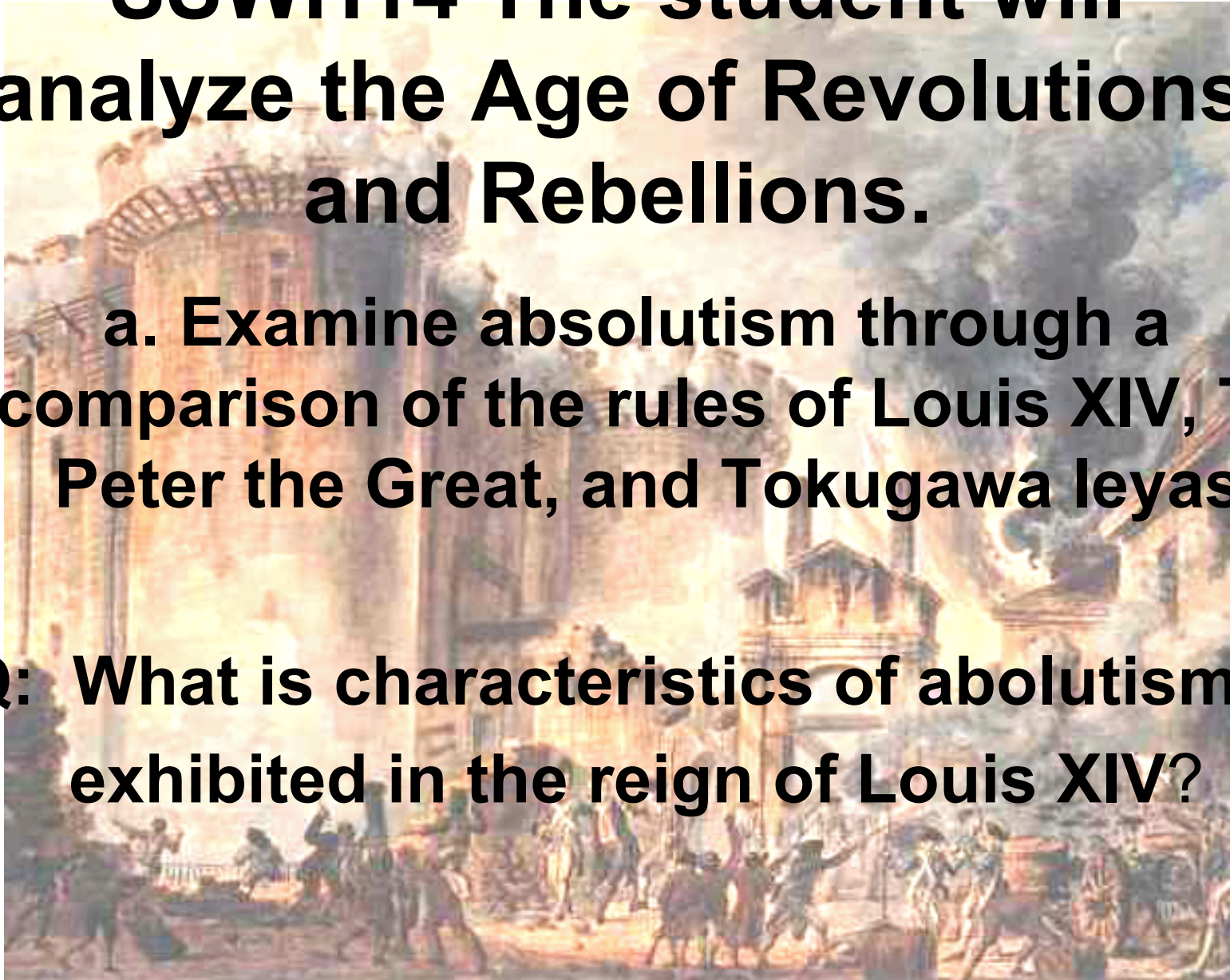


SSWH14 The student will analyze the Age of Revolutions and Rebellions.

a. Examine absolutism through a comparison of the rules of Louis XIV, Tsar Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu.

EQ: What characteristics of absolutism are exhibited in the reign of Louis XIV?



What is Absolutism??

Absolutism

- a. Absolute Monarch: kings or queens who held all of the power within their states' boundaries
- b. Their goal was to control every aspect of society including religion
- c. Most believed they had divine right: belief that God created the monarchy and that the monarch acted as God's representative on earth.
- d. An absolute monarch answered only to God, not to his or her subjects
- e. Over the next few centuries, many absolute monarchs would appear in Europe
- f. Decline of feudalism, rise of cities, growth of national kingdoms all helped to centralize authority
- g. Rising middle class typically sided with the monarchs

Louis XIV

- Known as the “Sun King”, Louis XIV, believed in the divine right of kings
- He controlled the power of France’s upper class and limited the power of the church
- Supported the arts and literature
- Reign lasted 72 years



Tsar Peter the Great



Took control of Russia's Eastern Orthodox Church

He reduced the power of the large landowners

Pushed education reforms and "westernized" Russia

Reigned for 42 years

Tokugawa Ieyasu

- Was appointed Shogun, with almost unlimited power
- Redistributed power among the upper class (daimyo)
- Promoted the arts and literature
- Persecuted Christians
- His family ruled Japan for 250 years



Absolute Monarchs

	Louis XIV	Peter the Great	Tokugawa Ieyasu
Control of Power	Limited the Power of the Upper Class	Reduced the power of the large landowners	Redistributed land among the upper class
Arts	Supported the arts and literature	Westernized Russia, including education reforms	Supported the arts and literature
Religion	Took control of the Church	Took control of the Church	Controlled religious choice

13. The Rise of Austria

- The Thirty Years War
- The Peace of Westphalia
- How did the Hapsburgs affect Austria?
 - 1. they controlled Austria (Catholic)
 - 2. they added Bohemia, and parts of Poland and Italy
 - 3. they controlled very diverse groups and gave them some unity (Magyars, Slavs)
 - 4. they never centralized authority like the other kings of Europe (2nd class kingdom)

14. The Austrian Empire

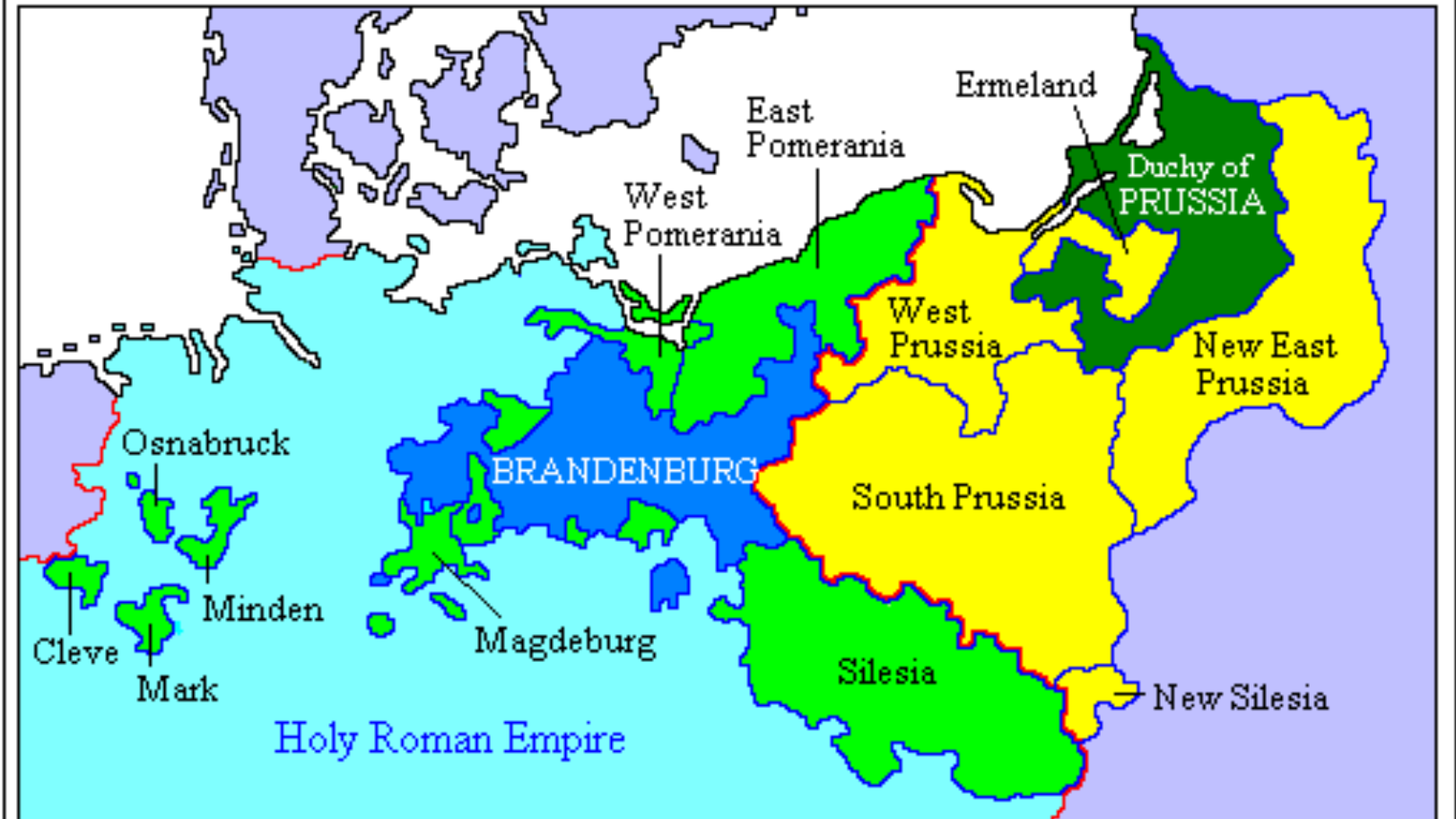


Prussia

- How did the Hohenzollerns from northeastern Germany unite many north German states into a country?
- Frederick II inherited the throne in 1740
- Frederick's Prussia challenged Austria by taking Silesia from Austria and declaring independence; Frederick was a great warrior (Frederick the Great)
- Frederick continued to win several later wars making Prussia a strong military power (begins the German military tradition..)

16. Map of Prussia

GROWTH OF BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA 1600-1795



Blue Margravate of Brandenburg 1600

Green Acquisitions 1600-1772

Dark Green Duchy of Prussia 1600

Yellow Territory acquired from Poland 1772-1795

b. Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825).



England's "Glorious Revolution" (1689)

- In 1660 Charles II came to power
- During his reign, Parliament passed several measures limiting the power of the monarchy and giving certain rights to its citizens
- When Charles died in 1685 he had no children (heirs), which then allowed his brother James II, a Catholic, to assume the throne



James II

Why would a Catholic King concern the English Parliament?

James II



- In violation of English law, James appointed several Catholics to positions of high office
- After Parliament protested, James dissolved it

James believed in the absolute power of the King. Why would this concern Parliament?

William and Mary

- At the invitation of Parliament, Mary, James' oldest daughter, and a Protestant, was asked to take over the throne with her husband William
- With very little fighting, William and Mary took over the throne and formed a constitutional monarchy with Parliament (The Glorious Revolution)



The American Revolution (1776)

- By the mid 1700s:
 - colonist had been living, away from England, in North America for nearly 150 years
 - The British colonies had developed trade with much of Europe
 - Many colonists had been born in North American and not England
 - Many colonial leaders were inspired by Enlightenment Ideas



By the mid 1700s, who would have many colonist related more to, England or the colonies? Why?

The American Revolution

- In the mid 1600s, England began taxing imported European goods, and restricted colonial trade to only England
- In 1754 England and France fought in North America during the French and Indian War-With the help of the colonists, England wins.
- England forbids colonists from entering Indian lands by forming the Proclamation Line of 1763



The American Revolution

- England, which had accumulated huge debts, expected the American colonies to help pay for the French and Indian War
- In 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act, taxing the colonists on newspapers, wills, deeds, and playing cards among other things
- The colonists protested this “direct tax”



The American Revolution

- Between 1765 and 1775 tensions and hostilities between the two sides increased
 - After the British tax tea, colonist hold the Boston Tea Party
 - The 1st and 2nd Continental Congress' are formed as a way of organizing and protesting against the British
 - The British and Americans fight at Lexington and Concord, starting the American Revolution



Results of the American Revolution

- The colonies formed a new, separate government
- Wrote the American Constitution
- Inspired other countries to revolt and form democracies
- Franklin and Jefferson become leaders of the American Enlightenment



French Revolution (1789)

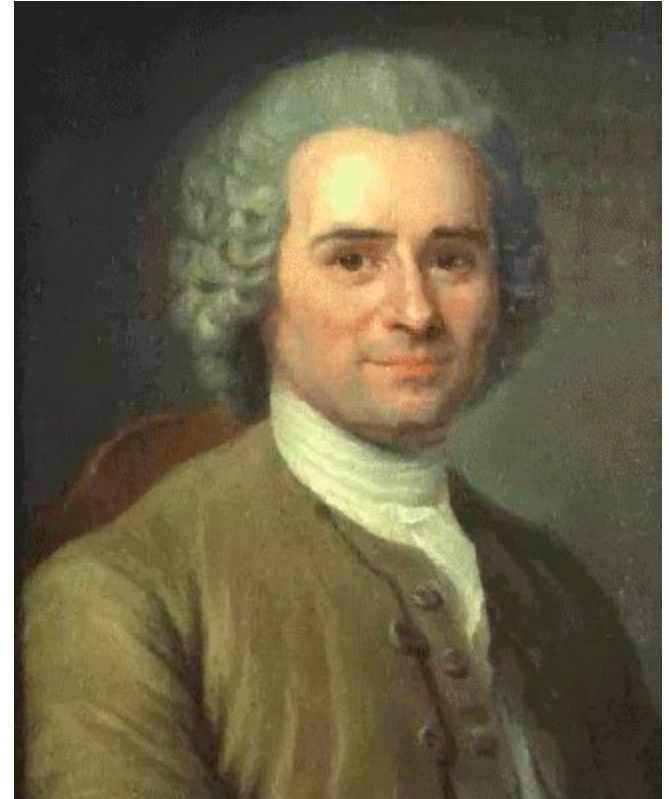
- France was socially and politically divided into 3 classes, or estates:

1st Estate: Clergy

2nd Estate: nobles, held offices of power

3rd Estate: middle, and lower classes, 97 % of France belonged to this class

The clergy and nobles owned over 30% of the land, and paid very few taxes



Why would members of the 3rd Estate feel inspired by Enlightenment ideas?

French Revolution

- **Problems begin to mount:**
 - France's economy began to falter in the 1780s
 - Poor weather led to crop failure and sky-rocketing food prices
 - France accrued huge debts helping the American colonies against Britain
 - King Louis XVI and his Queen, Marie Antoinette, spent lavishly, until France was nearly bankrupt



French Revolution

- To generate needed revenue, Louis XVI wanted to impose taxes on the 2nd Estate at a meeting of the Estates General
- At this meeting, with members of the clergy and nobles joining them, the 3rd Estate representatives called for the end of the absolute monarchy

The Estates General was a meeting of all three Estates, with the 3rd Estate normally given very little voting power.



French Revolution

- Peasants in Paris, afraid that the King would put down the Estates General by force, and by rumors of foreign troops invading France, attacked the Bastille, in search of gun powder and arms
- The rebellion eventually spread to the French countryside, and eventually led to the execution of the King and Queen



Results of the French Revolution



- From 1789 until 1794 France went through a period of upheaval and unrest as various sides tried to take control
- In 1795 a new form of government was formed with a two-house legislation and a 5 man executive committee (The Directory)
- The revolution eventually led to Napoleon Bonaparte becoming emperor of France (1804)

Haitian Revolution (1791)

- Haiti (Saint Domingue), was a French colony in the Caribbean, which was one of the world's largest producers of sugar and contained numerous plantations
- Slaves were brought in to work in the cane fields and outnumbered free people 10 to 1



Haitian Revolution

- Slave ownership in Haiti was different than the American slave system:
 - Haitian slaves were mostly African born
 - Conditions in Haiti were harsh, with many slaves dying from overwork and the lack of food, clothing, and shelter
- In 1791, The French Revolutionary government, granted citizenship to wealthy, freed men “of color”
- The French plantation owners in Haiti refused to recognize this order, and minor fighting broke out between slaves and the owners
- The slave revolt spread under the leadership of Toussaint L’Ouverture
- With France in disarray, the French couldn’t send a massive army over to Haiti to quell the rebellion

Results of the Haitian Revolution

- Haiti became the first Latin American country to gain independence from a European power
- The loss of Haiti convinced Napoleon to abandon interest in North America and led to the sale of the Louisiana Territory to the U.S. in 1803



Latin America (1808-1825)

- In 1808, Napoleon conquered Spain, leading to rebellions against Spanish rule in several Latin American countries
- Many in Latin America were spurred on by the Revolutions in America and France and the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers



Results of Latin American Revolutions

- By 1830 many of the Spanish and European colonies had gained independence



According to the map, what was the first colony to gain independence? How did this influence other colonies in the Western Hemisphere?

c. Explain Napoleon's rise to power, the role of geography in his defeat, and the consequences of France's defeat for Europe.



Napoleon

- Napoleon was a French general who had won several key victories for France during the 1790s
- After returning to France from key victories in Austria and Italy, Napoleon found the post revolutionary Directory in disarray
- Napoleon seized power in 1799 when he became the first council (of three)

Napoleon

- Looking for stability, in 1800, the French people voted to give the 1st Counsel the majority of power
- Napoleon established the Napoleonic Code which set up a uniform system of laws. It also limited the freedom of press and speech.



Napoleon



- In 1804 Napoleon, with the support of the people, decided to make himself Emperor of France
- His next move was to expand France's power throughout the World

Napoleon's Downfall

- Between 1805 and 1813 Napoleon conquered much of Europe
- In 1813 he decided to invade Russia, with over 400,000 men
- Russia lay over 600 miles away, with most of his men having to walk



- After a 3 month march, and having lost 80,000 men, Napoleon reached Moscow, only to find it abandoned and in flames
- Napoleon's supply lines were spread too thin to be effective and the Russian winter began to take its toll on the French troops



By the time Napoleon's army left Russia, it had been reduced to only 10,000 men from the original 420,000 man army.

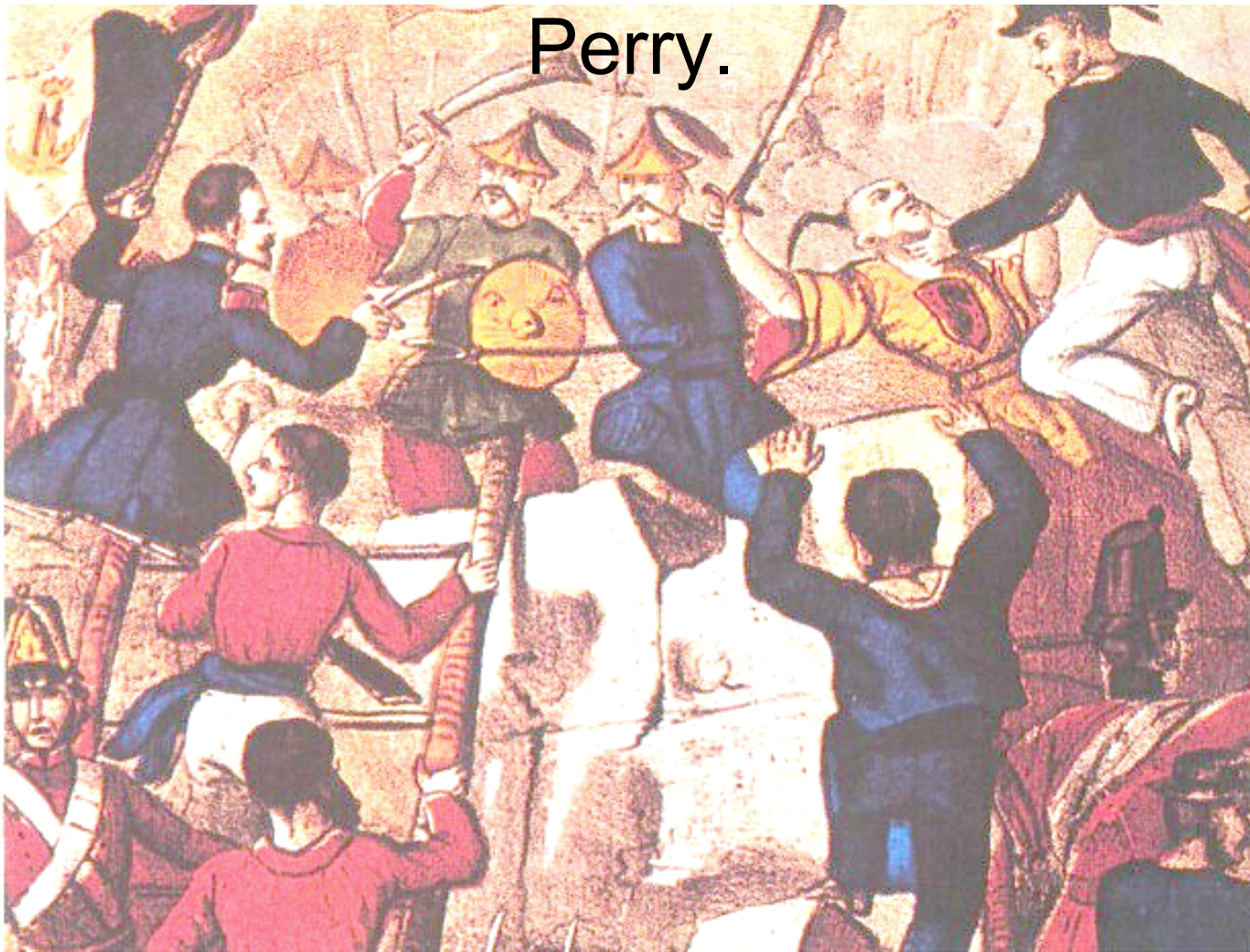
- Though Napoleon was able to raise another army, he suffered his final defeat in 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo
- Napoleon was exiled to a small island in the South Atlantic where he eventually died



Napoleon's Defeat

- Napoleon's defeat led to the Congress of Vienna where European powers met to set a balance of power in Europe
 - France's borders were contained by stronger nations to prevent French aggression
 - Many European monarchies were restored to power
 - Europe gained a long lasting peace (40 years)

d. Examine the interaction of China and Japan with westerners; include the Opium War, the Taiping Rebellion, and Commodore Perry.



Opium War

- For the most part, China remained isolated from foreign powers due in part to their culture, and their ability to be economically self-sufficient
- Trade with foreigners was limited to one port city, with the Chinese earning much more from their exports than what they paid for European imports-this created a trade imbalance in favor of the Chinese

Opium War

- Starting in the late 1700s the British decided to try and swing the balance of trade in their favor by smuggling opium into China from their colony in India

By the mid 1830s nearly 12 million Chinese were addicted to opium—a product only the British controlled



Opium War

- After repeated requests to the British government to stop the illegal opium trade, the Chinese and British fought mostly a naval war, in which the British crushed the Chinese.
- China was made to sign a treaty which gave Britain Hong Kong, and free trade with China

Taiping Rebellion

- By the 1850s a movement had gained strength in southern China in which the followers believed that all Chinese would share the country's wealth
- The Chinese government, along with French and British troops, attacked the Taiping rebels: by the mid 1860s nearly 20 million Chinese had died in this civil war



Commodore Perry

- Starting in the early 1600s under the rule of Tokugawa, Japan shut its ports to outside influences
- In the mid 1850s, U.S. Commodore Perry, anchored off Japan with a treaty from President Fillmore demanding free trade with Japan.



Commodore Perry

- Perry threatened the Japanese that the U.S. would attack if the treaty was not accepted
- Faced with the U.S.'s modern navy and cannons, Japan agreed to the treaty
- Open trade led Japan to modernize and them becoming a world power

