

APWH UNIT 5 REFERENCE SHEET

REVOLUTIONS

c.1750-1900

OVERVIEW OF	The Enlightenment	Revolutions and Unification Movements
<p>Age of Isms and Rebellions</p>	<p>Overview:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>What:</i> New shifts in ideology emphasizing reason over tradition and individualism over community values -<i>What:</i> Make society better through human accomplishment and understanding of natural world; does not deny religion but changes/challenges the scope of its control -<i>Due to:</i> Scientific Revolution (and humanism, thank you Renaissance!) -<i>Due to:</i> More culture diffusion of ideas from empires, trade, and global connectivity expanding -<i>Impact:</i> Clash between new and old ideas leads to revolutions in thought and...well...revolutions themselves against imperial powers or governing structures. -<i>The 'Isms':</i> defined in their own section, all come from the Enlightenment as well <p>Important People:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>John Locke:</i> argued that people had natural rights to life, liberty, and pursuit of property, meaning via the social contract people can rebel against unjust governments -<i>Thomas Hobbes:</i> argued that life was bleak and harsh, so people gave up rights to a strong government for law and order via the social contract -<i>Baron Montesquieu:</i> idea of checks and balances through separation of branches of government -<i>Voltaire:</i> ideas centered on religious liberty -<i>Jean-Jacques Rousseau:</i> idea that people have a collective 'General Will' and so the government is obligated to follow it -<i>Adam Smith:</i> called for laissez-faire, meaning governments "leave alone" the economy; leads to capitalism -<i>Thomas Paine:</i> advocated liberty from Britain, also wrote about/defended Deism -<i>Mary Wollstonecraft:</i> argued females should receive the same education as males; believed would help women get the same rights/equality 	<p>North American Revolutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>American Revolution:</i> to combat economic and political tension, colonists, along with French help, defeat the British in 1783 to gain independence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Info: Declaration of Independence, use of John Locke's ideals • Outcome: Successful revolution <p>Latin American Revolutions: (South America)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Creole Revolutions:</i> creoles (those born of European ancestry in Americas) had economic, political, and ideological tensions with Spanish rule; various revolutions occur, many in South America, leading to independence in areas that become Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Info: Simon Bolivar, Jamaica Letter, Caudillos, Gran Colombia • Outcome: though successful in independence, leads to rise of conflict between regions and rise of caudillos (strong local leaders who ignore rule of law); socially the legacy of the castas (ethnic divisions) remain as well as little rights for women, goal for unified Gran Colombia (like a US in Latin America) failed <p>Latin American Revolutions: (Caribbean)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Haitian Revolution:</i> uprising of slaves and escaped slaves (Maroons) against masters and revolution for independence from France; led by Toussaint L'Ouverture and then Jean-Jacques Dessalines. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Info: Toussaint L'Ouverture, Maroons, Jean-Jacques Dessalines • Outcome: Successful. The first country in Latin America to win independence (which inspires more). Constitution granting equality created by L'Ouverture, land distributed evenly, when L'Ouverture captured by France, Dessalines creates Haitian declaration of permanent independence. -<i>Puerto Rico and Cuba:</i> essentially two of Spain's final colonies in the Caribbean, gain independence toward end of 19th century <div data-bbox="1549 548 1953 815" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="1701 1068 1953 1421" data-label="Image"> </div>

The 'Isms' (in alphabetical order):

-Abolitionism: movement to end the Atlantic slave trade and free all enslaved people

-Capitalism: economic system in which means of production are privately owned and operated for profit

-Conservatism: belief in traditional institutions, favors practical experience not theories

-Deism: belief that a divine being set natural laws into motion (meaning humans have free will, nothing is predestined necessarily); scientific study helps to understand natural laws

-Empiricism: knowledge comes from the senses, from what you observe, through experiments, not through faith alone or religion

-Feminism: movement for women's rights and equality

-Liberalism (classical): belief in natural rights, constitutional government, laissez-faire economics

-Nationalism: feeling of intense loyalty to others who share language or culture; idea those who share a culture should have their own independent nation (will lead to more modern states)

-Socialism: economic and political system where means of production are either owned by the public or by the workers; included the Fabian Society (ex. HG Wells, Virginia Woolf)

-Zionism: desire of Jews to reestablish an independent homeland in the Middle East (where ancestors had lived); way to be safe against persecution by owning own land



(Leviathan Frontispiece, Abraham Bosse, 1651)

Southeast Asian Revolutions:

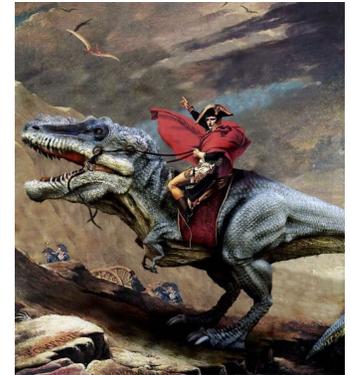
-Philippines: led by mostly creoles and mestizos who had traveled to Europe for education and brought back Enlightenment thinking; movement for independence from Spain in 19th century through use of magazines, pamphlets, and other publications, giving it the name the Propaganda Movement

- **Key Info:** Jose Rizal (leader), Propaganda Movement
- **Outcome:** Rizal was executed by Spanish authorities, leading to the actual armed revolution against Spain

European Revolutions:

-French Revolution: to summarize very briefly, in the 1780s economic issues (high government spending) and lack of political representation led to calls by the Third Estate for change. Attempts to limit the king and nobility led to various events - storming of the Bastille, peasant uprisings, adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Man. The king refused limited monarchy, so radical groups helped establish the First French Republic in 1792...and the Reign of Terror, in which the government executed thousands of those who opposed the revolution, including the king and queen (Marie Antoinette). After more fighting and more fighting and even more fighting, Napoleon Bonaparte takes over and declares himself emperor of France in 1804, where he will continue to impact France and the rest of Europe until his defeat at Waterloo.

- **Key Info:** Liberte, egalite, et fraternite (liberty, equality, fraternity), Estates General, Bastille, Third Estate, Declaration of Rights of Man, Reign of Terror, Louis XVI, Jacobins, Napoleon Bonaparte
- **Outcome:** see above - "it's complicated."



Oceanian Revolutions:

-New Zealand: British control intensified after annexation in 1840, leading to wars between the Maori (Polynesians who had migrated there in the mid-1200s) and British called the New Zealand Wars. The Maori tribes band together in unity, but are defeated by British in 1872.

Unification Movements:

-Italy: Count di Cavour wanted to unite the Italian Peninsula rather than let it remain divided and broken up. Using realpolitik (practical politics of reality) he manipulated Napoleon III of France into a war with Austria, hoping to weaken Austrian power over the Italian Peninsula. This allowed alliances and unification on the peninsula due to popular referendum (vote).

-Germany: Otto von Bismarck (also liked realpolitik) and wanted to further the nationalism taking place in Germany; so he engineered three wars involving Prussia, finally defeating France in the Franco-Prussian War (1870), allowing him to take territories won in the wars and form the new German Empire.

-Ottoman Empire: wanted to become a more modern, unified state through Ottomanism: minimizing ethnic, linguistic, and religious differences across the empire. This actually led to more division than unity.

OVERVIEW OF	Causes/Origins	Where Does it Spread/How Does it Evolve
<p>Industrial Age/Industrial Revolution</p> <p>(part 1)</p>	<p>Overview: change in society and economics characterized by increased production in machine made goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Industrial Revolution: textiles, steam power, iron (18th and early 19th centuries) • Second Industrial Revolution: steel, chemicals, precision machinery, electronics (late 19th and early 20th centuries) <p>Causes:</p> <p>-Agricultural Improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural revolution (includes crop rotation, seed drill, introduction of crops like potato from New World): more food for more people means MORE PEOPLE • MORE PEOPLE means more who can work in factories and more who can buy manufactured goods <p>-Pre-Industrial Societies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cottage Industry (made to compete with cotton from India, creates textile manufacturing in Britain): women gain a bit more independence, but machines eventually replace home spinning <p>-Technological Innovations: help meet the demand for products faster and (usually) cheaper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spinning Jenny: helps weavers spin faster, invented in 1760s by James Hargreaves • Water Frame: uses waterpower to drive a spinning wheel, invented in 1769 by Richard Arkwright, leads to factory system • Interchangeable Parts: allows for components of machines to be replaced rather than the whole machine itself, invented in 1798 by Eli Whitney, leads to division of labor/specialization of labor, and the factory assembly line (ex. Ford's Model T line) <p>-British Advantages: Britain becomes a leader in industrialization for several reasons, but this will help spark the spread of industrialization to other locations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic Location: Atlantic Ocean seaways, abundant rivers, • Mineral Resources: abundance of coal, will help lead to iron and later steel production • Colonies: access to raw resources like timber, cotton, etc., trans-Atlantic Slave Trade • Other: strong fleets, government protection of private property, growing population and migrating population (from rural to urban areas) due to enclosure movement 	<p>France: while they had capital, natural resources, and water transportation (like Britain), several factors delayed French industrialization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sparsely populated urban centers • French Revolution (1789-1799) • Wars between France and neighboring countries (\$\$\$) • Once they see political and economic stability, they industrialize (it's a lot easier to invest in a factory when you don't think your head is going to be chopped off...) <p>Germany: while they also had capital, natural, resources, and water transportation (like Britain), Germany faced delayed industrialization because they were divided politically.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once they unify in 1871, they industrialize and become a leading producer of steel and coal <p>United States: also has an abundance of resources (coal, timber, iron, oil) that will evolve as the US moves west. Begins industrializing in 19th century and by 1900 is a leading industrial force.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One major factor: human capital (people migrated to the US from political and economic hardship, mostly from Europe and East Asia) • Transcontinental Railroad (completed 1869) contributes to growth <p>Russia: begins to industrialize with a focus on railroads to connect commercial and industrial areas (ex. Trans-Siberian Railroad); allows them to trade with countries in East Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major industries: steel, coal, iron • Remains mostly agricultural until after 1917 when Communists take power <p>Japan: first country in Asia to industrialize. Begins in mid-19th century, called defensive modernization (adapting new technology from West, yet protecting its own culture).</p> <p>India and Southeast Asia: sees a decline in global manufacturing due to competition and policies from British colonization in 17th and 18th centuries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex. high tariffs on textiles, closure of mines <p>Egypt: also sees decline with its textile industry due to competition from British industries</p>

OVERVIEW OF	Developments: Technology and Economy	Governments: Roles and Reactions	Society: Developments and Challenges
<p>Industrial Age/Industrial Revolution (part 2)</p>	<p>Technology in the First Industrial Revolution: (led by Britain), mostly textiles, steam power, and iron. <i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coal: new power source (first industrial revolution) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steam engine (for ships and trains): changes travel, leads to importance of coaling stations • Iron (larger iron producing furnaces created due to use of refined coal) <p>Technology in the Second Industrial Revolution: (led by US, Great Britain, Germany), mostly steel, chemicals, precision machinery, electronics. <i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Steel Production: due to introduction of Bessemer Process in 1856 -Oil: used at first for kerosene, then for precision machinery and internal combustion engine (which leads to cars and airplane technologies) -Electricity: once effective electrical generators crafted (ex. England's public power station), street lights and electric street trains emerge in 1890s -Communications: electricity and electronics lead to faster, more efficient communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Edison's 1886 refined voice transmitter design • Alexander Graham Bell's 1876 patent for the phone • Guglielmo Marconi's radio (first used in 1901)  <p>Economic Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Effects on Ideology: mercantilism is abandoned in favor of new ideas like 	<p>As the West begins to industrialize other countries have to balance traditional values and modernization.</p> <p>The Ottoman Empire: earns the nickname "the sick man of Europe" because it does not adopt Western technology or Enlightenment ideals and has to fight corruption and decline in its own borders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muhammad Ali (NOT THE BOXER) gains favor in Egypt, enacts modern reforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reforming military like Europe ○ Established schools ○ Sent military officers to get education in France ○ Created first newspaper in Islamic world ○ Taxed peasants out of their lands, allowing government to control products like cotton and make \$\$\$ ○ Built textile factories to compete with French and British, built ship facilities in Alexandria to make a navy ○ Considered first modern ruler of Egypt because of his reforms for state-sponsored industrialization <p>China: continually tries to limit Western influence within its borders, but faces two major setbacks until becoming a republic in the 20th century. Even then, the government will be too weak for quite some time to promote industrialization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setbacks: Opium War, being split into "spheres of influence" 	<p>Society Overall: does standard of living increase or decrease? Or maybe it depends - your call!</p> <p>-Living standards go up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for many in middle and upper class • development of consumerism and mass leisure culture • Working class can spend disposable income on nonessential goods, which leads to more advertising and production (like bikes) • Mass Leisure Culture: more sports (soccer, futbol, baseball, rugby; tennis and golf for upper classes), more music halls, more public parks (mingling all classes together) • Cult of domesticity: women at home became a status symbol; if you could afford to stay home rather than work, showed that their husband made enough money for the family <p>-Living standards go down</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower class workers living in urban areas faced inhumane conditions • Tenement buildings and slums built quickly: dangerous (fire, crime), polluted (water), diseased (open sewers!, spread of sickness) • Lower working class seen as replaceable, so jobs were dangerous and wages low • Hours were long and working class families typically didn't see each other • Working class women in factories and children in factories or mines also put to work in dangerous conditions <p>Developments and Challenges: harsh conditions led workers, philosophers, and countries to lead reforms. Britain's Sadler Report in 1833 raised awareness as well.</p> <p>-Labor Unions: organizations of workers advocate for right to bargain with employers and make contracts. Things they wanted or wanted to change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangerous, unsanitary work conditions • Low wages and long hours • Leads to: advocacy for voting rights of working class, eventually voting rights for women, abolition of child labor <p>-Philosophers: with the resulting shift to capitalism, some begin to think about alternatives that might help society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Stuart Mill and Utilitarianism: wanted legal reforms to allow labor unions, limit child labor, and

	<p>laissez-faire/capitalism/private entrepreneurship</p> <p>-Effects on Business Organization: there are new ways of organizing these during this era:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Corporations: business chartered by government as a legal entity owned by stockholders; minimizes risk for manufacturers ● Monopoly: control of specific business and elimination of all competition by single corporation (ex. Rockefeller's oil industry in the US) ● Transnational Companies: operate across national boundaries, typically gain money and influence in regions where they can pay workers less or gain raw resources (ex. Unilever Corporation, Cecil Rhodes and De Beers Diamonds) ● Growth of Banks and Insurance: need for reliable place to borrow/save money <p>-Effects on Mass Culture: new culture of consumerism and leisure leads to higher standards of living now that the middle class can spend disposable income on nonessential goods. For more info see social impact.</p>	<p>Japan: from 1600-1854 Japan restricted trade, remained extremely isolated. This changes when Commodore Matthew Perry demands Japan begin trade with US (outside world has been calling for trade too). Having seen the dangers of the West with China, Japan decides to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incorporate Western technology and tactics to help them protect their own culture ● Overthrow the shogun and restore power to the emperor in 1868 (Meiji Restoration) ● Begin a series of reforms (after sending emissaries to visit Europe and the US): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Abolishes feudalism ○ Establishes constitutional monarchy ○ Establishes equality before the law ○ Abolishes cruel punishments ○ Reorganizes military on Prussian model ○ Builds new navy, starts conscription ○ Creates new school system ○ Expands education on technical fields ○ Builds railroads and roads ○ Subsidizes key industries: tea, silk, weaponry, ship building, sake 	<p>ensure safe working conditions in factories (all before these were a reality); not trying to end capitalism, but adapt society; sought "the greatest good for the greatest number of people"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Karl Marx and Socialism: German scholar and writer who believed capitalism was another form of feudalism, dividing people into two classes: proletariat (working class) and bourgeoisie (middle class and owners). Wanted a system where everyone part of working class/owns means of production, eventually leading to communism (where there are no class distinctions) philosophically <p>-Countries/Empires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ottoman Empire: major reforms were begun by Mahmud II, but major reorganization happened after his leadership in the Tanzimat Reforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fixing corruption in government ○ Expansion of education system ○ New legal codes ○ Does not mention women, who remain limited in rights ● China: began to reform in late 19th century in the Self Strengthening Movement and Hundred Days of Reform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Included abolition to civil service exam, elimination of corruption, establishment of Western-style industrial, commercial, and medical systems ● China: Also saw movements against these reforms and protests against foreign influence (ex. Boxer Rebellion), but Chinese government continued to modernize with help from the West (who gained influence) ● Japan: saw challenges to modernization as well, specifically from the samurai when their position is eliminated and others who favored traditionalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Socially: replicates west's problems: abuse and exploitation of female mill workers
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