

Austria Blocked attempt of Prussia to unify Germany.

(Humiliation of Austria)



(Kleindeutsch plan)

So Prussia planned about unifying Germany without Austria



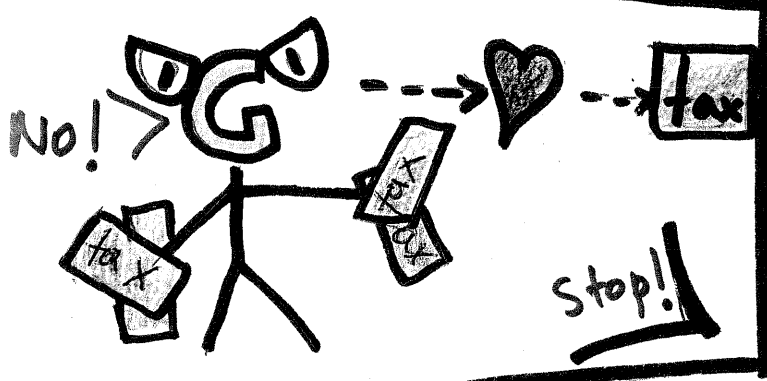
Bismarck tried to build a Prussian based Hohenzollern Germany



That's right, I'm obsessed with power!



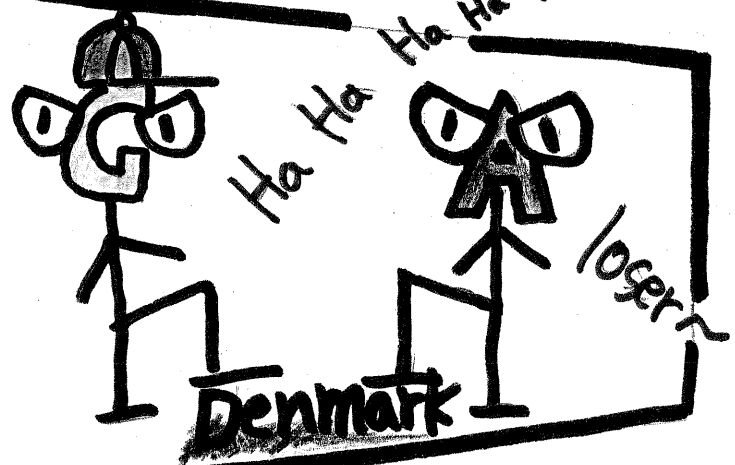
Bismarck ignored liberals (middle class) in the



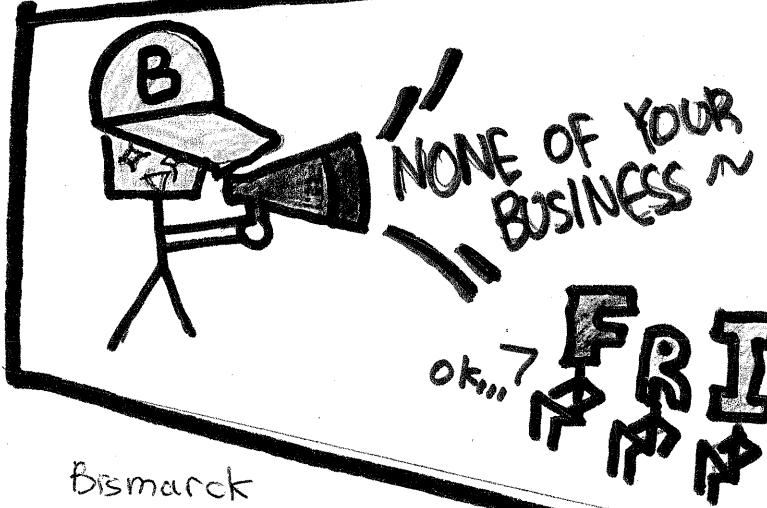
Government continued to collect taxes without the consent of Parliament



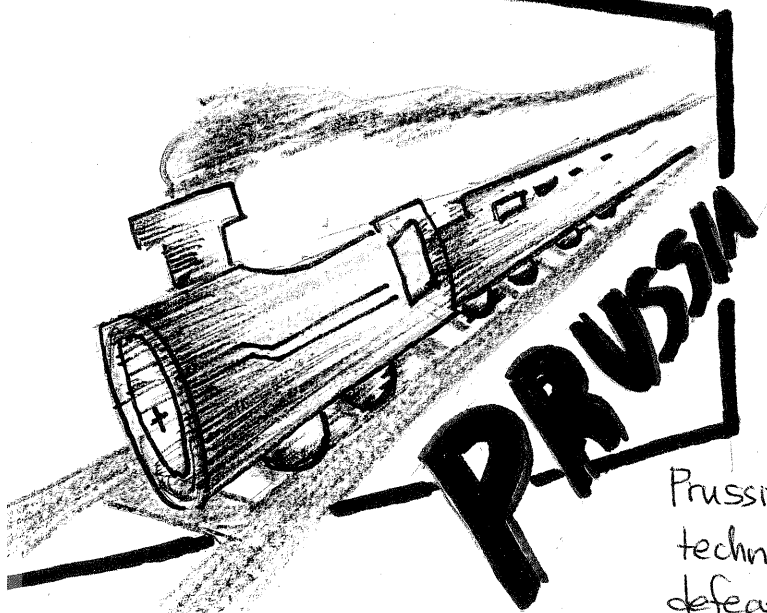
Bismarck improved Prussian military



Germany and Austria defeated Denmark



Bismarck negotiated with France, Russia, Italy for non interference

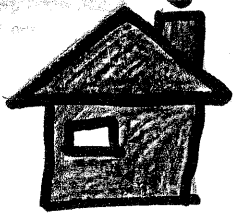


Prussia had superior technology and easily defeated Austria



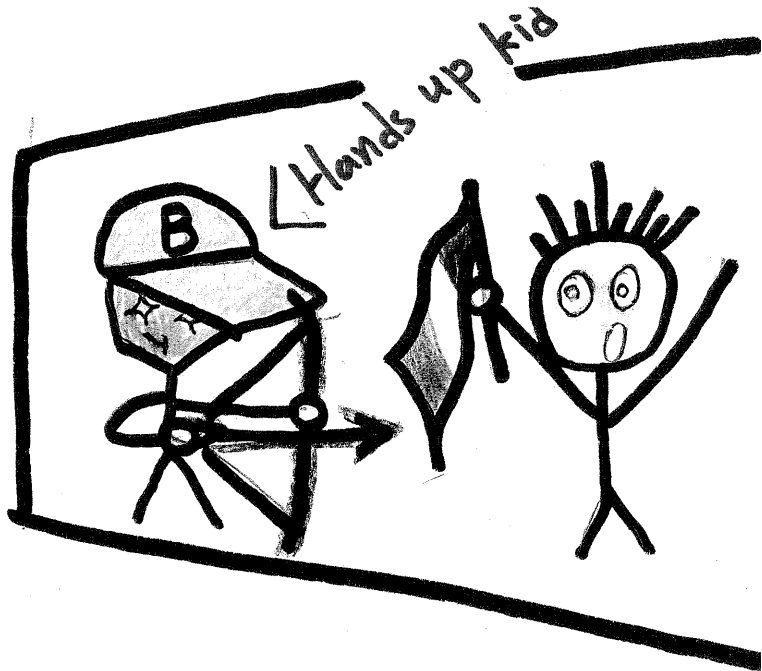


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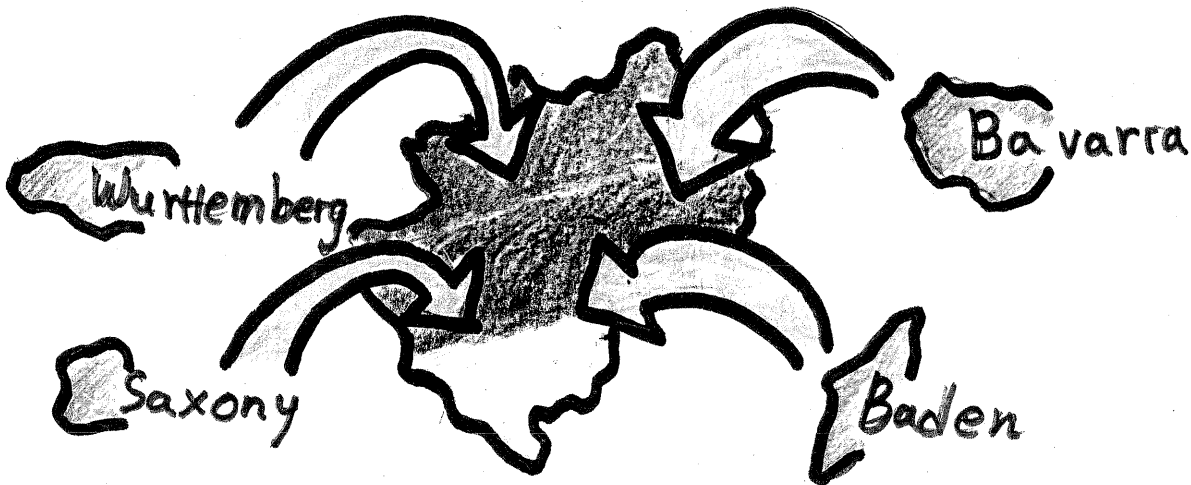
Bundestag

Bundesrat



Parliament consisted of 2 houses

: Bundesrat (upper) & Bundestag (lower)



Bismarck brought 4 remaining Southern German States into North German Confederation.

German Empire

Real Politik

2107 10 2004
Bismarck 1815-1898



- Revolution
- Independence (Self-Determination)
- Realpolitik- accomplish political goals without the use of idealism to simply influence government decisions.



- Zollverein--->Bundersrat and Reichstag
- Otto von Bismark- Political German genius- master behind the scenes of unification.
- Prussian-Danish War- worked with Austria to evict Danes from Prussia
- Austro-Prussian War- Purified the Prussian territory of Austrians
- Franco-Prussian War- What brings the family together better than WAR?
- German Unification!!!!!!!!!!!!



- Second French Republic - Under President Louis Napoleon. (First Conservative then Liberal reign).
- Crimean War- Supported Turks against Russia to protect Catholic presence in Palestine.
- Franco-Prussian War- lost Versailles to Prussians and Directory agreed to fees while putting down the Paris Commune.
- Directory Pwnage!!!!!!!!!!!!



- Camillo Cavour- Northern Italy
- Giuseppe Garibaldi/ Mazzini- Southern Italy
- King Victor Emmanuel
- Risorgimento- Spirit of Revolution
- Crimean War- Cavour's participation with Sardinia-Piedmont gave Italy partial credit as a moderately powerful nation.
- Red Shirts- Garibaldi and his followers unified Southern Italy along with Sicily.
- Cavour and Garibaldi Unite!!!!!!

Daily Dose of Emily

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MON. APRIL 2, 2012

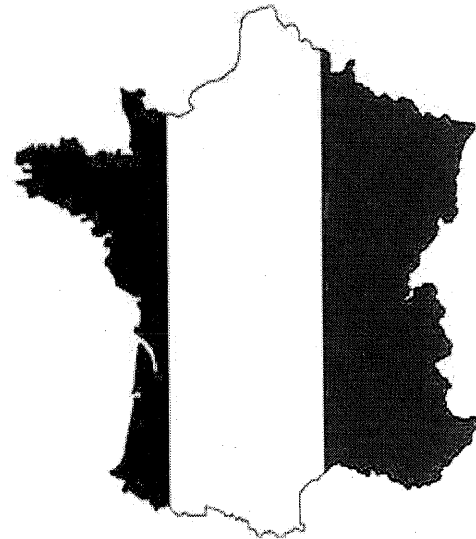
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What caused the French Revolution?

The French Society contributed much to the French Revolution. They had the First Estate, Second Estate, and the Third Estate, where the Third Estate was 95% of the population. An insider from the Third Estate tells us that they unfairly had to pay all of the taxes, which basically all went to the First and Second Estate. Not only did they have to pay the taxes, they also had little political or social power, even though they were the biggest class. In hindsight, the discontent of the Third Estate made the Revolution was inevitable. France entirely was almost bankrupt because of the wars under Louis XVI. They were deeply in debt and needed desperately to get out of it. Which obviously further caused the Revolution because the government taxed the Third Estate to try to get out of debt. Especially because the spoiled privileged classes strongly refused to pay any increasing taxes. So

the starving streets of France desperately needed some change. And that's when the Estates General came in. Jacques Necker tried to help the Third Estate, so he doubled their amount of representatives in the Third Estate. But this didn't really help much because the First and Second Estates got 300 each and the Third got 600. So they were now tied. So overall, the Third Estate was starving, and in poverty; while, the First and Second had food on the table and lived oh-so peacefully. So, inspired by the American Revolution, France took matters in their own hands.



Start of the National Assembly

The National Assembly was the start of a constitutional monarchy. Basically, the Third Estate just came out and declared themselves the National Assembly. Of course, King Louis was mad at this, and being the weak ruler he was, all he did was

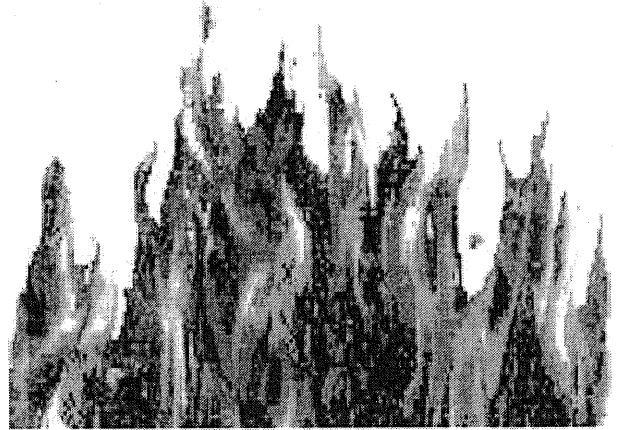
lock them outside of their usual meeting place. So, the National Assembly went to go meet in an Tennis Court, and made the Tennis Court Oath. Which, basically said that the NA would stick together until they gave France a constitution. The

National Assembly was dominated mainly by the bourgeoisie. Under them, France had a very interesting revolution...

Violent Actions Under the National Assembly

First, there was the Storming of Bastille July 14, 1789. All of France was going through food shortages and had increasing bread prices. And the French people thought that King Louis would start to repress them by using his military. So to try to protect themselves, they all went and attacked Bastille Castle (which was a castle filled with guns, ammo, and other weapons). So they came in to go get so arms and acted all violent. That's when Louis stopped trying to destroy the National Assembly. Basically, it saved the National Assembly and recognized them as a new government.—Yay for them!

of people started to get into the whole rebellion thing. And the Peasants were tired of being serfs and being tied to the land of their lords. So they all rose up and attacked manor houses to try to destroy the legal records. They burned them! In the end, the peasants got what they wanted because the National Assembly voted to abolish feudalism in France and made equal taxation for all classes.



Next is the "Great Fear" of 1789. Lots

Women's Role in the Revolution

Hey, women wanted a part of this revolution too. They didn't get equal rights nor could they vote or hold office. But, they could divorce, inherit property, and get child support. Olympe de Gouges wrote "The Rights of Woman" in 1791. And Mary Wollstonecraft wrote the "Vindication of the Rights of Woman" in 1792. Both of these women wrote about supporting woman's rights, equality, education, and employment. All of that good stuff inspired other women

to join with the rebellion!

The shining moment was the Women's March to Versailles in October 1792.

"We're smart enough to make these millions. Strong enough to bear the children." - Beyonce, "Run the World"

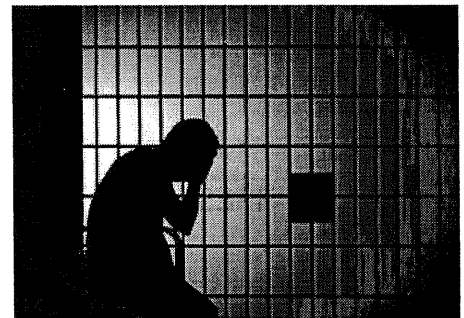
There were bad rumors that Marie Antoinette was hoarding bread while all of France

was starting! So all the women got up and invaded the castle and killed many. After, the king and queen were so scared of the revolution, that they were forced to move away and hide somewhere in Paris.

Legislative Assembly

After the National Assembly, the Legislative Assembly became the new government. They were lead by the Jacobins. War was the main issue during the period of the Legislative Assembly. There was the Declaration of Pillnitz where Prussia and Austria threatened to take military steps to restore order to France. But this was really a bluff, hoping to slow down the revolution. Well, the Legislative Assembly declared war on Austria anyways. And in the War of the First Coalition, the French revolutionary forces were defeated by the Austrian military. At this point, Austria

and Prussia were trying to get Louis back onto the throne. So they ordered the Brunswick Manifesto. Where, Prussia and Austria threatened to destroy Paris if anyone harmed the royal family. Instead of harming the royal family, the Legislative Assembly just put them in jail.



Paris Commune

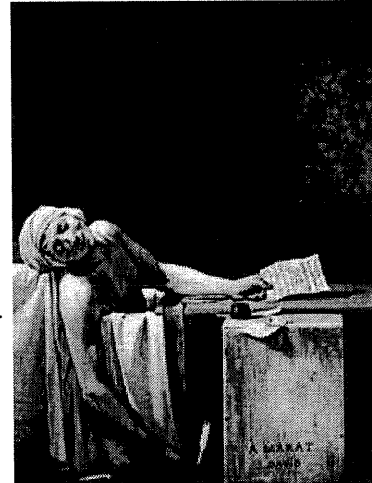
The Paris Commune was a municipal government after the Legislative Assembly, led by Georges-Jacques Danton. What they did was called the September Massacres. They started to imprison counterrevolutionary people who were supposedly plotting with foreign invaders. Not only did they imprison them, but mobs slaughtered over a thousand priests, bourgeoisie, aristocrats, and anyone who opposed their program. SMH. It's terrible.



The National Convention

The National Convention was the next form of government. This made France a republic and abolished the monarchy. They based their ideas on equality, liberty, and fraternity. The sans-culottes became very influential. Sans-culottes were extremely radical working classmen. They came in because they thought that the National Convention was going to be too moderate. In January 1793, Louis XVI was convicted of treason and executed. Now in May

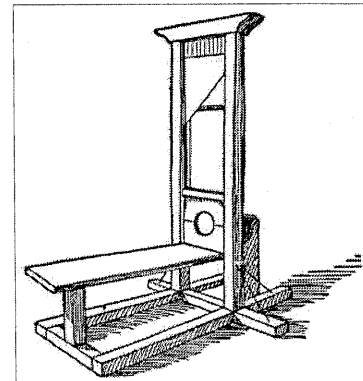
1793, the "Mountains" started to support the sans-culottes. Mountains were radical republicans. These two groups together left the Girondins with little power. Girondins were moderate versions of Jacobins. Later, many Girondins started to flee Paris to work against the Revolution.



Robespierre

Robespierre was a leader of the Mountains. He also led the Committee of Public Safety in 1793, an emergency government to deal with internal and external challenges to the revolution. Under him, the Committee enforced the Law of Maximum. This is where the government took control over the economy and planned to respond to the food shortages and other economic related problems. Moreover, Robespierre became infamous for his Reign of Terror. First, he started to de-Christianize France by destroying churches and executing clergy. Next, he instituted the

Law of Suspect where any alleged enemy of the revolution had to be brought before Revolutionary Tribunals to hear cases of treason. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were both executed at this time. About 40,000 people were executed, mostly by the guillotine. Terror was used as an instrument and soon, no one was safe under Robespierre. No class in particular was being killed more often. It was a nationwide execution. Of course, his reign had to end, and he was executed in 1794. The Thermidorian Reaction in 1794 marked the end of the Reign of Terror. The church was



reestablished and took a significant step towards conservatism.

Business Name

Primary Business Address

Address Line 2

Address Line 3

Address Line 4

Phone: 555-555-5555

Fax: 555-555-5555

E-mail: someone@example.com

*Business Tagline or
Motto*

We're on the Web!
example.com



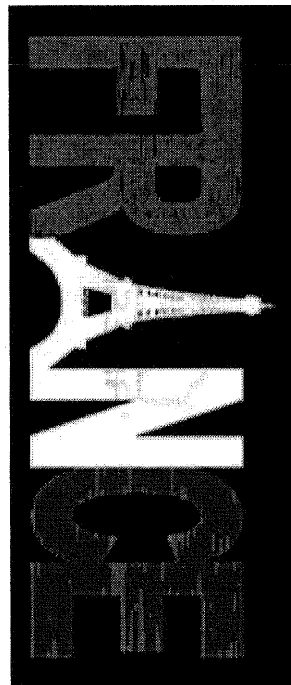
Organization

This would be a good place to insert a short paragraph about your organization. It might include the purpose of the organization, its mission, founding date, and a brief history. You could also include a brief list of the types of products, services, or programs your organization offers, the geographic area covered (for example, western U.S. or European markets), and a profile of the types of customers or members served.

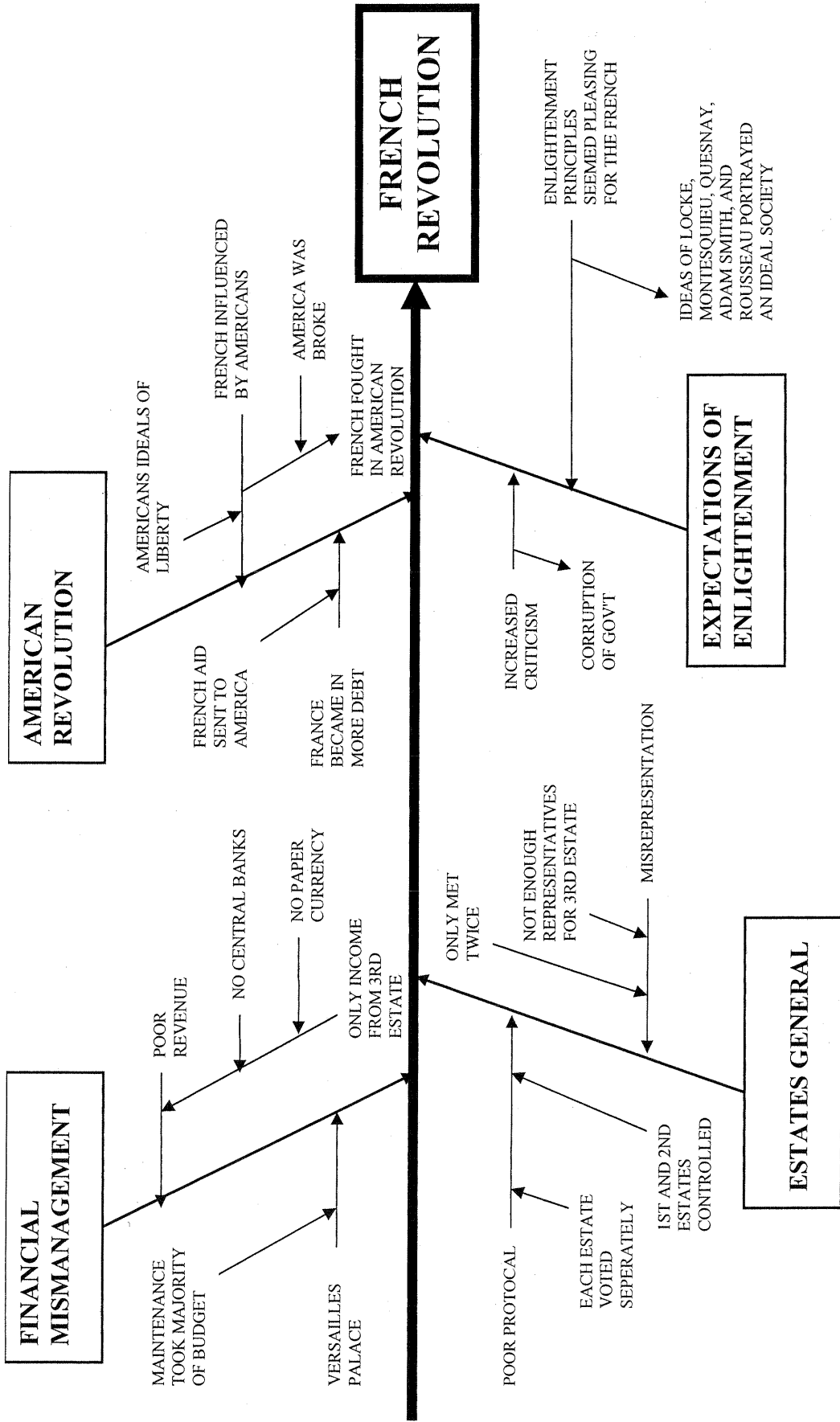
It would also be useful to include a contact name for readers who want more information about the organization.

The Directory: 1795-1799

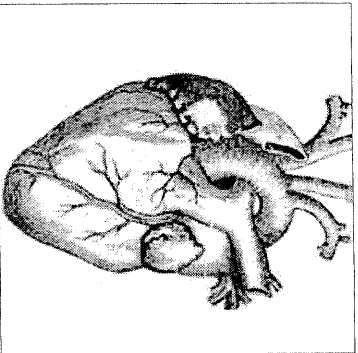
The Directory was a five member executive group that governed France. A new constitution was written in 1795 which set up a republican form of government. France got a bicameral legislature and gave almost all adult males the right to vote. However, office holding was strictly reserved to property owners. In the end, the middle class controlled the government. But the Directory ended at the end of the Revolution. Abbe Sieyes, the leader of a conspiracy group, invited Napoleon to join conspirators and over throw the Directory. The Coup d'Etat Brumarie in 1799 was when Napoleon drove legislators from the Legislative Assembly. Then, a new constitution established the beginning of the Consulate Era (marked the end of the French Revolution). The end. (:



NOTE-TAKING: FRENCH REVOLUTION



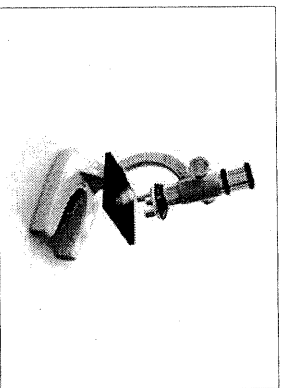
Harvey



- On the Movement of the Heart and Blood

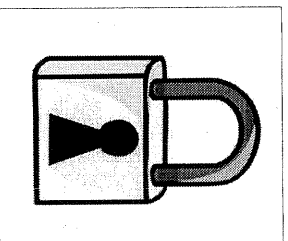
Anton van

Leeuwenhoek



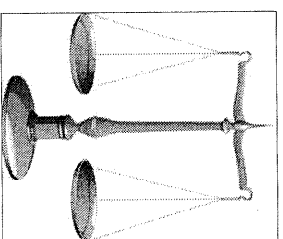
- Father of microscopes
- Bacterial

John Locke



- Two Treatises of Civil Government
- Natural rights
- Humans are born blank
- Humans are good, but lack protection

Montesquieu



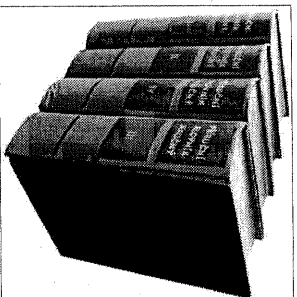
- Checks and Balances
- No single branch of government would become too powerful

Rousseau



- Social Contract (1762)
- General Will—
- majority should control nation
- “noble savage”

Denis Diderot



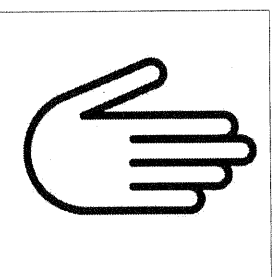
- The Encyclopedia
- Emphasized science and reason

Beccaria



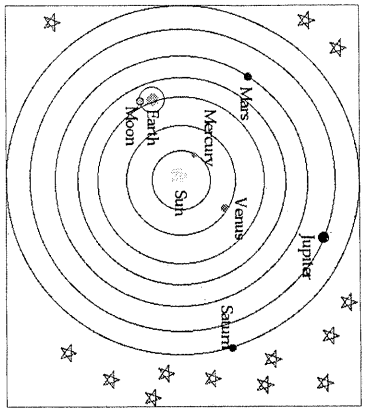
- On Crimes and Punishment
- Punishment for a crime based on the damage
- Against death penalty

Adam Smith



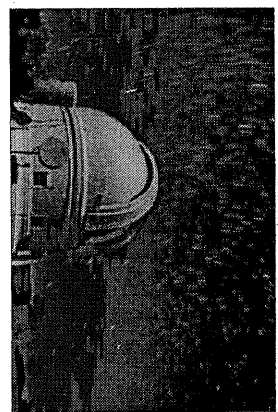
- Wealth of Nations
- Invisible Hand Theory
- Laissez Faire
- Capitalism

Copernicus



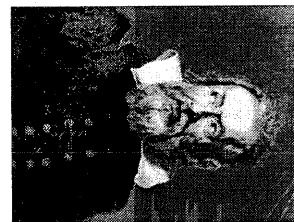
- Heliocentric view
- On the Revolutions of Heavenly Spheres

Tycho Brahe



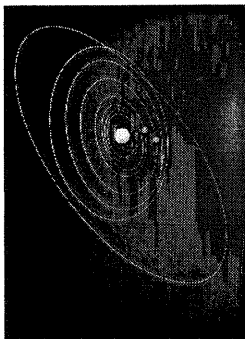
- Built the best observatories in Europe
- Didn't do much with them

Galileo Galilei



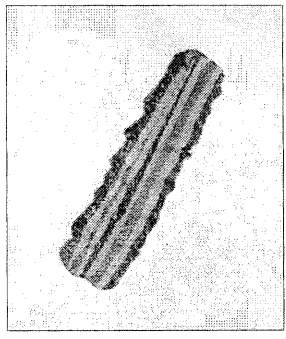
- Laws of Motion
- Gravity
- Law of inertia
- Telescope

Kepler



- Elliptical orbits
- Planets don't move at a constant speed
- 3 Laws of Planetary motion

Francis Bacon



- Inductive method
- Empirical method and empiricism

Descartes



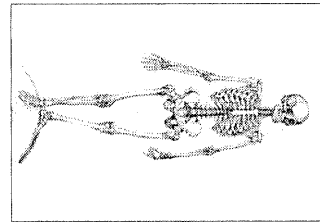
- Deductive method
- "I think; therefore, I am"

Isaac Newton



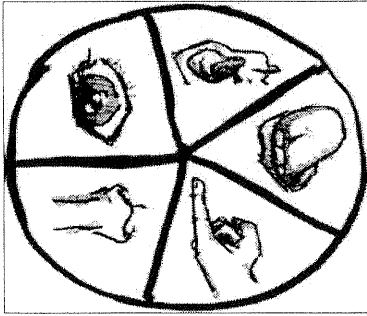
- Natural Laws of Motion—unchangeable and predictable
- Principle of universal gravitation

Vesalius



- The Structure of the Human Body
- Human anatomy

David Hume



- Reason couldn't go beyond what you can experience through senses

Immanuel Kant



- Separated science and morality
- Science can describe but not guide morals

- 'Prove that something is wrong'

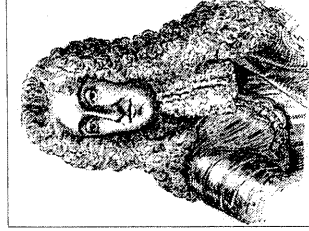
Catherine the Great



- German
- Pugachev Rebellion

- Enlightened Despot

James II



- Austria
- Best reforms, but they were later reversed

during Leopold II

- Enlightened Despot

ADD N 4 2021

The failure of the Revolutions of 1848 had different changes on Germany, Italy, Austrian Empire, and France. In Germany the Frankfurt Parliament tried to get help from the Prussian King Frederick William IV to unify Germany, but Frederick William said no and came up with a new plan known as the Humiliation of Olmutz. It said that Austria would only accept a plan for German Unity if Prussia accepted that German Bund was the leader and to this Prussia said no and walked away. In Italy they were able to drive out Austrian forces out of northern Italy and the French military out of southern Italy and Sicily. Mazzini was able to establish a Roman republic, but because the failed revolutions Austria and France took over Italy again. In Austria the Hungarians attacked them and came up to the gates of Vienna, but Austria was able to defeat the Hungarians. After the February Revolution in which King Louis Philippe got fired, the second republic was established. The Bourgeoisie and the working class were fighting but the conservatives stopped it. Then Louis Napoleon was elected president. All these troubles led to the political creation of a realpolitik, which meant that the political goals were to be achieved by practical means instead of just ideas.

The Crimean War had a big effect on Europe, especially on Russia which realized after its defeat that it need to become more modern. The war was caused because the Turks and the Russians both wanted to control the Holy Land in Palestine. The Turks declared war on Russia, and then the British and French did as well. Austria gave Russia four points they had to agree to otherwise Austria would declare war too, but Russia's new Czar Alexander II agreed to the "Four Points" and therefore prevented war with them. Britain and France fought Russia mostly around the Crimean Peninsula in the Black Sea. In the Peace of Paris, Russia was recognized as the loser and had no control of trade on the Danube but the Turkish did. Russia did not have to protect the Greek Orthodox residents in the Ottoman Empire, and Russia had to give back all the territories they took from the Ottoman Empire back. The black sea became neutral and Ottoman Empire was recognized as independent.

After 1848 when France became the Second Republic of France, Louis Napoleon was voted President because he seemed to obey the rules and they thought he would be awesome because he was a Bonaparte. He gave the control of education back to the church in the Falloux Laws and since them Legislative Assembly would not pay off the money that he owned he decided he wanted to become emperor. Napoleon became Emperor Napoleon III in the Second Empire and he allowed all males to vote. He was an authoritarian nationalist ruler and set out to make several changes. He built more train tracks, canals and roads, took away some of the censorship, gave more power to the legislative assembly, allowed trade unions in 1864, and gave back the control of education to the government. To that Pope Pius IX wrote the Syllabus of Errors to say that liberalism was bad. His weakness was that he was bad a solving foreign policy struggles. The Second French Empire ended when Napoleon III was captured in the Franco-Prussian war.

A nation that began to unify was Italy. King Victor Emmanuel, Count Cavour, and

Garibaldi led Italy to become one in Sardinia-Piedmont. Count Cavour was King Victor Emmanuel's prime minister; he replaced Mazzini, and led Sardinia-Piedmont to become a liberal and economically viable state. He wanted to lessen the power of the church and combine north and central areas of Italy. In the Plombieres of 1859 Napoleon III promised that France would help a Sardinian War with Austria to create a northern Italian kingdom. Sardinia received Lombardy, and Cavour annexed Parma, Modena, Romagna, and Tuscany into Sardinia. Giuseppe Garibaldi liberated southern Italy and Sicily, and with his Red Shirts made nationalistic activity greater in the south. In 1865 Venice joined Italy and in 1871 Rome joined and became the capital.

Another nation that sought unification was Germany. They tried to unite with Austria in the Grossdeutsch plan but failed, and then they decided to unite without Austria in the kleindeutsch plan. Otto von Bismarck wanted a Prussian based Hohenzollern Germany. He believed that the unification could only happen through war and not debates, therefore he started the Austro-Prussian War, but before the war he made sure that France, Italy, and Russia would not interfere. By winning the war, Prussia helped unite most of Germany without Austria. The German confederation was then made up of the Bundesrat, the upper house with representatives from each state, and the bundestag, the lower house which representatives were elected by universal male suffrage. Then Bismarck wanted to start a war with France so he changed a message from William I and sent it to France which made France angry so they declared war against Germany. Prussia easily defeated France and Germany took Paris and captured Napoleon III. Germany received Alsace and Lorraine in the Treaty of Frankfurt. The German empire was created on January 18, 1871.

Because Austria was weak, they formed a dual monarchy with Hungary. The government was split up because of the different ethnicities and therefore was hard to maintain due to differences. The Jews became very successful and made up 10% of population. The Magyar nobility ruled in Hungary where only the wealthiest men had the right to vote. After 1871 the empire gave up trying to solve their differences.

The European Times

Germany, France, Great Britain, Russia - April 5, 1871-1914

The Age of Mass Politics

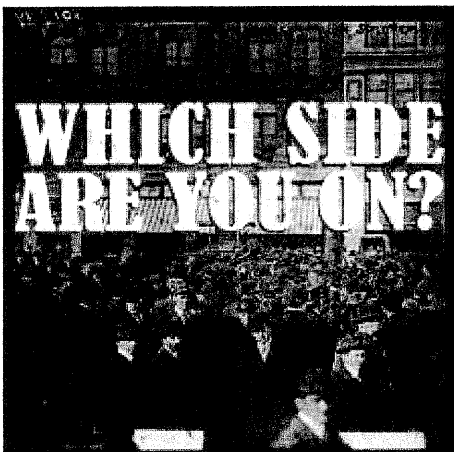
By: [unclear]

Germany-At this time, Kaiser Wilhelm has the ultimate power here in Germany and has Otto von Bismarck at his side as chancellor who is also known as the "Mastermind behind our government." Right now our three parties in our political system are the Junkers, Catholic Center Party, and the Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.). Right now Bismarck sees the Catholic Center Party and the S.P.D. as threats so all of you better be careful. Bismarck has tried to limit the power of the Catholic Center Party by using "Kulturkampf" which means struggle for civilization, but he has failed to do so. As for the S.P.D., Bismarck has made many reforms to take you down, so just live with it. Surprisingly, William II who is on the sides of the S.P.D., has forced Bismarck to resign.

France-Adolphe Thiers has managed to bring forth a new National Assembly which is part of the Paris Commune, which is a radical communist government that lay siege to Paris. The juiciest gossip going on over there is the Dreyfus Affair, which so far has been the most serious threat to the republic. According to sources, the military falsely charged Captain Alfred Dreyfus (a Jew) with supplying secrets to Germany. This is leading to alliances between republicans and socialists, so you better choose which side you're on.

Great Britain-The Conservative Party is currently under Benjamin Disraeli and the Liberal Party is under William Gladstone. Disraeli wants an aggressive foreign policy, an expansion, and supports democratic reforms, and so he just made the Reform Bill of 1867, which is giving them more representation in the House of Commons and doubling the number of men who can vote. Gladstone on the other hand is making the Reform Act of 1884 that is representing the people and helping with education. Now the Liberal Party is making the Parliament Act of 1911, which is making the House of Commons the center of national power.

Mix of all countries- As for the women in England, Emmeline Pankhurst has formed the women's party, to try and



gain the right to vote. Many women have been on hunger strikes and other activities which are putting them in jail.

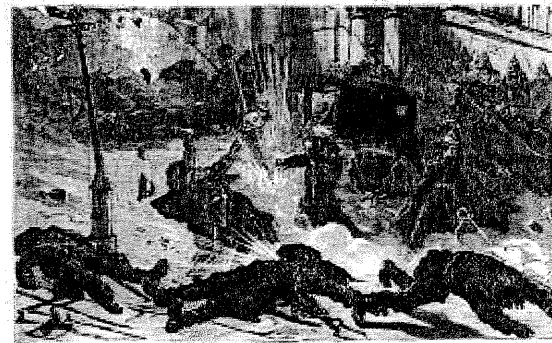


The "Eastern Question" is very important at this time since the Ottoman Empire is known as the "Sick Man of Europe," the southeastern part of Europe is at a constant state of crisis and the question is: Who will control the region (Balkans)? Of course almost everyone want this region. Now onto the Congress of Berlin, where Russia recognized Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro as independent states. Also, Russia has had excellent hostility towards Germany, and is leading Bismarck to make new alliances that are transforming European diplomacy and effectively killing off the Concert of Europe.



Russia-Right now, Russia is just a big mess, and is starting to realize they need to modernize or it remains vulnerable militarily and economically. The leader right now is Alexander II who believes that serfdom has retarded Russia's

modernization. He has currently made the Emancipation Act, that abolished serfdom, so peasants are free to move and change jobs. The Mirs, most Russians live in communes that are highly regulated, and are where the people have to pay for land and pay back the government. Zemstovos are controlled by lords and are much poorer than peasant villages. Railroad construction had truly stimulated industrialization in Russia. Intelligensia are a hostile group of intellectuals who believe they should eventually take over society. Alexander II has just been assassinated by radicals who bombed his carriage in St. Petersburg.



Count S.Y. Witte has aggressively courted western capital and advanced technology to build greater factories. Alexander III blames the Jews for assassination of Alexander II, which has led him to persecute the Jews. The Revolution of 1905 led to Bloody Sunday where the peasants marched and the army fired on marchers. The Duma was the Assembly created so that they could serve as an advisory body to the Czar.

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION AND ENLIGHTENMENT

1. Wrote "On the Revolutions of Heavenly Spheres"; heliocentric view; his views challenged the Bible
2. Europe's leading astronomer; leads to Kepler
3. First great Protestant scientist; proved Copernican theory; developed 3 laws of planetary motion
4. Developed the laws of motion; law of inertia; validated heliocentric theory; had controversial findings in the Catholic Church.
5. Formalized the empirical method; inductive method for scientific experimentation
6. Advocated the use of deductive reasoning; depended on logic alone
7. This idea divided all existence into the supernatural and the material
8. Incorporated astronomy of Copernicus/ Kepler with physics of Galileo; principle of universal gravitation; book = Principia; views became the foundation of deism
9. Renewed and modernized the study of the human anatomy
10. Explained how blood circulated throughout the body and was pumped by the heart
11. "Father of Microscopy"
12. The most successful and prestigious scientific society
13. Secular or spiritual world in Enlightenment?
14. What was the enlightenment's most basic assumption?
15. What is deism?
16. Created "Two Treatises of Civil Government" stating that humans are basically good but lack protection; the natural rights of man "life, liberty, and property"
17. This idea states the human mind was born as a blank slate and registered input from the sense passively.
18. An informal/unorganized group of critics who reformed society
19. Most influential of all the philosophers; ridiculed those who disagreed with him; set stage for French rev; hated injustice; advocated enlightened despotism
20. Created checks and balances in government
21. This man's "Social Contract" said that a consensus of the majority should control a nation; human nature is naturally good, but materialism corrupts it- "a noble savage"
22. Created the encyclopedia and used reason, not religion
23. Sought to humanize criminal law, opposed torture, opposed the death penalty
24. Leader of the physiocrats
25. Wrote the "Wealth of Nations" which is considered the Bible of capitalism
26. Did women play a major role in the salon movement?
27. Promoted political and educational equality for women
28. Created determinism
29. Wrote "Progress of the Human Mind" and elicited utopian ideas
30. Separated science and morality

31. The Belief in liberty of the individual and equality before law; natural rights
32. Increased power of the state in Germany, allowed religious freedom, promoted education, freed the serfs on crown lands, abolished capital punishment
33. Imported western culture into Russia; serfdom became even more severe under her reign
34. Centralized control of Hapsburg Empire- not considered an enlightened despot
35. Created major reforms in Hapsburgs, but couldn't carry them out

Apr 02 2012
SIHL

FRENCH REVOLUTION

Cameron Pormir

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The most momentous upheaval
of the revolutionary age.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

1. Created the Tennis Court Oath, promising to remain together until it had given France a Constitution.
2. Storming of Bastille, where workers went into Bastille, a prison, to arm themselves with weapons.
3. The Great Fear, a time when peasants began to attack their manor houses and destroy legal records of their feudal obligations.
4. Declaration of Rights of Man, became the constitutional blueprints for France.



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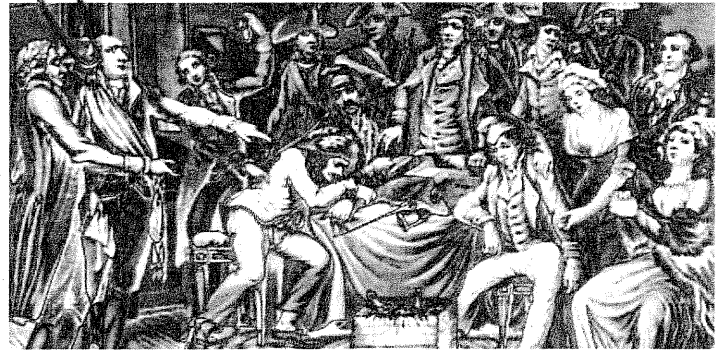
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The creation of the Legislative Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Jacobins are the dominators of the legislative assembly.
2. The Girondins are a group of Jacobins that eventually took over the Legislative Assembly and led the country into war.
3. Paris Commune, a radical gov't group created by Georges-Jacques Danton
4. September Massacres, mobs led by the Paris commune slaughtered priests, bourgeoisie, and aristocrats they thought were plotting with foreign invaders.



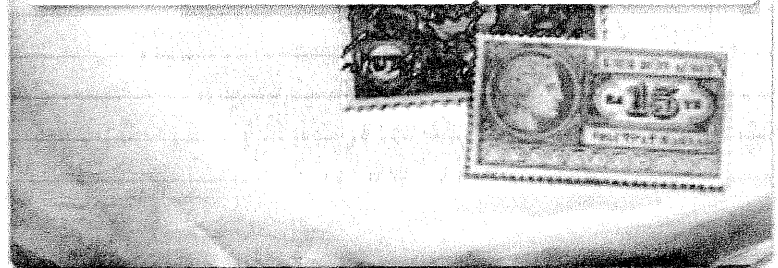
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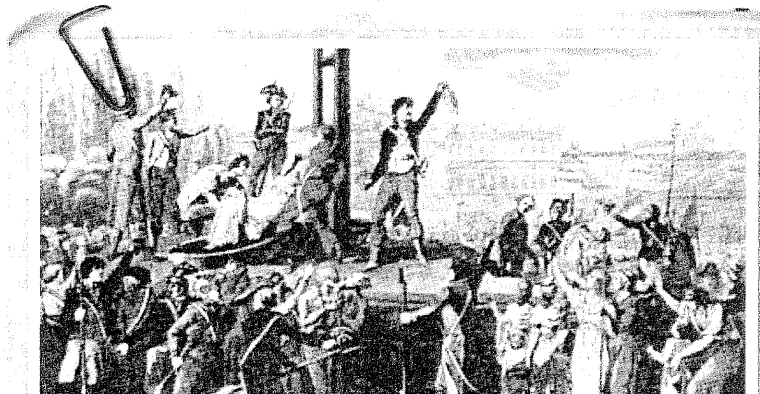
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The rise of the National Convention.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

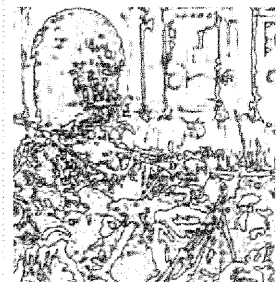
1. Committee of Public Safety, created by Robespierre, as an emergency government to deal with internal and external challenges to the revolution.
2. Guillotined Louis XVI and Mary Antoinette.
3. Reign of Terror, thousands of alleged enemies of the revolution were brought before the Revolutionary tribunals and guillotined.
4. The Thermidorian Reaction ended the reign of terror, a significant swing to conservatism.



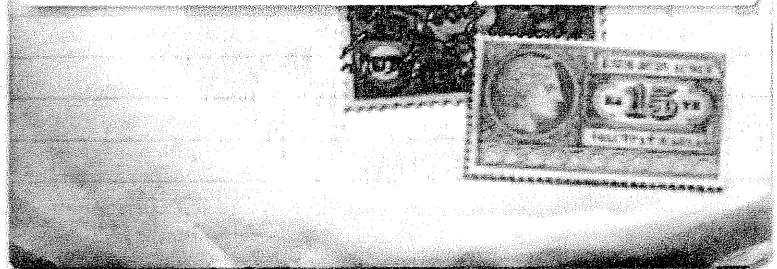
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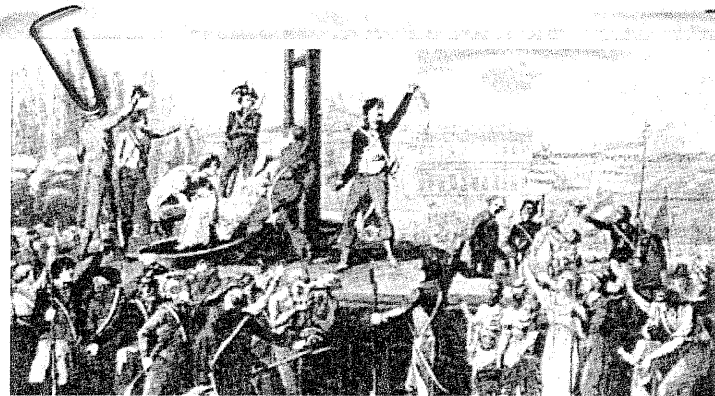
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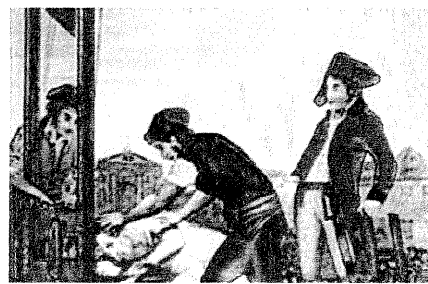
The formation of the Directory.

THE DIRECTORY.

1. A new constitution was written which set up a republican form of government.
2. The middle class controlled the government, the influence of the sans-culottes ended.
3. Disbanded women workshops and urged women to tend to their homes.



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We Didn't Start Enlightenment

To the tune of "We Didn't Start the Fire"

Renaissance stimulates	Science Revolution
Sixteenth century, give or take	Though gov and monarchs live it
Copernicus, the sun's the center	Catholic Church don't dig it
Brahe proves, then Kepler	We got improvements in exploration
Galileo, Laws of Move	Protestant England supports it
First telescope, and Bacon too	While church in Rome abhors it
Inductive Reasons, science hit	Here come the Philosophes
Forms scientific method	Enlightment rules, the Deist cause
"I think, therefore I am"	Universe is natural law
Descartes, deductive fan	"Ghost in machine" was then named God
Isaac Newton is the man	Locke calls the people good
<i>Universal Gravitation</i> plan	Tabula Rasa in the hood
God is distant clockmaker	Civil Gov, Glorious Rev
Now Catholic Church are all haters	The Gov protects, no "off with your head"
Apple falls, gravahtay	"Toleration," claims Voltaire
And what else do I have to say	Human reason, deist care
Vesalius, anatomy	"Ecracsez l'infame"
Harvey studies hearts that beat	Means "crush the infamous thang"
Leeuwenhoek forms microscope	Checks and Balance, Montesquieu
All this science rev is dope!	J.J.R., learning by do
	General Will, Materials: Boo

The *Social Con*, one-seven-six-two

Diderot, *Encyclo-P*

Beccaria, *On Crimes* is sweet

Adam Smith and "lazy fair"

Wealth of Nations was the Bible there

Capital, "Invisi Hand"

Competition owns, supply/demand

Determinism robots

Hume and Kant and Holbach!

We didn't start Enlightenment

No; we blame scientists

Secular darn light it

Liberalism outgrew it

Revolution starts war

As education reforms

Frederick Great, German First Rate

7 Years War, Austrian hate

Treaty of Paris seals the date

Freddie's named servant of state

Catherine Great, also cool

Territorial gaining tool

Pugachev, Eugene up rules

Hearts nobles, a Western fool

Marie Theresa

Not enlightened; sheep quota/Austria

Prag Sanction, centralized

Gov control, saved serf lives

Joey 2, Enlightened rule

Abolished serfdom, feudal dues

Toleration, Austri' declines

I've finally run out of rhymes!

DEPT WARRANTS
& FIRST PEAR

APR 03 2012

Note-Making: Industrial Revolution #1

During the 1800s, there was a movement called the Industrial Revolution. It had several causes, which included some previous revolutions. First, there were the Commercial and Price Revolutions, which was when people had more money and wanted more things, so the people who made these things also made more money. This led to the second cause of the Industrial Revolution, which was capitalism. This is the idea that there can't be only one person making a product; in order to keep the economy strong, multiple people have to compete with each other to make the same thing, and this will encourage new businesses to grow. These ideas created more demand for goods, which made it necessary to produce them faster. The third cause of the Industrial Revolution was the Scientific Revolution, which created a lot of new ideas. Some of these were ways to make products faster, and some were new products, which made life easier. All of these causes eventually led to the Industrial Revolution.

Before the Industrial Revolution, there was a system called the cottage industry. Big companies would send people in the countryside the pieces to make a product; the peasants would put the pieces together and send it back to the company to get paid. Unfortunately, the products took a long time to make, because they were sent so far away, and the companies got into arguments with the peasants about payment. This made the big companies want to come up with a cheaper, faster way to make their goods. England was the first country to do this. They had a lot of the materials that are needed to make goods, and they didn't get involved in any of France's wars, which meant that they couldn't be hurt by these wars. They also had a lot of people who could do the work in factories, and the government supported the idea, too. At first, there was an Agricultural Revolution, which produced new tools for farmers to use to speed up

their work, which let them grow more food and make more money selling the food they didn't eat. Then, companies in the cities began building factories to make a lot of the same thing at the same time. This was the Industrial Revolution. Eventually, the other countries in Europe saw what success England was having and they started to industrialize, too. By 1850, most of Europe had industrialized.

Industrialization created a new group of people called the proletariat, who were the people who worked in the new factories. These workers were not treated very well; they didn't make much money and they had to work all day, from sunrise to sunset, in dark, hot, crowded rooms. A lot of them wanted to improve these conditions, so they formed groups to protest, like the Luddites, who destroyed new machines in England. A man named Friedrich Engels wrote a book called *The Condition of the Working Class in England*, in which he told of the horrible conditions and demanded that the higher classes fix it. Robert Owen had the same goals as Friedrich, and he tried to create a perfect society where everyone was equal and shared everything. Then there was a group called Chartists, who wanted all men to be able to vote in order to improve working conditions. The English government was afraid that all these groups would eventually try to overthrow them, so they passed a law called the Combination Acts, which made it illegal to form these types of groups, called labor unions. The people ignored it, though, so the government cancelled this law. Eventually, working conditions did improve for most workers, who were given shorter working time, higher pay, and better conditions. Although the Industrial Revolution wasn't perfect, it still changed history and answered the demand for more goods.