

Standard 7-3: French Revolution, Napoleonic Wars, Nationalism and Revolutions, Industrial Revolution, and Imperialism Main Idea Review

French Revolution

- Inspired by the Enlightenment and the American Revolution
- France is divided into **Three Estates**:
 1. 1st Estate - Clergy (1% of population, pay no taxes)
 2. 2nd Estate - Nobility (2% of population, pay no taxes)
 3. 3rd Estate - Bourgeoisie (middle class) and peasants (97% of population, pay all of the taxes)
- Causes of the French Revolution:
 1. Unfair tax system
 2. Government debt
 3. Price of the cost of living is skyrocketing

King Louis XVI is in debt and banks refuse him money. He calls together the **Estates-General** (Legislative Body). Estates-General allow each state 1 vote: the 1st and 2nd Estates always block vote 2-1 against the 3rd Estate. The 3rd Estate wants to restructure voting so that all men receive a vote in the Estates-General. The 1st and 2nd Estates refuse, and so the 3rd Estate secedes and forms the **National Assembly**. They meet on a tennis court and make the **Tennis Court Oath** - a promise to make a new constitution.

- Revolution begins when the citizens storm the **Bastille** to get gunpowder.
- **Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen** (new constitution)
 1. Gives basic freedoms for all people
 2. Government gets power from people and not the king
- **Maximillian Robespierre** leads the **Reign of Terror**. The guillotine is used to execute anyone who disagreed with the revolution (1st and 2nd Estates, some 3rd Estates). Kills 40,000 people. The Reign of Terror ends with the beheading of Robespierre.

Napoleon Bonaparte, a popular Army general, takes power in a **coup d'état** in 1799. He names himself Emperor of France.

- Creates a new legal system (Napoleonic Code)
- Increases rights and equality of French people
- National banking system
- Reduces the power of the Catholic Church

Napoleonic Wars and Nationalism Movements

Napoleon begins invading and conquering all of the countries east and west of France. All countries in Europe are conquered except for Great Britain and Russia by 1812.

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- Legacy = **NATIONALISM** (pride in one's country based on shared customs and common history)
- Pros of Napoleon's Empire:
 1. Legal equality for all citizens
 2. Tolerance for religious freedom
 3. Right to earn a living
- Cons of Napoleon's Empire:
 1. Pay taxes to France
 2. Soldiers from invaded countries forced to serve in Napoleon's army

Napoleon loses power and is exiled to Elba. The **Congress of Vienna** is a meeting of the European countries to determine what to do with Napoleon's former empire.

1. Lands taken by Napoleon returned to the nation it originally belonged to
2. Reinstated absolute monarchs of Europe

People want a change in government though, so it leads to:

- Wars for **Unification** (ex. Germany, Italy)
- Wars for **Separation** (ex. Latin American countries)

Germany: made up of 39 separate states

- Led by Prussian **King Wilhelm I** and Prime Minister **Otto Von Bismark** unite German kingdoms by "**blood and iron**". (**Real politik** - politics of reality)
- Germany united after 3 separate wars
- *Becomes the strongest nation in Europe!*

Italy: made of separate kingdoms

- Camillo di Cavour unified the Northern Italian states
- Giuseppe Garibaldi uses guerilla warfare to unite Southern Italy
- King Victor Emmanuel completes unification in the 1860's.

Latin American Revolutions

Social Structure in Latin America:

1. Peninsulares - European born; hold highest political positions
2. Creoles - born in the New World, but of European descent; could not hold political office, but could own plantations, businesses, and be army officers
3. Mestizos (European/Indian ancestry), mulattos (European/African ancestry)
4. Slaves

Creoles lead the charge for political and social change in Latin America. They have been educated in Europe, and they know about the Enlightenment, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution.

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Haiti

- Only successful slave rebellion in history.
- Colony of France
- **Francois Toussaint L'Ouverture** led the revolt beginning in 1794. Napoleon sends in the military to take back control of the island. Yellow fever kills many French soldiers.
- Haiti receives independence in 1804.

Mexico

- Colony of Spain
- **Father Miguel Hidalgo** leads mestizos in a rebellion, but they are defeated.
- Mexican creoles declare independence in 1821, other Central American nations declare independence in 1823.

South America

- Led by **Simon Bolivar** (creole), frees the northern territories from Spain.
- **Jose de San Martin** liberates the southern territories from Spain.
- Political differences separate the land into independent nations.

Industrial Revolution

- Begins in Great Britain for two reasons:
 1. Rivers provide transportation and power for machines in factories
 2. Large supplies of coal and iron
- Spreads to the United States, the rest of Europe and Japan.
- The I.R. begins with the **Agricultural Revolution**:
 1. **Enclosure movement** - landowners fence in the land
 2. Crop rotation
 3. Invention of the seed drill
- *Bigger food supply = bigger population = bigger workforce!*
- Forces people to move to the cities to look for work and leads to problems in the cities:
 1. Overcrowding
 2. Unsanitary conditions
 3. Suburbs created as wealthy move out of the overcrowded cities
- The I.R. begins in the textile industry. **New inventions** include: spinning jenny, power loom, cotton gin, and the steam engine. The invention of the steam engine leads to improvements in transportation (steam boats, locomotives) and the development of interchangeable parts (parts produced by machine rather than hand).

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- The textile industry changes from the **Cottage Industry System** (cloth is spun in homes) to the **Factory System** (cloth is spun by machines in factories).
 - ❖ Factory system is NOT worker friendly:
 1. Long working hours
 2. Dangerous working conditions
 3. Child-labor
- Leads to the development of **trade unions** (workers join together to improve pay, workers rights, and working conditions). They use **strikes** to get their way.
- The **I.R.** leads to huge disparities in wealth. It results in differing opinions as to the best economic system. The wealthy support **Laissez-Faire capitalism**:
 1. Private ownership of business
 2. Supply and demand determine prices
- **Socialism** was born out of the ideas of **Karl Marx** in the Communist Manifesto:
 1. Workers (**proletariat**) should overthrow the owners
 2. Evenly distribute wealth among citizens to provide equality
 3. Government should own factories, land, and materials

Imperialism

With the onset of the Industrial Revolution , it leads industrialized countries to begin claiming new territories around the world. This is known as **Imperialism**. There are several motives that countries had for imperialism:

1. New markets to sell the goods made in their factories
2. Cheap raw materials to use in their factories
3. Military posts
4. Benefit smaller countries with European ideas

Pros of Imperialism:

1. ended local warfare
2. built schools, hospitals, industry and improved transportation in claimed territories
3. improved human rights

Cons of Imperialism:

1. destroyed local businesses
 2. kept natives from moving up in society
 3. Mother Country thought themselves superior
- **Colony** - directly controlled by imperial nation
 - **Protectorate** - protected by the military of the Mother Country
 - **Sphere of Influence** - the Mother Country controls trade in a region

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“The sun never sets on the British Empire.”

Japan

- Commodore Matthew Perry forces Japan to open trade with the United States.
- **Meiji Restoration:** Emperor begins modernizing Japan
 1. Constitutional monarchy
 2. Reformed the military (no more samurais)
 3. Universal public education
 4. Industrialization
 5. Better communication within Japan

Japan takes control of Korea to get access to new markets for trade and natural resources. **Russo-Japanese War** - Japan beats Russia to maintain control of Korea/Manchuria. It is the 1st time a European superpower loses to an Asian nation. Japan becomes a world power!

Africa

Europeans want control of Africa because of the natural resources there.

- **Berlin Conference** (1884-1885): 14 European nations meet and decide to divide Africa without regard to ethnic/language boundaries.
- **Suez Canal** is built in Egypt to provide a faster route for trade between Europe and Asia. The British control it.
- **Zulu Wars** (South Africa):
 1. Dutch (Boers/Afrikaners) are defeated by the Zulus
 2. Zulus are later defeated by the British

China

Isolationist since colonization era. The British are determined to open trade, begin to trade the drug opium. The Chinese lose the **Opium Wars** and are forced to open trade with the British and give Hong Kong to the British.

- **Open Door Policy** - proposed by the U.S. to give all countries an equal opportunity to trade in China.
- **Boxer Rebellion** - Chinese want Europeans out of the country because they are tired of them trying to spread Christianity. The Society of Harmonious Fists attacks foreigners. A coalition of troops stop the rebellion.

India

- **Sepoy Rebellion** - East India Company establishes a trade empire in India. Sepoys are hired Indian soldiers to protect the East India Company. The Sepoys rebel

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after they hear a rumor that the bullets are greased with pig fat (offensive to Hindus and Muslims). The British military is sent to stop the rebellion. The British government takes control of India.

- British built roads, hospitals, schools, railroads, and improved communication systems in India.
- The British convert farmland into cotton fields to produce cotton for the British factories. Leads to major food shortages, killing millions.

U.S. Imperialism

- **Monroe Doctrine** - Americans are off-limits for further colonization.
- **Spanish American War:**
 - ❖ Cuba declares independence from Spain.
 - ❖ **U.S.S. Maine** is sent to Havana harbor, mysteriously explodes.
 - ❖ **Yellow journalism** - American newspapers, in an effort to sell more papers, exaggerate and sensationalize the headlines and stories.
 - ❖ Public pressure leads the government to declare war. Fight lasts 4 months.
 - ❖ U.S. gains Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico as territories, and Cuba becomes a military protectorate.

Establishes the U.S. as an imperial power.

- **Roosevelt Corollary** - declares U.S. is an international police force in the Western Hemisphere with the power to intervene when necessary in affairs in Latin America
- **Panama Canal** - built after the U.S. helps Panama get independence from Colombia.