Content Search 5.3: Revolutions

The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, and the establishment of new nation-states around the world. One major reason for these revolutions was the Enlightenment. The Enlightenment was a European intellectual movement emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition.

1. Enlightenment philosophers applied new ways of understanding the natural world to human relationships. Who were some of the Enlightenment thinkers and what were some of their significant ideas? Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu and Voltaire)
	* 1. Whiteboard lecture: Mr. Byrd Enlightenment Thinkers: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CP8k_f3PFq8>
			1. Excellent, simple explanation of the most important Enlightenment thinkers.
		2. AMSCO: Pg. 394-396
		3. Podcast: Stuff You Should Know: How the Enlightenment Works; <http://www.stuffyoushouldknow.com/podcasts/how-the-enlightenment-works.htm>
2. Explain how the enlightenment ideals are reflected in ONE of the following independence documents
	* 1. U.S.: Declaration of Independence: <http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/document/>
		2. France: Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen: <https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/migrated/2011_build/human_rights/french_dec_rightsofman.authcheckdam.pdf>
3. Enlightenment thinkers propelled people to fight for rights. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled revolutionary movements. There were 4 violent revolutions in this time period, summarize the causes for ALL 4. (Make a chart!)
	1. American Revolution
		1. Crash Course: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eytc9ZaNWyc>
		2. ASMCO: Pg. 398-399
		3. History Channel Article: <http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/american-revolution-history>
	2. Latin American Revolutions
		1. Crash Course: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZBw35Ze3bg8>
		2. Website: <http://www.biography.com/people/simon-bolivar-241196#synopsis>
		3. Website:<http://www3.gettysburg.edu/~tshannon/hist106web/site7/Latin%20American%20Independence.htm>
		4. AMSCO: Pg. 404-407
	3. Haitian Revolution
		1. Crash Course: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5A_o-nU5s2U>
		2. Article: https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/haitian-revolution-1791-1804/
		3. AMSCO: PG. 403-404
	4. French Revolution
		1. Crash Course #29: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lTTvKwCylFY>
		2. In a nutshell video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IfDX2cELWSc>
		3. Website: <https://www.history.com/topics/france/french-revolution>
4. Although the Enlightenment is most famous for its changes in political ideas, it also paved the way for major social changes around the globe. Summarize EACH of the 3 following social changes.
	1. Serfdom was finally brought to an end in Europe, but not to the greatest effect.
		1. Article – A Fresh Look at Russian Emancipation : <http://www.historytoday.com/michael-lynch/emancipation-russian-serfs-1861-charter-freedom-or-act-betrayal>
		2. Video - Emancipation of Russian Serfs: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JLfoJTWjgJ4>
	2. Slave resistance movements eventually led to abolition (more options on back)
		1. Maroon societies in the Caribbean and Brazil: <https://www.thoughtco.com/maroons-and-marronage-4155346>
		2. North American slave rebellions – Nat Turner’s Rebellion: <https://www.thoughtco.com/nat-turners-rebellion-p2-45402>
		3. Website (go explore the picture gallery) - The abolition movement in England: <http://abolition.e2bn.org/campaign.html>
	3. New Zealand experiments with women’s suffrage, while women around the world fight for equality.
		1. Article – Women’s Suffrage in New Zealand: <http://women.govt.nz/about/new-zealand-women/history>
		2. A Vindications of the Rights of Women: <https://www.shmoop.com/a-vindication-of-the-rights-of-woman/>
		3. Declaration of Rights of Women and Female Citizen: <http://csivc.csi.cuny.edu/americanstudies/files/lavender/decwom2.html>
		4. Seneca Falls Convention of 1848: <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/seneca-falls-convention-begins>
5. At this point in time, subjects of certain nations effected by imperialism agendas decided to challenge their centralized home governments. One example of this was the Taiping Rebellion against the Manchus (Qing dynasty) in China:
	* 1. AMSCO – Pg. 448-449
		2. Video: (watch with subtitles for spelling) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UaWv5cE-_hM>
6. Like the Taiping Rebellion in Q5, some rebellions during this time were influenced by diverse religious ideas. Research one of the other instances of religion based rebellions.
	* 1. Khan Academy – The Ghost Dance Movement in the U.S.: <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-us-history/period-6/apush-american-west/a/ghost-dance-and-wounded-knee>
		2. Article - Xhosa Cattle-killing movement in southern Africa: <http://www.siyabona.com/eastern-cape-xhosa-cattle-killing.html>
7. Although religion was becoming a motivation for rebellion against foreign intruders, some groups were still just trying to send a message to the foreign imperialist governments through violence. Explain the story for each of the following.
	1. The Boxer Rebellion
		1. AMSCO: P. 450-451
		2. Article: <http://www.history.com/topics/boxer-rebellion>
		3. Video, History Channel, Sound Smart, The Boxer Rebellion; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AcwbMmUWHGw>
	2. Indian Revolt of 1857 (A.K.A. “The Sepoy Mutiny”)
		1. AMSCO: Pg. 469-470
		2. Article: <https://www.thoughtco.com/the-indian-revolt-of-1857-195476>
		3. Video, The Indian Rebellion of 1857: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rGoPN3WOBxU>
8. Beginning in the 18th century, fragmented regions began to unite together to develop new nations based on common languages, religions, social customs, and territory (we call this “nationalism”). Summarize how Italy and Germany went from separate lands to one unified state.
	* 1. AMSCO: Pg. 410-412
		2. Slideshow summary: <http://www.edu.xunta.gal/centros/cpicernadascastro/system/files/Nationalism.pdf>

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| **Historical Vocabulary** | **Non-historical Vocabulary** |
| The EnlightenmentJohn LockeDeclaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen Toussaint L’overtureLouis XVIMarie AntoinetteMaximillian de RobespierreSimon Bolivar  | Political Revolution SuffrageAbolition SerfdomUnificationNationalism  |