American Revolution

Step 1: Initial Stage
British government was not protecting the rights of citizens
- The French and Indian War - British won all the French colonies in America, but would not let the colonists settle there
- Americans were upset because they felt they were being overtaxed (whiny babies)
- Middle class leadership - Sam Adams, Paul Revere, George Washington, etc.

Step 2: Government Needs Reforms
- No representation in parliament
- Continued economic decline because they were forced to buy British products
- Start of protests: Boston Tea Party, Boston Massacre (symbols of the revolution)

Step 3: Crisis Stage
- Continental Congress was created by George Washington
- Continental Congress brings in the French
- Reforms fail - Radicals step up
- Violence kills the economy
- Civil war between loyalists and patriots
- Foreign war between France and America against Britain and Germany

Step 4: Recovery Stage
- Only revolution that wasn't taken over by a dictator after the war
- Leaders were able to step up to create stability
- Rebuild economy
- Radicals were repressed or turned into conservatives
- Articles of Confederation was created (Rich people didn't like it) - Constitution was created later instead

Enlightenment Influence:
- New ideas of liberty and equality
- John Locke - influenced revolution by arguing social contract between ruler and ruled should last as long as it served the people

Impact/Themes:
- Political - Became democracy, but political authority remained with the elites
- Declaration of Independence influenced other revolutions like the French
- Economic - New government struggled to pay off the debts so they passed new taxes to jump start economic growth

French Revolution

Step 1: Initial Stage
- Influenced by American Revolution
- After the war, France was in a financial crisis
- No food, bad harvest, high taxes
- People wanted democracy
- Louis XVI went to the Estates General to raise taxes - Rejected
- The third estate held National Assembly - Wanted rights: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

Step 2: Government Needs Reforms
- Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen - passed Aug. 26, 1789 (not a constitution - declares general principles)
- First to say “All men are born equal”
- Gave individual rights to everyone except women
- Peasants stormed Bastille to take weapons
- Women’s stormed the palace of Versailles to demand food for their starving families

Step 3: Crisis Stage
- Radicals take over
- Capture King Louis XVI - Tried and killed in 1793
- Radical Reforms of Jacobins lead by Maximilien Robespierre
- Abolish slavery, gave women’s rights, and got rid of Catholic influence
- Reign of Terror - 16,000 people sent to guillotine
- Peasants were mad that the Jacobins never changed anything about the food protests
- Peasants killed Robespierre

Step 4: Recovery Stage
- Napoleon Bonaparte takes over as emperor
- Napoleon’s Code - made all French citizens equal
- Maintained freedom of religion and opened schools for lower class, but took away women’s rights and freedom of expression
- Re-stabilized the economy and solved unemployment problems - Jobs in the army - Built massive land empire

Enlightenment Influence:
- Voltaire - French writer and philosopher - influenced the idea of freedom, equality, rights, social contract and challenging the church’s influence and power
- Overthrowing old order - Feudalism, serfdom

Impact/Themes:
- Political/Economic - Abolished feudal system - Influenced Haitian Revolution
- Social - Caused women to demand equal rights - Women assembled and wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Women and Female Citizens - End of slave trade - Ended serfdom and feudalism
Nationalism: the actions that members of a nation take when trying to achieve or keep self determination.

Anti-colonialism: describing a movement opposed to colonialism and imperialism.

Example: When the British East India Company colonized South Asia, it started educating many of the citizens and the educated eventually became nationalists who were for anti-colonialism. This resulted in India’s fight for independence including movements lead by Gandhi gaining their freedom in 1947.

Haitian Revolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1: Initial Stage</th>
<th>Step 2: Government Needs Reforms</th>
<th>Step 3: Crisis Stage</th>
<th>Step 4: Recovery Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Richest colony</td>
<td>• May 1871-France gave rights to all free men of color</td>
<td>• L’Ouverture stepped up as leader</td>
<td>• Dessalines declared independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Produced 40% of the world’s sugar</td>
<td>• Toussaint L’Ouverture raised slaves who also wanted equal rights</td>
<td>• Haiti was still part of France and Napoleon took control of the island and reintroduced slavery, and sent L’Ouverture was sent to prison</td>
<td>• Haitian Declaration of Independence was “a refuge to slave people everywhere”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• About 90% of the population were slaves</td>
<td>• -Became member of French Army</td>
<td>• Former slaves stepped up when French tried to take weapons and guerilla warfare started</td>
<td>• Jean Jacques Dessalines proclaimed himself emperor and banned all whites from owning land as well as cultivating certain crops like sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Social Status: grand blancs (rich whites), gens de couleur libres (free colored), petit blancs (poor whites) and slaves</td>
<td>• France freed slaves in 1784</td>
<td>• French had better weapons, but native disease started killing off French Army</td>
<td>• Economic- Destroyed Haitian economy</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Slaves heard a rumor that the king of France had freed them, so they started to revolt</td>
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<td>• Napoleon surrendered the island</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Petit Blancs wanted the same equal rights as grand blancs and also started rebelling</td>
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</tbody>
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Influence:
- The French revolution sparked revolts from slaves
- The debt from the French revolution caused Haiti’s economy to collapse
- French cries for independence, liberty, and equal rights influenced the Haitian petit blancs, slaves, and gens de couleur libres

Impact/Themes:
- Social-Influenced other slaves to fight for their freedom
- Countries to start granting freedom
- Economic- Destroyed Haitian economy

Crash Course: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5A_o-nU5s2U&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5A_o-nU5s2U&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9)

Latin American Revolution

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Steps 1-3</th>
<th>Step 4: Recovery Stage</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Creoles were insulted by the Spanish monarchy’s efforts to exercise greater power and higher taxes</td>
<td>• Simón Bolívar lead Venezuela to independence in 1813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Catholic Church ruled the colonies and controlled many aspects of their everyday lives</td>
<td>• -Spain regained Venezuela in 1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Creole elites still didn’t generate much revolution though</td>
<td>• -Bolivar regained Venezuela in 1816 with English and Haitian help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It wasn’t until Napoleon overthrew the Spanish king, Ferdinand VII, and exiled the Portuguese royals to Brazil which caused colonists to take over</td>
<td>• -Promoted nationalism</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Continued in South America</td>
<td>• Argentina launched independence movement in 1810 under Jose San Martin</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Many bloody battles between colonists and Spanish/Portuguese, caused many unnecessary deaths</td>
<td>• Launches independence movement to acquire Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enlightenment Influence:</td>
<td>• Conquered Peru in 1821</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• In 1810, Mexico launched their independence movement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Wanted land and lower food prices</td>
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<td>• Rebellions were lead by Miguel Hidalgo and Jose Morelos</td>
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<th>Enlightenment Influence:</th>
<th>Impacts/Themes:</th>
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<tr>
<td>• In the 1700s, slavery was presented as a violation of natural rights</td>
<td>• Abolition of slavery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Science weakened hold on religion</td>
<td>• Modern transformations facilitated much nationalism</td>
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Simón Bolívar’s Jamaica Letter – in his letters, he highlights the reasons for the fall of Venezuela’s independence