

Chapter 1 – Revolutions That Influenced The World

Revolutions	American War of Independence (1774-1781)	French Revolution (1789-1799)	Latin American Revolution (1807-1825)	Russian Revolution (1917-1922)	Chinese Revolution (1928-1949)
<b>Causes / Circumstances</b>	<p><b>1. Taxation policy of England.</b></p> <p><b>2. Mercantilist Law</b> + Navigation Act- Only British ships for import and export + Stamp Act- British stamp on all legal documents + Import Tax on tea glass and paper + Food and Quarters for British troops</p> <p><b>3. Influence of Intellectual Persons</b></p>	<p><b>Political Causes</b> Imprisonment without trial</p> <p><b>Economic Causes</b> Luxurious life of Rulers, Continues War - lead to economic crisis</p> <p><b>Social Causes</b> First Estate- Clergy men Second Estate- Nobility Third Estate- Common People</p> <p><b>Intellectual Causes</b> Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.</p>	<p>1. Europeans looted the resources and wealth.</p> <p>2. Destruction of culture, language, agriculture.</p> <p>3. Europeans propagated their language, religions &amp; customs..</p> <p>4. Enslaved the natives</p> <p>5. Racial discrimination</p> <p>6. New diseases spread from Europeans</p>	<p><b>Political Causes</b> Autocratic rule of Tsarists Empire</p> <p><b>Economic Causes</b> 1. Farmers and factory workers were exploited in Russia. Low agricultural production, huge land tax 2. Industrial production became low. 3. foreigners controlled majority of the industries. 4. Russia was defeated in the Russia-Japan war in 1905</p>	<p>The Manchu dynasty favoured the foreign interference</p> <p><b>OPIUM TRADE-</b> It resulted in economic and mental subjugation of the Chinese.</p> <p><b>Open Door Policy-</b> America argued for equal rights and opportunities for all countries in Chinese market. China was divided into different regions to be controlled by various countries</p>
<b>Influenced Persons / Intellectual Support</b>	<p><b>Intellectuals</b> James Ottis - 'No taxation without representation'. <b>John Locke-</b> Everyone has some fundamental rights. No government has the right to suspend them. <b>Thomas Paine-</b> There is something absurd, in supposing a continent (North America) be perpetually governed by a foreign power (England)</p>	<p><b>Rousseau</b> - 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains' <b>Votaire-</b> Promoted rational thinking, ideals of equality and humanism <b>Montesquieu-</b> Encouraged democracy and the Republic. Suggested divi. of powers of govt <b>Physiocrates , Philosophers</b></p>	<p><b>Francisco Miranda and Simon Boliver (Redeemer)</b> Venesuala, Colombia, Equadore, Peru <b>Jose De Sannartin, (Protector)</b> Argentina, Chile 1825 - Most of them became independent nations.</p>	<p><b>Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev, and Anton Chekov-</b> influence by writings. Formation of <b>Social Democratic Workers Party - Karl Marx and Frederick Engels Mensheviks- Alexander Kerensky Bolsheviks- Lenin and Trotsky</b></p>	<p><b>Kuomintang party- Sun Yat-Sen -</b> Nationalism- To expel the Manchu dynasty Democracy- To establish democratic rule Socialism- To control capital and distribute land equally <b>Chinese Communist Party - Mao Zedong- Red Army</b></p>
<b>Course / Stages of Revolution</b>	<p><b>1773- Boston Tea Party</b> <b>1774- First Continental Congress-</b> 12 colonies -petition submit to king <b>1775- Second Continental Congress-</b> George Washington elected as Commander in chief of Army <b>1776- Third Continental Congress-</b> Declaration of Independence (Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin)- All are equal. Everyone has certain rights <b>1781-War ended</b> <b>1783- Treaty of Paris</b> - England approved Independence of American colonies</p>	<p><b>1789 May 5</b> - Louis XVI summoned the States General. <b>1789 June 17-</b> 'Tennis Court Oath' <b>1789 July 14-</b> demolished the Bastille prison <b>1789 August 12-</b> Declaration of the Rights of Man and of citizen <b>1789 October 5-</b> Thousands of women marched from Paris to the Palace of Versailles <b>1789 September-</b> The National Convention, formed as per the new constitution, proclaimed France as a republic.</p>	<p><b>Reign of Terror- Robespierre.</b> (July 1793 to July 1794 ) Mirabeau, Danton form a Committee of Public Safety Using guillotine executed royal family including Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette. Robespierre was also executed</p> <p><b>Napoleon Reforms</b></p>	<p>Russia-Japan war in 1905 <b>February Revolution</b> 1905 January 9- huge march at Petrograd- Bloody Sunday- Formation of legislature <b>Duma</b> <b>Nicholas II</b> decided to participate in the First World War- many loses. 1917 March 8- Women march in Petrograd demanding food. The workers captured Petrograd and Nicholas II was thrown out of power. A provisional government was formed under Alexander Kerensky <b>October Revolution</b> Bolsheviks strongly opposed the provisional government. 1917 ഒക്ടോബർ- Russia came under the control of the Bolsheviks after an armed rebellion.- Lenin to power. <b>Result of Russian Revolution</b> Russia withdrew from the World War Land distributed among the peasants. New constitution came to force in 1924. <b>Union of Soviet Socialist Republic</b></p>	<p><b>1900- Boxer Rebellion-</b> <b>1911- Sun Yat-Sen</b> led revolution against Manchu dynasty and established a republican govt. Chines Communist Party formed Chiang Kai-Shek came to power. Military autocracy Favoured to foreign interference. Industries controlled by foreigners. Suppress Communist protests <b>Mao Zedong</b> rose to leadership of Communist Party- <b>1934- Long march</b> -12000 km - Red Army from Kiangsi to Yanan Chiang Kai-Shek had to seek political asylum in Taiwan ഒക്ടോബർ 1 ന് ചൈന മാന്ചോയുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ ജനകീയ ചൈന റിപ്പബ്ലിക്കായി China became the People's Republic of China on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1949 under the leadership of Mao Zedong.</p>
<b>Impact / Consequences</b>	<p>1. Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the world 2. Put forward the concept of republican form of government 3. Prepared the first written constitution. 4. Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union. 6. George Washington- First President.</p>	<p>1. Stimulated all the later revolutions. 2. Ended the Feudal system. 3. Emergence of Nationalism 4. Proclaimed that nation as not merely region people but people 5. Contributed the concept of people's sovereignty. 6. Helps to growth of middle class 7. Spread the idea of Liberty, Equality and fraternity.</p>	<p>1. Farmers were made the owners of land. 2. Formed 'sinking fund' with the aim to avoid public debt. 3. Established Bank of France to centralize finance 4. Constructed several roads for transportation 5. Prepared a new code of law by codifying the existing laws 6. Exercised state's control over the clergy</p>	<p>1917 ഒക്ടോബർ- Russia came under the control of the Bolsheviks after an armed rebellion.- Lenin to power. <b>Result of Russian Revolution</b> Russia withdrew from the World War Land distributed among the peasants. New constitution came to force in 1924. <b>Union of Soviet Socialist Republic</b></p>	<p>1917 ഒക്ടോബർ- Russia came under the control of the Bolsheviks after an armed rebellion.- Lenin to power. <b>Result of Russian Revolution</b> Russia withdrew from the World War Land distributed among the peasants. New constitution came to force in 1924. <b>Union of Soviet Socialist Republic</b></p>