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HISTORY REMEDIAL

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CHAPTER THREE

The Modern World since 1500

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3.1. THE RENAISSANCE

- Renaissance was an intellectual movement. The word renaissance indicates the "rebirth" of learning.
- It began in the 14th century and ended in the 17th century.
- Renaissance began in Italy and spread to the rest of Europe, mainly to England, France, Germany, Spain and Holland.

❑ Why Renaissance first began in Italy? Because

✓ The Italian cities were center of Greco-Roman culture.

The Renaissance had the following characteristics:

i. The study of ancient Rome and Greek languages, literature, arts and the use of reason.

ii. The support of freedom of thought and questioning mind.

iii. The use of the vernacular, or the national language such as the Italian and the English language rather than Latin in writing.

The Outstanding Persons Of The Renaissance Produced Great Works like:-

- ✓ Literature
- ✓ painting
- ✓ Sculpture
- ✓ architecture and science.

A. literature

1. Divine Comedy was written by Italian Dante Alighieri
2. Utopia by Englishman Thomas More
3. Don Quixote by the Spaniard Cervantes
4. Holy Bible was translated into German by Martin Luther and
5. various great plays like:- Romeo & Juliet, Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Macbeth by Englishman William Shakespeare.

B. Arts

- Italian Leonardo da Vinci painted Last Supper and Mona Lisa
- Italian Michael Angelo painted the Creation of Adam and made statues of David Moses and the Virgin & the dead Christ.

- He has been called the greatest sculptor in history.

C. Science

- the Belgian Vesalius studied human anatomy.
- The Polish Nicholas Copernicus declared that the earth revolved around the sun.
- The Renaissance influence in the world brought about a new focus on humanism.

3.2. The Age Of Explorations And Discoveries

- The age of European explorations and discoveries was in the 15th and 16th centuries.
- The explorations were, in part, initiated by the need to by pass the Ottoman Turkish blockade of the old long-distance trade route from Europe to the Far East.

Factors that encouraged explorations and discoveries were:

i. European interest in long-distance trade and new inventions like the compass.

ii. The development of better maps and ships and the growing interest in geographical knowledge fueled the idea of exploration.

- Prince Henry, the Navigator (1394-1460) of Portugal and Queen Isabella (1451- 1504) of Spain, who supported the voyages of explorers, also inspired the exploration.
- They sponsored voyages for the sake of their economy, religion and glory.

- Spain and Portugal were the leaders in the exploration and discoveries in the 15th and 16th centuries.
- They were closely followed by Holland, Britain, France and Russia. Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama discovered a new sea route to India and the Far East in 1498.
- Christopher Columbus was the first European explorer to reach America in 1492 while he was in service of Spain.
- Unfortunately, Columbus died without knowing that he had found new lands.
- The land found came to be known as America from the name of an Italian map maker called Amerigo Vespucci. The newly "discovered" areas also became known as the "New World".
- The Portuguese, Ferdinand Magellan, circum navigated the world between 1519 and 1522 in the service of Spain.
- The newly discovered lands were later conquered and became colonies of European powers

There are economic impacts of the age of exploration and discoveries.

Economically, Europeans gained huge profits from local trade networks, which enhanced the globalizing process.

3.3. The English Bourgeois Revolution

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

- She was succeeded by her nearest relative, James VI, King of Scotland, who became also James I, King of England and Ireland, the first King of England of the Scottish Stuart dynasty.
- From 1603 on England and Scotland had the same ruler but remained separate countries in all other respects. England and Scotland were both Protestant.
- England and Scotland did not become politically united, except briefly in the time of Cromwell, until the Act of Union in 1707.
- Then after 1707 with a single parliament and government, England and Scotland became known as "Great Britain" but usually just "Britain" for short.

- The English monarchy was not absolute for another reason that is the existence of a representative national assembly called parliament.

- All laws and taxation had to be approved by parliament but parliament only met when the king called it.
- Its meetings were at Westminster, which was then just outside London.
- Parliament was two Houses (assemblies):

1. The House of Lords, not elected, consisting of the heads of noble families and the archbishops and bishops of the official Church of England.
2. The House of Commons, which was elected and represented the people.

- Serious conflict between the king and parliament began in the reign of Charles I (r. 1625-1649) and co-operation between the king and the ruling class began to break down.
- The most serious disputes were :

✓ foreign policy,

✓ money and

✓ religion.

- Early in his reign, England was involved in two expensive and unsuccessful wars against Spain and France and failure led to criticism of the king and his ministers.
- Charles, like most European kings, was usually in financial difficulties.
- When parliament did not vote sufficient money in taxation, Charles collected money without parliament's approval in a number of ways which his people felt were illegal.

- The religious problem was the growing suspicion in England that Charles and his French Catholic queen, Henrietta Maria, were taking England away from Protestantism and back to Catholicism.
- This was not true, Charles was not secret Catholic.
- Charles had so much trouble form parliament that after 1629 he did not call a meeting of parliament again until 1640.
- In the eleven years, 1629-40 ,Charles ruled without parliament and continued to collect money in what people believed to be illegal ways.
- He was ruling like an absolute monarch.

Beginning of the Revolution

- The revolutionary crisis began in Scotland.
- Charles was king of Scotland as well as king of England.
- In 1637, without consulting the Scots, Charles imposed the Church of England Prayer Book for Church services in Scotland.
- The Scots opposed this for nationalist reasons and because to the Calvinist (Presbyterian) Scots the prayer Book really did look Catholic. The Scots rebelled.
- Hoping to obtain money to suppress the rebellion in Scotland.
- Charles called a meeting of the English Parliament.
- However, Parliament refused to approve any taxation and the king quickly dissolved what was called the Short Parliament, because its meeting was so brief (April – May 1640).
- Charles wanted to defeat the Scots without money form Parliament but was unable to suppress the rebellion.
- The government's authority began to break down in England as well as having broken down in Scotland.
- The king could not avoid calling the English parliament again.
- It met in November 1640 and became known as the Long Parliament because it met from 1640 to 1653.

- At the beginning the members (Lords and Commons) of the Long Parliament were united against the king.
- Charles was forced to accept laws seriously limiting his powers.
- Then parliament itself became divided.
- A majority, but only a small majority, of the House of Commons, and a few of the House of Lords, wanted to take away all the powers of the king and make him a puppet of the parliamentary leaders.
- A little less than half the Commons and most of the Lords believed that parliament was going too far in opposing the king.
- They also feared that the political crisis was breaking down all authority in the country, not only the king's authority, and that political and religious radicalism among the lower classes was a growing danger.
- The parliamentary opposition demanded control over an army which would be raised to suppress this revolt, fearing that otherwise the army would be used against themselves. The king refused this demand.
- The final incident, making civil war unavoidable, was the king's attempt, which failed, to arrest five leading members of the parliamentary opposition.
- The king then left the capital to raise an army from his supporters in the provinces. Parliament also raised an army and fighting began in the summer of 1640.

- In this First Civil War (1642-46), London, the richest part of the country, and the navy supported parliament.

- In 1643, the Parliamentarians, as the opponents to the king were called, also got military help from Scotland.
- Nevertheless, the Royalists, who supported the king, did well in the fighting at first. Parliament won the war by raising a new centralized force called the New Model Army and putting it under the command of two able generals, Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell.
- The Civil War began Cromwell's military and political career.
- After the First Civil War, Fairfax, in the end, withdrew from political life and Cromwell became the principal army leader.
- After the First Civil War the problem was to get a firm political settlement. A settlement involved the king, parliament and the army.
- Although Charles had lost the Civil War, almost everyone at first expected and wanted the monarchy to continue with Charles still king.
- This meant reaching an agreement with him about the distribution of political power and about religion. Both parliament and the army leaders negotiated with the king but with no success.

- Charles believed he was indispensable and could win in negotiation what he had lost on the battlefield, and in the end in the Second Civil War in 1648, he attempted to get military victory again.
- Parliament, without, of course, its Royalist members who had joined the king in 1642, apparently had power at the end of the First Civil War.
- However, the New Model Army had the guns and the army was not willing just to be disbanded (dismissed, demobilized) or sent to suppress the rebellion in Ireland.
- The army wanted its voice to be heard in the settlement. But the army was itself divided.
- Its leaders, including Cromwell were socially and politically quite conservative but part of the army had become much more radical.
- Before and during the Civil War radical religious and political ideas had emerged.
- A largely secular political movement called the Leveller movement had appeared.
- The Levellers wanted democracy, religious toleration with no state church and reform of the slow complicated, expensive and harsh legal system.
- The Levellers had strong support among particularly, small master craftsmen and wage workers in the towns, especially London.
- They also had support among the ordinary soldiers and junior officers of the New Model Army.

- They had been fighting for political and religious freedom for ordinary people.
- The lower ranks of the army were strong enough to force the army leadership to hold a political discussion with their representatives.
- This discussion, called the Putney Debates (1647), Ended without conclusions or agreement. Then, in 1648, came the Second Civil War.
- This was an invasion of England by a Scottish army. One political group of Scots had reached an agreement with Charles and sent an army to support him.
- The Second Civil War was also a Royalist insurrection in England.
- The New Model Army quickly defeated the Scots and the English Royalists.
- The majority of the army was now determined to put an end to Charles and the monarchy. Cromwell finally agreed to this.
- In December 1648 the army, excluded from parliament all members of the House of Commons who did not agree with the army's programmed.
- The members of the House of Commons who remained were called the "Rump", meaning remnant or left-overs.
- The "Rump" and the army then staged a show trial of the king and Charles I was publicly beheaded in January 1649.

- The House of Lords was abolished.
- England was declared a republic, called the Common wealth. It was not, however, in any way a democratic state.
- After the Second Civil War, Cromwell moved fast to smash the Leveller movement inside and outside the army. You have no other way with these men but to break them "he said", for either you will break them or they will break you". This was the defeat of the first secular democratic movement in modern Europe.

- From 1648 to 1653 the "Rump" of the Long parliament ruled England, upheld by the army.
- However, the army and its leaders became dissatisfied with the Rump.
- In April 1653, Crowell took soldiers into the House of Commons and dismissed the Rump, and this ended the Long Parliament.
- Cromwell himself now ruled England, and Scotland and Ireland too by conquest. Cromwell ruled until his death in September 1658.

- The problem was then what form of government should England have? The ruling classes of England, who had been divided by the civil wars, reunited a restoration of the monarchy.
- It was a security for political stability, traditional rule by traditional

laws and a security against any revival of political radicalism, which seemed a danger after Cromwell's death.

- Restoration of monarchy was more acceptable to more people than any other possible political solution.
- When general Mock, who commanded a strong section of the army, decided to support a restoration of the monarchy, restoration became certain.
- In May 1660 Charles I's eldest son who was also named Charles, entered London and began to rule as Charles II. This event is known as the Restoration.
- The Restoration brought back the monarchy, the House of Lords, the state Church of England with its archbishops and bishops, who had been abolished by the Long Parliament in 1646, and the traditional constitution.
- Charles II did not come back as an absolute monarch. He had to rule with parliament and with the support of the nobility and gentry.
- Charles had no legitimate children and when he died his brother became king as James II (r. 1685-1688). He was accepted as king on the understanding that, though himself a Catholic, he would not interfere with the Protestant state Church of England.
- People soon began to suspect that James intended to undermine the Church of England and make England Catholic.
- They also suspected that James was trying to establish an absolute monarchy, like Louis XIV's in France, which was the absolutist model for other European kings.

- A small group of ruling class conspirators secretly invited William of Orange, the Protestant leader of the Dutch Republic and Mary's (James's Protestant daughter) husband to come to England with an army.
- William was willing to do this to bring England into his alliance system against the power of France and Louis XIV.
- William arrived in England with a Dutch army in November 1688.

Parliamentary Supremacy and the Bill of Rights

- In 1689, when King William III and Queen Mary became joint rulers of England, Parliament presented to them a declaration that became known as the Bill of Rights. This famous document assured the people certain basic civil rights.
- It stands with Magna Carta and the Petition of Rights as the legal guarantees of English liberty.
- The Bill of Rights listed certain rights that were the "true, ancient, and indubitable rights and liberties of the people" of the English Kingdom.
- It settled the succession to the throne.
- It also made it illegal for the king to keep a standing army, to levy taxes without Parliament's approval, or to be a Roman Catholic.

3.4. The French Revolution

- The period from the middle of the 17th century to 1789 in France was called the Old Regime.
- The Old Regime government was absolute monarchy with no constitution. Society in Old Regime France was still divided into three estates, meaning social groups.

I. 1st estate was the Catholic clergy,

II. 2nd estate was the nobility and

III. 3rd estate was -bourgeois, petty bourgeois, wage workers and peasants.

- The 1st and 2nd estates had more privileges than the 3rd estate, meaning that their legal position was more favorable.
- In particular, the clergy and the nobility paid less taxes than the 3rd estate.
- Within the 3rd estate, the peasants were the most oppressed of all;
- They paid more taxes than any other group in relation to their income and they still paid feudal dues to lords and the Church tax called the tithe to the Church.
- In the second half of the 18th century, there was increasing criticism in France of absolute monarchy, which people now called "despotism".

- The French economy expanded, the bourgeoisie increased in number and wealth.
- The bourgeoisie no longer accepted their inferior position compared to the 1st and 2nd estates and were more dissatisfied about the privileges which the 1st and 2nd estates enjoyed.
- The peasants were also becoming less passive and more discontented with unjust taxation and feudal dues. These criticisms and discontents were the long term causes of the Revolution.
- The immediate cause of the Revolution was France's participation in the American War of Independence(1778-83).
- The war led to revolution in two ways.
- First, officers who had served in America returned to France full of ideas about liberty.
- French people also wondered why the French should help to liberate Americans, yet still live under despotism themselves.
- So there was increased criticism of the absolute monarchy.
- Second, the war was very expensive and resulted in financial crisis for the government. By 1788 there was no more money in the Treasury, the government could borrow no more money and the authority of the government was breaking down.
- The government was forced to announce a meeting of the Stages-General.

- The political crisis was made worse by economic crisis.
- The French economy had been in depression since the 1770s.
- Things were made worse by a very bad harvest, caused by the bad weather in 1788.
- ✓ Food was scarce
- ✓ price rose and
- ✓ There was high unemployment.
- ✓ The suffering and discontent of the poor increased.
- ✓ Paris, the capital, had about 500,000-600,000 people in 1789.
- In general, the masses in Paris were discontented enough to provide a fighting force for the revolution of the bourgeoisie.
- Added to all this, the king, Louis XVI (r. 1774-1792), was weak and incompetent and this wife, Marie Antoinette, was very unpopular and criticized for her extravagant spending.
- She was disliked too, because she was a foreigner, Austrian princess.

- The States-General met in May 1789. The representatives of the 3rd estate were the most numerous.
- On June 17, the 3rd estate passed a resolution.
- They declared that, since they represented 96% of the French people, they alone were competent to make a constitution.
- They declared themselves alone to be a National Assembly of the French Nation.
- The representatives of the 3rd estate took the name National Assembly and invited the representatives of the other estates to join them which some did.
- The members of the National Assembly then took another that they would not end the meetings of the National Assembly, whatever the king ordered until they had given France a proper constitution.
- This event is called the Tennis Court Oath because the oath was made in large, indoor tennis court on June 20, 1789.
- The king planned counter-revolution, ordering army regiments to march to Paris and Versailles.

- The National Assembly was saved from counter-revolution by a mass insurrection of the ordinary people of Paris, the wage workers and small craftsmen.

- On 14 July 1789 the people captured the Bastille, the royal prison, fortress and arsenal in the middle of Paris.
- The soldiers in Paris were too few to suppress the rising and also the soldiers sympathized with the people, so that officers dared not to order them to fire on the crowds.
- The Bastille was considered as a symbol of tyranny and oppression.
- The fall of the Bastille marked the end of absolute monarchy (thought not yet the end of the monarchy) in France, and July 14, is celebrated by the French people as the anniversary of this liberty.
- Meanwhile, in the summer of 1789, there were mass peasant disturbances in many areas of France.
- The National Assembly satisfied the peasant by decreeing on August 4, 1789 the abolition of feudal dues and the Church tax, the tithe.

- The national Assembly did even more: on the night of August 4, 1789 it proclaimed the abolition of all forms of privilege, including tax exemptions.
- The events of July and August 1789 ended the Old Regime in France.
- The National Assembly took authority to create new social and political conditions in France.
- It did this by writing a constitution and decreeing a number of reforms.
- Before getting to work on the constitution, the National Assembly decreed on August 26, 1789 the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen.
- This set out the political principles on which the new constitution would be based.
- The Declaration said that all political authority comes from the people and that laws and taxation must be approved by an elected representative assembly of the nation.
- All members of the nation are equal in rights and duties.
- The division of France into estates had thus been rejected; all Frenchmen were equal citizens of one nation.
- The Declaration also expressed various civil rights like freedom of speech and religion.

- In October 1789 there was another mass disturbance.
- The people of Paris heard rumors of more counter-revolution at Versailles.
- On October 5-6, 1789 a large crowd, with many women in it, marched to Versailles and forced the king and his family to come back with them to Paris.
- The National Assembly soon moved its meetings from Versailles to Paris.
- After this, there was relative calm for the next two years and the National Assembly was able to concentrate on building up a New France.
- The French Revolution was a bourgeois revolution.
- Most of the leadership was bourgeois and the bourgeois majority of the National Assembly reflected mainly bourgeois interests.
- However, some of what it did also benefited the people as a whole.
- The National Assembly ended government of the provinces by royal officials and replaced this by government at different levels by elected councils.

- In September 1791 the new constitution had been completed.
- It made France a constitutional monarchy.
- However, the constitution contradicted the principles of the Declaration of the Right of Man and the Citizen declared in August 1789.
- The new constitution gave full political rights of voting and being elected only to "active citizens", who had enough property.
- Others were called "passive citizens" and did not have full political rights.
- Women denied all political rights.
- Slavery continued in the French overseas colonies.
- The National Assembly did not give political rights to the poor, because the bourgeoisie feared giving political rights would endanger the guarantee of private property.
- Having finished its work, the National Assembly arranged elections under the new constitution for a new Legislative Assembly which met in October 1791.
- The new constitution did not last long as, France soon entered war that made the revolution more extreme.

- The monarchies of Europe disliked the revolution and wanted to crush it.
- The Legislative Assembly also believed that a revolutionary war would spread revolution to the rest of Europe.
- As the result of these reasons, in 1792 war began between France on one side and Austria and Prussia on the other.
- As the scope of the war spread France was at war against most European states in 1793.
- Austro-Prussian army invaded eastern France.
- As the war went against France, the people of Paris believed, that the royal family was secretly on the side of the enemy.
- A new rising broke out in Paris and overthrew the monarchy on August 10, 1792. Peoples also rejected the constitution of 1791.
- Thus, Legislative Assembly dissolved itself for new assembly called the Convention.
- The task of the convention was to write a new constitution.
- Meanwhile, at the war front, the revolution was saved for the moment.
- The French army won an important victory against the Austrian force victory at the battle of Valmy in September 1792.

- Finally, in November 1799, an ambitious, popular and successful general overthrew the Directory in a military coup and took power. This general was Napoleon Bonaparte.

Democratic Gains

- The French Revolution brought about great changes in the society and government of France.
- It introduced democratic ideals to France but did not make the nation a democracy. However, it ended supreme rule by French kings and strengthened the middle class.
- The Revolution abolished serfdom, slavery, inherited privileges and judicial torture. Legal equality gradually became the norm in France.
- The French Revolution created the long-lasting foundation for a unified state, a strong central government, and a free society dominated by the middle class and landowners.
- The Revolution, which lasted from 1789 to 1799, also had a far-reaching effect on the rest of Europe.
- After the Revolution began, no European kings, nobles or other privileged groups could ever again take their powers for granted, or ignore the ideals of liberty and equality.

The Napoleonic Era (1799-1815) and Its Consequences

- Military Dictatorship Napoleon was born on August 15, 1769, in Ajaccio, on the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean sea.
- Napoleon's parents were members of noble Italian families.
- He had received his education in a military school and had become a second lieutenant in the French army at the age of 16.
- He had won favor with the revolutionary government by a victory against the English (at Toulon when the British and the French rebels against the revolutionary government in 1793) and the Spanish and by successfully defending the National Convention from attack by a bomb.
- In 1796. Napoleon was given command of an army fighting the Austrians in northern Italy.
- With astonishing speed he conquered the little republics and kingdoms of northern Italy and smashed the Austrian army sent against him.
- He persuaded the Austrians to make peace by allowing them to have Venice.
- But Austria agreed to surrender the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) to France and to permit most of northern Italy to be divided into little republics under Frances "protection".
- Prussia and Holland had already made peace.
- Great Britain remained Frances' only powerful enemy.

- France lacked the sea power needed to make a direct attack upon the British Isles.
- So Napoleon persuaded the Directory that the next best thing for France would be to conquer Egypt and Syria in the eastern Mediterranean region.
- Such a move would strike a blow at the British trade in the East.
- But Napoleon's campaigns in Egypt and Syria were not successful entirely.
- He won victories by land, but the British fleet, under Admiral Nelson, destroyed his fleet and forced him to return to France.
- On his return to France, however, Napoleon was hailed as a hero.
- The French people had heard much about his victories and little about his defeats.
- In 1799, Napoleon overthrew the Directory and proclaimed a new constitution for France.
- Napoleon's own title was to be First Consul.
- Two other consuls were to aid him as advisers.
- There were several government bodies including a legislature and a council, but Napoleon, as First Consul could control this membership.
- Outward by France remained a republic, but actually it was a military dictatorship with the real power in the hands of the First Consul, Napoleon.

- Napoleon filled the position of First Consul of France from 1799 to 1804.
- During this period, called the consulate Napoleon showed a genius in both military and governmental affairs.
- A new alliance of Russia, Austria, Great Britain and certain smaller states had been formed to drive the French from Italy, Germany and the Netherlands.
- But Napoleon smashed the alliance against the French and gained all Germany west of the Rhine River.
- He extended Frances influence over all Italy and strengthened Frances grip on Holland and Switzerland.
- He even forced Great Britain to make peace in 1802.
- In 1804, Napoleon cast aside his title of First Consul of French Republic and became Emperor of the French.
- Shortly after Napoleon became Emperor, war broke out again.
- Still another alliance was organized against Napoleon.
- Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Sweden were the principal members.
- In the campaigns that followed, Napoleon displayed his greatest genius and own his greatest victories.
- The result was to bring most of the continent of Europe directly or indirectly under his control.

- The people of Europe came to hate and fear Napoleon.
- In 1812, Napoleon made the mistake of invading Russia.

- At first he was successful.
- He defeated the Russian army and captured Moscow.
- But he had failed to reckon on two things:

1.The sprit of the Russian people and

2. The cold of the Russian winter.

- Finding it impossible to remain in Moscow, much of which the Russians had burned, Napoleon began one of the most disastrous retreats in military history.
- The Russians cut off supplies of food, destroyed roads and bridges and captured stragglers.
- When Napoleon reached German soil again, little was left of his army.
- Meanwhile, all his enemies had turned on him.
- Rebellion breakout among the Germans, while French armies were defeated in Portugal and Spain.
- In 1813, in the battle of the nations near Leipzig, Germany, Napoleon suffered a disastrous defeat.
- He was driven back to France and finally forced to surrender.

- What effects did Napoleon's rule have upon France?

- While Napoleon was in power, he had two main goals

i. To replace the confusion of Revolution with law and order and

ii. To keep those achievements of Revolution which were dear to most Frenchmen.

- Napoleon set up a centralized efficient government for France.

- Taxes were collected properly.

- Roads, canals, and bridges were built which helped to unite France.

- Napoleon appointed lawyers to finish organizing French law into a uniform code for all France.

- The new law codes-seven in number-in corporated some of the freedoms gained by the people of France during the revolution including religious toleration and the abolition of serfdom.

- To this code of laws he gave his own name, the Code Napoleon.

- This code has had wide use in Belgium, western Germany, and Italy, as well as in France.

- Napoleon set up a whole system of public schools-elementary schools, high schools, military academies, and universities-all under the supervision of the central government.

3.5 American War Of Independence

- The American Revolution was also called the U.S. War of Independence.

- The war was the insurrection fought between 1775 and 1783, through which 13(thirteen) of Great Britain's North American colonies.

The root cause for conflict/ war:

i. To left from British rule &

ii. To establish the sovereign United States of America.

- Since Columbus's discovery of the "New World" in 1492, people from Europe began to inhabit, searching for a better life there.
- Nevertheless, these people gradually developed settled life as colonists and began to claim colonial territories in the "New World".
- Among Europeans, between 1607 and 1682, the British have succeeded in establishing thirteen colonies in North America.
- The struggle of these European settlers (thirteen colonists) against British colonial rule for independence was coined in world history as the American War of Independence.

- As the British began to impose heavy taxations, the thirteen colonists gathered at Philadelphia - the First Continental Congress.
- They adopted a non-importation, non-consumption agreement, which virtually cut off imports from Britain.
- Again, they met in Philadelphia on May 10, 1775.
- The Congress set the Army of the United Colonies.
- Colonel George Washington to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army.
- The fighting started in the largest cities and trading ports.
- Finally, in 1776, representatives from 13 colonies met in Philadelphia to declare themselves independent.
- Thomas Jefferson drafted a document called the Declaration of Independence (July 14, 1776).
- It justified the act of rebellion and announced the birth of a new nation called the USA.
- The document also set forth the philosophy of human freedom, which later became a dynamic force in the rest of the western world.
- In 1783, the British government accepted defeat.
- The majority of delegates signed a constitution on September 17, 1787.

- The constitutional convention of 1787 faced severe challenges in 1788 when a gulf was created between federalists and anti-federalists.

- Nevertheless, finally, anti-federalists joined the federalists to ratify the constitution on June 25.
- The war of independence brought about the liberation of the American people from British rule.
- It also created independent American nations, which were formerly the British colonies. These nations finally created the United States of America.
- The American War of Independence highly influenced many countries like the French and Latin Americans.
- It was one of the immediate causes for the French Revolution outbreak in 1789.
- In the case of the Latin American countries, they started to raise arms against their colonial masters, Spain and Portugal.

- In March 1889, elections were held for the Presidency of the new federal government, and George Washington became the first President of the USA.
- The American War of Independence did not abolish slavery.
- At the same time, it did not consider the Red Indians as citizens.
- Nevertheless, it was an essential step towards creating the United States of America, which has shown a more rapid industrial development since then.

The major results of the American war of independence:

I. It created a new nation state.

II. It was one of the immediate causes of the French Revolution of 1789.

III. It was one of the influence leading to the struggle for liberation of the Spanish & Portuguese empires in American continents

IV. The independence of Latin America.

3.6. The Industrial Revolution And Its Consequences

- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain in the late 1700s but slowly spread across the globe.
- The Industrial Revolution was new manufacturing processes in Europe and the United States that took place between the 18th and the 19th centuries.
- Before the Industrial Revolution, the economic needs of the society were met through the farming and production of simple handmade articles.
- During the Industrial Revolution, manufacturing rapidly changed from mainly hand production to the use of machinery.
- This transition from old modes of production to new technologically driven production brought drastic changes in the European way of life.
- Making cloth moved from homes to large factories.
- Britain also had plenty of coal and iron, which was essential to power and produced machine for the factories.

- The consolidation of capitalism in Europe was an outcome of change in producing cloth, iron, steel, and other manufactured goods.
- It was essentially the replacement of manual works by the new machine that made the large-scale production of goods possible.
- Capitalism emerged in the 16th to 17th centuries in Northwestern Europe, especially in Great Britain.
- Industrial capitalism is a mode of production consisting of large, centrally controlled accumulations of capital that is used to finance production of commodities.
- One of the biggest factors contributing to the rise of industrial capitalism was technology.

Characteristics of capitalism include

- ✓ capital accumulation
- ✓ competitive markets
- ✓ a price system
- ✓ private property and the recognition of property rights,
- ✓ voluntary exchange and wage labour.

- In addition, there were new technologies that helped business like:
  - The telephone = to coordinate transactions over long distances.
  - The typewriter = to speed up record-keeping
  - Electricity which made it possible to work safely after dark.
- The ethos of industrial capitalism also began to challenge mercantilist doctrines of trade barriers and protective monopolies, and by the mid-19th century, Britain had fully embraced laissez-faire economy.
- Liberalism and competition in trade and the development of a free-market economy are now capitalism's main political and economic philosophies.
- By the 19th century, Britain was seen (and saw herself) as the world's workshop. However, the driving forces of industrial capitalism, comparable to those experienced in the Britain, also impacted landscapes in other parts of Europe and North America.

- Steam engine technology underpinned the invention in the early 19th century of steam-powered locomotive engines and the development of railways.
- Railways made possible the integration of vast continental spaces politically, culturally, and economically.
- For example, the British began to build railways in India in the 1850s.
- In North America, the first transcontinental railroad opened in 1869.
- ❖ As a result, the transport costs of raw materials and finished products were significantly reduced, new sources of supply became accessible, and new markets were opened. Politically, industrialization had effects on the political structure due to the increase of power of the industries that would later become monopolies.
- ❖ The mechanization of labour caused the displacement of thousands of laborers.
- ❖ The rise of industrial capitalism throughout the nineteenth century went hand in hand with the rise of strikes and other forms of labour protests.

- Socially, Industrial Revolution drastically changed the social life of Europe and the world.
- This change was evident in the growth of cities and the emergence of two new social classes:

1. Bourgeoisie and
2. Proletariat.

The bourgeoisie owned the factory, machine in its raw materials and the finished goods.

The proletariats sold their labour for money wages.

- They were poorly paid under strict work discipline and faced unemployment.
- Living conditions were changed along with the emergence of class differences.
- Children represented a cheap supply of labour.

- Economically, the Industrial Revolution transformed agriculture and handicrafts economies to large-scale industry, mechanized manufacturing, and the factory system. This transformation resulted in increase in wealth, production of goods and standard of living.
- In addition, people had access to healthier diets, better housing, better education, and cheaper goods.

❖ 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.

END OF CHAPTER THREE

THANK YOU!!!