<u>Aim</u>: How did the Scientific Revolution change people's views of the world?

I. Background
- ppl. / question traditional beliefs/ Church
- Church taught geocentric theory = earth = center of universe
- 1500s/Nicolaus Copernicus = Polish astronomer/ developed the heliocentric theory
- heliocentric theory = sun = center of the universe + earth + planets revolve around it
- Church/ Copernicus' ideas = against Catholic Church + illogical

II. Galileo
- 1600s/Galileo Galilei = Italian scientist
- used the telescope + proved the heliocentric theory = correct
- challenged Church teachings → Galileo/ recant statements
- works placed on the Index of Forbidden Books

III. Scientific Revolution

- scientists + thinkers/ challenge ideas
- scientific method = procedure/ state a hypothesis = theory/ use experimentation + observation to prove it
- René Descartes = scientist/ developed deductive method = whatever could be doubted should be rejected
- 1697/Isaac Newton = English physicist + mathematician/ developed the law of gravity
- ppl. challenge traditions → new realm of knowledge + understanding

Aim: How were nations impacted by absolutism?

I. Origins of Absolutism
- new gov't/ 16th + 17th centuries
- Absolute countries = Eng. + Fra. + Rus.

II. Absolutism
- gov't w. one ruler = king / queen
- total power → centralizing authority (pwr in the hands of one)
- monarch ruled with "absolute" power

III. Absolute Monarchs in England
1500s
- Elizabeth I → stability + peace + prosperity
1600s
- James I claimed divine right
- Divine right = belief that God chose the king to rule
- Divine right → abuses of power/ ex. = raise taxes + denied rights
- Corruption + abuse → revolution 1688

IV. Russia
Ivan the Terrible
- United and expanded Russia
- Ruled by using terror and executing opposition

Peter the Great
- Westernized Russia
- Adopted western edu + gov't + tech + military + navy
- Forced people to shave their beards + wear western clothing

V. Change
- rulers did not care about the needs of the ppl
- Renaissance + Protestant Ref. + Scientific Rev. challenged authority + traditions → Enlightenment

Aim: How did the Enlightenment challenge traditional ideas?

I. The Enlightenment
- Enlightenment began/ 1600's
- Philosophers used logic + reason → reform gov't + society

II. Enlightenment thinkers
a. Thomas Hobbes
- best gov't =absolute monarchy
- Ppl. give rights to the ruler
b. John Locke
- Born w. natural rights = life + liberty + property
- If gov'ts don't protect the rights of the ppl → overthrow the gov't
- inspired writings of Thomas Jefferson + Am. Rev.
c. Baron de Montesquieu
- separation of powers = 3 branches of gov't → equality in gov't
- checks + balances
d. Voltaire
- Voltaire = philosopher
- freedom of religion + speech
e. Jean Jacques Rousseau
- all men were equal
- ideas → the Fre. Rev
f. Diderot
- Published Enlightenment writings
- book = *The Encyclopédie* → spread Enlightenment ideas
g. Mary Wollstonecraft
- British philosopher
- Wanted women's rights recognized + protected

- Edu. for women → developing their minds + capabilities + self-respect

Aim: How did the Enlightenment impact the ideas of absolute monarchs?

I. Impact of Enlightenment on Absolute Rulers
- Absolutism = monarchs have total pwr.
- Enlightenment challenged traditions → enlightened despots = absolute monarchs/ granted rights + reforms

II. Enlightened Despots

a. Frederick the Great = King of Prussia
- distributed land to peasants → ↑ crops
- granted religious toleration
- Considered himself "a Servant of the State"

b. Catherine the Great = empress of Russia
- reformed edu. + law + gov't
- opened schools/ boys + girls
- built theatres + opera houses → ↑ arts + artistic creativity
- expanded Russia/ Pacific Ocean to the Caspian Sea

c. Joseph II = King of Austria
- "peasant emperor"
- reforms→ religious toleration + ended censorship + freedom of the press + built hospitals
- leaders → changes/ reversed after their death

FRENCH REVOLUTION

Aim: Why did a revolution occur in France?

I. Causes of the French Revolution
- 1789/ France = bankrupt
- debt → King Louis XVI ↑ taxes
- French social structure = 3 estates
- First Estate = clergy = religious leaders
- Second Estate = nobility = politicians + landowners
- Both pay no taxes
- Third Estate = peasantry + artisans + bourgeoisie = the middle class
- paid all taxes → financial crisis
- Enlightenment ideas + Amer. Rev. → Third Estate started revolution

II. Storming of the Bastille
- July 14th, 1789/ ppl. stormed the Bastille = prison + symbol for absolutism
- Ppl. destroyed the Bastille → start of the French Rev.

III. The New French Government
- National Assembly = new gov't
- *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen* = men are equal in soc. + pol. rights
- Gov't must protect the ppl.
- Doc. did <u>NOT</u> refer to women

IV. Olympia de Gouges
- writer + activist
- 1791/ *Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen*
- promoted equality + demanded rights for women
- 1793/ executed for opposing the gov't

Aim: Why did the French Revolution take a "radical turn"?

I. Political Parties
- 3 pol. groups
- Moderates/ minor changes in gov't
- Conservatives supported monarchy
- Radicals/ most changes
- 1792/ Jacobins = radical group/ created a republic
- Maximillian Robespierre = Jacobin leader
- 1793/ King Louis XVI executed for treason

II. Reign of Terror
- 1793/ Robespierre has total control
- Reign of Terror = pd. violence + fear
- 1794/ Robespierre executed thousands
- purged = cleansed pol. parties
- Jacobins revolted + arrested Robespierre → execution/ guillotine
- New gov't = the Directory = group of five men → rebuild France /1795

Aim: How did Napoleon rise to power?
I. The Directory
- new 5 man gov't
- 1796/ Napoleon = General of the French army
- Napoleon's victories → widespread support
- 1799/ Napoleon staged a coup d'état = sudden takeover of the gov't → new leader of Fra.

II. Reign of Napoleon
- Wanted a world power + build an empire
- conquered parts / Austria + Prussia + Spain + Italy
- needed $ for war → sale of Louisiana Territory
- Napoleon's rule → stability + order/ Fra.
- Napoleonic Code = system of laws + model for laws today
- granted equality + fair tax code
- Created / National bank + common French currency
- created public H.S. = *lycées* →↑ edu./ Fra.

- success in war + gov't + reforms → Napoleon = emperor / 1804

Aim: How did Napoleon's empire collapse?
I. The Fall of Napoleon
- Continental System = attempt to ban trade w. GB/ system failed + hurt Fra.
- biggest mistake = Napoleon's invasion/ Russia/ 1812
- "scorched earth" policy = burning of crops + villages → French army freezing + starving to death.
- weather + size/ Russia → defeat/ French army
- Napoleon = disgraced + exiled/ Elba/ 1814 → Louis XVIII = king of Fra.

II. Final Defeat
- Napoleon ↑ army → return to Fra.
- 1815/ Napoleon planned to rebuild an empire → Battle of Waterloo
- G.B + Prussia/ defeated Fra. → Napoleon's exile/ St. Helena
- 1821/ Napoleon died on St. Helena

Aim: How did the Congress of Vienna attempt to "turn back the clock"?
I. Congress of Vienna
- Leaders/ GB + Prussia + Rus. + Fra. + Austria/ rebuild Eur.
- leader of Congress of Vienna = Prince Clemons von Metternich

II. Goals of the Congress
- goals = lasting peace + a balance of power + stability / Eur.
- Fra. lost territory/ Napoleon
- redrawing map of Eur.
- surround Fra. w. powerful countries
- Germanic Confederation = 39 individual states
- Austria + GB received land
- stabilize gov'ts → *legitimacy* = restored rulers of Eur. / pre-1792 thrones
III. Impact
- Congress ended/ 1815 → peace/ Eur.
- Congress → ↑ nationalism + revolutionary period/ Eur.

Aim: Why did revolutions appear throughout Latin America in the early 1800's?
I. Latin America
- inspired by Amer. + French Revs → motivation to rebel

II. Haiti
- Haiti = French colony/ Caribbean
- French abused natives → revolution
- 1801/ Toussaint L'Ouverture = former slave → successful slave revolt
- New pol. Sys. = democracy
- Haiti = 1st independent state/ L. Amer.

III. South America

- Simon Bolívar fought for indep./ Spain/ 1800's
- liberated Venezuela
- Bolivar = nationalist leader/ supported democracy
- Nationalist revolutionaries = José de San Martín + Bernardo O'Higgins → liberate Chile + Argentina + Peru
- Nationalists eliminated Spain's presence/ S. Amer.

IV. Mexico
- Miguel Hidalgo = a priest → revolt against Spanish rule → Mexican War of Independence
- revolutionary army = peasants + farmers/ no training + few weapons
- Hidalgo/ captured + executed
- revolution continued → Mexico = indep. nation/ 1821