶ **Legitimacy**- returning to power the ruling families deposed. The Papal States were returned to the pope.
 - ▶ **Compensation** -territorially rewarding those states which had made considerable sacrifices to defeat Napoleon.
 - ▶ **The balance of Power** arranged the map of Europe so that never again could one state upset the international order and cause a general war.
- 

- ▶ Napoleon escaped from the Island and went to Paris. This period is known as the Hundred Days.
 - ▶ Napoleon was defeated at the battle of Waterloo, Belgium in June 1815 by England under the Duke of Wellington and Prussian forces.
- 



- ▶ The Napoleonic wars spread positive achievements of the French Revolution to the rest of Europe.

- ▶ Napoleon was exiled to the South Atlantic island of St. Helena, far off the coast of Africa, where he died in 1821.