

Unit 5, SSWH 14 b

Parliament & the English
Monarchy



What effect did the Age of Revolution have on Global Society?

SSWH 14 b

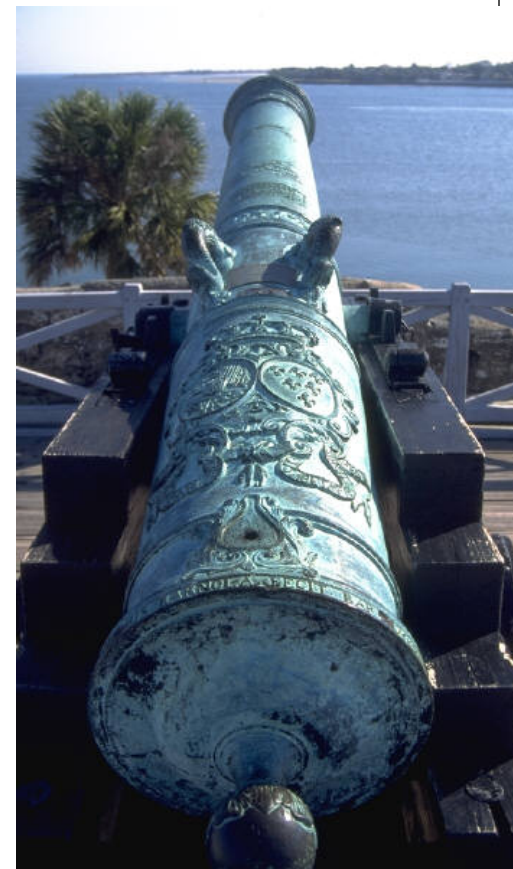
Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825).

Monarchs Defy Parliament

- James I, took the throne after Elizabeth I
- He fought with Parliament over religion and money
- Charles I followed James I, always needed money (wars)
- Charles I was forced to sign the **Petition of Rights** = law was higher than king (pg. 516)



- Charles I went against Petition of Rights, Parliament tried to arrest him but fled London & gathered an army
- Caused **English Civil War** (1642-1649): Charles I was captured, tried, & executed
- Oliver Cromwell took over & became a military Dictator—strict but fair (pg. 519)



Restoration

- After Cromwell's death, Parliament voted on Charles I son to be king – Charles II
- Parliament passed **habeas corpus**, prisoner gained rights (couldn't put someone in jail without reason)
- Charles II had no son, his brother became king – James II

(pg. 520-523)

Revolution

- James II, a catholic, became king and offended the mostly Protestant Parliament
- James II broke the law by appointing Catholics to high offices, Parliament protested & he dissolved it
- James II had a son & Parliament was fearful of a line of Catholic kings



- James II had an older daughter Mary who was married to Prince William of Orange (Netherlands)
- Parliament invited Mary & William to overthrow James II
- William brought his army into London & James II ran away
- **Glorious Revolution**: no bloodshed over the throne

Results

- William & Mary agreed to a partnership with Parliament
- England became a constitutional monarchy
- Created: **Bill of Rights** (limited royal power) & cabinet (to settle disagreements)



The American Revolution



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**Identify the causes and results of
American Revolution**

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Britain and Its American Colonies

Grow

- Colonies thrive economically through trade with Europe
- - Britain's **Navigation Act** restricts that trade (1651)

(pg. 558)



Arise



- Britain, American colonies win **French and Indian War** in 1763
- Britain taxes colonists to help pay war debts – **Stamp Act 1765**
- Colonists argue that British cannot tax them without their consent (pg. 559)

Growing Hostility Leads to War

- Colonists protest tea tax with “Boston Tea Party” in 1773
- British and Americans exchange fire at Lexington and Concord in 1775
- **Declaration of Independence** document justifying colonial rebellion - 1776
- Leader Thomas Jefferson writes Declaration, uses ideas of Locke (pg. 559)



Success for the Colonists – American Revolution

- Despite British military might, colonists have advantages:
 - motivating cause of freedom
 - French assistance (pg. 561)
 - war's expense for Britain
- British surrender at Yorktown in 1781;
Colonists win the war



Americans Create a Republic

- Articles of Confederation set
government plan for new republic
- Articles create legislature only, no
executive or judicial branches
- Result is weak national government
fails to provide unity and order

(pg. 563)



A New Constitution

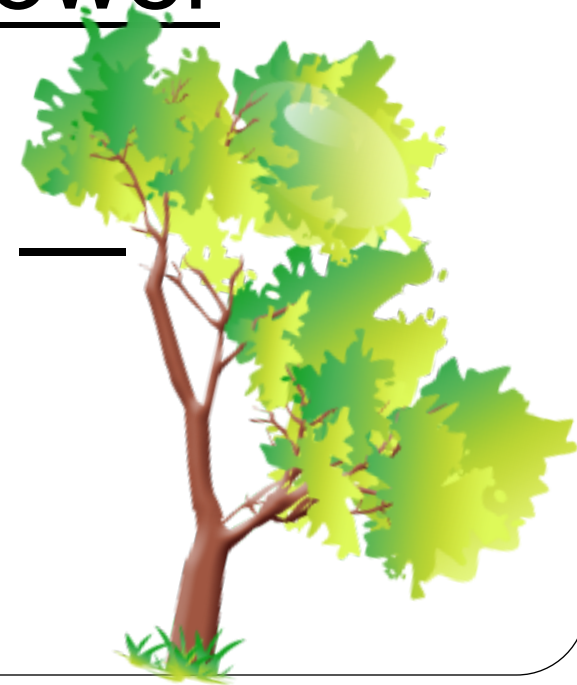
- Leaders call Constitutional Convention in 1787 to revise articles
- Constitution contains many political ideas of the E

(pg. 563)



The Federal System

- Constitution creates three branches of government
- Provides checks and balances—
ensures branches share power
equally
- Promotes **federal system** —
power divided between
nation and states



The Bill of Rights – Inspired by Enlightenment Thinkers

- Leaders win support for Constitution by adding a **Bill of Rights**
- - ten amendments to Constitution that protect freedoms



Revolutions Around the World Inspired by the American and French Revolutions

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**Cause and effects of the Haiti and Latin
American Revolutions**

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Revolutions

- The successful American & French Revolutions, & Enlightenment changed ideas about who should control govt.
- In Latin America, most resented the domination by European colonial powers.

Haitian Revolution

- 500,000 enslaved Africans worked on French plantations & outnumbered their white masters
- White masters treated the slaves horribly
- 100,000 oppressed people rose against their masters

- Toussaint L' Ouverture, former slave, led the revolt & took control of Haiti & freed all slaves
- French troops sent to Haiti arrested him & put him in jail in Europe
- 1804, Haiti's independent, became 1st free black colony to free itself from European control (pg. 646)

Colonial Society

- Peninsulares: people born in Spain, allowed top govt offices
- Creoles: people born in Latin Am. with Spanish parents, could gain high army offices
- Mestizos: people mixed of European & Indian ancestry
- Mulattos: people mixed of European & African, enslaved Africans
- Indians: bottom of the social ladder (pg. 645)

Latin American Revolutions

Venezuela (pg. 648)

- Educated Creole, Simon Bolivar fought for Venezuela's independence in 1811
- In the beginning, Bolivar was defeated & exiled twice
- 1819, Bolivar led his army on a surprise attack, defeated the Spanish
- 1821, Venezuela gained independence

Argentina (pg. 650)

- 1816, Jose de San Martin fought for Argentina's independence from Spain
- 1817, he defeated the Spanish to free Chile
- With Bolivar's help, San Martin wins Peru and Argentina's freedom in 1824

Mexico

- Priest Miguel Hidalgo gathered 80,000 of the lower classes in Mexico (Indian & Mestizos) & encouraged them to fight for independence from Spain
- In 1821, Creole officer Agustin de Iturbide gained Mexico's independence & he became a cruel dictator (pg. 647)

Kinfolk

What do the Latin
American revolutions have
in common?

Jot your answer – 1 Minute

Prepare to Share

