

Mr. Sperber's Review Using Enduring Issues

Date / Era	Event(s) and Description	Enduring Issue(s)
1750s	<p>Ottoman and Mughal Empires and Japan</p> <p>Mughals and Ottomans gain power by conquest. Then consolidate using state policies to bring people together (esp. religious tolerance) . Maintain power through central leadership. Japan has military leader/dictator, the Shogun. Mughals and Ottomans have trade with Europe. Ottomans – tolerance of Jews and Christians.</p>	<p>Power</p> <p>Impact of Cooperation For Mughals and Ottomans, Impact of Connectedness (trade).</p>
1750s – late 1700s	<p>The Enlightenment</p> <p>An intellectual movement (mostly French thinkers) stressing humanism, societal improvement, RIGHTS, good government, and social reform.</p> <p>AMERICAN REVOLUTION:</p> <p>NATURAL RIGHTS (life, liberty, property) – John Locke.</p> <p>SEPARATION OF POWERS OF GOVERNMENT and CHECKS AND BALANCES – Montesquieu.</p> <p>RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE (BILL OF RIGHTS)</p> <p>Applications: US Declaration of Independence (John Locke – inalienable rights – government must protect them). US Constitution (separation of power; checks and balances).</p> <p>Rights of women.</p> <p>ENLIGHTENED DESPOTS (Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Frederick the Great, Joseph II) – monarchs who had absolute power but used it to better their countries and people.</p>	<p>Power</p> <p>Tensions between Traditional Culture and Modernization</p>

1789	<p>Beginning of the French Revolution</p> <p>In 1789 most people in France were poor and oppressed by heavy taxes. Absolute monarch, Louis XVI, unresponsive to needs. People in three estates: First (clergy); Second (nobility); and Third (everyone else). 1st and 2nd controlled wealth and land.</p> <p>France was broke due to many wars and assisting in the US War of Independence.</p> <p>Estates General (sort of a parliament) called. But 3rd Estate was discriminated against in voting power. It broke away and formed an assembly. Riots in Paris. National Assembly wrote DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND THE CITIZEN – an Enlightenment document. Much like U.S. Declaration of Independence.</p>	<p>Power</p> <p>Tensions between Traditional Culture and Modernization</p> <p>Conflict</p> <p>Impact of Ideas and Beliefs</p>
1793	<p>The Revolution Takes a Violent Turn</p> <p>King (removed earlier), executed. REIGN OF TERROR (1793-1794) – thousands of people executed for real and suspected crimes against the revolution.</p>	<p>Power</p> <p>Human Rights Violations</p>
1795 – 1799	<p>Last Phase of the French Revolution</p> <p>Various governments come and go. Enemies of France gain new strength and begin to defeat France.</p> <p>EMERGENCE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE – talented general. Heads the government.</p>	
1800 - 1804	<p>End of the Revolution</p> <p>Napoleon takes over and becomes a military dictator. Many people welcome the stability. In 1804 Napoleon declares himself emperor. War resumes with England.</p>	<p>Power</p>
1791		

	<p style="text-align: center;">Revolution in Haiti</p> <p>French colony brutally treated. Slavery. Slaves outnumber colonists. TOUSSAINT L'OVERTURE leads slave uprising (has some Enlightenment ideas). France, occupied with wars and Europe, eventually grants freedom. But Haiti, desperately poor, does not adopt democracy.</p>	<p>Conflict</p> <p>Security</p> <p>Tension between Traditional Culture and Modernization</p> <p>Impact of Colonialism</p>
Early 1800s	<p style="text-align: center;">Liberation Movements in South America</p> <p>Liberation of Spanish colonies in South America by Simon Bolivar and others. Revolutionary movements headed by Creoles – people of Spanish descent born in the colonies. But countries could rarely sustain democracy.</p>	<p>Conflict</p> <p>Security</p> <p>Tension between Traditional Culture and Modernization</p> <p>Impact of Colonialism</p>
1830 and 1848	<p style="text-align: center;">Nationalist Revolutions</p> <p>Sweep Europe in reaction to old, conservative regimes. Nationalists want to create new countries based on ethnic, cultural, and linguistic lines. Revolts fail. Conservative governments prevail.</p>	<p>Conflict</p> <p>Security</p> <p>Tension between Traditional Culture and Modernization</p> <p>Impact of Colonialism</p>
1830s - 1861	<p style="text-align: center;">Unification of Italy</p> <p>Italy was a collection of small states and holdings by other European nations. MAZZINI, CAVOUR, and GARIBALDI achieve a nationalist unification.</p>	<p>Impact of Nationalism</p> <p>Tension between Traditional Culture and Modernization</p>
1860s - 1871	<p style="text-align: center;">Unification of Germany</p> <p>Germany was a collection of small kingdoms and principalities. PRUSSIA was the richest and most powerful. OTTO VON BISMARCK, using a policy of “blood and iron” units Germany. Series of wars with surrounding nations and <i>realpolitik</i> (“do what is possible, not what is right”) are his methods. Unification</p>	<p>Power</p> <p>Conflict</p> <p>Impact of Nationalism</p> <p>Tension between Traditional Culture and Modernization</p>

	achieved in 1871 and Prussian king becomes new emperor.	
Mid-1700s – late 1800s	<p align="center">Industrial Revolution</p> <p>Begins with Agricultural Revolution – more food grown in less space with less effort – and this means surplus population in rural areas. As TECHNOLOGY becomes more prevalent (ESPECIALLY IN TEXTILE – cloth – INDUSTRIES. Life changes drastically. Generally thought to begin in England. Iron and coal power machines and steam engines. Machines made work easier, but more monotonous. Cheap labor drawn from unskilled workers. Long hours and terrible conditions. Capitalist thought (ADAM SMITH) and LAISSEZ-FAIRE (“let it be” – not government interference in the markets). Growth of railroads. Terrible conditions lead to new thought (Marx). URBANIZATION (terrible conditions in cities). Generally, stratified social structure: wealth owners/operators, middle class (managers), and working class.</p>	<p>Impact of Technology/Innovation</p> <p>Tension between Traditional Culture and Modernization</p> <p>Impact of Urbanization</p> <p>Inequity</p> <p>Environmental Impact</p> <p>Population Growth</p> <p>Scarcity</p>
Mid-1800s	<p align="center">Movements in Response to Industrialization</p> <p>Karl Marx. Communism (government control of means of production). Protests against terrible conditions of workers. Reform laws and labor unions. End of child labor. Social reforms. Work toward women’s rights and end of slavery. Securing workers’ rights.</p>	<p>Impact of Technology/Innovation</p> <p>Tension between Traditional Culture and Modernization</p> <p>Impact of Urbanization</p> <p>Inequity</p> <p>Impact of Ideas and Beliefs</p>
Mid-1800s	<p align="center">Imperialism</p> <p>European nations had imperialism in the New World for several centuries before, but now imperialism focuses of Africa and Asia. Belief in European superiority. Social Darwinism (“survival of the fittest”). Need for raw materials and markets for finished goods. National prestige and ideology (Christianization and “civilizing” native peoples.</p>	<p align="center">Impact of Colonialism</p> <p align="center">Desire for Power</p> <p align="center">Human Rights Violations</p> <p align="center">Impact of Trade</p> <p align="center">Impact of Industrialization</p>