

TOPIC: THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTIONS OF EUROPE

I. Scientific Revolution (1500s-1600s)

- A) The Scientific Revolution was a sudden and dramatic change in how people viewed the world.
- B) During the Scientific Revolution, science and reason (logic) were used to explain how the world worked. People no longer turned only to the Bible and the Catholic Church for answers.
- C) Key people of the Scientific Revolution:
 - 1) Copernicus- Astronomer who developed the Heliocentric Theory- The idea that the planets revolve around the sun.
 - 2) Galileo Galilei- Astronomer who proved that Copernicus was correct. He was put on trial by the Catholic Church because his ideas contradicted (went against) its teachings.
 - 3) Sir Isaac Newton- Mathematician and astronomer who developed calculus and the theory of gravity.
 - 4) Johannes Kepler- Astronomer who helped discover how planets move.
 - 5) Descartes- Mathematician, scientist, and philosopher.
- D) Key effects (results) of the Scientific Revolution:
 - 1) It resulted in the spread of new ideas throughout Europe.
 - 2) It challenged the traditional authority (power) of the Catholic Church since European scientists proved that many Church teachings were incorrect.
 - 3) The new ideas of this period directly led to the Enlightenment (SEE NEXT TOPIC).

II. The Enlightenment (1700s)

- A) The Enlightenment was the period in European history when reason (logic) was used to understand and improve society. In fact, the Enlightenment is often called "The Age of Reason."
- B) Key ideas of the Enlightenment:
 - 1) Enlightenment philosophers believed that society could be improved by using reason (logic) and natural law (universal rules that are always true).
 - 2) Enlightenment philosophers believed that governments receive their authority (power) from the people (NOT from God).
 - 3) Enlightenment philosophers believed in democracy (a gov't where the people have a say).
 - 4) **NOTE:** The Regents likes you to know that the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment both encouraged the spread of new ideas and the use of reason.
- C) Key people of the Enlightenment:
 - 1) John Locke- He believed that all people have natural rights (the right to life, liberty, and property). He also said that people have the right to overthrow governments that fail to protect these rights.
 - 2) Baron de Montesquieu- In order to prevent kings from being too strong, he believed that power in government should be divided into three branches (executive, legislative, judicial) so that there is a separation of powers and a system of checks and balances.
 - 3) Voltaire- He believed that everyone is entitled to freedom of speech and freedom of religion.
 - 4) Rousseau- He believed that society is a social contract (an agreement in which all people agree to work for the common good of society).
- D) Key effects (results) of the Enlightenment:
 - 1) Since Enlightenment philosophers believed that people can overthrow unfair governments, the Enlightenment helped cause political revolutions in France, Latin America, and the United States (SEE NEXT TOPIC BELOW).
 - 2) Enlightened Despots- These were European kings and queens who believed in Enlightenment ideas and ruled using Enlightenment principles (ideas).

TOPIC: POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS

I. Introduction to Political Revolutions

A) The term “political” means “government.” A political revolution is an event in which the people of a country overthrow an existing government and create a new government.

II. The English Revolution/Glorious Revolution (1689)

A) The English Revolution (also called the Glorious Revolution) is the event in which the people of England successfully limited the power of their monarchs (kings).

B) The English Revolution took place because people in England believed that the absolute monarchs of England were unfair and had too much power.

C) Key effects (results) of the English Revolution/Glorious Revolution:

1) England’s government became a limited (or constitutional) monarchy- This is a form of government in which the power of monarchs (kings) is limited (decreased) by written laws.

2) Below is a list of laws that each limited the power of the English king in some way:

a) The Magna Carta

b) The Petition of Right

c) The English Bill of Rights

d) Habeas Corpus

e) **NOTE:** As a result of these laws, English kings had to share power with Parliament (the lawmaking body of the English government that represents the people).

III. The French Revolution and Napoleon (1789-1815)

A) The French Revolution was the event in which the people of France overthrew their king (Louis XIV) and fought for more rights.

B) Key causes of (reasons for) the French Revolution:

1) French society was divided into three estates (social classes). The people of the Third Estate were mostly peasants. They were angry that they had very few rights and paid the highest taxes (even though they had the least money).

2) France was ruled by absolute monarchs. The French people believed that these kings abused their power and denied (took away) the rights of the people.

3) The ideas of the Enlightenment inspired the French people to overthrow their unfair kings and to create a new government that protected their rights.

4) France was in an economic crisis- The kings spent too much money and put France in debt.

C) Key events of the French Revolution:

1) Declaration of the Rights of Man- This was a document written during the French Revolution that gave equal rights to the men of France and created a fair system of taxation.

2) Reign of Terror- This was an event where the leaders of the French Revolution executed thousands of people that they believed were loyal to the king. The Jacobins were the radical (extreme) group leading this event and Robespierre was the leader of the Jacobins.

D) Key effects (results) of the French Revolution:

1) King Louis XIV of France was executed by Robespierre and the Jacobins.

2) The middle class of France gained more power and rights.

E) Napoleon Bonaparte

- 1) Napoleon Bonaparte was the ruler who came to power at the end of the French Revolution.
- 2) He expanded (enlarged) French territory by conquering neighboring lands in Europe. By doing so, he made French people feel nationalism (pride in their country).
- 3) NOTE: The Regents want you to know that Napoleon was finally defeated in 1812 because he made a big error (mistake): He invaded Russia during the winter and the freezing climate (weather) of Russia killed thousands of his soldiers. The same mistake was later made by Hitler during WWII.

IV. The Latin American Revolutions (1800-1830)

A) The Latin American Revolutions were the events where the colonies of Latin America (Central America, South America, and the Caribbean) fought to gain independence (self-government) from Spain, Portugal, and France.

B) Key causes of (reasons for) the Latin American Revolutions:

- 1) The governments of Latin America were controlled by Peninsulares (people born in Spain and Portugal) who treated the people of Latin America poorly. Creoles (Europeans born in Latin America), Mestizos (mixed Europeans/Native Americans), Native Americans, and African slaves demanded more rights.
- 2) The ideas of the Enlightenment inspired the Latin Americans to fight for independence (self-government) and overthrow their unfair governments.
- 3) The American Revolution and the French Revolution inspired Latin Americans to fight for independence (self-government) and overthrow their unfair governments.

C) Below is a list of leaders that helped gain independence (self-government) for the colonies of Latin America:

- 1) Simon Bolivar
- 2) Jose de San Martin
- 3) Miguel Hidalgo
- 4) Toussaint L'Ouverture
- 5) **NOTE:** All of these men are considered nationalists since they loved their nations and wanted to free them from European control.

D) **NOTE:** After gaining independence, attempts were made to unify (combine) the different areas of Latin America in order to form one country. These attempts failed because Latin America has many natural boundaries (i.e.- Andes Mountains, Amazon Rainforest, etc.) that prevent communication between regions.

TOPIC: THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

I. The Industrial Revolution (1700s-1800s)

A) The Industrial Revolution was the change from producing goods by hand to producing goods with machines in factories.

B) The Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain (England) because it had many natural resources (i.e.- coal, iron, tin, lead, waterways) that are necessary to produce and transport goods. In other words, Great Britain had favorable geography.

C) Key effects (results) of the Industrial Revolution:

- 1) Industrialization- Machines were used to produce goods in factories.
- 2) Urbanization- The growth of cities. People came to urban (city) areas to get jobs in factories. Many cities had severe pollution from the smoke that came out of factories.

- 3) Bad working conditions- Workers in factories worked in dangerous conditions for long hours and low pay. Young children were frequently hired and abused in these factories.
- 4) Formation of Labor Unions- Workers formed labor unions (organizations of workers) that fought to improve the pay and working conditions of workers.
- 5) Legislation- Governments eventually passed laws to set minimum wage and end child labor.

D) Laissez Faire Capitalism (Market Economy)- This was the economic system that was used during the Industrial Revolution (and that is still used in most of the world today). It was based on the following ideas:

- 1) Businesses and factories should be owned by individuals (NOT the government).
- 2) Business decisions should be made by Individuals (the government should NOT interfere).
- 3) Prices should be set by individuals (NOT the government) based on supply and demand.

E) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

- 1) These two men believed that laissez faire capitalism was bad. They argued that it allowed greedy factory owners to exploit (take advantage) of poor factory workers. They wrote a book called the "Communist Manifesto" that said the following:
 - a) All of history has been about class struggles ("Haves" vs. "Have-Nots").
 - b) During the Industrial Revolution, wealthy and greedy factory owners (Bourgeoisie) were taking advantage of the poor factory workers (the Proletariat) to earn money.
 - c) The Proletariat should rise up, overthrow the bourgeoisie in a violent revolution, and eliminate laissez faire capitalism.
 - d) The Proletariat could then create a new kind of society where work and wealth was shared equally by everyone (and where social classes no longer existed).
- 2) NOTE: The ideas of Marx and Engels eventually became the foundation (basis) of Communism. Countries that became Communist (like the Soviet Union and China) were inspired by the writings of Marx and Engels.

TOPIC: NATIONALISM

I. Introduction to Nationalism

- A) Nationalism is a feeling of love, loyalty, and devotion to one's country. Someone who feels this love, loyalty, and devotion is known as a nationalist.
- B) Nationalism usually develops in areas where people share a common language, culture, and history.

II. Unification of Italy and Germany (1870-1871)

- A) Up until 1870, both Italy and Germany were NOT yet countries. Instead, they were areas that were divided up into many different states, each with its own government.
- B) Due to feelings of nationalism, the Italian-speaking people of Italy wanted to combine their separate states to form one united nation with one government. Similarly, the German-speaking people of Germany wanted to combine their separate states to form one united nation with one government.
- C) Unification of Italy- Italy successfully combined its separate states to form one united nation in 1870. This was achieved due to the efforts of 3 devoted nationalists:
 - 1) Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - 2) Giuseppe Mazzini

3) Count Camillo di Cavour

D) Unification of Germany- Germany successfully combined its separate states to form one united nation in 1871 due to the efforts of one man:

1) Otto von Bismarck- He used a “blood and iron” policy (3 wars) to unify German lands.

III. Nationalism in Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire

A) Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire were both large empires that ruled over many diverse (different) ethnic groups.

B) Due to feelings of nationalism, the ethnic minorities of these lands wanted to gain independence (self-government) and form their own nations.

C) Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire were eventually broken up due to nationalist movements by these different ethnic groups.

IV. Nationalism in Ireland

A) In 1801, Great Britain (England) took over Ireland.

B) Potato Famine

1) 1845-1850- About 1 million Irish people died of famine (starvation) when the potato crop failed to grow.

2) Over 1 million Irish people migrated (moved) to the United States to escape the famine and find more opportunities.

C) Nationalism

1) Due to feelings of nationalism, many people in Ireland did not want to be ruled by Great Britain. They wanted independence (self-government).

2) 1921- Southern Ireland (mostly Catholic) gained independence from Great Britain. Northern Ireland (mostly Protestant) remained part of Great Britain.

TOPIC: IMPERIALISM

I. Introduction to Imperialism

A) Imperialism (also called colonization) is when a strong country conquers and takes over a weaker country. The area that is taken over is known as a colony.

B) During the 19th century (1800s), many European nations (also called Western nations) such as Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy took over lands throughout Africa and Asia.

C) Causes of (reasons for) imperialism- The European nations imperialized/colonized lands in Africa and Asia for several important reasons:

1) Europeans wanted raw materials/natural resources (like coal, tin, iron) in order to make goods in their factories.

2) “White Man’s Burden”- This was a racist poem that encouraged Europeans to civilize (help improve) the people that they took over by teaching them European customs and religious beliefs (like Christianity). The poem referred to the people of Asia and Africa as “half devil” and “half child.”

3) Social Darwinism- This was the idea that it was natural for strong countries (like the European nations) to take over weaker countries (like nations in Africa and Asia).

II. Imperialism in India, China, and Africa (1800s-1914)

A) Effects (results) of imperialism- The Europeans generally had a very negative impact on the regions that they colonized (took over) in India, China, and Africa:

1) “Scramble for Africa”- Over 90% of Africa was taken over by European countries that scrambled (raced) to take over the continent.

- 2) China- After the British began smuggling opium (an addictive drug) into China, the Chinese fought back in the famous Opium Wars. After being defeated, China was carved up into spheres of influence (areas where trade was controlled by different European nations).
- 3) India- India was taken over by Great Britain (England) and ruled for almost 200 years.
- B) The people of Africa and Asia did not like being ruled by European nations. As a result, they fought many wars to kick out the Europeans (also called Westerners) and gain independence (self-government):
 - 1) Sepoy Mutiny- Rebellion in which India tried (but failed) to gain independence from Great Britain (England).
 - 2) Boxer Rebellion- Rebellion in which China tried (but failed) to gain independence from the various European (Western) nations that controlled them.

III. Imperialism in Japan

- A) From 1600-1854, Japan was largely isolated and wanted little contact with the rest of the world.
- B) 1854- Commodore Matthew Perry of the United States sailed into Japan in order to open up the country to trade. We wanted to do business with Japan.
- C) Meiji Restoration (1868- 1912)
 - 1) This is the period in Japanese history when Japan was ruled by Emperor Meiji.
 - 2) **NOTE:** During this period, Japan began a rapid (fast) program of modernization and westernization.
 - 3) Modernization- Japan industrialized (built factories, machines, roads, communications).
 - 4) Westernization- Japan adopted the customs and techniques of Western countries (i.e. - Europe and the United States). Japan changed its government, military, education system, and technology to make it more like those of Europe and the United States.
- D) **NOTE:** As result of the changes made during the Meiji Period, Japan became a powerful and modern industrial country. Instead of being taken over by Europeans or the United States (the way India, China, and Africa were), Japan actually started to take over (imperialize) other countries.
- E) Japanese Imperialism
 - 1) Now that Japan had factories, it needed natural resources/raw materials (like coal, tin, iron, and lead) to make products.
 - 2) Since Japan had very few natural resources of its own, Japan took over Korea and part of China to gain these resources.