UNIT 3:
REVOLUTIONS
America, France, Haiti, Latin America
1. American Revolution

A. French and Indian War

1. *British Empire in North America more than doubles in size*
   
   i. The cost to maintain empire increases
   
   ii. Many view the Americans as responsible and that they should pay more for defense

2. *British begin to impose taxes*

   i. British try to pass laws to exert great control over the colonies

3. *Colonists begin to organize and resist British taxation efforts*

   i. Stamp Act Congress, First and Second Continental Congress
   
   ii. Local militia fight at Lexington and Concord
   
   iii. Continental Army sent to defeat British in Boston and protect New York
B. Revolutionary War

1. Revolutionary War was national and local
   i. Continental Congress and Colonial Governments organized the war
   ii. Important figures such as George Washington, Nathaniel Greene, and Francis Marion fought
   iii. Diplomats such as Ben Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson led efforts to finance the war and gain support from France.
2. French Revolution – Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

“The Revolution is over, I am the Revolution” – Napoleon Bonaparte

“...the Revolution is safe on my watch. I am the product of the revolution myself. But the chaos and uncertainty of the Revolution is going to be over. People should go back to their private interests, their private concerns. And the new government will provide the order and the stability and the strength to allow that to happen.”
“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair”
A. Causes of the French Revolution

1. Inequalities in Society
   i. Ancien Regime
   ii. Estates System
      ■ First Estate – Catholic Clergy
      ■ Second Estate – Nobility
      ■ Third Estate – Commoners (Bourgeoisie/middle class and peasants)
A. Causes of the French Revolution

2. Enlightenment Ideas
   i. Philosophers
   ii. Constitutional Monarchy
   iii. American Revolution
A. Causes of the French Revolution

3. Poor Leadership
   i. Louis XVI – weak leader only interested in a fancy life

4. Financial Crisis
   i. Debt
   ii. Bankruptcy
   iii. Ruined Harvests
B. First Events of the Revolution

1. Meeting of the Estates-General
   i. First time in 175 years
   ii. Voting System
   iii. The National Assembly
   iv. The Tennis Court Oath

2. The Storming of the Bastille
   i. July 14, 1789
   ii. Medieval Fortress = Symbol of Oppression
   iii. Violent Mob

3. The Great Fear
C. Creating a New NATION

1. Legislating New Rights
   i. Eliminated feudal services
   ii. Eliminated privileges of the estates
   iii. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

2. Restrictions on Power
   i. October Days – Bread March
   ii. Civil Constitution of the Clergy – Turns Clergy into public servants
C. Creating a New NATION

3. Formation of a New Government
   i. Legislative Assembly – National Assembly
   ii. Flight of the Bourbons – Kings and Queen flee under disguise

4. Intervention of Foreign Powers
   i. Austria and Prussia (Absolute Monarchies) are threatened by events in France and support the Monarchy

5. End of the Monarchy – Mob storms the palace
   i. National Assembly voted out of existence
   ii. National Convention – “Radicals” voted in
D. A Republic...

1. National Convention
   i. *National Convention makes France a republic with universal suffrage for males (voting)*

2. Girondists vs Jacobins
   i. *Two groups fought for control of the National Convention.*
   ii. *Girondists were conservatives who thought the revolution went far enough*
   iii. *Jacobins push for more radical change*
D. A Republic...

3. Guillotine

   i. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette are executed using a new “humane” method...
E. Reign of Terror

1. Committee on Public Safety
   i. Takes over governing France because of unrest
   ii. Established revolutionary courts to find “enemies of the revolution”
   iii. Enemies were often publicly executed by the Guillotine
   iv. Maximillian Robespierre becomes a charismatic leader of the Committee
E. Reign of Terror

2. France responds to foreign invasion
   i. Committee conscripts all men between 18 and 25 for new army. *(1 million soldiers are raised!)*
   ii. Invasion is halted and Revolutionary generals join French politics.
   iii. Robespierre loses influence and is executed without trial.
   iv. Wealthy middle class politicians bring the reign of terror to an end.
F. The Directory

1. New Constitution in 1795!
   i. 5-man council known as The Directory is created to run the country
   ii. Unable to handle food shortages, rising prices, gov. bankruptcy and continued attacks by other countries.

2. Coup d’état (Use of Force to take over government)
   i. Napoleon becomes First Consul of the French Republic.
1. How did Napoleon change French society?

2. What two forces worked to defeat Napoleon’s French Empire?
   i. Be sure to explain what these mean

3. How did Europe react to the defeat of Napoleon?
   i. What did they do or change?
3. Haitian Revolution – Liberty, Equality, Fraternity?
A. Causes of the Haitian Revolution

1. Brutal Slave System
   i. Leading exporter of Sugar
   ii. Caste System
      ■ Grand Blancs – “Big Whites”
      ■ Petit Blancs – “Little Whites”
      ■ Mulattos – “Mixed European/African”
      ■ Enslaved Africans
   iii. High Death rate
      ■ ½ die in a few years, 1mil over 100 years.
A. Causes of the Haitian Revolution

2. Prior Revolutions
   i. American Revolution to the north
      i. Declaration of Independence
         - “All men are created equal and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights”
   ii. French Revolution (Mother Country)
      i. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
         - “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”
B. Slave Uprising

1. In 1791, Haitian slaves rose in revolt;
   i. **Toussaint L’Ouverture** becomes the leader of the slave uprising.
   ii. 1/5th of the 500,000 enslaved Africans rose up to fight against the plantations.

2. In 1801, L’Ouverture takes control of the entire island.
   i. Enslaved Africans now free
   ii. Becomes Governor General of Haiti

3. Napoleon send brother-in-law Charles Leclerc
   i. 22,000 soldiers are sent to resubjugate Haiti
   ii. 1802 L’Ouverture arrested and deported to France (dies in a military prison)
C. Independence

1. Jean-Jacques Dessalines
   i. Takes over Haitian Military after arrest of L’Ouverture
   ii. 1804 French are defeated and Haiti becomes the second independent country in the Americas
   iii. First successful slave revolt in the world.
4. Latin American Revolutions
A. Causes of Latin American Revolutions

1. Inequalities
   i. Disenfranchisement (Inability to vote). Only those from Spain would be allowed to hold political power.
   ii. Social Hierarchy
       ■ Peninsulares (Spaniards from Spain)
       ■ Creoles (Spaniards born in the colonies)
       ■ Mestizos (Mixed European/Native)
       ■ Mulattos – (Mixed European/African)
       ■ Native Americans/Enslaved Africans
A. Causes of Latin American Revolutions

2. Prior Revolutions
   i. American Revolution to the north
   ii. French Revolution
   iii. Haitian Revolution

3. Francisco Miranda
   i. Fought with Spain during American War for Independence
   ii. Participated in the French Revolution with the Girondists
   iii. Failed to secure permanent independence for Venezuela
B. Venezuela

1. 1811 to 1824
   i. Venezuelan creole Simon Bolivar led an army of revolutionaries against Spain
   ii. Bolivar helped create new nations of Gran Colombia, Peru, Bolivia (named after Simon Bolivar)
Simón Bolívar  
1783–1830

Called *Liberador* (Liberator), Bolívar was a brilliant general, a visionary, a writer, and a fighter. He is called the “George Washington of South America.” Bolívar planned to unite the Spanish colonies of South America into a single country called Gran Colombia. The area of upper Peru was renamed Bolivia in his honor.

Discouraged by political disputes that tore the new Latin American nations apart, he is reported to have said, “America is ungovernable. Those who have served the revolution have ploughed the sea.”
C. Argentina

1. 1812 to 1824
   i. Argentinean creole Jose de San Martin led an army of revolutionaries against Spain
   ii. Jose de San Martin helped create the new nations of Argentina, Chile, and Peru
José de San Martín
1778–1850

Unlike the dashing Bolívar, San Martín was a modest man. Though born in Argentina, he spent much of his youth in Spain as a career military officer. He fought with Spanish forces against Napoleon. He returned to Latin America to be a part of its liberation from Spain. Fighting for 10 years, he became the liberator of Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

Discouraged by political infighting, San Martín sailed for Europe. He died, almost forgotten, on French soil in 1850.
D. Mexico

1. 1810
   i. *Grito de Dolores*
      a) Father Miguel Hidalgo used Enlightenment ideals to call for revolution against Spain.
      b) Leads an army of 80,000 Indian and Mestizo revolutionaries against the Spanish military and creoles who feared losing their wealth.
      c) Father Hidalgo dies during the rebellion.
   ii. *Led by Indians and Mestizos as opposed to creoles like in South America*
D. Mexico

2. 1820
   i. Creoles switch sides
      a) Creole seeing the tide turning against the Spanish decide to join the rebellion against the Spanish

3. 1821
   i. Spain grants Mexican independence