UNIT THREE: The Modern World since 1500 (MT)

3.1. Risorgimento/Renaissance (1350–1600)

- ❖ Renaissance was an **intellectual** movement.
- ❖ It began in **Italy** and spread to the rest of Europe.
- ❖ Italy was largely an **urban** society.
- ❖ It marked **transition** from Middle Ages into modern era.

- The word renaissance means **rebirth**.
- It refers to rebirth of interest in **ancient culture-**classical antiquity.
- It was an age of **recovery** from the disasters of the 14th c such as the plague.
- From among others it emphasize **individual ability**.
- New possibilities for the enjoyment of **material things**.

- Renaissance encouraged the mission of **humanism**.
- Humanism studied **the literary works** of ancient Greece and Rome.
- It insisted that the duty of intellectuals was to concentrate on **human problems**.
- Intellectuals opted to be either **secular** humanists or **spiritual** humanists. Ex., the following were Christian humanists.

  #**Praise of Folly** (1511) by D. **Erasmus**

  #**Utopia** published (1516) by T. **More**

❖ Renaissance emphasized :

- ❖ The use of reason, freedom of thought, questioning mind.
- ❖ The use of the vernacular languages rather than Latin in writing.

- The Renaissance produced many great artists, sculptors , writers, scientists and inventors.
  - **Donatello** portrayed David and Goliath.
  - **Michelangelo** painted Moses (1516) and Creation of Adam. He also made a statue of David, Moses and the Virgin & the dead Christ.
  - **Raphael** painted the Madonna (Virgin Mary) and School of Athens.
  - **Leonardo da Vinci** painted The Last Supper (cr. 1497) and Mona Lisa (cr.1503).
  - **Dante Alighieri** wrote La Divine Commedia (1308)
  - **Giovani Boccaccio** published Decameron (1353)

- **Nicolo Machiavelli** wrote ‘The 'Prince'
- **Miguel de Cervantes** Savedra published Don Quixote.
- **Shakespeare wrote** various great plays.
- **Martin Luther t**ranslated Holy Bible into German.
- **Versalius** studied human anatomy.
- N. **Copernicus** declared that the earth revolved around the sun (1543).
- **Christine de Pizan** produced The Book of The City of Ladies

3.2. Explorations and Discoveries (1500–1800)

- Were overseas voyages
- Largely took place in the 15th and 16th c.
- Intended to find out what is desired to find out.

Factors behind explorations and discoveries

- **the growing interest in geographical knowledge** b/c of:
  - the story told by **Marco Polo** and
  - the yarn about **Prester John.**
- **the interest to get access to luxury goods** of without:
  - Arab and Italian intermediaries and
  - Ottoman land route blockade.
- **the interest to acquire overseas territories**. For this end, European rulers supported voyages. Exa;
  - Prince **Henry** (1394-1460) of Portugal and Queen **Isabella** (1451-1504) of Spain supported voyages.

- the development of more efficient navigation technologies
- Growing awareness about the patterns of global wind.

✓ **Bartholomew Diaz** reached the southern tip of Africa in1488.

✓ **Christopher Columbus** landed on a new world in 1492.

✓ **Amerigo Vespucci** rediscovered this world w/c was named as the **Americas**.

✓ **Vasco da Gama** reached India In 1498.

✓ **Ferdinand Magellan** circumnavigated the world between 1519 and 1522.

- The **Portuguese and Spanish** discovered new lands in the West.
- The Dutch, the French and the English followed in the 17th and 18th centuries.

- England formed the colony of Jamestown, Plymouth and then large areas of the Atlantic Sea coast.

- By about 1800, the coasts and oceans of the world were well known and had been accurately put on maps.

- **The newly discovered lands were later conquered and became settlement colonies of European powers.** Exa.,

- Portugal took Brazil.

- Spain controlled Mexico, Peru and most of South America.

- France established colonies along St. Lawrence, the Gulf of Mexico, the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and Pennsylvania. The headquarters of the governor of New France was were in **Quebec**.

- Holland had the colonies of Manhattan islands and the Hudson River Valley.
- In 1637 Russia occupied Alaska until USA bought it in 1867

Colonial Rivalries

•The Western European powers engaged in a number of wars caused by colonial rivalry.

- England fought Holland & took over **New Netherlands** in 1664. English took over New Netherlands in 1664. English captured **New Amsterdam** & renamed it New York.
- In 1759, England defeated France at Quebec. Finally, the Treaty of Paris (1763) was signed.

- England now dominated North America and set up **thirteen** colonies in the region.

3.3. The English Revolution

Background

- Since 1485, England was ruled by Tudor Dynasty.
- England has a parliament that consisted of two houses: The House of Lords and The House of Commons.
- Its meetings were at Westminster, outside London.
- Puritan were politically influential and dominant in the parliament. >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
- The last Tudor ruler Elizabeth I (r. 1558-1603) died in 1603.
- She had no direct heir for she was unmarried.
- James VI of Scotland from the House of Stuart replaced her.
- The new king was crowned as James I (r. 1603-1625) of England and Ireland.
- James I was replaced by his son Charles I (r. 1625-1649).

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- Stuart kings believed in **divine kingship**.
- They ruled Catholic and Puritan English and predominantly Presbyterian Scots.
- Stuart kings loved royal **absolutism**.
- Stuart rulers were involved in two expensive and unsuccessful **wars** against Spain and France.
- Their state was thus usually in **financial difficulties**.

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The cause of the revolution

- The cause of the revolution can be traced to, economic, constitutional and religious developments.
  - Charles I refused to sign the English Petition Rights
  - Charles I dissolved the parliament in 1629.

- Charles I collected money without parliament's approval.
- Charles I, in 1637, tried to impose the Anglican Liturgy on Scotland-**often taken as immediate cause**.

Towards Civil War

- To get funds to suppress Scottish revolt, the king once again called the parliament in 1640.
- However, the parliament stood against him.
- Thus, Charles began and went on to jail Puritan leaders.
- Even, he dissolved **the Short Parliament** (April-May 1640).
- O. Cromwell and T. Fairfax organized New Model Army.
- Then civil war broke out and lasted from 1642-1649.
- This event was commonly known as **the English Bourgeoisie Revolution**.

First Civil War (1642-46)

- The army got support of great bourgeoisie, London and the navy.
- The king lost the battle.
- The King, the parliament and the army leaders were negotiating.
- **Levellers**, who wanted democracy, religious toleration and absence of State Church also, **were influential**.
- They had strong support from lower class, ordinary soldiers and junior officers.
- The **Putney Debates** (1647) ended without conclusions.

The Second Civil War 1648/49

- Provoked by royalist insurrection in England.
- The New Model Army quickly defeated the royalists.
- It determined to put an end to the monarchy.
- It **excluded from parliament** all members of the House of Commons **who did not** agree with the army's programme.
- The members of the House of Commons who remained were called the "**Rump**."
- King Charles I was publicly persecuted in Jan. 1649.
- England was declares a republic known as **the Common Wealth**.
- O. Cromwell became the leader of Common Wealth.
- He bore the title of **"Lord Protector".**
- He had actually put series of revolts in Ireland and Scotland.

- Later Cromwell inclined to rule as a military dictator.
- He moved fast to smash the Leveller movement.
- He dismissed the Long Parliament (Nov.1640-April 1653).

Restoration

- Upon his death in 1658, Cromwell was succeeded by his son **Richard** (r. 1658-1660).
- But Richard was inefficient and therefore, **unpopular**.
- Besides, English had thought to restore monarchy.
- As such, they made a secret deal with the Stuart family.
- **General Mock**, who commanded a strong section of the army, supported the idea.
- Then after, restoration became certain.
- In May 1660 Charles I's eldest son entered London and began to rule as Charles II. >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

- James II (r. 1685-1688) inherited the throne from his brother.

Glorious Revolution

- Unlike Charles II, James II was **Catholic**.
- He also acted as an absolute monarchy.
- The parliament sought to rescue England from further civil war.
- It secretly invited **William of Orange**, Netherlands.
- William was **Protestant** and son-in law of James II.
  - He was married to Marry, daughter of James II.
  - William and Marry entered England in the late 1688.
  - James II **fled for France**, rival to the Dutch Republic.
  - The Dutch was crowned as **William III**, without bloodshed.

- That bloodless overthrow of monarch came to be known as the **Glorious Revolution**.

•King William III and **Queen Mary** became joint rulers of England.

•The victorious English Parliament **issued the Bill of Rights**. The Bill of Rights:

✓ maintained **Magna Carta**, English constitution
✓ allowed free **election** to the parliament.
✓ legalized **party** formation.
✓ guaranteed freedom of **petition** and trial by jury.
✓ declared illegal for the king to be a Roman Catholic
✓ made it illegal for the king to keep a standing army
✓ forbade to levy taxes without Parliament's approval

Throne is by grace of Parliament, not the grace of God!

3.5. American War of Independence

The 13 British Colonies Prior to 1763

- Had established **plantations** cultivated by slave labor.
- Had **traded** rice, tobacco, cotton, etc. with Britain & others
- Had much **autonomy** at home
- Had an elected **assembly**
- More adult white males could **vote** than in Britain
- Less **taxed** by European standards
- Were **rivals** to each other-Until the mid 18th c.

King George III was the ruler of Great Britain during the American War of Independence /**American Revolution**.

- The ***Seven Years War*** (1756-1763) against France had drained the British treasury.

•Britain had to re-assert its colonial budget.

•For this end, the British colonies were ordered further taxes for security costs but they refused.

•Therefore, the British Parliament passed acts that **lessened** the freedom the colonists have enjoyed. Ex:

- **The Sugar Act (1764):** Colonists were imposed higher taxes to import luxury goods from countries other than Britain.
- **The Quartering Act (1765):** It forced colonists to provide food and housing for British troops in America.
  - **The Stamp Act (1765):** Colonists had to pay tax to have royal stamps on legal documents, pamphlets, newspapers, licenses and leases.

- Over the next decade **hostility** between colonists and the British increased.
- Colonists had already begun to feel they are Americans.
- England and its colonies drifted farther apart.
- James Otis, Patricke Henery and Sameul Adams aroused public feelings against the British.
- American merchants also agreed not to buy English goods.
- In 1773, citizens of **Boston**, dumped into the harbor cargoes of tea.
- The **First Continental Congress** of Philadelphia was held in September **1774**.
- They adopted a **non-importation, non-consumption** agreement.

- Fighting started in larger cities and trading ports in April 1775.
- Colonial militia battled at **Concord, Lexington** & **Bunker** Hill.
- On10 May **1775**, representatives from the 13 colonies enjoyed the **Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia**.
- The Congress set the **Army** of the United Colonies.

•Col. G. **Washington** was Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

•The Congress also organized a committee to prepare a document justifying rebellion against colonial government.

•T. Jefferson who issued the **"Declaration of Independence"** on 4 July **1776** headed the committee.

•It declared all the 13 colonies to be free from British rule.

•It went on to fight but was devastated at by **Laffayette's** American and French forces at **York Town in 1781**.

•It was only in **1783** that the British government signed the Paris Treaty and acknowledged the America independence.

- All the former colonies had ratified **constitution** in 1781.
- The constitution left the USA an **extremely loose confederation** with much power held by separate states.
- Some state leaders eventually recognized the need for strong national government.
- After some months of deliberation, the delegates signed the **new constitution in September 1787**.
- The constitution **set up a federal system** in which power was divided between the national and state government.

- Nevertheless, division broke out between federalists and anti-federalists.
- Federalists favored a strong central government but anti-federalists preferred a loose association of separate states.
- After serious debate, anti-federalists agreed to federalists.
- Finally, a new constitution was once again ratified in **June 1788**.

What were factors for the success of Americans?

- Military **leadership quality** of Colonel George Washington,
- American fierce **determination** to fight for freedom, and
- France, the Dutch Republic and Spain, all rival to Britain, **backed colonists**.

Consequences of the American War of Independence:

- American people were **freed from** the Britain rule.
- USA was proclaimed as an **independent nation**.
- **Industrial capitalism** began to develop in America.
- It sparked the **French Revolution**.
- It inspired **Latin Americans** for liberation struggle.

However, what was left unsolved was that **slavery was not abolished**.

3.4. The French bourgeois revolution

Causes

- **Despotism_Old Order**
  - France was ruled by absolute monarchs
  - It lacked national a constitution.
  - Estates-General, parliament didn't met since 1614.
- **Social Inequality**

- French society was divided into three **estates-** orders.
  - The 1st Estate consisted of royalty & Catholic clergy
  - The 2nd Estate consisted of the nobility
  - The 3rd Estate consisted of bourgeois , skilled craftspeople, shopkeepers, wage workers and peasants and as well as professional people.

- The clergy and the nobility took big lands but paid less taxes than the 3rd estate.
- The members of royalty were exempted from tax.

- **The influence of Enlightenment**
- **Bad harvest of 1788/89**
- **The success of the American War of Independence**
- **National bankruptcy**

From Estates-General to National Assembly

- On **5 May 1789**, King Louis XVI (r. 1774-1792) called for the meeting of the Estates-General to raise new taxes.
- **Disagreement** broke out in the estates-general.
- On **June 17**, 1789, The 3rd Estate passed resolution.
- It called itself a **National Assembly** and decided to draft a constitution.
- National Assembly **invited** the representatives of the other estates to join them which some did.

The Tennis Court Oath

- Three days later, the members of the National Assembly a gathered at a nearby indoor tennis court.

- Then they swore that they would continue to meet until they had produced a French constitution.
- The oath they swore is known as the Tennis Court Oath.
- Louis XVI prepared to use force against the Third Estate.

The common people saved the Third Estate.

- On July 14, Parisians stormed Bastille, the royal prison, fortress and arsenal.
- The Bastille was considered as a symbol of tyranny and oppression.
- The rebellion spread from Paris to the countryside.
- On **August 4**, the rights of landlords, as well as the financial privileges, including tax exemptions, of nobles and clergy were abolished.

- On August 26, **Declaration of the Rights of Man? and the Citizen** was adopted. According to the declaration:
  - All political authority comes from the people
  - Laws and taxation must be approved by the assembly
  - All members of the nation are equal in rights and duties
  - All Frenchmen were equal citizens of one nation.
- The events of July and August 1789 ended the Old Regime in France.
- On **Oct. 5**. thousands of Parisian women marched to Versailles.
- A delegation of the women met with Louis XVI.
- They forced the king to accept the new decrees.
- On **October 6**, the King and his family journeyed to Paris.

- The French government also controlled the Church.
- Many Catholics became enemies of the revolution.
- Thus, the counter-revolutionaries and the Church had a common enemy-revolutionaries.
- By 1791, the old order had been destroyed.
- Meanwhile, King Louis was left helpless.
- In June 1791, he tried to escape for **Austrian Netherlands**.
- But, he was recognized in **Varnis** and taken back to Paris.
- This made the royal family still more unpopular.
- National Assembly was unwilling to abolish the monarchy.
- In September 1791 **the new constitution** had been completed.
  - It made France **a constitutional monarchy**.

•Demonstrations in Paris in favor of a republic was suppressed by the force called the **National Guard**.

- King Louis signed the constitution.
- Then the National Assembly dissolved itself and gave place to the "**Legislative Assembly"** in October 1791.
- The constitution introduced full vote rights only to "active citizens", who could pay a specified amount of taxes.
- "**passive citizens**" and did not have full political rights.
- **Women denied all political rights**.
- **The monarchies of Europe disliked the revolution.**
- Austria and Prussia declared war and invaded eastern part of France.

- The French army smashed the enemy forces at the battle of **Valmy** on 20 September 1792.
- On 22 September, the National Convention declared France a republic, and ***La Marsellaise*** became a national anthem.
- Meanwhile, **radical political groups** organized attacks in Paris.
- They took the king captive.
- **On August 10, 1792**, they forced the Legislative Assembly to suspend the monarchy and call for a **National Convention**.
- The task of the convention was to write a new constitution.
- The members convention disagreed over the fate of the king.
- They soon **split** into Jacobins and the Girondins.
  - The Jacobins represented the middle and petty bourgeoisie.

  - The Girondins represented that of the big bourgeoisie.
- **Jacobins** were willing to go to **more radical** to save France and the revolution.
- On January 21, 1793, the king was beheaded on the guillotine.
- Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Britain, and the Dutch Republic furthered to threaten French revolutionaries.
- The Jacobins ruled France through a 12-man **Committee of Public Safety**.
- It was dominated at first by Georges Danton, then by Maximilien Robespierre.
- In 1793 the revolution and France were again in serious danger; still economic crises and threat from outside.
- To meet economic crisis , **the Law of the Maximum** was carried out.

- In June 1793, the Jacobins introduced **a very democratic constitution** which was to come into effect only at the end of the war.
- To save revolution, the Committee of Public Safety enforced **the Reign of Terror**.
- Georges Danton, a revolutionary leader, challenged the terror and he was guillotined.
- The **invasions** from European monarchies **were repulsed**.
- Finally, the Jacobins **failed to keep discipline** among themselves.
- Their quarrels gave an opportunity for the non-Jacobins.
- **The French people demanded the removal of Jacobins.**
- In the late July 1794 the Convention voted the arrest of Robespierre and other Jacobins.

- **Robespierre was himself guillotined** and the reign of terror ended.
- In 1795, **moderate leaders** in the National Convention set up a board of five men known as the ***Directory***.
- The Directory did not have public trust; it ended in Nov. 1799
- Finally, in **November 1799,** a popular general overthrew the Directory in a military coup and took power.
- This general was **Napoleon Bonaparte.**

Consequences of the French Revolution

- It introduced democratic ideals to France
- It ended supreme rule by French kings and strengthened the middle class.
- It abolished serfdom, slavery, inherited privileges and judicial torture.
- It created the long-lasting foundation for a unified state.
- Legal equality gradually became the norm in France.

Shortcomings-it did not extend political rights to the

- broad mass.
- -it did not further improve the lives of the
- working class.

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.
- 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 had plenty of coal and iron, which was essential to power and produced machine for the factories.

- It was essentially the replacement of manual works by the new machine that made the large-scale production of goods possible.
- 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:
  - the telephone to coordinate transactions over long distances,
  - the typewriter to speed up record-keeping, and
  - 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.
- 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.
- The first transcontinental railroad opened in 1869.
- 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 labourers.
- The rise of industrial capitalism throughout the nineteenth century went hand in hand with the rise of strikes and other forms of labour protests.
- 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: the bourgeoisie and proletariat.
- 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.

#Remedial# UNIT THREE#End#2023