

## UNIT TEN

### Capitalism and the Growth of Democracy

Under this unit the events of the 16th and 17th centuries in Europe in comparison with that of Asia, mainly medieval China and Japan treat. Moreover this unit focused on dramatic events that took place in Europe and had series and last long consequences on the rest of the world.

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

- China was reunited under the Han dynasty (221B.c -206A.D).

⌘ It was ruled by an emperor with absolute power.

⌘ The bureaucracy was occupied by officials who passed a set of difficult exams based on Confucianism.

⌘ Chinese officials considered the past was superior to the present.

⌘ The Chinese regarded the people outside their empire as **barbarians**.

The regular aspect of the history of China was a cycle dynastic strength followed by dynastic decline, weakness finally overthrow. This is true of the Ming Dynasty before fell through a combination of internal peasant rebellion and external Manchu invasion

#### A. The Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

- At the beginning the Ming dynasty was powerful & effective. **Unique Achievements of the Ming Dynasty**

⌘ Chinese culture (painting, pottery & poetry) reached high level.

⌘ The Ming government was interested in the outside world; they sent voyages of exploration in the 15th c. because of their advanced naval technology, Zheng He managed and commanded the first of **seven** expeditions, despite conservative nature of the Ming officials. In the later Ming period voyages were stopped.

⌘ The Ming Dynasty declined in the 16th C. & finally overthrown in the 17th c because of internal & external factors.

#### Internal factor

Peasant rebellion against the court practice of distributing land to favorites and members of the imperial family, and deprived of the peasants' land. Honest officials tended to resign their posts. In addition the rise of taxation also aggravated the grievances

#### External Factors

The series of Japanese pirates and the Manchu/ Mongols/ invasion

#### B. The Ch'ing Dynasty ( the word Ch'ing literally means Pure)(1644-1912)

- The Ch'ing dynasty was founded by the Manchu people. It is said to be the dynasty came in to being from outside of China, from Manchuria which is North of China.

⌘ Ethnically and linguistically were not Chinese, but the Manchu's copied Chinese methods of administration & in 1644 controlled Beijing (capital of China).

⌘ Chinese landlords & educated class accepted the foreign Ch'ing dynasty.

⌘ They believe in the mandate of heavens; authority to a ruler.

- ¬¬ The chaing also supported peasant revolt & encouraged Chinese culture.
- ¬¬ Under the Ch'ing territory reached its greatest extent.
- ¬¬ The chaing troops defeated the invading tsarist Russians. Therefore, the territorial extent of China in the North was fixed in accordance with the interest of China rather than the consent of Russia
- ¬¬ The Ch'ing dynasty at first succeeded in creating a stable and powerful government
- The Ch'ing dynasty had limited contacts with Europe, so no real change happened to China before 19th c.
- ¬¬ Jesuit missionaries appeared in China that had some scientific & technological knowledge.
- ¬¬ The Jesuits made cannons & maps, but they were expelled in the 18th century.
- ¬¬ Western merchants traded with China at Guangzhou under strict regulations from 1759 on.
- In the end of the 18th century and 1st half of 19th c the Ch'ing dynasty started to decline owing to:
  - ¬¬ Its military technology was inferior to the west.
  - ¬¬ The growing opposition and the rebellion something starting in 1795 in Southern China by White **Lotus** (anti- Ch'ing Secret political society)
  - ¬¬ decline of Chinese military power and structural economic problem
  - ¬¬ the growing of population pressing on resources
  - ¬¬ Socially and culturally the Confucian philosophy made the people of China conservative which detained China from competition with others.
  - ¬¬ In 1839-42 (Sometimes known as **Opium-war**) Britain defeated China & imposed **unequal treaty** on China. So China was reduced to a semi colonial status (forced to make economic & political concession).

### **Japan:**

Japan is an Island nation in East Asia, located in North Pacific Ocean off the coast of the Asian continent. Japan comprises four main islands of **Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, and Shikoku** and in addition to numerous smaller islands. The Japanese called their country **Nihon or Nippon** which means "**Origin of the Sun**"

- Japan had an ancient civilization, which was much influenced by China.
- ¬¬ An emperor has ruled in Japan since the 7th century, however, since 12th c the army of commander called **Shogun** controlled power. **Yoritomo** was the first Shogun. In theory, the emperor stood at the head of Japanese feudal society in fact, he was powerless. The emperor was respected but was confined to his palace.
- ¬¬ Like other Asian countries Japanese civilization more influenced by China
- ¬¬ Japan had developed feudal society in the 16th century replica to that of Europe between 1000 and 1500
- ¬¬ The great feudal lords were called **daimyos** & feudal warriors were the **Samurai** (**Those who serve**)

¬ The daimyos ruled their lands called **Han**.

1490-1600 Japan was in the grip of civil war waged by warlords/Shogun/. In the war Tokugawa family emerged supreme at the battle of **Sekigahara** in 1600. The Tokugawa daimyo family ruled Japan 1603-1867.

¬ Ieyasu made himself shogun in 1603 & reunited Japan & founded the **Tokugawa Shogunate**.

¬ At the top of Japan's feudal society, the ruling class included; the shogun, the daimyos & the samurai.

¬ The common people were: the merchants, craftsmen, the peasants.

¬ Japan had a money economy & market, lending at interest.

## **Medieval Europe**

**(1000- 1500)**

### **Japan**

**(16th & 17th c)**

Manorial lords daimyos

Knights Samurai

Manor/fief/ Han

Homage/swore an oath Bushido

¬ There were also towns & cities & wage labor, which were elements of capitalism.

- After the discoveries Europeans came to Japan in the 16th c.

¬ Catholic missionaries also came & by 1615, about half million Japanese became Catholics.

¬ The Shogun feared & disliked the conversions & expelled the missionaries in 1615.

¬ And Japanese Christians were ordered to abandon their religion & killed if they refused.

¬ Then in 1639 the Tokugawa government introduced policy to preserve feudal Japan & Tokugawa power from any foreign influence. This is called Japan's

**Seclusion policy** (isolation).

¬ But there was limited contact with the outside world.

¬ Dutch merchants were allowed to trade with Japan; they were confined to

**Deshima Island**.

¬ The seclusion policy hampered Japan's military, industrial and technology progress.

¬ Exposed Japan to serious danger from the west

¬ Met relatively stagnation for Japan's economy.

## **10.2 The English Revolution**

⇒ **England before the revolution:** It was monarchical rule but not absolute in the Tudor dynasty (1485-1603). It had a royal navy not under the supervision of the monarchy. The existence of the representatives of the National Assembly. Because it needed the cooperation of land owning nobles & gentry & the bourgeoisie.

⇒ After the death of Queen Elizabeth I (r. 1558-1603) , James VI of Scotland became James I of England & Ireland. So the Scottish Stuart dynasty took power. England & Scotland were not politically united until 1707.

⇒ Then serious conflict started between the king & parliament during the reign of Charles I (r. 1625-1649).

↯ Reasons of conflict were about foreign policy money & religion.

↯ Charles I was in financial difficulties, so he collected money without parliament's approval.

↯ The religious problems were that Charles was suspected of being a secret Catholic.

↯ Charles ruled without the parliament from 1629-1640.

⇒ The revolution started in 1637 when Charles imposed English prayer books in Scotland for church services.

↯ The Scots opposed because the book look Catholic for the Scots (Presbyterians).

↯ Charles then called the parliament, but the parliament refused to approve any taxation.

↯ Then the king dissolved the parliament this parliament is known as **short in terms of Time** (April-May 1640).

↯ Charles was unable to suppress the rebellion in Scotland.

↯ So the king called the parliament in November 1640(**the long parliament**) it met from 1640-1653.

⇒ When a rebellion in Ireland broke out conflict over the control of the army became cause of dispute.

↯ The opposition group in parliament wanted to control the army, but the king refused.

↯ The king raised an army & the parliament too; then fighting started in 1640 (summer).

↯ The war took place in two phases

### **Forces on the course of the war**

↯ In the **first Civil war** (1642-46), London & the navy supported parliament, & in 1643 support came from Scotland. In the beginning of the war the forces of the monarchy took the upper hand. Later the Royalist who supported the king was

### **Parliament**

-puritan(round heads)

-Navy

-Scotland

### **Monarchy**

-royalists

-cavalries

-Anglican Church

lost victories when the Parliament organized a new centralized force called The

New Model Army commanded by Thomas Fairfax Cromwell. At the end Oliver Cromwell became the principal army leader.

⌞ Parliament won the war because it has the support of the middle class, the small & owners & the puritans.

- After the end of the First Civil War, the parliament & the army negotiated with the king. But it ends without success & in 1648 the Second Civil war started. In the mean time the **new model army** was divided on the basis of their social and political stands. Leaders were conservatives whereas part of the army had become more radical. During the civil war secular political movement known as the Leveller

Movement, appeared.

⌞ The New Model Army defeated the Scots & the Royalists.

⌞ Then the army excluded all members of the House of Commons who didn't agree with its program.

⌞ The ruminants (the Rump) & the army decided that Charles to be killed

⌞ Charles I was beheaded in January 1649 & England was declared a republic. Cromwell turned his face towards the Leveller to smash inside and outside the army said" ***You have no other way with these men but to break them"***

Put prominent Leveller leaders in imprison, by doing so, Cromwell suppressed the Leveller Movement, which demanded democratic reforms. This marked the defeat of the first secular democratic movement in modern Europe.

**Thomas Fair Fax (1612-1671) Oliver Cromwell(1599-1658)**

### **England after Oliver Cromwell**

Englishmen after the death of Oliver Cromwell rose what form of government should England have? Thus, restoration of the monarchy had been made by the support of the Army commander general **Mock**. Then in 1660 (May) son of Charles I began to rule England named **Charles II**. He was not absolute ruler; he had to rule with parliament & support of nobility & gentry. When Charles II died, his brother became king as James II (r. 1685-88). James II was a catholic, so people suspected that he intended to make England Catholic & he was suspected of trying to set up absolute monarchy. The parliament systematically drove him out of power through conspiracy, invited **William Orange** (protestant Leader of Dutch Republic, and son-in-law of James II) William arrived in England in November 1688, and James II fled to France. William became King William III (1688-1702); this was called the **Glorious Revolution**, in which the revolution succeeded without bloodshed.

⌞ The Glorious Revolution preserved the constitution.

⌞ The parliament became supreme & it presented a declaration called the Bill of Rights.

⌞ It gave certain basic rights & it also made illegal for the king to keep a standing army.

### **10.3 The Enlightenment**

**Enlighten** stands for rational, free of ignorance prejudice and superstition

⌞ The Enlightenment was the 18thc intellectual movement in Western Europe,

emphasis reason in philosophy, in the study of human culture and the natural world.

¬¬ John Lock (1632-1704), an English philosopher, was the most influential person. He influenced people in Europe by his theory of government “**people had the right to life, liberty & property**”. Lock argued for the right of revolution against tyranny.

### Enlightenment

France was the center of enlightenment. Most of the enlightenment thought were the French **Philosophies**.

¬¬ Charles Montesquieu (1689-1755), Denis Diderot (1717-1784), Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) & Voltaire (1694-1778).

¬¬ Voltaire is known for his criticism against injustice & despotic French government.

¬¬ Rousseau wrote his famous book entitled social contracts; he said Man is born free & everywhere he is in Chains.

¬¬ Montesquieu wrote a book entitled the Sprit of Laws he proposed to prevent despotism, governmental power are separated into executive, legislative & judicial.

¬¬ Diderot also criticized the French old regime abuses.

¬¬ Adam Smith, in Scotland is the founder to **political economy**.

¬¬ Benjamin Franklin in America also contributed to science & influenced the American struggle for independence.

The enlightenment thinkers sought for explorations of the universe & society in human reason rather than revelation

¬¬ Newton showed how the universe operated by natural laws.

¬¬ Enlightenment thinkers didn't have the same opinion, but they had common ideas & attitudes in some basic things.

¬¬ Diderot Encyclopedia published in 1751.

¬¬ Enlightenment was optimistic; it believed that society could be improved.

¬¬ Enlightenment thinkers condemned religious persecution & intolerance.

¬¬ Some philosophies were openly **atheist**; but a common attitude was **deism**.

¬¬ Deism believed that the universe & its natural law needed the existence of a creator.

- The enlightenment was a movement of a minority.

### 10.4 The American War of Independence

Britain's 13 N. American colonies were prosperous, with an expanding population

- It was the 13 British colonies which later became the independent USA.

¬¬ Population increased because of immigration from Europe & because they married young.

¬¬ The population of the 13 colonies was 2 ½ million in 1775.

¬¬ There are also indigenous Americans & ½ million blacks population, who were slaves.

#### The political feature of the colonies:

- they were under the authority of the Britain government and parliament

- there were laws imposed by the British government in order to regulate the trade and the colonial economy.
- The colonies had much autonomy.
- Each colony had an appointed governor accountable to the British.
- Each colony had an elected assembly which voted taxes for local purpose and passed law
- The colonies were used to running their affairs with no much interference

### **The 13 Colonies in 1775**

#### **The cause and course of War of Independence**

- The growing "American" feelings among the colonies.
  - After the seven Years war the British government decided to exert closer control over the 13 colonies, thus insisted the colonies for rebel. The proclamation of 1763 was stopping new settlement. As the result, the American holds up the slogan" No taxation without representation". The colonies justified their rebellion by applying the same political principle as a parliamentary opposition in the English revolution and the defender of the 1688 revolution.

#### **The course of War of Independence**

The colonies together for united action against Britain in protest, and the delegates from 13colonies except Georgia made the first continental congress at Philadelphia in September 1774. The congress made proclamation:

- American rights
- called American not to buy British good

To this respond the British government sends more troops to America before the 2<sup>nd</sup> congress met in 1775. Subsequently, the war had already broke out in April 1775 at **Lexington** and **Concord** (Massachusetts).

The second continental congress held in may in 1775.

- Took over government of the colonies
- Organized the army George Washington became the commander in-chief.
- On 4 July, 1776 the congress accepted "The Declaration of Independence"

### **American Revolution Uniforms**

#### **American war 1775-1783**

Americans were successful in the wars against the British. Britain at first had some success but nothing deceive. In October 1777 faced the first doom at **Saratoga**, and in 1781 the second defeat at the scene of **York town**

#### **First Casualties at Lexington**

Finally, the British government accepted defeat, and ended the war by the treaty of **Paris**, in 1783

#### **Factors Facilitate for British Defeat:**

- American commitment and the leadership quality of George Washington
- Britain's distance from America, difficulty of supplying armies and coordinating the mobilization of army

- the size of American, and difficulties of much of the terrain
  - The support of old England's enemies, France(1778), Spain(1779) and Dutch(1780)
- In 1787 the US constitution was drafted at the meeting Philadelphia.
- The constitution authorized the new central government to levy & collect taxes to raise & maintain an army & ..... to declare war & to regulate trade.
  - George Washington became the first president.

### George Washington

#### **The main results of the American war of independence (significant)**

- a) It created a new nation state (USA).
- b) It was the immediate cause of French Revolution.
- c) It also influenced the struggle for liberation in the Spain & Portuguese empires.

#### **Defects of the Revolution**

- The revolution did not abolish the slavery
- It did not recognize the Red Indians

## 10.5. The French Revolution

### **The Background of the French Revolution**

The French Revolution was rooted in both the social and political condition of France in the 18th century and the idea prevailing through Europe in the Age of Enlightenment

- The old Regime in France was the period from the middle of 17th century to 1789.

- The government in old regime was absolute monarchy with no constitution.

- The old regime France was divided into three estates:

- o the catholic clergy (1st) ,

- o The nobility (2nd )

- o The bourgeoisie, wage workers & peasants (3rd ) .

- The 1st& 2nd estates had more privileges.

- Peasants were the most oppressed of all; they paid feudal dues & church tax ( tithe).

- In the 2nd half of 18th century criticism against absolute monarchy (despotism) in France.

- There was discontent among peasants & bourgeoisie.

- **The immediate cause of the revolution was French participation in the American War of Independence.**

- Soldiers

1. Soldiers who were in America returned to France full of ideas of liberty.

2. The war was expensive, which resulted in the financial crisis for the government.

- So the government called the meeting of **Estates Generals (Parliament)**.

-Then the states generals met in May 1789, the representatives of 3rd estates were majority.

- So on June 17, 1789 the 3rd estate declared themselves to be a **National Assembly**.

⌘ Then members of the National Assembly took an Oath that they would not end the meeting until they had given France a constitution.

⌘ This is called the **Tennis Court Oath** (on June 20, 1789). Delegates to the Estates General from the Third Estate were elected, through only propertied men could vote. Thus, they were mostly lawyers, middle-class officials, and writers. They were familiar with the writings of Voltaire, Rousseau, and other philosophers

⌘ The king planned a counter revolution against Assembly.

⌘ But the National Assembly was saved by a mass insurrection of the people of Paris.

⌘ On 14 July 1789 the people captured the Bastille the royal prison.

⌘ The fall of Bastille marked the end of absolute monarchy.

⌘ On August 4, 1789 the National Assembly abolished feudal dues & church tax & all forms of privilege.

⌘ The events of July & August 1789 ended the Old Regime.

⌘ And on August 26, 1789 the declaration of the rights of man & the citizen

1. Men are born free & equal; all persons are equal before the law.

2. The division of France into estates was rejected & all French men were equal citizens.

- Although the French revolution was a bourgeois revolution there was active participation of the vast majority of the people.

⌘ Most of the leadership was bourgeois; however, its measures also benefited the people as a whole.

⌘ National Assembly nationalized all catholic land as a solution to the financial crisis.

⌘ Then the land was sold; the bourgeois some nobles & rich peasants bought the land.

- In June 1790 the king & his family fled from Paris to join the counter revolutionaries.

⌘ The king was caught & brought back to Paris.

⌘ The National Assembly didn't want to abolish the monarchy, it even suppressed a demonstration in Paris who in demand a republic.

⌘ In September 1791 a new constitution had been completed & France became a constitutional monarchy.

⌘ But the constitution gave full political rights of voting only to **Active Citizens** others were called **Passive Citizens**.

⌘ After election a new Legislative Assembly met in October 1791.

⌘ So on France was at war against Austria & Prussia who wanted to crush the **Revolution**.

⌘ On 10 August, 1792 a revolt in Paris overthrew the monarchy & rejected the constitution of 1791.

- Therefore the Legislative Assembly dissolved & replaced by a new assembly called the **convention**.

¬ The convention was to write a new constitution.

¬ The revolution was saved because France won the Austrian force at the battle of **valmy** (September 1792).

¬ The convention met in September 1792 & declared France a republic.

¬ In January 1793, Louis XVI executed by the guillotine.

### **National Assembly, August 4, 1789 Battle of valmy**

- Two rival political parties emerged in the convention, the **Jacobins** & the **Girondists**.

¬ The Jacobins represented the middle & petty bourgeois where as the Girondists the big bourgeoisies.

¬ The Jacobins wanted more radical measures to save the revolution.

¬ From May 31 to 2 June, 1793, there was big rising which led the killing of the **Girondists**.

So Jacobins established a revolutionary dictatorship (between June 1793 and July 1794).

¬ The Jacobin leader was **Maximillein Robespierre**; they ruled France thought 12 men **Committee of public safety**.

- The Jacobins introduced a new democratic constitution (June 1793) which never did come into effect.

¬ Food rationing introduced controls on Prices & wages called **the Law of the Maximum** to stabilize the economy.

¬ The reign of Terror was used to crush counter revolution.

¬ The terror got out of control & made enemies in all classes.

¬ They even quarreled among themselves.

¬ Then the convention turned against the Jacobins leadership; it voted the arrest of Robespierre on July 27-28, 1794 & sent to the guillotine.

¬ The convention voted a new constitution in 1795.

¬ It established a regime called the **Directory**, which was weak & unpopular.

¬ In November 1799 a general overthrew the Directory in military coup, he was Napoleon Bonaparte.

### **Significance of the French Revolution**

- It brought about great changes in the society & government.

¬ The French revolution introduced democratic ideas & its slogan was liberty, equality & Fraternity.

¬ It abolished serfdom & slavery; it also increased the spirit of Nationalism.

¬ The revolution had great effect on the rest of Europe.

### **10.6. The Napoleon Era (1799-1815) and its Consequences**

- Napoleon received his education in a military school & became second lieutenant in the French army (at age 16).

¬ In 1796 Napoleon was given command of army fighting against Austrians in

northern Italy.

- ✎ Napoleon defeated the Austria army.

- ✎ Napoleon then moved to Egypt & Syria, he won victories by land.

- ✎ But the British fleet, under Admiral Nelson destroyed his fleet, so Napoleon was forced to return to France.

- ✎ When he came back to France, he was accepted as a hero

### **Napoleon Bonaparte**

- Then in 1799 Napoleon overthrew the Directory.

- ✎ Napoleon became first consul, assisted by two other consuls.

- ✎ France became under military dictatorship with real power in the hands of Napoleon.

- ✎ Napoleon extended France's influence over all Italy & Holland, Switzerland & Germany west of the Rhine River .

- ✎ In 1804 Napoleon made himself emperor.

- ✎ Soon war broke out, i.e. Britain, Austria, Russia & Sweden were the principal members.

- ✎ Napoleon scored his greatest victories, so most of Europe directly or indirectly under his control.

- ✎ To control Europe Napoleon gave thrones to his relatives & favorite generals.

- ✎ Britain was not defeated because of its island position & its superiority in Naval power.

- ✎ The British fleet crushed the French fleet at sea battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

- The people of Europe started to hate Napoleon & the discontent was turned to revolution.

- ✎ Napoleon began to lose because he could not suppress the rebellion of the conquered people.

- ✎ In 1812 Napoleon invaded Russia (it was a big mistake).

- ✎ At first he defeated the Russian army & captured Moscow.

- ✎ But the Russians cut off supplies of food & destroyed roads & bridges; so Napoleon was forced to retreat.

- ✎ In 1813 near **Leipzig** Napoleon suffered a disastrous defeat.

- ✎ In 1814 Napoleon was sent into exile on island of Elba & they restored the monarchy.

- ✎ Napoleon escaped & came to France in 1815; however, he was defeated at the battle of Waterloo.

- ✎ Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena & died in 1821.

- Napoleon is known for establishing centralized efficient government.

- ✎ He introduced new law codes called the **Code Napoleon**

- ✎ He also set up a whole system of public schools, military academic & universities.

¬ The Catholic Church became the established church of France.

### 10.7 The Industrial Revolution

¬ Because England had good sea ports & it had colonies across Atlantic & India; it had great coal mineral.

¬ The invention & use of machines in place of hard labor.

¬ The industrial revolution was the result of **industriousness**.

¬ The machines of the industrial revolution operated by steam power (new form of power).

¬ Steam engines was invented first by **Savry** (1698) & **Newcomer** (C.1705-1711).

¬ **James Watt** (1782-84) improved the steam engine.

¬ Steam power was used in transport first steam boats.

¬ Then the first railway locomotive was built in 1804, but later improved by George Stephenson.

- The first railways were Stockton & Darlington railways (1825) & the Liverpool & Manchester rail way (1830).

¬ The railway provided fast, reliable & cheap transport.

¬ Railways were built & operated by big share companies.

¬ Machines operated by steam power were used in factories.

- The industrial revolution made important advance in producing metal, particularly iron.

¬ The iron work is called **Blast furnace** or foundry.

¬ Cotton, textile , iron, mechanical engineering, chemical manufacture transformed by the industrial revolution.

¬ Goods were produced in greater abundance.

¬ Where there were factories towns grew up.

¬ As a result of manufacturing trade grew & population increased.

¬ Factory workers lived in Slum areas, they were paid low wages.

¬ Working conditions in early factories were bad & the working hours were long often.

### The Development of Socialist Thought and Action

- Many writers like Robert Owen, (English man) & Charles Fourier (French man) made proposals of ideal social conditions.

¬ These socialist were frequently called Utopians; an ideal society that provides equality & justice.

¬ Then Karl Marx became the most influential socialist.

¬ His basic socialist ideas expressed in **Communist Manifesto** (1848); it was **scientific socialism**.

¬ Marx predicted that the ruling class would be overthrown by the working class.

¬ In late 19th c many socialist parties appeared & between 1890-1914 socialist movement grew strong.

## **Darwin's Theory of Evolution and Its Impacts**

- Social Darwinism is the belief people in society compete for survival.
- ¬¬ Darwin published his theories in 1859, in his book called **The Origin of Species**.
- ¬¬ Evolution occurred through a process called natural selection.
- ¬¬ The ideas of natural selection favor the survival of fittest members of society.

## **10.8 The Age of Reaction (1815- 1848)**

### **The Congress of Vienna**

- The congress of Vienna met from September 1814 to June 1815.
- ¬¬ The decisions were made by representatives of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia & France.
- ¬¬ The congress put back in power many European kings.
- ¬¬ Russia kept Finland, Bess Arabia & won most of Poland.
- ¬¬ The Dutch Republic was united with the Austrian Netherlands.
- ¬¬ Norway & Sweden were brought together under a single ruler, Charles XIV.
- ¬¬ Prussia received German territories along eastern France.
- ¬¬ Austria gained provinces in northern Italy.

### **The Revolution of 1820- 21 in Italy and Spain**

- After the congress of Vienna people were organized in **Secret society**.
- ¬¬ One of these secret societies was the **Carbonari** (Charcoal burners), which was organized in Italy.
- ¬¬ In January 1820 the Spanish soldiers revolted
- ¬¬ Then the soldiers of Naples revolted & forced the king of Naples & Sicily to proclaim a constitution.
- ¬¬ The Naples revolution was suppressed by Austria & the Spanish revolution suppressed by France.

### **The Latin American Revolution of 1810-1823**

- Latin Americas were influenced by the American war of independence & also by the French revolution.
- ¬¬ In Mexico, the creoles (descendants of Spain & France born in America) took over the revolution.
- ¬¬ In 1821 a revolutionary arm captured Mexico City & Mexico became independent. Santa Anna became president.
- ¬¬ In 1822 Venezuela proclaimed its independence from Spain.
- ¬¬ The leader was Francisco Miranda, but Venezuelans finally won their independence led by **Simon Bolivar**.
- ¬¬ Simon Bolivar freed both Venezuela & Colombia.
- ¬¬ San Martin then led his army to free Chile & Peru & combined with the forces of Bernardo O Higgins (Chile).

¬¬ Chile was freed in 1820 & also San Martin entered the city of Lima & Peru became independent.

- Then Bolivar defeated the Spaniards in 1824, which marked the end of Spanish control of South America.

¬¬ Brazil won its independence peacefully in 1821.

¬¬ Prince Pedro ruled & his son ruled Brazil as emperors until 1889.

### **The Revolutions of 1830-32 in France and Belgium**

- In July 1830 the French people revolted against King Charles X.

¬¬ Because Charles attempted to make France an absolute monarchy, so the king issued the **July Ordinances**.

¬¬ They called for strict censorship of press, dissolved the newly elected chamber of Deputies.

¬¬ The people revolted & Charles X abdicated the throne.

¬¬ The workers demanded a republic, but Lafayette, commander of the armed forces, supported a limited monarchy.

¬¬ So Louis Philippe Duke of Orleans became king.

- News of successful revolt against Charles X in France influenced the liberals in Belgium.

¬¬ Belgium had been under successive foreign rule, but now (in 1830) they were determined to rule themselves.

¬¬ So in 1830 they drove out the Dutch rulers & established a limited monarchy.

### **The 1848 Revolution in France, Austria, Italy & Germany**

In France the republicans led by Cavaignac and Lamartine

¬¬ There was also a socialist party set up by Louis Blanc demanding the reorganization of industries.

¬¬ The government of Louis Philippe refused any reform.

¬¬ A crowd of students & workers revolted & Louis Philippe fled from Paris.

¬¬ The revolutionists proclaimed a republic & provisional government was set up.

¬¬ The National Assembly was elected & met in Paris in May 1848; the majorities were moderates & republicans.

¬¬ There was fighting in Paris, finally the working class dispersed & driven out of Paris. (10 thousand people killed)

¬¬ This event was known as the Bloody June days of 1848.

¬¬ National Assembly drafted a new constitution.

¬¬ A democratic republic was set up & it was called the second republic.

¬¬ But in 1852 Louis Napoleon abolished it & established the Second Empire(monarchy).

- After the downfall of Louis Philippe. Open rebellion against autocratic governments in Italy, Germany & Austria.

¬¬ The revolutionists in all states demanded a constitution.

¬¬ In Austria national groups (Hungarians, Poles, and Serbs & Croats demanded local self governance.

¬ On March 18; Fredrick William of Germany promised to call an assembly to draft constitution.

¬ In Austria, Emperor Ferdinand promised the Czechs to govern Bohemia, he promised the same to Hungarians.

***Consequence of the 1848 Revolutions***

- The 1848 revolution failed, but one major objective of the revolution was achieved.

¬ The ending of manorial system in Germany & Austrian Empire.

¬ And European rulers became more sensitive & began to try more liberal form of government.