

American Revolution

<p>Step 1: Initial Stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British government was not protecting the rights of citizens The French and Indian war- British won all the French colonies in America, but would not let the colonists settle there Americans were upset because they felt they were being overtaxed (whiny babies) Middle class leadership- Sam Adams, Paul Revere, George Washington, etc. <p>Step 2: Government Needs Reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No representation in parliament Continued economic decline because they were forced to buy British products Start of protests: Boston Tea Party, Boston Massacre (symbols of the revolution) 	<p>Step 3: Crisis Stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continental Congress was created by George Washington Continental Congress brings in the French Reforms fail- Radicals step up Violence kills the economy Civil war between loyalists and patriots Foreign war between France and America against Britain and Germany <p>Step 4: Recovery Stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only revolution that wasn't taken over by a dictator after the war Leaders were able to step up to create stability Rebuild economy Radicals were repressed or turned into conservatives Articles of Confederation was created (Rich people didn't like it) –Constitution was created later instead
<p>Enlightenment Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New ideas of liberty and equality John Locke- influenced revolution by arguing social contract between ruler and ruled should last as long as it served the people 	<p>Impact/Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political- Became democracy, but political authority remained with the elites -Declaration of Independence influenced other revolutions like the French Economic- New government struggled to pay off the debts so they passed new taxes to jump start economic growth

Crash Course: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HIUiSBXQHCw&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=28>

Declaration of Independence: http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration_transcript.html

French Revolution

<p>Step 1: Initial Stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influenced by American Revolution After the war, France was in a financial crisis No food, bad harvest, high taxes People wanted democracy Louis XVI went to the Estates General to raise taxes -Rejected The third estate held National Assembly -Wanted rights: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity <p>Step 2: Government Needs Reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen -passed Aug. 26, 1789 (not a constitution-declares general principles) First to say "All men are born equal" Gave individual rights to everyone except women Peasants stormed Bastille to take weapons Women's stormed the palace of Versailles to demand food for their starving families 	<p>Step 3: Crisis Stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radicals take over Capture King Louis XVI- Tried and killed in 1793 Radical Reforms of Jacobins lead by Maximilien Robespierre Abolish slavery, gave women's rights, and got rid of Catholic influence Reign of Terror- 16,000 people sent to guillotine Peasants were mad that the Jacobins never changed anything about the food protests Peasants killed Robespierre <p>Step 4: Recovery Stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Napoleon Bonaparte takes over as emperor Napoleon's Code- made all French citizens equal Maintained freedom of religion and opened schools for lower class, but took away women's rights and freedom of expression Re-stabilized the economy and solved unemployment problems- Jobs in the army -Built massive land empire
<p>Enlightenment Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voltaire:(French writer and philosopher)influenced the idea of freedom, equality, rights, social contract and challenging the church's influence and power Overthrowing old order – Feudalism, serfdom 	<p>Impact/Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political/Economic – Abolished feudal system -Influenced Haitian Revolution Social – Caused women to demand equal rights -Women assembled and wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Women and Female Citizens -End of slave trade -Ended serfdom and feudalism

Crash Course: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ITTvKwCylFY&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>

Declaration of Rights of Men and Citizens: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/rightsof.asp

Nationalism: the actions that members of a nation take when trying to achieve or keep self determination.

Anti-colonialism: describing a movement opposed to colonialism and imperialism.

Example: When the British East India Company colonized South Asia, it started educating many of the citizens and the educated eventually became nationalists who were for anti-colonialism. This resulted in India's fight for independence including movements lead by Gandhi gaining their freedom in 1947.

Haitian Revolution

<p>Step 1: Initial Stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richest colony • Produced 40% of the world's sugar • About 90% of the population were slaves • Social Status: grand blancs (rich whites), gen de couleur libres (free colored), petit blancs (poor whites) and slaves • Slaves heard a rumor that the king of France had freed them, so they started to revolt • Petit Blancs wanted the same equal rights as grand blancs and also started rebelling <p>Step 2: Government Needs Reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1871-France gave rights to all free men of color • Toussaint L'Ouverture raised slaves who also wanted equal rights -Became member of French Army • France freed slaves in 1784 	<p>Step 3: Crisis Stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'Ouverture stepped up as leader • Haiti was still part of France and Napoleon took control of the island and reintroduced slavery, and sent L'Ouverture was sent to prison • Former slaves stepped up when French tried to take weapons and guerilla warfare started • French had better weapons, but native disease started killing off French Army • Napoleon surrendered the island <p>Step 4: Recovery Stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dessalines declared independence • Haitian Declaration of Independence was "a refuge to slave people everywhere" • Jean Jacques Dessalines proclaimed himself emperor and banned all whites from owning land as well as cultivating certain crops like sugar
<p>Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French revolution sparked revolts from slaves • The debt from the French revolution caused Haiti's economy to collapse • French cries for independence, liberty, and equal rights influenced the Haitian petit blancs, slaves, and gens de couleur libres 	<p>Impact/Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social-Influenced other slaves to fight for their freedom -Countries to start granting freedom • Economic- Destroyed Haitian economy

Crash Course: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5A_o-nU5s2U&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9

Latin American Revolution

<p>Steps 1-3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creoles were insulted by the Spanish monarchy's efforts to exercise greater power and higher taxes • Catholic Church ruled the colonies and controlled many aspects of their everyday lives • Creole elites still didn't generate much revolution though • It wasn't until Napoleon overthrew the Spanish king, Ferdinand VII, and exiled the Portuguese royals to Brazil which caused colonists to take over • Continued in South America • Many bloody battles between colonists and Spanish/Portuguese, caused many unnecessary deaths 	<p>Step 4: Recovery Stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simón Bolívar lead Venezuela to independence in 1813 -Spain regained Venezuela in 1814 - Bolívar regained Venezuela in 1816 with English and Haitian help -Promoted nationalism • Argentina launched independence movement in 1810 under Jose San Martin • Launches independence movement to acquire Chile • Conquered Peru in 1821 • In 1810, Mexico launched their independence movement -Wanted land and lower food prices • Rebellions were lead by Miguel Hidalgo and Jose Morelos
<p>Enlightenment Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 1700s, slavery was presented as a violation of natural rights • Science weakened hold on religion 	<p>Impacts/Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolition of slavery • Modern transformations facilitated much nationalism • Feminist movements -Latin America was very patriarchal –Women had no rights • Encouraged popular sovereignty

Crash Course: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZBw35Ze3bg8&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>

Simón Bolívar's Jamaica Letter – in his letters, he highlights the reasons for the fall of Venezuela's independence
<http://excerpts.indepthinfo.com/simon-bolivars-jamaica-letter>