1. THE RENAISSANCE (1300s-1600s)
   a. Western Europeans experienced a profound cultural awakening, a rebirth, especially in art and learning
      i. Signaled the beginning of modern times
      ii. Began in the independent city-states of Italy
         1. Important trade centers: Florence, Rome, and Venice
      iii. Italians were reminded of their heritage with ruins of ancient Roman buildings, arches, amphitheaters and rediscovery of ancient Greek works
     iv. Aided by close contact with the Byzantine Empire (where scholars preserved the learning of ancient Greece) and new trade routes established after the Crusades
   b. Humanism
      i. While religious ideas had concerned medieval thinkers, Renaissance thinkers focused on secular, or worldly, themes
     ii. Accepted (Greek and Roman) classical beliefs
      iii. Stressed individualism, emotion, and human improvement
   c. Humanities
      i. Study of grammar, rhetoric, history, and poetry
     ii. Retranslated Greek and Roman work saved by Arab Muslims
      iii. Early Christian writings also studied
   d. Arts
      i. Fascinated with the human form
     ii. Painting
        1. Departed from the flat, symbolic style of medieval times
        2. More realistic, using light and shadows
        3. Bright colors reflecting grace, harmony, and beauty
        4. Developed perspective techniques in painting to give pictures depth by creating the appearance of 3 dimensions on a two-dimensional surface
      iii. Sculpture
        1. Free-standing statues of nude figures
        2. Resembled ancient Greek and Roman sculptures
iv. Famous Artists

1. Giotto
   a. Realistic painter and architect
   b. Early Renaissance artist who helped develop new techniques
   c. Painted: Series of frescoes capturing human emotions and portrayed the life of Francis of Assisi

2. Leonardo da Vinci
   a. The “Renaissance Man” – was a painter, inventor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer, anatomist, geologist, botanist, cartographer, and writer

3. Michelangelo
   a. Was a painter, sculptor, architect, poet, and engineer
   b. Painted: The Sistine Chapel
   c. Sculpted: Statues of “David” and “La Pieta”
   d. Painted: Scenes in the Vatican, “Madonnas”

4. Raphael
   a. Painter and architect
   b. Painted “The School of Athens” and the Raphael Rooms in the Vatican

e. Literature
   i. Petrarch
      1. Wrote: “Sonnets to Laura” (short poems expressing his love)
      2. Espoused classical education with command of Latin as the hallmark of educated people
   ii. Niccolo Machiavelli
      1. Wrote: “The Prince”
         a. It is better to be feared than loved.
         b. The end justifies the means.
         c. Who was Machiavelli’s ideal prince and inspiration?
            i. Cesare Borgia, the son of Pope Alexander VI

f. Renaissance spreads to northern Europe
   i. War, trade, travel, and printing (in vernacular) helped to spread ideas
ii. Johannes Gutenberg
   1. Invented the Printing Press with movable type
   2. First book printed: Gutenberg Bible
   3. Effects: Mass production of books makes them cheaper, increased literacy, and spread of new ideas

iii. Northern Europe adopted the Italian Renaissance to their own individual tastes
iv. Erasmus
   1. Called “The Prince of Humanities”
   2. Joined a love for classics with respect for Christian values
v. William Shakespeare
   1. Wrote: “Hamlet,” “Romeo and Juliet,” “Macbeth,” and sonnets
   2. Created the Globe Theater

2. THE REFORMATION (1517-1648)
   a. Effects of the Renaissance
      i. Humanism and secularism bring widespread criticism of the Catholic Church
      ii. By the 1500s, educated Europeans began calling for reform
      iii. This movement for reform created Protestantism
   b. Martin Luther
      i. Criticized the Catholic Church for corruption (especially the selling of indulgences)
      ii. Published his 95 Theses criticizing indulgences and other church policies
      iii. Translated Bible into German vernacular
      iv. Broke with Rome
v. His followers called Protestant Lutherans

c. John Calvin
   i. French reformer who worked in Switzerland
   ii. Believed in predestination
   iii. Founded a church-run state in Geneva (“City of God”)
   iv. Founded Protestant Presbyterian Church

d. Henry VIII
   i. Parliament separated the English church from Rome
   ii. “The Act of Supremacy” made Henry head of the church
   iii. Henry kept Catholic doctrines and forms of worship in Anglican Church

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of the Reformation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The printing press helped to spread ideas critical of the Church.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political</td>
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<tr>
<td>Powerful monarchs challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Many leaders viewed the pope as a foreign ruler and challenged his authority.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
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<tr>
<td>European princes and kings were jealous of the Church’s wealth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merchants and others resented having to pay taxes to the Church.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some Church leaders had become worldly and corrupt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Many people found Church practices such as the sale of indulgences unacceptable.</td>
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3. THE COUNTER-REFORMATION (1545-1648)

a. Catholic revival and reforms

b. Council of Trent reaffirmed Catholic teachings

c. Protestant “heretics” were pursued and punished

d. New religious orders were formed to spread Catholicism and combat heresy
   i. Ignatius of Loyola
   ii. The Society of Jesus, or “Jesuits”

4. EFFECTS OF THE RENAISSANCE, REFORMATION, AND COUNTER-REFORMATION

a. Renewed emphasis on classical languages and literature influenced the development of European education

b. Catholic doctrine and practices redefined

c. Protestantism continued to spread

d. Began an era of bitter and violent religious conflict

e. In Protestant lands, the church became increasingly under the control of the state
5. EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY (1400s-1500s)

a. Spanish Unification
   i. Five kingdoms on the Iberian Peninsula (1400)
      1. Portugal
      2. Castile-Leon
      3. Navarre
      4. Aragon
      5. Granada (controlled by the Moors—Arab conquerors)
   ii. Marriage unites Spain
       1. Isabella of Castile-Leon and Ferdinand of Aragon (1469)
       2. Ferdinand and Isabella’s forces capture Granada (1492)
       3. Castile-Leon and Aragon unite with Navarre and Granada
       4. Jews and Muslims evicted from Spain unless they are converted to Christianity

b. Causes for Exploration and Discovery
   i. Searching for a better trade route to Asia (spice trade controlled by Arab and Venetian merchants)
   ii. Church leaders sought to stop the expansion of Islam and spread Christianity
   iii. Renaissance learning and imagination had expanded European world view
   iv. Technological advances
      1. Improved map making
      2. Better navigational instruments
         1. Caravels with rudder and triangular sails (perfected by the Arab Muslims; allowed ships to sail against the wind)
         2. Position of sun and stars
         3. Magnetic compass (of Chinese origin)
         4. Astrolabe (perfected by the Arab Muslims)

c. Portugal Leads the Way
   i. Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460)
      1. Never made an ocean voyage
      2. Studies navigation (using maps, mathematics, and astronomy)
      3. Sponsored many exploratory voyages
      4. His students explored the West coast of Africa
   ii. Bartholomew Dias (1451-1500)
      1. Sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, Africa (1487-1488)
   iii. Vasco de Gama (1469-1524)
      1. First European to reach India by sailing around Africa (1497-1499)
iv. Spain enters the race for Asian trade

1. Christopher Columbus believed India could be reached by sailing west across the Atlantic
2. Funded by Spain, Columbus sailed 3 ships: Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria in 1492
3. Discovered the Americas by accident
4. Set up the first Spanish colony on Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Republic)

6. EUROPEAN EXPANSION (1500s- 1600s)

a. Dividing the world
   i. Spain and Portugal divided up the New World
   ii. Pope drew a Line of Demarcation (45 degrees west longitude)
   iii. Treaty of Tordesillas—Portugal got east of the line and Spain west of the line
   iv. Divided unexplored world just between Portugal and Spain

b. Balboa and Magellan
   i. Both sailed for Spain
   ii. Looking for western route to Asia
   iii. Magellan renamed Balboa’s “South Sea” to the Pacific (because the water was so calm) Ocean
   iv. Magellan’s crew sailed on around the world after he was killed
   v. Magellan’s voyage proved:
      1. The world was round and larger than anyone had thought
      2. The oceans around the world were connected
      3. The lands Columbus discovered not part of Asia

c. Spain’s empire in the new world
   i. Spanish conquistadors (“conquerors”—soldiers of fortune)
   ii. Hernan Cortez- subdued Aztecs with horses/guns (1519)
   iii. Francisco Pizzaro- subdued Inca Empire in Peru (1532)
   iv. Hernando de Soto- discovered mouth of Mississippi River and explored southwestern United States

f. Other Explorers
   i. England
      1. John Cabot—explored coast of Newfoundland
      2. Jamestown—first permanent English settlement (1607)
ii. France
   1. Jacques Cartier—sailed up the St. Lawrence River
   2. Samuel de Champlain—mapmaker and explorer
   3. Quebec—first permanent French settlement (1608)

g. Triangular Trade
   i. Triangle formed by Europe, Africa, and the Americas
   ii. Europe—carried manufactured goods to Africa (knifes, swords, guns, cloth, rum)
   iii. Africa—ship captains traded goods for slaves (West Africa)
   iv. The Americas—slaves sold and ships return to Europe with sugar, molasses, cotton, and tobacco

h. Colonies other than in North America
   i. Portugal
      1. Southwest African coast
      2. Southeast African coast
      3. Southwest India
      4. Ceylon (now Sri Lanka)
      5. Southeast Coast of Brazil and mouth of Amazon River
   ii. Spain
      1. West coast of South America
      2. Canary Islands
      3. Morocco

7. REASONS FOR EUROPEAN EXPANSION
   a. Technological Advances
   b. Financial support from national governments
      i. Many European countries were united and had the power and the money
      ii. Established colonies for power and prestige (mercantilism—a state’s power depended upon its wealth [the gold and silver that it owned])
      iii. Exploited colonies for raw materials (minerals, agriculture products)
      iv. Established colonies as market for manufactured goods
   c. Overcrowded conditions in European cities
d. Desire for religious freedom

e. Columbian Exchange
   i. Europeans brought wheat, grapes, and livestock
   ii. From the Americas—corn, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, chocolate, coffee, sugarcane

f. Increased movement of people

8. MUSLIM EMPIRES (1400s - 1800s)

   a. The Ottoman Empire
      i. Ottoman Turks—Turkish clans named after their first leader, Osman
      ii. Conquered Byzantine territory, the Balkan Peninsula, parts of eastern Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, and the Caucasus region
      iii. Maintained a strong navy in the Mediterranean to protect lucrative trade
      iv. Ottoman civilization borrowed elements from the Byzantine, Persian, and Arab cultures

   b. The Persian Empire
      i. In the 1500s Shiite Muslims conquered Iran
      ii. Ismail founded the Safavid dynasty
      iii. Shah Abbas secured empire against the Ottomans

   c. The Mogul Empire
      i. Mogul invaders set up a Muslim kingdom in Delhi in 1206
      ii. Akbar—brought peace and order to northern India
      iii. Music, painting, and literature flourished in Mogul India
      iv. Taj Mahal built by Mogul emperor, Shah Jahan
9. EUROPEAN MONARCHS ESTABLISH KINGDOMS (1500s-1800s)

a. Europeans sought to build powerful kingdoms
   i. Absolutism—absolute or unlimited power in the monarch
   ii. Divine Right—monarchs received power directly from God and was responsible to God alone for their actions

b. Spain
   i. Philip II, Emperor of Spain
      1. Ruled from 1556-1598
      2. Most powerful monarch in Spanish history
      3. A leading defender of Catholicism
   ii. Spanish Armada
      1. Philip decided to invade England
      2. Fleet of 130 ships, 33,000 men sailed for England
      3. In 1588, the English defeated the Armada
   iii. Defeat of the Armada marked the beginning of Spain’s decline as a sea power

c. England
   i. Henry VII, King of England
      1. First Tudor monarch after War of the Roses
         • War between two rivals for the throne
            a. The House of Lancaster bore a red rose and the House of York with white rose
            • Strengthened the English throne
            • Encouraged expansion of foreign trade
   ii. Henry VIII, King of England
      1. Most powerful of Tudor kings
      2. Began to make England a great naval power
      3. Broke with the Roman Catholic church
      4. 3 children who would rule as monarchs: Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth
   iii. Elizabeth I, Queen of England
      1. Became queen in 1558
      2. Frequent trips through England earned her the loyalty and confidence of the people
      3. England’s great cultural periods (Shakespeare)
      4. Worked to balance the power of European nations
      5. Conquered Ireland
d. France
   i. Henry IV, King of France
      1. Established the Bourbon dynasty
      2. Issued Edict of Nantes (1598)
         - Allowed Protestant worship where Protestants were the majority
         - Barred Protestant worship in Paris and other Catholic strongholds
         - Granted Huguenots (Protestants who followed the beliefs of John Calvin) the same civil rights as Catholics
      3. Restored the Crown’s treasury, repaired roads and bridges, and supported trade and industry
   ii. Cardinal Richelieu
      1. Advisor to Louis XIII (son of Henry IV)
      2. Cardinal had complete control
      3. Reduced the power of the nobles and the Huguenots
      4. Strengthened the French army and built up the economy
   iii. Louis XIV, King of France
      1. Recognized as the most powerful of Bourbon kings
      2. 72-year reign was the longest in European history
      3. Known as the Sun King (around whom the royalty and nobility of Europe revolved)
      4. Absolute ruler (“I am the state!”)
      5. Built the Palace of Versailles to demonstrate the wealth, power, and glory of France
      6. Louis’s building projects and wars left France near financial ruin

e. Austria
   i. The Hapsburgs of Austria set up absolute monarchy in central and eastern Europe
   ii. Maria Theresa inherited throne from her father, Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI

f. Prussia
   i. Great Elector
      1. Frederick William held the title “Great Elector”
      2. Created a permanent standing army
   ii. Frederick William I, King of Prussia and Elector of Brandenburg
      1. Ruled from 1713 to 1740
      2. Centralized the Prussian government under his direct command
      3. Made the Prussian army the most efficient fighting force in Europe
iii. Frederick II, King of Prussia
   1. Expanded Prussian territory (taking Silesia from Austria)
   2. Became known as Frederick the Great

g. Russia
   i. Isolated from western developments
   ii. Built its own civilization based on the Byzantine Empire
   iii. Ivan IV, Tsar (also spelled Czar) of Russia
      1. Ruled from 1533-1584
      2. Known as Ivan the Terrible (exiled and killed many of his closest advisors and set up a secret police force, killed his son in fit of rage)
      3. Crushed the boyars (nobles)
      4. Increased trade with western Europe
      5. Expanded Russian borders
   iv. Time of Troubles
      1. From 1598-1613
      2. Noble feuds over the throne after Ivan’s death
      3. Peasants revolt and foreign invasions
      4. An assembly of clergy, nobles, and townsmen in 1613 named Michael Romanov the new tsar (or czar) (beginning the Romanov dynasty that ruled Russia until 1917)
   v. Peter the Great, Tsar of Russia
      1. After becoming tsar, he took an 18th month study tour of England and the Netherlands
      2. Forced Russian nobles to adopt western ways
      3. Built a new capital that he named St. Petersburg (Russia’s “window to the west”)
      4. Expanded Russia’s borders (started settlements in Alaska and California)
      5. Nobles given full control over serfs
   vi. Catherine the Great, Tsarina of Russia
      1. Seized the throne from her weak husband, Peter III
      2. Expanded Russia’s border to the south
      3. Secured a warm water port on the Black Sea
      4. Acquired territory from Poland
10. AGE OF REVOLUTIONS (1450s-1800s)
   a. The Scientific Revolution
      i. Science in the Middle Ages
         1. Magic, mysticism, and ancient writings ruled scientific thought
         2. Most Europeans believed the earth was flat and the earth was the center of the universe
         3. New technology and new approaches to seeking knowledge led to the scientific revolution
      ii. Measurement and Observation
         1. Barometer
         2. Microscope
         3. Thermometer
         4. The Scientific Method
      iii. Famous Scientists and their Contributions
         1. Nicolaus Copernicus
            - Published (just before his death) the heliocentric (sun-centered) theory in 1453
            - Theory went against Church teachings
         2. Galileo Galilei
            - Created telescope
            - Proved Earth rotated on its axis
            - Earth revolved around the sun
            - Arrested by the Church and forced to recant
         3. Johannes Kepler
            - Provided mathematical proof for the heliocentric theory
            - Discovered elliptical orbit of planets
         4. Isaac Newton
            - Theories about gravity and other scientific concepts
            - Wrote: “Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy” (often called “Principia”)
            - Developed calculus (a system of mathematics that calculates changing forces or quantities)
         5. William Harvey
            - Blood circulates through the body
         6. Robert Hooke
            - Used microscope and discovered cells
7. Robert Boyle
   - Father of modern chemistry

10. Joseph Priestly and Antoine Lavoisier
   - Discovered oxygen

iv. Impact of Science on Political Ideas

1. Natural Law
   - Universal moral law like physical laws
   - Could be understood by applying reason

2. Thomas Hobbes
   - Said absolute monarchy was the best form of government
   - Wrote: “Leviathan” (1651)
   - Said human life was “nasty, brutish, and short”
   - People form a social contract under a ruler for protection
   - People do not have the right to rebel against government

3. John Locke
   - People are reasonable and moral and have natural rights
   - Wrote: “Two Treatises of Government”
   - People created limited government to protect natural rights
   - People have the right to overthrow government

v. Philosophers

1. Incorporated scientific thought into philosophy

2. Francis Bacon
   - Helped develop the scientific method
   - Ideas based solely on tradition or unproven facts should be discarded

3. Rene Descartes
   - Truth must be reached through reason
   - Wrote: “Discourse of Method”
   - Based on “I think, therefore, I am.”

4. Scientific Societies
   - Scientific interest created organized scientific societies
   - Promoted further research and the spread of knowledge
b. The Enlightenment
   i. Philosophes
      1. French word for philosopher
      2. Newton’s “Principia,” the universe a machine governed by fixed laws
      3. Could understand human behavior like natural universe
      4. Believed in progress—people could be improved
      5. France the center of these ideas (especially Paris)
      6. Intellectuals meet in salons (in homes of wealthy patrons) to discuss new ideas (art, literature, politics)
      7. Deism—rejected organized religion; a simpler and more natural religion based on reason and natural law
   ii. Denis Diderot
      1. Edited “Encyclopédie”
      2. 28 volumes covering science, technology, and history
      3. Criticized Church and government (attacked absolutism)
      4. Praised religious tolerance
   iii. Montesquieu
      1. Wrote: “Spirit of the Laws”
      2. Advocated separating governmental powers equally
      3. Three branches of government
         • Legislative branch (made laws)
         • Executive branch (enforced laws)
         • Judicial branch (interpreted laws)
   iv. Voltaire
      1. Real name: Francois-Marie Arouet
      2. Wrote satirical plays, essays, books
      3. Favored limited monarch, free speech and press, and religious toleration
   v. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
      1. Criticized excessive reliance on reason
      2. Believed people should rely more on instinct and reason
      4. Argued that men are born free and equal and should make a contract with their leader
      5. Revolution is justified when contract is broken
vi. Immanuel Kant
   1. Critic of the Enlightenment
   2. Reason alone cannot answer the problem of metaphysics (a branch of philosophy dealing with the existence of God)

c. English Revolution—English Civil War—1650
   i. James I—Stuart family from Scotland
      1. Believed in divine right of kings
      2. Parliament refused to vote large funds for the king
      3. Puritans
         • Purify the church of its Roman rituals/symbols
         • Supported Parliament
   ii. Charles I becomes king
      1. Parliament refused to give large funds
      2. Dissolved Parliament
      3. Parliament sent Charles “Nineteen Propositions” that made Parliament the supreme power in England
      4. Charles gathered his army called Cavaliers
      5. Parliament organized army under Oliver Cromwell
      6. Charles was defeated and executed in 1649
   iii. Commonwealth of elected representatives was set up
   iv. Charles II takes throne
      1. Called the Restoration
      2. Accepted constitutional monarchy
   v. Development of political parties
      1. Parties grew out of debate of who would succeed Charles as king
      2. Whigs opposed James II (Charles’s brother)
      3. Tories supported hereditary monarchy
      4. Whigs passed habeas corpus as law
   vi. Glorious Revolution (1688)
      1. A bloodless revolt
      2. James II removed from throne
      3. William and Mary of Orange invited to take throne
      4. New limits on royal power and guaranteeing certain individual rights
d. **American Revolution (1776-1783)**

i. **British Empire in America**
   1. The British government left the colonies alone
   2. Only regulated trade
   3. Role of the colonies was to produce goods (raw materials)
   4. Series of Navigation Acts passed to protect trade
      - Certain products exported only to Great Britain
      - All goods going to the colonies paid duty (tax)
      - Carried goods built on British made ships

ii. **Colonial Political Power**
   1. Colonies involved in self-government
   2. Each colony had an elected assembly
   3. Governors were appointed by the king
   4. Assemblies struggled with the royal governors
   5. Assemblies held to their right to tax

iii. **Tightening Colonial Control**
   1. French and British claims in North America led to war in 1754
   2. Great Britain defeated France
   3. France signed a treaty giving all of its possessions in North America to Britain
   4. Parliament passed a series of laws to raise direct tax on colonies to help pay for the cost of the way
   5. Stamp Act—tax on printed material
   6. Townshend Acts—tax on glass, paper, lead, silk

iv. **Colonial Protests**
   1. Boycott—refused to buy British goods
   2. Stamp Act Congress—Parliament could not tax colonies
   3. “No taxation without representation”
   4. Sons of Liberty formed
   5. Boston Tea Party

v. **Britain’s Response**
   1. Intolerable Acts
      - Quartering Act (house and feed troops in Boston)
      - Banned town meetings (reduced self-government)
      - Closed port of Boston (until tea had been paid for)
   2. Quebec Act
      - Placed Canada and territory north of Ohio River under a separate government
vi. Colonists’ Response
   1. First Continental Congress, 1774
   2. Recognized colonist right to self-rule
   3. Boycotted British goods
   4. Colonists organized volunteer armies and collected weapons

vii. Thomas Paine
   1. Wrote: “Common Sense”
   2. Argued for breaking away from Britain

viii. First Continental Congress
   1. British troops and colonist clash at Lexington and Concord

ix. Second Continental Congress
   2. Declaration of Independence
      • Outlines basic rights on which nation was founded
      • Says wrong was committed by Britain
      • Declared independence

x. War for Independence
   1. Britain was fighting a long distance-war
   2. Britain had to conquer a whole country to win
   3. Saratoga became a turning point with a major British defeat (1777)
   4. France and Spain entered the war (world war)
   5. British army surrendered at Yorktown, October 1781

xi. Treaty of Paris
   1. Ended the war
   2. Great Britain recognized American independence

e. The French Revolution (1789-1799)
   i. Estates General
      1. First Estate—Roman Catholic Clergy
      2. Second Estate—the nobility
      3. Third Estate—the peasants, artisans, and bourgeoisie
   ii. Growing unrest with social structure and financial crisis
   iii. National assembly
      1. Members of the Third Estate
      2. Locked out of the Estates-General
      3. Gathered at an indoor tennis court
      4. The Tennis Court Oath—would not disband until they had written a new French constitution
iv. Fall of the Bastille
   1. Bastille symbolized injustices of the monarchy
   2. Paris mob stormed and took Bastille
   3. Freed prisoners and took the weapons
   4. Violence spread to the countryside

v. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
   1. The old feudal order was abolished
   2. All male citizens could hold office
   3. Equality of citizens before the law

vi. National Convention
   1. Met from 1792-1795
   2. Ended the monarchy (Louis XIV executed)
   3. Made France a republic

vii. Spreading the Revolution
   1. France’s new leaders determined to overthrow monarchy
   2. Wanted to spread revolution throughout Europe
   3. Went to war with Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, Austria, and Prussia
   4. National Convention formed the Committee of Public Safety to direct the war effort
   5. Conscription—all men between 18 and 45 called for military service (citizen army)

viii. Reign of Terror
   1. Robespierre led the radical wing (Jacobins)
   2. The Committee hunted down suspected traitors
   3. 40,000 people died (mostly commoners)
   4. Robespierre sent to the guillotine
   5. Wealthier middle class took control of the Convention
   6. Reign of Terror ended

ix. The Directory
   1. The Convention wrote a new constitution
   2. An executive council of 5 men- The Directory
   3. Ruled with a two-house legislature
   4. Revolutionary government near bankruptcy

x. Napoleon Bonaparte
   1. Crushed an uprising to the Directory
   2. Defeated the Austrians; forced them to sign a peace treaty
   3. In 1799, seized power against the Directory
   4. In 1804, named himself Emperor of the French
f. **Industrial Revolution**

i. **Definition**

1. During the 1700s and 1800s innovations in agriculture and industry led to profound economic and social changes.
2. Power-driven machinery in factories replaced work done in the home (altering the way people worked for hundreds of years).

ii. **Inventions helped start the Industrial Revolution**

1. John Kay—improved the “flying shuttle” (fabrics woven at a faster pace).
2. Richard Arkwright—developed a huge spinning machine that ran continually on water power.
3. Edmund Cartwright—developed the water-powered loom.
4. James Watt—designed an efficient steam engine.
5. Eli Whitney—developed the cotton gin and interchangeable parts (increased factory production).
6. Henry Bessemer—developed method to produce steel from iron.

iii. **Change from domestic to factory system**

1. Began in Great Britain in 1700s with textile industry.
2. Factors of production—Britain had all 3:
   - Land, Labor, and Capital.
3. Steam replaced waterpower.
4. Factory system—brought workers and machines together under managers (out of the worker’s cottages).

iv. **Improvement in transportation and telecommunication**

1. Samuel Morse—invented the telegraph (carried information at high speeds).
2. Robert Fulton—designed first practical steamboat.
3. Alexander Graham Bell—developed telephone.
4. Thomas Edison—invented incandescent light bulbs.
5. Rudolf Diesel—developed oil-burning internal-combustion engine.
6. Wilbur and Orville Wright—first flight of motorized airplane.

v. **Factory system created social changes**

1. People could learn jobs in a few days.
2. People worked long hours, for low wages, in dangerous conditions.
3. Children often worked in factories to supplement family’s income.
4. Factory work monotonous.
5. Time ruled factory workers (whistles and bells—not the sun and the weather).
6. Factory workers lived in crowded apartments in the city called tenements
7. Factory owners moved out of the city to escape the pollution and crowded conditions

vi. Business organization
   1. Corporations with large numbers of stockholders become dominate form
   2. Businesses invested in machines to replace costly human labor (mass production)
   3. Business cycle with alternating prosperity and depression

vii. Economic Theories
   1. Adam Smith—free enterprise, based on supply and demand
   2. John Stuart Mill—government should improve working conditions
   3. Karl Marx—people own the means of production and not a wealthy factory owner; wanted workers revolution to lead to classless society

11. NAPOLEON AND THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA
   a. Napoleon Bonaparte
      i. Crushed an uprising to the Directory
      ii. Defeated the Austrians; forced them to sign a peace treaty
      iii. In 1799, seized power against the Directory
      iv. In 1804, named himself Emperor of the French
      v. Restructured government and restored peace and order
      vi. The Napoleonic code—place the state above the individual (limited individual rights)
   b. Building an Empire
      i. Defeated both Italy and Austria
      ii. Persuaded Russia to withdraw from the war
      iii. Battle of Trafalgar—Napoleon’s navy (ready to invade Britain) defeated by British admiral Lord Nelson
      iv. Napoleon controlled the continent; Britain the sea
      v. Napoleon invades Russia and is defeated
      vi. Napoleon’s enemies join Russia
      vii. Napoleon’s defeated at Leipzig, Germany (1813)
      viii. Napoleon exiled to Elba
      ix. Came back to power and was defeated at Waterloo (1815)
      x. Exiled to St. Helena where he died in 1821
      xi. Napoleon secured the revolution and spread its ideas throughout Europe
c. Congress of Vienna
   i. Congress met from September 1814 to June 1815
   ii. Most European nations sent delegates to Vienna
   iii. A peace conference to restore order and stability in Europe after nearly 25 years of war
   iv. Most of the work was done by:
       1. Prince Klemens von Metternich of Austria
       2. Tsar Alexander I of Russia
       3. Lord Robert Castlereagh of Britain
       4. Prince Maurice de Talleyrand of France
   v. Diplomats were reactionaries—opposed changes from the French Revolution; peace could only be maintained by returning to the tradition of strong absolute monarchies
d. Redrawing the Map of Europe
   i. France forced to give up recently gained territory
   ii. Pay a large indemnity
   iii. Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria expanded their borders
e. Restored the Monarchies
   i. Reestablished monarchies in France, Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sardina, and Sicily
   ii. Set up Louis XVIII (Bourbon heir) on French throne
f. The Concert of Europe
   i. Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia formed the Quadruple Alliance to maintain the settlements of Vienna
   ii. European nations would have regular meetings to settle international problems
   iii. Political goals: oppose nationalism and liberalism and defend absolute monarchies

12. DEMOCRACY AND REFORM (1800s)
   a. Great Britain
      i. Political change was gradual and peaceful (evolution rather than revolution)
      ii. Executive power moved from the king to the Cabinet led by the prime minister
      iii. Political power still remained with the landed aristocracy
      iv. The Reform Act of 1832 lowered the property qualification for voting giving more votes to the male middleclass
      v. The Chartists was a reform movement to give voting rights to industrial and farm workers (no property qualifications; the secret ballot)
vi. William Gladstone
   1. Member of the Liberal Party
   2. Prime minister 4 times
   3. Supported many of the political and social reforms

vii. Benjamin Disraeli
    1. Member of the Conservative Party
    2. Prime minister twice
    3. Supported aristocracy traditions
    4. Cautiously adopted democratic reforms

viii. Labor
     1. Labor unions fought for increased rights
     2. Socialism was also growing
     3. Unions and socialists created the Labour Party
     4. Pushed for reform to improve workers’ lives

b. France
   i. The Revolution of 1848 created a new republic
      1. The Second Republic of France was created
      2. Louis-Napoleon (nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte) elected president
      3. Louis-Napoleon seized power with popular support and became Napoleon III
      4. France with Great Britain fought against Russia in the Crimean War of 1854
      5. Napoleon III’s empire ended with the Franco-Prussian War of 1870
         (Prussia easily defeated France and captured Napoleon III)
      6. The Third Republic was created in 1875
      7. The Dreyfus Affair
         - Alfred Dreyfus accused and sentenced for treason
         - Later Dreyfus was found to be innocent
         - The affair deeply divided the country

c. Latin American Independence
   i. 300 years of colonial rule (Spain and Portugal)
   ii. Motivated by the American and French Revolutions, Latin America sought independence
   iii. Mexico
        1. Miguel Hidalgo led a revolt for independence
        2. A liberal revolt in Spain threatened to overthrow the monarchy and establish a constitution
        3. Mexico declared independence in 1821 and became a republic in 1823
iv. Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Bolivia, and Ecuador
1. In 1808, Napoleon seized control of Spain
2. Simon Bolivar, Jose de San Martine, and Bernardo O'Higgins led the colonies in their fight against Spanish rule
3. By 1826, Bolivar and his armies had liberated all of South America

v. Brazil
1. Napoleon captured Portugal in 1808
2. The royal family flees to Brazil
3. Developed a constitutional monarchy
4. Achieved independence without bloodshed

vi. Common Problems
1. Geography (high mountains and jungles) hindered trade and communications between new republics
2. Because of colonialism, little practice in government
3. Political power in executive branch (almost nonexistent legislative branch)
4. Many republics became military dictatorships

13. UNIFICATION MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE
a. Nationalism
   i. From 1100s to the 1800s central Europe was made up of numerous kingdoms, principalities, and free cities
   ii. Dedicated groups of Germans and Italians worked to unify these territories (nationalism was a strong force during the 1800s)

b. German Unification
   i. Early events
      1. Napoleon I (1806-1812)
         a. Defeated Prussia
         b. Created the Confederation of the Rhine—a loose organization of German states
         c. Abolished Holy Roman Empire
ii. Germany was made up of 39 independent states (1815)

iii. Otto von Bismarck
   1. William I becomes King of Prussia (1861)
   2. Appointed Bismarck as his prime minister
   3. Embraced the policy of realpolitik—the right of a nation to pursue its own advantage by any means
   4. Built a strong government and military
   5. Bismarck provoked war with France by releasing a telegram which alluded to King William insulting the French
   6. Napoleon III declared war on Prussia

iv. The Franco-Prussian War
   1. Prussia successfully defeated France
   2. Declared Germany unified (France had opposed unification)
   3. France forced to give Alsace-Lorraine to Germany and pay war reparations

v. Constitutional monarchy
   1. William I became Kaiser of united Germany
   2. Bismarck becomes German chancellor
   3. United 25 states into one federal union
   4. The Kaiser headed the national government

vi. Long term effects of German unification
   1. Germany and France developed a deeper hatred for each other leading to future conflicts
   2. Germany becomes an industrial and military nation

c. Italian Unification
   i. Early Events
      1. Giuseppe Mazzini
         • Founded Young Italy Movement in 1831
         • Worked toward Italian independence as a sovereign state (Italy was divided into a number of independent states, many of which had foreign rulers)
   ii. Count Camille de Cavour
      1. Chief minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia
      2. Went to war with Austria (Austria controlled Lombardy and Venetia)
      3. With the aid of the French, Sardinia received Lombardy but Austria retained Venetia
   iii. Giuseppe Garibaldi
      1. Active in Mazzini’s Young Italy movement
      2. Using guerrilla warfare, took the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and Naples (seizes the south)
iv. Italian Unification

1. Southern Italy voted to form a union with Sardinia in 1860 (under the leadership of King Victor Immanuel II of Sardinia)
2. Italy received Venetia when Prussia attacked and defeated Austria (1866)
3. In 1870 Italian troops entered the Papal States making Rome the national capital

v. Problems with unification

1. Cultural and economic divisions separated southern Italy and northern Italy
2. Southern Italy remained a leading rural and agricultural area while northern Italy became a highly urbanized and industrialized region

14. RUSSIA

a. Russia’s Empire in the 1800s
   i. Stretched from Europe to the Pacific Ocean
   ii. More than 60 nationalities, speaking over 100 languages
   iii. Agricultural economy
   iv. Serfs still bound peasants to living and working on the land
   v. Autocratic government

b. Entrenched Autocracy
   i. Tsars Alexander I and Nicholas I were autocratic
   ii. Alexander II became known as the Tsar Liberator
      1. Freed the serfs
      2. Pushed many reforms

c. Radical Movements
   i. Radical reformers such as Michael Bakunin advocated anarchy
   ii. Nihilists sought to destroy tsarist autocracy and build a new society

d. Alexander III
   i. Reversed his father’s reforms
   ii. Strove to maintain autocracy
   iii. Promoted a policy of Russification (unite the empire)
      1. Russia was made up of 60 nationalities speaking over 100 different languages
      2. Jews were singled out for persecution
Revolution of 1905
  i. Nicholas II becomes tsar in 1894
  ii. Revolutionary mood swept over Russia
      1. Peasants grew more dissatisfied
      2. Minorities called for end of persecution
      3. Middle-class reformers pushed for constitutional monarchy
  iii. Russian Marxists increased
      1. Revolutionary groups who followed the teaching of Karl Marx
      2. Bolsheviks called for a small party of professional revolutionaries could use force to bring in a social society
      3. Vladimir Lenin became leader of the Bolsheviks
  iv. Strikes broke out in many cities calling for reform
      1. 200,000 workers march to Tsar Nicholas’ palace in St. Petersburg
      2. Bloody Sunday—palace guards fired upon crowd killing hundreds of workers
      3. Set a wave of political protests

15. IMPERIALISM
  a. Era between 1800 and 1914 known as the Age of Imperialism
  b. By the end of the 1800s, a handful of European countries and the United States controlled nearly the entire world
  c. Key factors for imperialism
      i. Political rivalries (European nations building empires)
      ii. Need for raw materials and expanded markets
      iii. Civilizing mission (Christianity and the White Man’s Burden)
  d. Major Figures
      i. Rudyard Kipling—wrote: “White Man’s Burden”
      ii. Cecil Rhodes—controlled South African diamond production and had Rhodesia named after him
  e. Partition of Africa
      i. In 1885, 14 nations met in Berlin and partitioned Africa
      ii. By 1914, Europeans dug mines, started plantations, built factories, and ports
      iii. Schools set up teaching European ways were best
      iv. Hired Africans at low wages
f. Division of Asia
   i. European trade opened in the 1500s as sea routes replaced land routes
   ii. India
      1. The East India Company was created
      2. By 1886, Britain controlled most of India
   iii. China
      1. British merchants traded opium (from India and Turkey) for Chinese tea, silk, and porcelain
      2. China tried to stop this trade, which led to the Opium War in 1842
      3. Britain won the war and forced China to sign the Treaty of Nanking (granted British payment for war losses as well as Hong Kong)
      4. The European powers divided China into spheres of influence in the late 1800s
      5. China launched the Hundred Days of Reform to modernize the government and encouraged new industries
      6. Reforms failed as conservatives halted reforms and returned to old policies
      7. Boxer Rebellion in 1900 tried to force the West out of China but failed
      8. The Qing dynasty was overthrown in the Revolution of 1911 in order to modernize China and gain freedom from foreign control
   iv. Southeast Asia
      1. Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, Great Britain, France, and the United States set up colonies
      2. The Dutch controlled much of the West Indies, and Spain controlled the Philippines
      3. In the Spanish-American War of 1898, the United States took control of the Philippines
      4. France conquered and controlled Indochina (Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos)
   g. Latin America
      i. The Monroe Doctrine
         1. Spain had sought with the help of other European powers to recover its former colonies
         2. The United States and Great Britain opposed the plan
         3. In 1823, President James Monroe warned European powers not to interfere in the counties of the Western Hemisphere
         4. The British Royal Navy ensured noninterference
ii. The Spanish-American War
   1. Cubans fought to gain independence from Spain
   2. The United States supported the freedom fighters
   3. Sent the USS Maine to Havana, Cuba to protect American interests
   4. The USS Maine exploded, and 260 American sailors died
   5. The United States declared war on Spain
   6. The Spanish-American War lasted four months with a victory for the United States
   7. The United States gained the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico
   8. Cuba stayed under American protection
   9. In 1917, the United States purchased the Virgin Islands from Denmark

h. The Panama Canal
   i. Europeans and American wanted to build a canal across Central America
   ii. When Columbia refused to allow the United States to build a canal across Panama, the United States encouraged and helped Panama to break away from Columbia
   iii. Construction of the canal began in 1904 and took 10 years to complete

i. The Roosevelt Corollary
   i. President Theodore Roosevelt extended the Monroe Doctrine
   ii. The United States would actively intervene in Latin American affairs
   iii. During the next 2 decades, the United States intervened in such countries as the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Nicaragua

j. Mexico
   i. Mexico lost Texas to independence and later union with the United States (1845)
   ii. In the Mexican-American War, Mexico lost almost half of its territory to the United States (1846-1848)
   iii. Mexico went through a series of reform and conflict in the late 1800s
   iv. In the Mexican revolution, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson sent American troops into Mexico but withdrew them in 1917 as the United States entered World War I
k. European Land Holdings
   i. Belgium
      1. Congo, Africa
   ii. Britain
      1. Egypt
      2. Sudan
      3. Nigeria
      4. Kenya
      5. Uganda
      6. Somalia
      7. South Africa
      8. Zambia and Zimbabwe
      9. India
     10. Burma
     11. Pakistan
     12. Malaysia
     13. Southern New Guinea
     14. Belize
     15. Australia
     16. New Zealand
   iii. France
        1. Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia)
        2. Nearly all of West Africa
        3. Madagascar
   iv. Germany
       1. Togo
       2. Cameroon
       3. Tanzania
       4. Northeast New Guinea
   v. Italy
      1. Libya
l. Conflicts Resulting from Imperialism
   i. France versus Germany over Morocco
   ii. France versus Berbers (Barbary “Pirates”) over Algeria
   iii. France versus Great Britain over Sudan
   iv. Italians versus Turks over Libya
   v. Britain versus Ethiopians over Ethiopia
   vi. British versus Dutch over South Africa (The Boer War, 1899)
   vii. Dutch versus Zulus over South Africa