

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

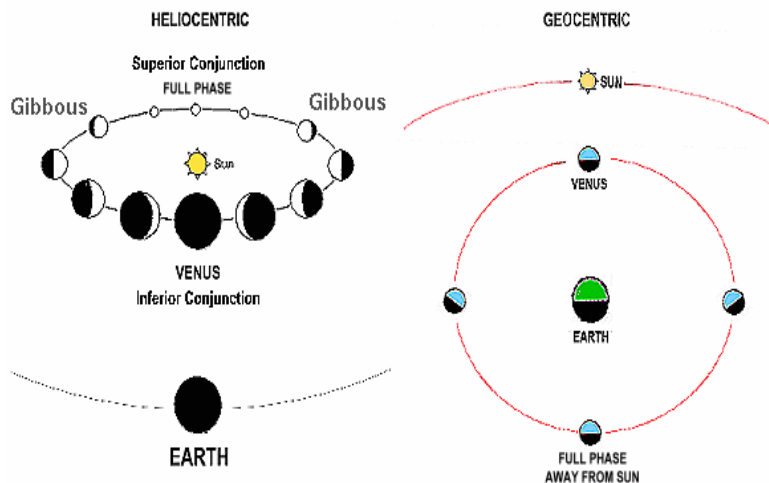
- Rejected traditional authority
- Relied on Experimentation and observation

Nicolaus Copernicus

- Challenged the belief of the earth being center of universe (geocentric) ⇒ universe was sun-centered (heliocentric)

Galileo

- Astronomical telescope
- Proved Copernicus's theory



ENLIGHTENMENT/AGE OF REASON

People rejected/challenged traditional ideas and supported a belief in human reason

John Locke

- Purpose of gov't is to protect natural rights (unalienable rights)
- If gov't fails to protect rights ⇒ overthrow gov't

Montesquieu

Separation of Power

Voltaire

Freedom of speech/religion

Rousseau

“general will”



OF ABSOLUTISM

- Period when almost all European nations were ruled by kings with “total” power
- Divine Right
- Thomas Hobbes vs. John Locke
- Niccolo Machiavelli *The Prince*
- Louis XIV ⇒ France
- Peter the Great ⇒ Russia



GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY

- **Magna Carta** ⇒ forbid King to raise taxes
- **Growth of Parliament** ⇒ 2 house legislature
- **Petition of Right** ⇒ reinforced Magna Carta
- **Habeas Corpus** ⇒ protected rights of accused

LIMITS WERE PLACED ON THE MONARCHY

- **Glorious Revolution** ⇒ Parliament supreme over Monarchy



- **English Bill of Rights** ⇒

- limits power of king,
- guarantees rights of people



ENLIGHTENED DESPOTS

- Some monarchs accepted Enlightenment ideas
- Absolute rulers who used their power to reform society
- MARIA THERESA
- JOSEPH II
- CATHERINE THE GREAT
 - Codified laws
 - Built schools/hospitals
 - Limited use of torture





IONS

CAUSES

- **POLITICAL** ⇒ Government
- **ECONOMIC** ⇒ money
- **SOCIAL** ⇒ society





FRENCH REVOLUTION

Political

- Absolute Monarch
- No rights, say in government
- Ideas of enlightenment spread



Social

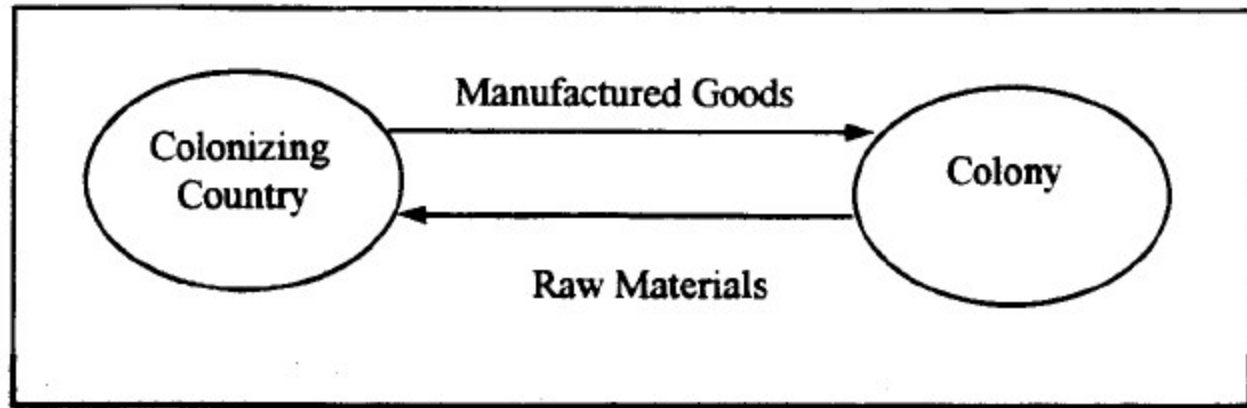
- Rigid class structure
- Three estates
 - 1st estate: Clergy
 - 2nd estate: nobles
 - 3rd estate: Bourgeoisie merchants, artisans, peasants



Economic

- High taxes
- System of mercantilism

Which economic system is shown in this diagram?



- 1 socialism
- 2 manorialism

- 3 laissez-faire capitalism
- 4 mercantilism

NAPOLEON

RISE

- General in French Revolution
- Carried out a coup d'état
⇒ consulate
- Plebiscite ⇒ ruled as dictator
- “order and stability”

DOWNFALL

- Continental system
- Peninsular War
- Invasion of Russia

EFFECT

- Napoleonic code
- Trial by jury
- Encouraged “equality, fraternity”
- Promoted Nationalism



LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS

Political

- Absolute Monarchy
(Spain Portugal)

Social

- Rigid Class Structure

Economic

- Wealth in the hands of a few
- mercantilism
- Subsistence farming



Cash crops



French Revolution



Age of Napoleon



Congress of Vienna



Growth of **NATIONALISM**



Rise of Nationalist movements
(Revolutions in Europe – Latin America)

Nationalism



- **Pride and devotion to one's nation**
- **Separating/Dividing force (Latin America and Balkans)**
 - ↳ people within the same country have different languages, ethnicities, customs, beliefs in governments
- **Unifying force (Italy and Germany)**
 - ↳ Common customs, culture, language, history

Italian Unification

ITALY

Mainly controlled by Spain and Austria

- **Giuseppe Mazzini**
- **Giuseppe Garibaldi**
- **Count Cavour**

Italy is united under
King Victor Emmanuel




German Unification

GERMANY

- Divided into 38 different states
- Otto von Bismarck
 - ↳ “Blood and Iron”
(militarism and war)
 - Danish War
 - Austro Prussian War
 - Franco Prussian War



 *The Unification of Germany. Under Bismarck's direction, Prussia used military conquest as the means of unifying the 38 disparate states of the German Confederation into the German Empire and gaining territory from Austria and France.*



Industrial Revolution

- Change from hand made to machine made goods
- Urbanization ⇒ Crowded cities

Short term effects

Low wages

Long hours

Child Labor

Bad working conditions

Long term effects

Labor Unions

Leisure time

Commission

Increased education



Imperialism

CAUSES

Political:

- gain land, power over people

Economic:

- Need for raw materials and natural resources
- Markets for finished products

Social:

- “White Man’s Burden”

TARGETS

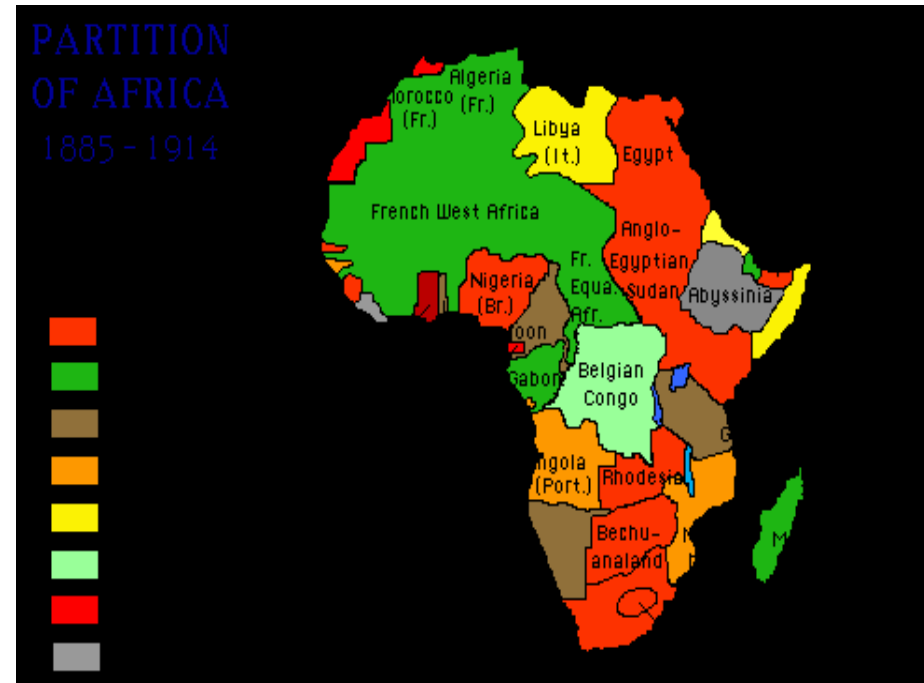
AFRICA

- “Scramble for Africa”

Why???

GOLD, DIAMONDS

- Berlin Conference
 - Partition / divide Africa
- Boer War
- Tribalism



India

“Jewel in Crown”

- Divided between Hindus and Muslims
- Sepoy Rebellion
 - Get rid of foreign influence
- Britain makes India a colony



China

- OPIUM WARS
- UNEQUAL TREATIES
 - Hong Kong (given back in 1997)
- SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
- TAIPING REBELLION
- BOXER REBELLION
 - Get rid of foreign influence

