

## **WARM UP!**

- **Grab a warm-up quiz on the front table and get started!**

# **NCFE REVIEW**

Units 4-6

# ABSOLUTISM (MONARCHS HAVE ABSOLUTE POWER)

- Divine Right - God gives kings power (Challenge King = Challenge God)
- Kings fought over all sorts of things...but mostly RELIGION! (Catholics vs. Protestants)
- Spanish Armada failed to take England (boo Spain)



City-State – A city that controls the area that surrounds it

...Different from...

nation-state- country whose identity and authority comes from a people group



# ABSOLUTE MONARCHS

- Louis XIV – French King, built Versailles, divided rich and poor!
- Ivan the Terrible (bad Russian Tsar) Peter the Great (good Russian Tsar)



- England has a Civil War and brings in William and Mary to save the day.

- This Glorious Revolution is bloodless, and establishes a constitutional monarchy and bill of rights



# Scientific Revolution

1<sup>st</sup> theory = geocentric theory

Aristotle said earth was at the center of the universe (wrong!)

2<sup>nd</sup> theory - heliocentric theory- Copernicus said that the earth goes around the sun (correct!)

Kepler agreed! – ‘cept he saw planets move in ovals

Galileo also agreed! – Proved it with telescope (Church not happy...)

Francis Bacon used scientific method to prove theories!

# The Enlightenment

Salons – fancy gatherings that promoted the Enlightenment (like Starbucks, but people actually discussed important issues)

**Social Contract** – A social contract is an agreement b/w the people and their government to give up part of their freedom in exchange for protection for all (Hobbes)

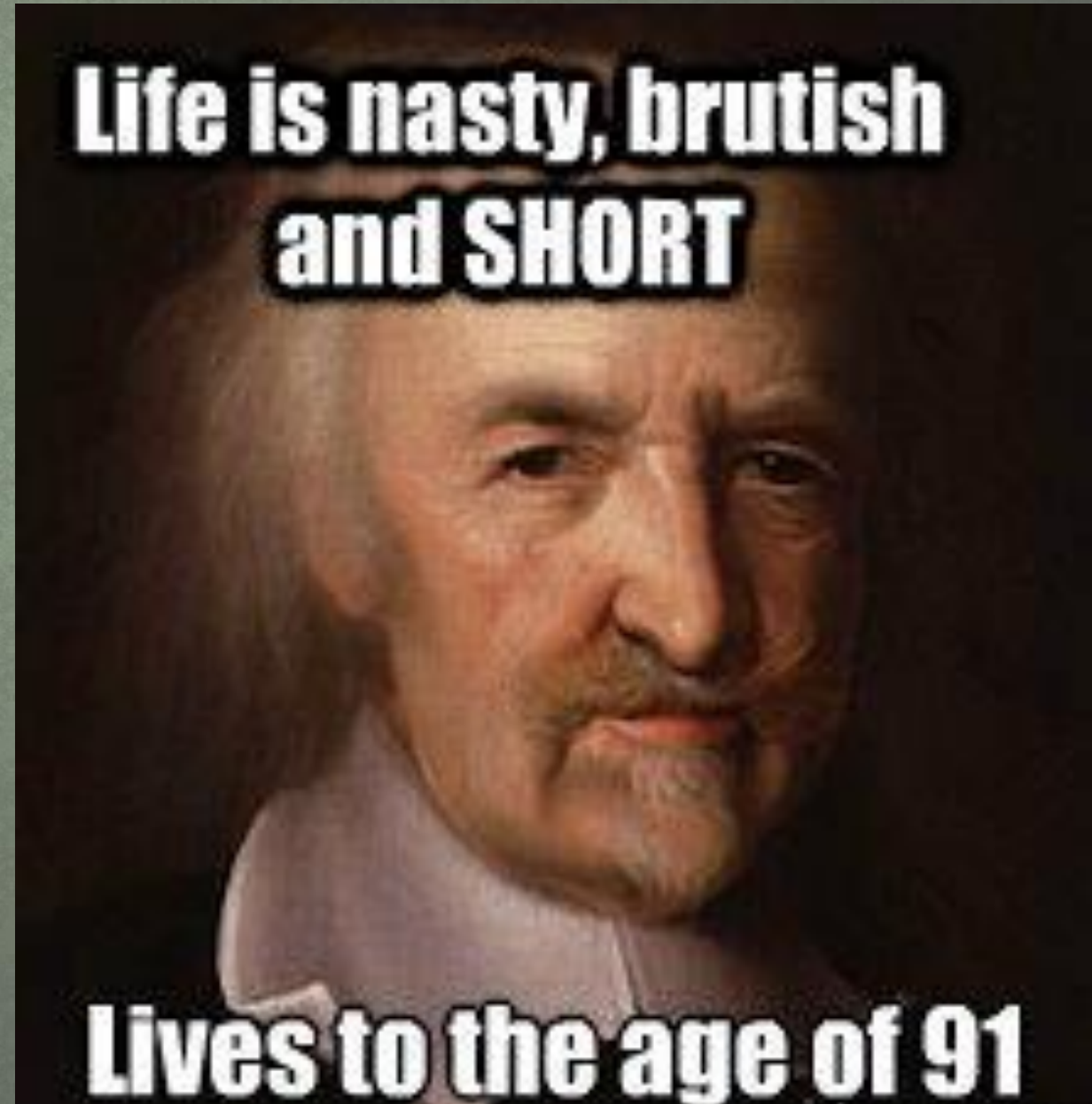




**B. Thomas Hobbes**- Humans were evil and need strong kings to keep them safe

**C. John Locke**- People were naturally good and born with rights the government should protect

**D. Baron de Montesquieu**- Government should be separated into branches

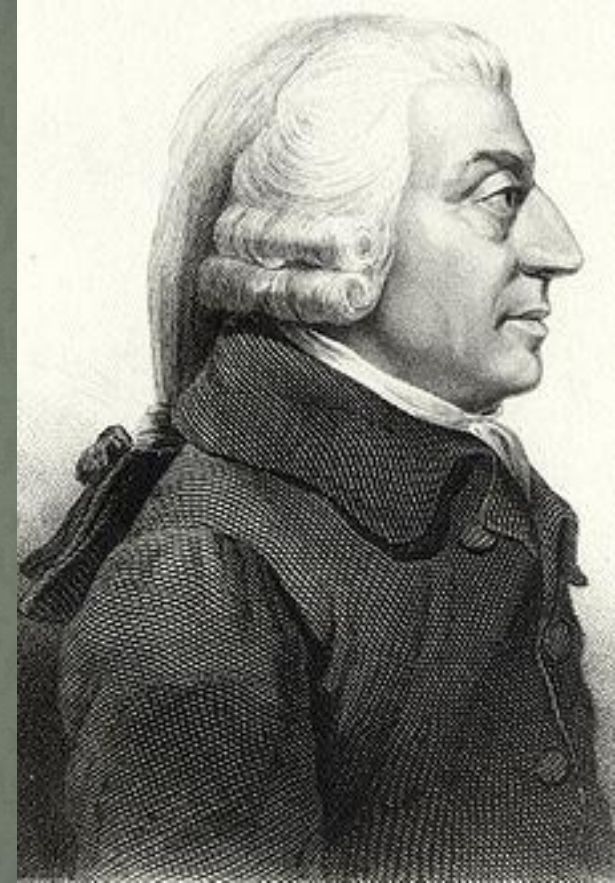


**Mary Wollstonecraft**- fought for social equality (esp. education) for women



**D. Adam Smith**

Believed in capitalism and **laissez-faire**- free market economy without government intervention



Enlightened Monarchs - Some strong monarchs (despots) tried to promote the Enlightenment but failed (Catherine the Great, Frederick II, Joseph II)

# QUESTION...

Which of these political candidates would agree with the economic policies of Adam Smith?



# THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A. British set up 13 self-governing permanent colonies

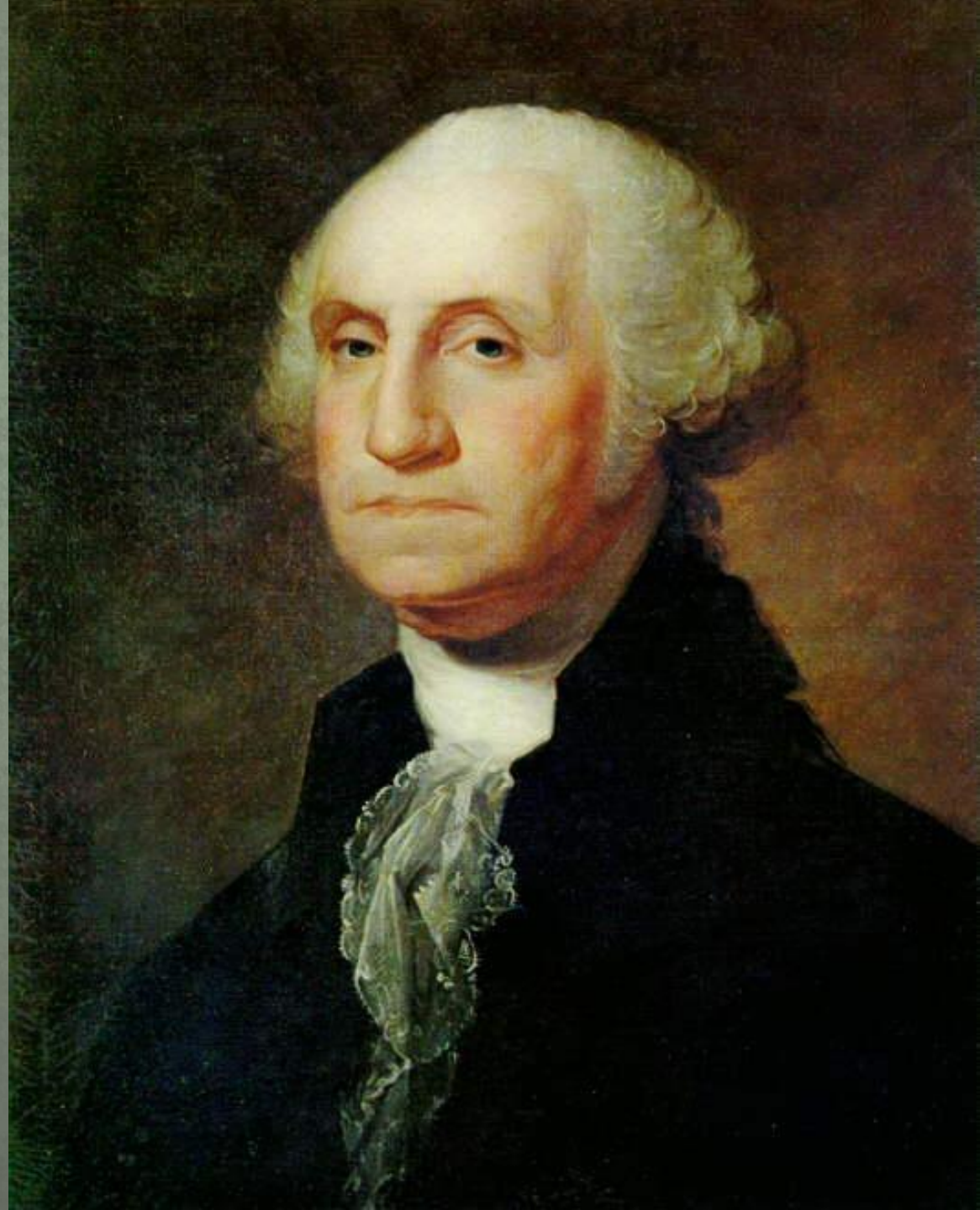
**B. French and Indian War** - GB beats the French, but makes colonies pay the large wartime debt = Colonists NOT happy (Boston Massacre/Boston Tea Party)

July 4<sup>th</sup> 1776 – Declaration of Independence (greatest breakup letter of all time!) – Ideas from the Enlightenment

**2. George Washington**- led the Continental army; needed help from the French to win!

**4. Treaty of Paris** (1783)-  
Americans are Independent! We  
“get” all lands west to the  
Mississippi!

We write a constitution and a  
government with 3 branches! (not  
our idea)



# INDEPENDENCE IN THE AMERICAS

A. European countries still control American colonies... and those people want to be free!

- Haiti : HUGE slave population revolts against French colonists
- Mexico: Father Hidalgo leads Mexico to independence
- Northern South America: Simon Bolivar helps unite N. South America
- Southern South America: Jose de San Marti helps unite S. South America

# What about the United States?

New policy - Monroe Doctrine no more European colonization in Americas (which is cool, cause we aren't European)

US won Mexican-American War and gained large territory (mostly Texas)

America wins the Spanish-American war! US controlled Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Panama, and the Philippines

# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## A. Three Estates

1. 1<sup>st</sup> Estate: Clergy (church)
2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Estate: Nobility
3. 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate: Everyone Else

## B. France was in an Economic Crisis

1. Famine and inflation
2. Large war time debt
3. 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> estates were not taxed much

Why revolt then? Um, America did it. Duh.





Louis XVI was a weak king (in more ways than one)

Marie Antoinette was awesome (but spent too much money)

French government = Estates General (all Estates had 1 vote) – not fair



**NAME CHANGE!** **Estates General** renames itself the **National Assembly** – they represent the Nation!

**Tennis Court Oath** – keep meeting until a Constitution is written!

**Storming of the Bastille** – French citizens tore down the prison. Literal and metaphorical victory!

**OH! Constitution** – Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (long title = equal rights)



- France went to war because it wanted to spread the revolution

(Other countries fight back to prevent the revolution from spreading)

- King tried to run away...got caught!  
Punishment? Death!

- Queen still alive! What do we do with her? Death!

- Both killed by the guillotine. Equal deaths for equal rights! 😊

**BUT YOU DIDN'T**



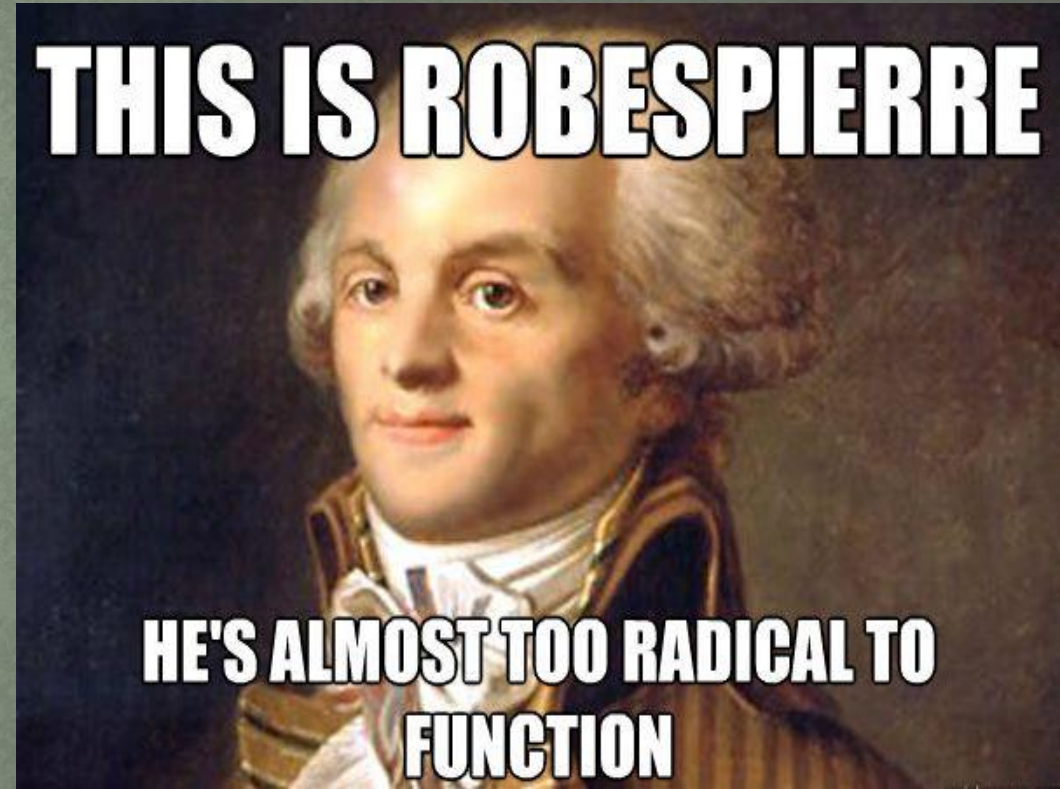
**HAVE TO CUT  
ME OFF**

# ***THE TERROR***

Robespierre uses fear (and the guillotine) to spread the revolution

Outlaws religion, changes calendar, kills anyone who is disloyal.

Goes mad with power. Gets killed by the people he previously told to kill other people.



# NAPOLEON!

Studied military strategy from an early age and took over France in a coup d'état.

(Why did people allow this to happen)

Most of Europe was under his control...except for Britain, Russia, and Spain (they fought back)!



- After losing to GB, Napoleon Developed the Continental system- no nation in continental Europe could trade with Great Britain

- Russia defies, so Napoleon invades. Bad move. Lost about 500,000 troops

- Exiled to Elba. Comes back for 100 days. Loses at Waterloo. Exiled again at St. Helena.



# EFFECTS OF NAPOLEON

A. Congress of Vienna- first time major countries met to form a treaty

Created a balance of power system and peace for 99 years



# INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



- industrialization - work driven by machinery
- New farming techniques = more food = more people
- Land is valuable, enclosed by rich people. Farmers forced to move.



# FOUR FACTORS OF PRODUCTION:

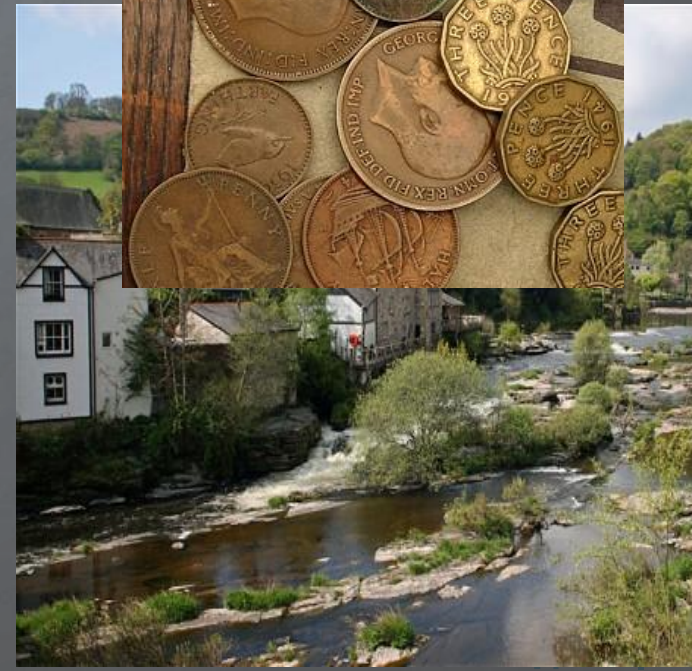
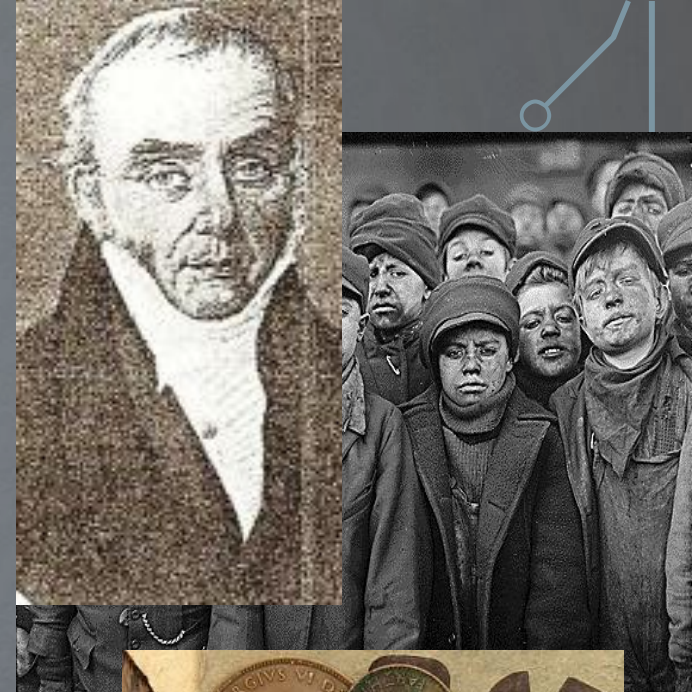
1. Land
2. Labor
3. Capital
4. Entrepreneurs

- First textile industries were Cottage Industries

Cotton Gin – separated seeds/factories took advantage

First – powered by Watermills

THEN! – Steam engines!



**Urbanization**- movement to cities (increase in pollution, disease, crime)

- Men, women, and children worked in factories
  - Long hours and dangerous conditions
- **labor unions** formed to get better conditions and pay



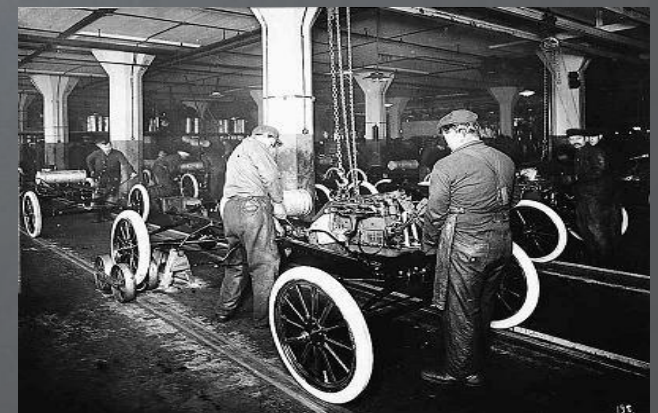
**F. Mass Production**- system of making many identical items using **interchangeable parts**; increased with the innovation of the **assembly line**



Telegraph- invented by **Samuel Morse**, allowed fast global communication

Telephone- invented by **Alexander Graham Bell**

Light bulb- “invented” by **Edison**



# Economics

**A. Capitalism**- no gov't intervention in the economy, people guided by self-interest

**B. Socialism**-

1. society/gov't could help control economy in order to benefit all (esp. poor)

**C. Communism (Karl Marx)**

1. **Proletariat** would rise up in revolution against the (**bourgeoisie**)

2. The gov't should control everything to create equality



# Changes in Society

Agricultural revolution: more food = more people (except Ireland)

Potato Famine led to 1 million deaths (more came to US)

- Voting Acts extended suffrage to most men
- Women did not gain suffrage until 1918

- Factory acts made positive changes  
(better rights, better pay, better conditions, better butter?)

# NATIONALISM

Nationalism – love of one's people over others

Multi-National State: many ethnic groups in a defined region

Crimean War – Russia invaded the Ottoman empire (religious/territorial conflict)

Balkan Wars – Ethnic groups want independence



# Creation of Italy and Germany

## Italy:

Giuseppe Garibaldi took over southern Italy.

Victor Emmanuel of northern Italy unified in 1870

## Germany:

Otto von Bismarck united Germany through blood and iron

Wilhelm I – First German Emperor  
(Germany's all powerful and junk)



# Imperialism in India

- British East India Company controlled trade
- Sepoy Mutiny – Indian-born soldiers revolted (Crown took over)
- India was the “jewel” of the empire

British – Controlled SE Asia trade

French – Controlled Vietnam until the war

Dutch – The nice guys





## Imperialism in China

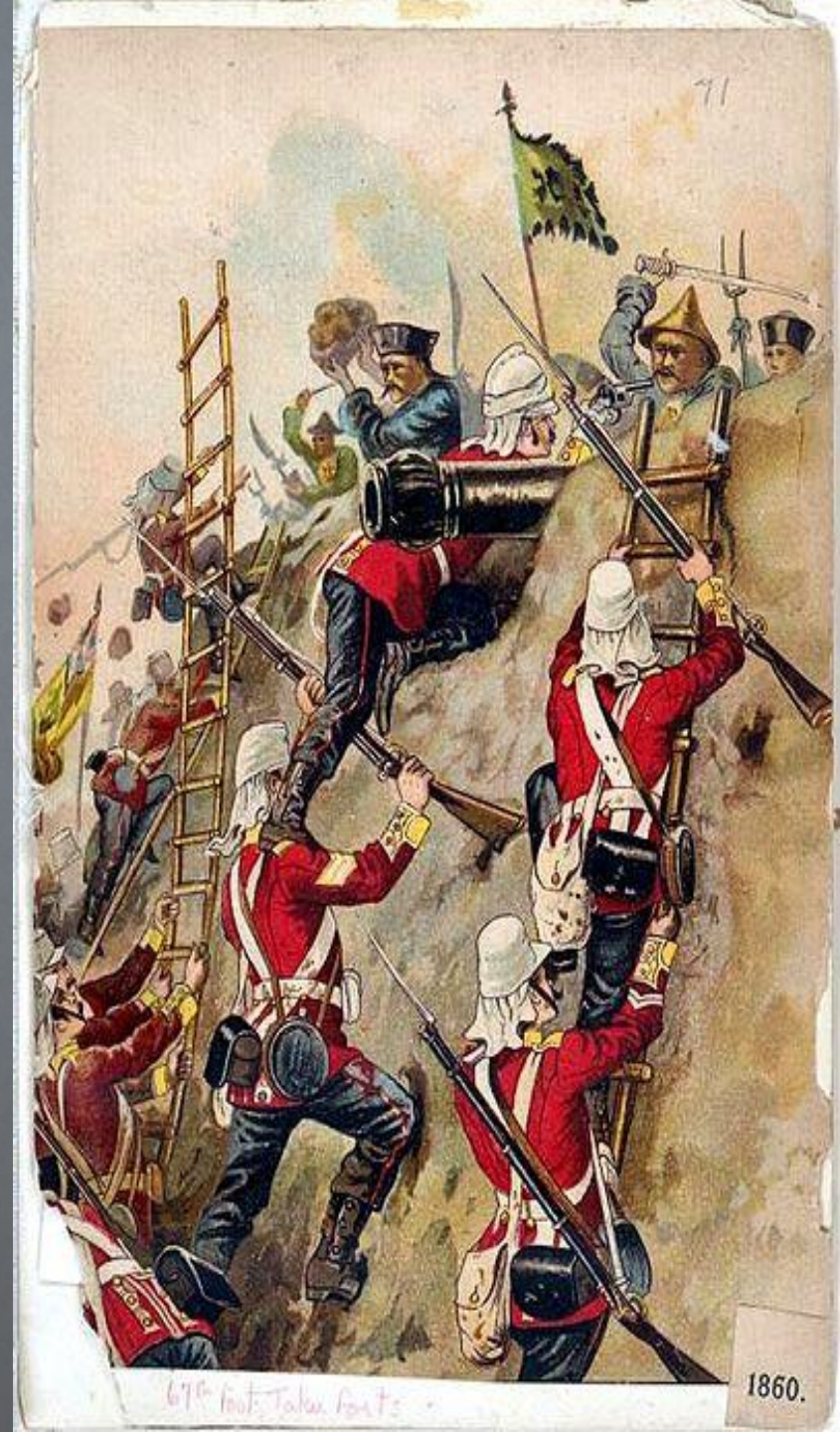
- Opium War: British forced opium trade, gvt. said no, British Navy said YAAASSS
- Spheres of Influence (areas of economic dominance)
- Taping Rebellion (Civil war, emperor won, 20 mil dead)
- Boxer Rebellion (Chinese fight Europeans...lose.)

## Imperialism in Japan

US forced Japan to trade!! USA! USA!

Meiji Restoration – Japan matches European industrialization

Japan defeats Russia – big deal!



# AFRICAN IMPERIALISM

- Scramble for Africa (mad rush to colonize African territories in late 1800's)
- Justified through Social Darwinism : certain races are inferior to others
- Jump started by the Berlin Conference

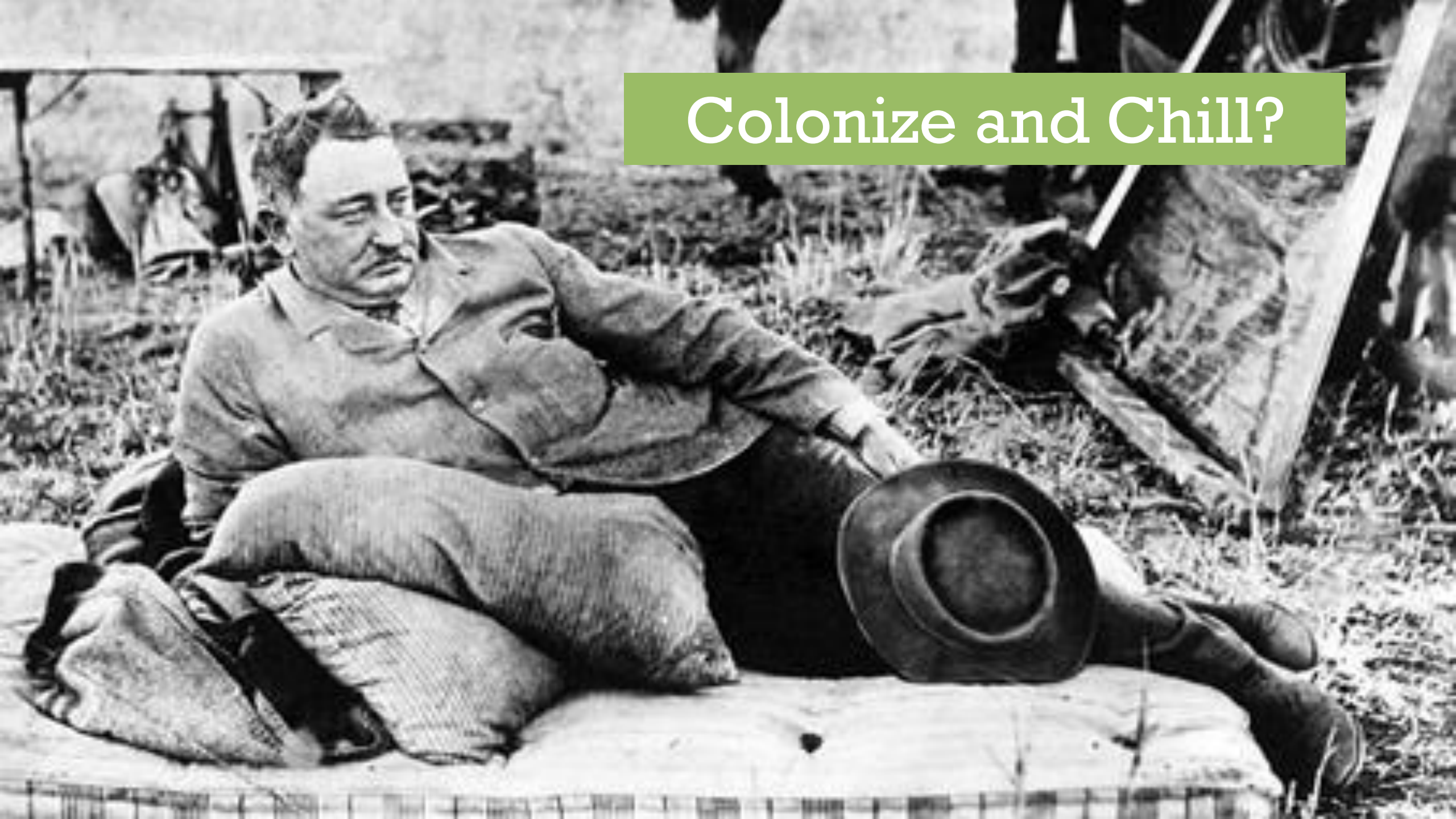


# Effects of African Imperialism

- King Leopold II- killed 10 million in the Congo
- British take control of the Suez Canal
- Tribes were split up/forced against each other
- Boers were destroyed by the British



# Colonize and Chill?



# WWI

MAIN! = Militarism, Alliances,  
Imperialism, Nationalism

What was the “spark” to start the war?  
Assassination of Archduke Franz  
Ferdinand.

**1. Triple Alliance (Central Powers)**  
a. Germany, Austria- Hungary  
Ottoman Empire

**2. Triple Entente (Allied Powers)**  
a. Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy  
(switched sides!), United States



- Austria-Hungary threatens Serbia
- Germany supports A-H
- France, Germany, and GB get involved (alliances)



- Von Schlieffen Plan – German plan to take Paris and then take Russia
- Germany pushed into France but failed to take Paris, dug trenches instead of retreating

Trench Warfare: leads to stalemate.

Weapons used to break stalemate = machine guns, barbed wire, artillery, Poison gas, Airplanes, Tanks

- Turned into a war of attrition- goal is not to defeat the enemy but just to wear them down

- Total war- all of a nation's resources and civilians are used for war

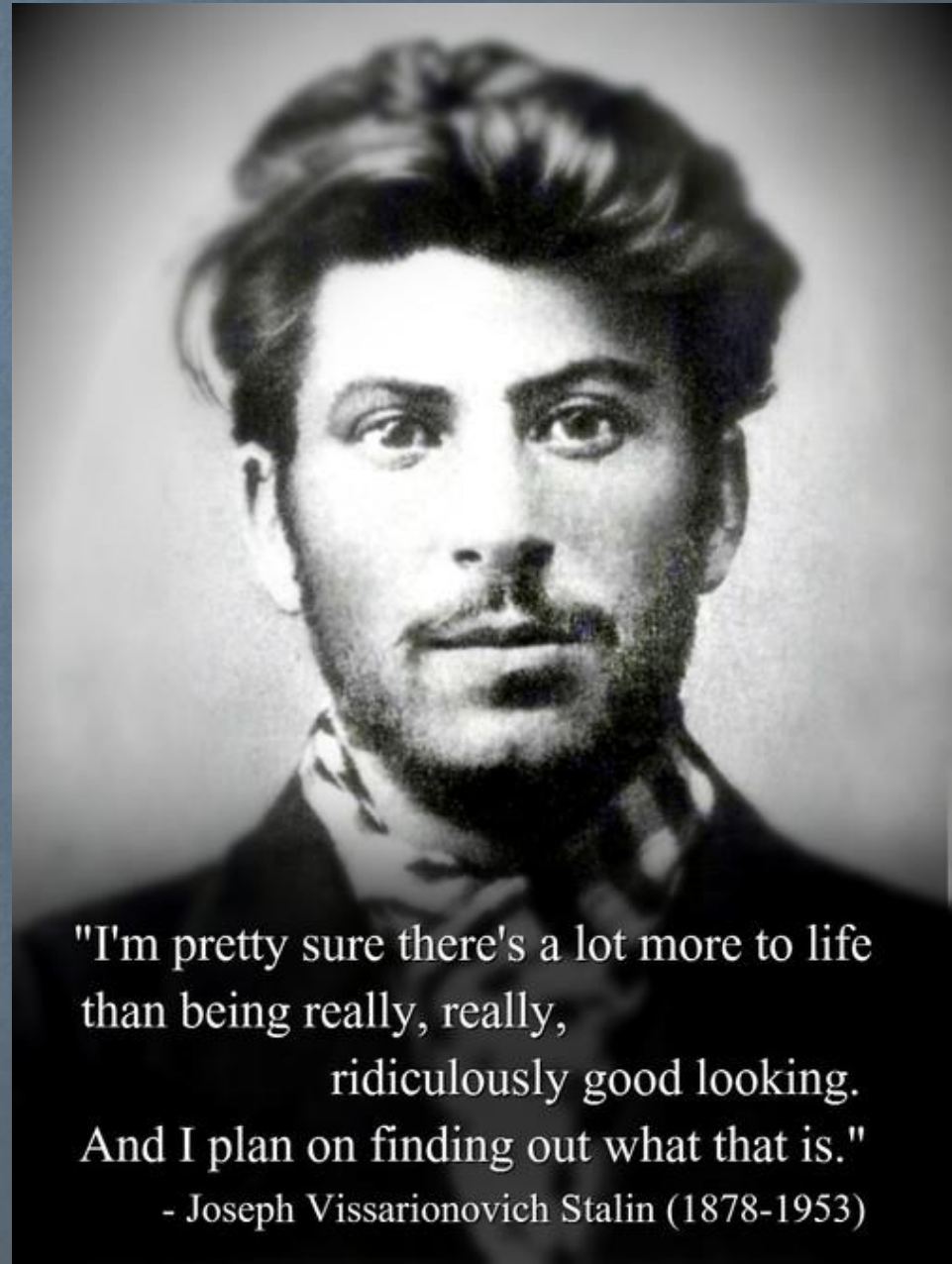


# THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

- Russia still had a feudal system, led to political corruption and angry citizens
- Government stopped following Tsar Nicholas (Russia was losing in WWI)
- Bolsheviks took over (Communists led by Lenin)

## Russian Civil War

- Reds (communists) vs Whites (not communists)
  - 15 million died, Reds won!



"I'm pretty sure there's a lot more to life than being really, really, ridiculously good looking. And I plan on finding out what that is."

- Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin (1878-1953)



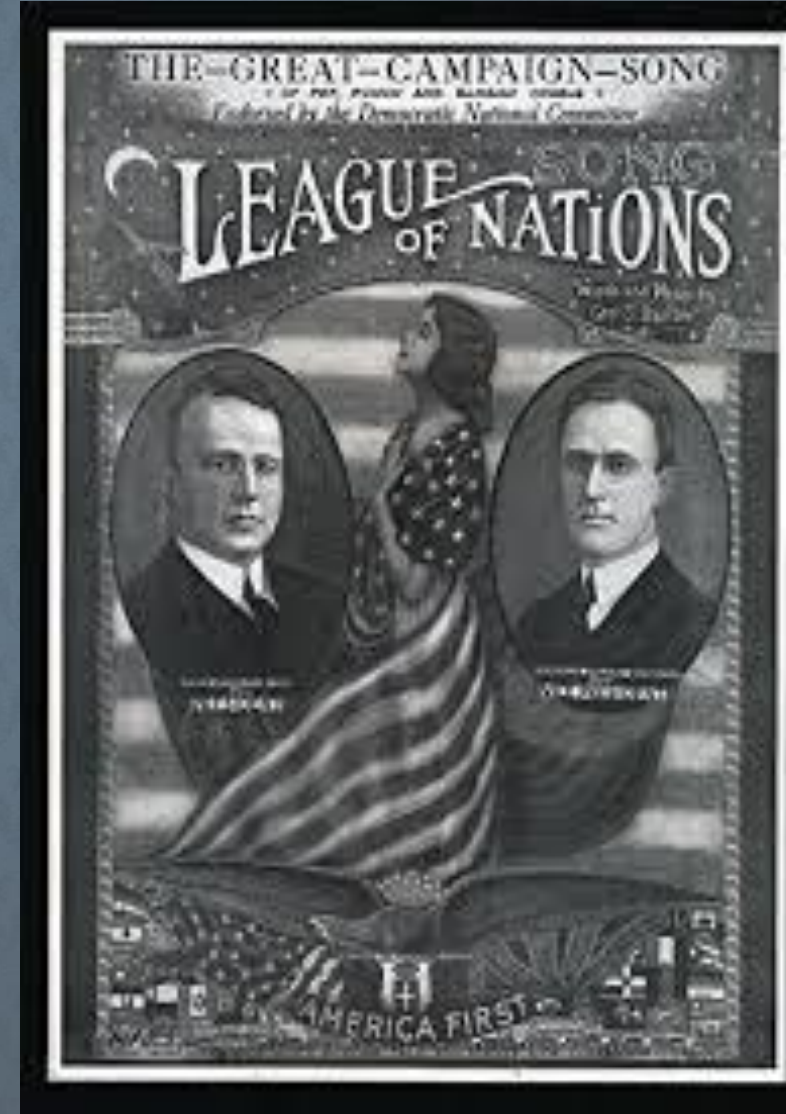
During WWI...

**Armenian Genocide**- Armenian minority was removed from Ottoman Empire- 600,000 died

**Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** – Russia leaves the war (they have their own problems)

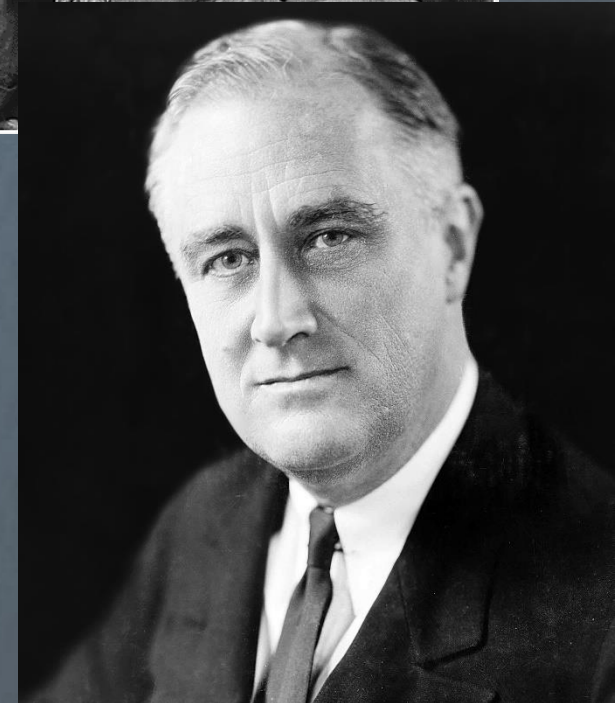
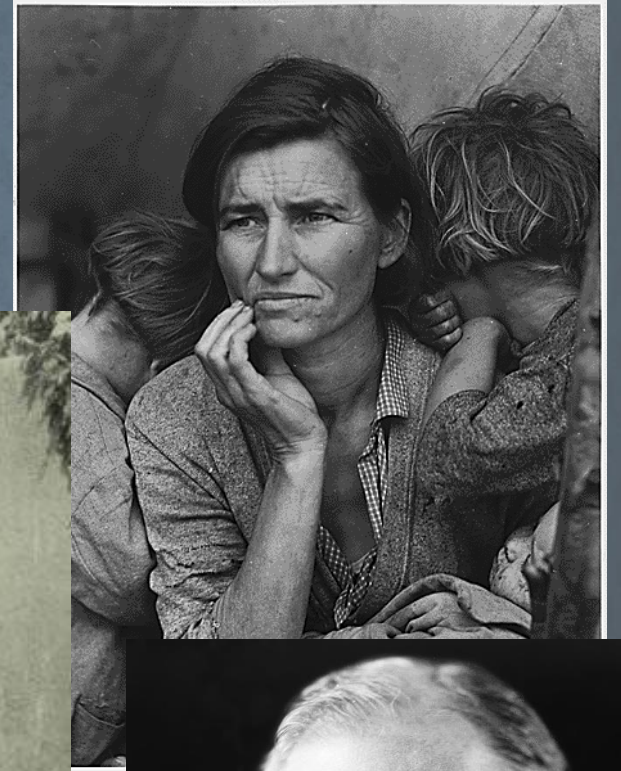
America joins the war! Why? – Sinking of the Lusitania and the Zimmerman Note

- Armistice (truce) was signed Nov. 11, 1918
- Treaty of Versailles – Blamed Germany for the entire war, Central powers disbanded
- League of Nations - Peace organization (No enforcement; US not member)
- Spanish Influenza- disease spread from returning soldiers, 50-100 million died



# THE INTERWAR PERIOD

- American is #1 after WWI
- Great Depression - economy began to fail (stock market crash/bank runs)
- FDR elected – started to fix things through public projects!



- Gandhi led a nonviolent movement in India



- Chinese Civil War – ended Qing Dynasty, led to rise of Mao



- Japan wanted to expand (prove their strength)
- They invaded China in 1937 (killed over 100,000 in Nanking)

Poor economy led to a rise of dictators!

**1. Mussolini** ruled Italy through **Fascism** and **totalitarianism**

**2. Stalin**  
industrialized  
Russia and  
killed millions  
through the  
**Great Purge**



**3. Hitler** gained power – Make Germany great again!