

Revolutions that Influenced the World SS1-1

What are the major factor that stimulated earlier revolutions in the world?

-Renaissance, -Enlightenment.

Features of Renaissance?

-Humanism,

-Scientific temper,

-Rational thinking,

-Critical thinking. These novel ideas of Renaissance motivated people to question irrational beliefs and traditions.

Factors that causes the birth of 'Enlightenment'

-The progress in the field of science gave birth to 'Enlightenment' in the eighteenth century.

What are the ideas propogated by the thinkers of Enlightenment?

-Freedom,

-Democracy,

-Equality,

-Nationalism

The American War of Independence

-The British treated the American colonies as centers for collecting raw materials for their industry and as market for selling their products.

Causes of the American War of Independence

- Tax policies of England

- Mercantilist Laws

- Thinkers and their ideologies.

Tax policies of England

-The British collect tax from 13 American colonies according to their needs.

-But the colonies had no Representation in government.

-”No taxation without representation” this slogan was raised by the people of America as part of a powerful agitation.

Mercantilist Laws

-Policy implemented by the British merchants with the help of their motherland in the American colonies, is known as Mercantilism Mercantilist Laws

Main clouses of Mercantilism Mercantilist Laws

-The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships or ships built in the British colonies.

- Products of the colonies like sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco, etc. could only be exported to England.
- British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, license, etc.
- Colonies must provide food and quarters for the British Troops which were maintained in the colonies.
- Import tax must be paid for the import of tea, glass, paper, etc.

Thinkers and their ideologies.

- James Otis:- No taxation without Representation.
- John Locke:- Everyone has some fundamental rights. No government has the right to suspend them.
- Thomas Paine:- There is something absurd, in supposing a continent (North America) be perpetually governed by a foreign power (England).

Important incidence of The American War of Independence

- Boston Tea Party On 16 December 1773. Beginning of the war
- The delegates of all the colonies except Georgia met at Philadelphia in 1774 to protest against the policies and rules imposed by England.
- It is known as the First Continental Congress.
- The colonies submitted a petition to the King of England
- They demanded the revocation of the regulations enforced on industry and commerce and not to impose tax without the approval of the people
- The Second Continental Congress held at Philadelphia in 1775 elected George Washington as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.
- Through the pamphlet titled 'Common Sense', Thomas Paine declared that it was wise for the Americans to break the ties with Britain.
- The American Continental Congress issued the famous Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776.
- The declaration was prepared By Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.
- The war between England and the colonies in North America that began with the Declaration of Freedom, ended in 1781.
- According to the Treaty of Paris in 1783, England ratified the freedom of thirteen Colonies.
- The Constitution Convention held at Philadelphia under the leadership of James Madison, framed the American Constitution.
- George Washington became the first president of the United States of America, formed in accordance with the new constitution.

Regarding human rights and freedom, what all can you find in declaration of American Independence?

- All are equal.
- Everyone has certain rights.
- To achieve rights, establish governments with the approval of those who rule
- The people have the power to change or abolish the government

Prepare a flow chart illustrating the various events that led to the formation of the United States of America.

- Mercantilist Laws.
- Ideologies of thinkers.
- No taxation without representation.
- Boston Tea Party-16 December 1773.
- First Continental Congress – 1774.
- Petition to the King of England.
- The Second Continental Congress 1775.
- George Washington - chief of the Continental Army.
- Thomas Paine declaration - Americans to break the ties with Britain.
- The Third Continental Congress 1776.
- Declaration of American Independence on 4 July 1776.
- England ratified the freedom of thirteen colonies in 1783.
- Formation of the American Constitution.
- George Washington became the first president of the United States of America

The impact of American Independence movement on later world history?

- Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the World.
- Put forward the concept of republican form of Government.
- Prepared the first written constitution.
- Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union.

The French Revolution

Causes

- Autocratic rule
- The luxurious and extravagant life of Kings.
- The social and economic inequality.
- The French society was divided into three Strata.
- They were known as the Estates.

First Estate:-Clergy

- Held vast land
- Collected the tax called 'Tithe' from farmers.
- Exempted from all taxes.
- Controlled higher positions in administrative and military service.

Second Estate:-Nobility

- Engaged in military service.
- Collect various tax from farmers.
- Made farmers work without wage.
- Exempted from all taxes.
- Led luxurious life.

-Held vast land.

Third Estate:

- The middle class, including traders, writers, lawyers, officials, teachers, and bankers,
- Farmers and craftsmen.
- No role in the administration.
- Paid land tax namely 'Taille' to the government.
- Low social status.
- Paid taxes to clergy and nobles.

Ideologies of the thinkers

Voltaire

- Ridiculed the exploitation of clergy.
- Promoted rational thinking, ideals of equality and humanism.

Rousseau

- Spelled out the importance of freedom with the statement, 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains'.
- Declared that the people are the sovereign.

Montesquieu

- Encouraged democracy and the Republic.
- Suggested division of powers of the government into legislature, executive, and judiciary.

-The luxurious life and squander of the Bourbon kings, clergy and lords and the frequent wars they waged, along with the frequent spells of drought and crop failure, brought France to the brink of bankruptcy.

-The financial and military assistance given to American colonies in the American War of Independence also aggravated the financial crisis in France.

-To levy new taxes upon commoners, Louis XVI summoned the States General, the legislative assembly of the representatives from all the three estates, in 1789.

-Similar to the French society, the States General also had three estates.

-Traditionally, each Estate would vote as a group and had one vote.

-As a result, the nobility and the clergy could always overrule the Third Estate.

-The first two Estates argued for Estate-wise single voting System, Third Estate (the Commons) demanded individual vote for each member of all the three estates.

-While the arguments went on, the members of the Third Estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of France.

-They assembled in the tennis court nearby, and swore not to leave until they had framed a constitution of France.

-This event is known as the 'Tennis Court Oath'.

- 14 July 1789 Revolutionaries stormed with the slogan 'liberty, equality, and fraternity', demolished the Bastille prison, the symbol of Bourbon monarchy.
- This event is considered as the commencement of the French Revolution.
- 12 August 1789 The National Assembly passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.
- October, 1789 Thousands of women marched from Paris to the Palace of Versailles with the slogan 'Give us bread'.
- September, 1792 The National Convention, formed as per the new constitution, proclaimed France as a republic.

When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold .Who said that? Why?

- The Austrian Chancellor Metternich Said this about the influence of the French Revolution.
- Because the French Revolution spread the ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity all over the world, and the rulers in Europe were afraid of it.

Goals and influences of French Revolution.

- Liberty, equality and fraternity were the aims of French revolution.

Influences

- Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world.
- Ended the feudal system in Europe, and threatened the autocratic rulers.
- Proclaimed that nation is not merely a region, but the people.
- Contribute the concept of peoples sovereignty.
- Led to the emergence of Nationalism.
- Helped the growth of the middle class.
- Spread the ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity.

What are the provisions of the Declaration of Human Rights, which was passed by the National Assembly of France after the French Revolution?

- Men are born and remain free and equal rights.
- The aim of all political associations is the preservation of the natural and indivisible right of man.
- These rights are liberty property, security, and resistance to oppression.
- The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation.
- Liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else.
- Law can only prohibit such actions as are hurtful to society

What are the features of Napoleon Bonaparte's reign?

- Napoleon Bonaparte's autocratic rule in France for a short period from 1799 onwards.

Features

- In France, nationalism strengthened during the reign of Napoleon.
- One by one, he invaded the other European countries.

-The European countries feared that the reforms of Napoleon would spread all over Europe.

-Napoleon was defeated by the European Alliance in the battle of Waterloo and lost his power in 1815.

Administrative reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte?

-Farmers were made the owners of land.

-Exercised state's control over the clergy.

-Formed 'sinking fund' with the aim to avoid public debt.

-Established Bank of France to centralize finance.

-Constructed several roads for transportation.

-Prepared a new code of law by codifying the existing laws.

Examine the reforms and policies of Napoleon and identify the ideologies of French Revolution reflected in them?

The concepts of French Revolution	Policies and reforms of Napoleon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of the middle class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Exercised state's control over the clergy. -Sinking fund -Established Bank of France -Constructed several roads for transportation. -new code of law
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of feudalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Farmers were made the owners of land. -Exercised state's control over the clergy. -Code of law
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of Transportation -Bank of France -Code of law