**Napoleon:**

* Son of a minor noble
* Rose quickly in military ranks
* General by 27
* Forced Austria to withdraw from war (check which war)
* Defeated by Britain’s superior navy
* Overthrew government with help of loyal troops
* At 30, was dictator of France (Consul for life)
* Soon after declared himself emperor
* Tolerant of the émigrés, but had to return without privileges
* **Created Napoleonic Code** (See Below)
* Set up government-run schools (lycées)
* **Concordat of 1801:** If Napoleon did not elect Bishops, Catholics will not take back land stolen during revolution
* Conquered most of Europe except Britain
* Encouraged religious toleration and abolished serfdom in his vast new Empire
* But, he also drafted thousands of men and raised taxes for the war
* Started **The Continental System** (See below)
* Nationalism rose up and people started to oppose Napoleon
* Attacked by Spain who used Guerrilla warfare (Hit-and-Run attacks)
* Eventually lost Portuguese and Spanish territory
* Entirety of Europe banded together to defeat Napoleon
* Succeeded by King Louis XVIII

**Napoleonic Code:**

* Recognized equal rights of all men
* Made revolutionary reforms the law
* Made men the head of house/owner of all property

**The Continental System:**

* Napoleon unable to defeat Britain, readied a fleet for attack
* Admiral Nelson (Britain) cut off French trade
* Napoleon order his entire empire not to trade with Britain
* Britain declared a tax on anyone who had to trade with the French
* Napoleon threatened to seize any ship that paid the British tax
* Results: British lost trade, but France was unable to receive any imports, and their economy weakened

**Liberalism:**

* Supported new revolutionary ideas
* Less popular after the Napoleon catastrophe

**Conservatism:**

* Wanted to keep the Status Quo
* Was fond of old traditions
* More popular group

**Edmund Burke:**

* Supported conservatism
* Condemned French Revolution
* Believed only nobles should hold positions of power

**Nationalism:**

* Pride and love for one’s country
* Can go in both directions – can be bad, can be good

**Congress of Vienna:**

* Meeting of the four great powers: Britain, Russia, Prussia, France, and Austria
* Needed to redraw boundaries of Europe
* **Prince Metternich – Austria**
* **Lord Casterlough – Great Britain**
* **Czar Alexander I – Russia**
* **Fredrick William II – Prussia**
* **Charles Tallyard – France**
* Most considered conservatives, and wished to return to the days before the French Revolution
* Restored Louis XVIII to the French throne

**Metternich:**

* Represented Austria
* Wanted to limit French aggression
* Restore monarchies
* Create a balance of power in Europe

**Metternich System:**

* So, Metternich said “forget liberalism and nationalism! Status Quo for the win!”
* Then, he said “Crud, people are revolting.” (See Metternich’s house on fire)
* Somehow he got it into his head it was a good idea to keep going with this, so he pressured the Quadruple Alliance (another really clever name) to also forgo liberalism and nationalism

**Concert of Europe:**

* This has to do with the wittingly named Quadruple Alliances, which were created to keep the peace. A couple of years later, France was admitted to the now incorrectly named Quadruple Alliance.
* But, Czar Alexander I said “Eh, this is cool, but…. I’m going to make another alliance.” He called that thing the Holy Alliance, because all believed they had the divine right to rule.
* Actually, the Holy Alliance was kind of useless; it was more of a cheerleader for the Quadruple Alliance, because they wanted the exact same things.
* The meetings of the two alliances were called the “Concert of Europe”

**France in 1848:**

* Charles X succeeded his brother
* Took away rights of the working class with the July Ordnances
* French revolted in July (called the July revolt – such clever naming)
* Charles X fled to England – now France has no government
* Working class wanted a Republic, instead got Louis Phillippe as new king.
* LP liked to be known as “the citizen King” but only wanted power
* Worked with middle class for financial reasons
* Working class felt cheated, started revolts, repressed by government
* Government restricted freedom of press, speech, and assembly
* Eventually Louis Phillippe fled to England too. Popular place for rejected kings.
* Working class finally got their way and set up the Second French Republic (SO CLEVER)
* And since we hated Napoleon, his nephew should be a good leader of France. Even better, he should have the name of one king we executed, one we exiled, and one we banished. Louis Napoleon. Brilliant idea, all.
* Oh, look at that! He ruled as a dictator and crowned himself emperor, and created the Second Empire.

**Universal male suffrage:**

* Gave all MEN the right to suffrage (vote)
* Hence the name.

**Revolutions of 1830:**

* Belgium said “forget this, bro” and revolted.
* Actually it was because of differences in language, religion, and economics.
* It worked. Gained its independence in 1831, a constitutional monarchy under King Leopold
* Belgium became a semi – neutral state: i.e. no alliances, but it **would be defended if it was attacked.**

**More revolts: the Austrian Empire:**

* Metternich was forced to resign, due to an unfortunate mobbing of his house and it’s going up in flames as a result of a popular uprising.
* Revolution Army Committee ruled Austria for a while there, told the Hapsburg Emperor “sign this constitution or die.” Needless to say, he did.
* But, all of this was for nothing. Remember all those “helpful reforms” that they were trying to institute? Well, none of the Austrians did.

**Even more Revolts: this time they’re uprisings!**

* Germany and Italy had to get in on all the fun revolutions. So, they did.
* Italians had little luck – their desire to unify Italy was crushed by the Austrians and French
* Germany on the other hand…
	+ Were pretty much sick of the lack of constitutions and civil liberties
	+ Created a national assembly with popular vote (PS minorities won’t like this. Never do.)
	+ People favored a Federal System with a hereditary Emperor
	+ Asked King Fredrick William IV of Prussia to be the Emperor, he refused. (Because they were tired of being oppressed by other nations…? Thinking seems to have evacuated history.)
	+ Obviously Prussia wasn’t too keen on the whole “Germany being united” thing, so they demolished that plan with some troops.
	+ It worked too; Germany was a bunch of disunited states for over 20 years after.

**More on Italy, drama queens don’t give up too easy:**

* Most of its land was under foreign rule – they weren’t too pleased about that.
* Italian Nationalists suddenly became increasingly popular. They struggled against the harsh barriers set against them – but for a good cause. For the love of their *country.* 🡨 Read dramatically.
* Giuseppe Mazzini: young Italy, worked for the unification of Italy
* Count Cavour: newspaper (Risorgimento) controller – got to the people
* Victor Emmanuel II – King of Sardinia, supported Risorgimento

**Crimean War:**

* Technically, a war for peace. It makes sense if you don’t think about it.
* France, Great Britain (who’d have ever thought they’d be on the same side!), Italy, VS. Russia
* Sardinia attempted to be a model for Italian unification

**ANOTHER WAR (Ft. Austria vs. Sardinia and a betraying France):**

* Cavour met with Napoleon III (remember him? Yeah, there was no 2nd Napoleon.) discussed their witty plan – tricked Austria into declaring war on Sardinia, the France sends in the big guns to help them, in return France got Savoy and Nice (?))
* First part worked – but then France withdrew because he realized that a Unified Italy was dangerous for France. They backstabbed Sardinia and negotiated a separate treaty with Austria
* Sardinia won Lombardy, but others remained under Austrian control

**Italy finally gets the hint:**

* People got frustrated and took matter into their own hands. Who need leadership?
* Actually, Giuseppe (somehow a popular name?) Garibaldi and his red shirts lead it mostly.
* Regained large part of Italy back
* Parliament meets and declared Victor Emmanuel the king

**Pope Pius IX:**

* Miffed that Italy took Rome from him
* Strain between catholic church and Italian State

English revolution

1. Balance with Parliament:
2. 1500’s Parliament had won important rights such as:
* Approving taxes
* Passing laws proposed by the monarch
* Advise monarchs
1. Monarch’s power:
* Named officials and judges (to be used later to their advantage)
* Summoned and dismissed Parliament
* Conducted foreign policy
* Also headed the Church of England (courtesy of King Henry VIII)
1. Tudor Rulers:
* Henry VIII
* Elizabeth I, Henry’s unwelcome daughter, died in 1603, kept a surprising balance with Parliament
1. Stuarts: rulers of Scotland
2. James the VI (crowned James I of England, as seen in Macbeth)
* Supervised King James version of the Bible
* Wrote The True Law of Free Monarchies
* ruled by “divine right”
* Had many, many, many conflicts with Parliament about religion, money, foreign policy, you name it.
* Was very in debt, needed Parliament to approve new taxes
* Parliament refused, unless James agreed to their new religious terms
* Was then criticized by public in general when he made marriage arrangements between his son, Charles, and a Spanish princess
* Also critiqued about his lack of work in the Wars of Religion, apparently did not help protestants enough
1. Parliament has two houses – House of Lords, and the House of Commons
2. Puritans:
* Persecuted By James
* Wanted Anglican Church to change some of their rituals and ceremonies
* Wanted congregations to rule themselves
* Did not like bishops or other offices appointed by the King
1. Charles I: Son of James
* Supported the divine right to rule
* Dismissed Parliament when they wouldn’t give him enough money
* Imprisoned those who would not pay forced loans (essentially a loophole in the tax law)
* Forced by Parliament the Petition of Right which protected the rights of all British citizens giving the King Boundaries such as:
* Not being able to collect forced loans of levy taxes without Parliament’s consent
* Could not imprison a person without a cause
* House soldiers in private homes without the owner’s consent
* Ignored the Petition of Right, continued to do all of these things
* Appointed William Laud as the Archbishop of Canterbury (later executed by Parliament)
* Started the court of High commission and the Court of Star Chamber, both courts only followed the laws of the king (later abolished by Parliament)
* Attempted to impose the Anglican Church on Scotland (BIG MISTAKE) scots resisted and invaded England, and Charles was forced to call Parliament to pay for an army
* Was forced to call Parliament once every three years by a bill that parliament passed
* Condemned by Parliament as a Tyrant, fought back and started the English Civil war
* Put on trial and executed
1. English Civil War:
* Kings Side:
* Nobles, also known as cavaliers
* Parliament’s side:
* Mostly puritans called roundheads
* Cavaliers defeated, Charles executed
1. Oliver Cromwell:
* Led the Roundheads in the English Civil war
* Led the New Model Army
* Led the republic of England as Lord Protector (Dictator)
* Refused to allow drinking, dancing, or canoodling
* Only supported religious toleration for protestants, none other
* Divided England between Presbyterians, Anglicans, and Puritans
* Crushed scots and suppressed Catholics
* Encouraged protestants to replace catholic lords
* After his death, monarchy was reestablished under Charles II
1. Levellers:
* Wanted titles of nobility abolished
* Led by John Lilburne
1. Charles II
* Respected Magna Carta and Petition of Right
* Had parliaments support
* Still controlled foreign policy, and made a secret treaty with France (Louis XIV)
* In return for Louis’ financial support, pledged to restore the catholic church “as soon as possible” in England
* Joined with France against the Dutch
1. Parliament:
* Passed laws abolishing feudal dues that landowner paid to the king
* Give king money from taxes
* Passed the Test Act – excluded Catholics and protestant dissenters from the army, navy, holding office, and universities
1. Tories:
* Supported King and Anglican Church
* Defeated exclusion act, accepted the Habeas Corpus Act:
* Protected a person from arbitrary arrest
* Writ of habeas corpus given by a judge and to state the charges against the person
* The judge would decide whether or not a person should be held for trial
* Made it illegal for a person to be held in prison without a trial
* A person could not be imprisoned twice for the same crime
1. Wigs:
* Strengthened parliament
* Anti-Catholic
* Didn’t want Charles’ brother James to inherit throne because James was Catholic
* Tried to pass exclusion act
1. James II:
* Inherited throne in 1685
* Started Glorious Revolution
* Ignored Test Act, placed Catholics in high government posts and in the army
* William and Mary’s want for the English throne defeated James II
1. William and Mary:
* Joint rulers
* Signed English version of Bill of Rights
* Ensure parliament’s power and protect English liberties
* Ended glorious revolution
1. English Bill of Rights:
* Parliament:
* King and queen could not pass any laws without parliament consent
* Needed approval of Parliament to raise taxes
* Had to be summoned frequently with elections
* Individual Rights:
* Trial by jury
* No cruel or unusual punishment
* Limited amount of bail king imposed on a person held in trial
* English society NOT democratic, though
* Only few were given the right to vote
* Members of parliament, not paid, ergo only wealthy could run for office
* Religious toleration limited (act of toleration tolerated only protestants)
1. Ireland and Scotland
* James led rebellion in Ireland to regain English throne
* Defeated in Battle of the Boyne
* As a result, Parliament passed the Act of Settlement – only an Anglican could inherit the throne
* Prevented any future rebellions in Ireland by prohibiting them from
* Buying or inheriting land from protestants
* Being elected to the Irish Parliament
* Act of Union joined England and Scotland into the United Kingdom
* After death of William and Mary - Anne (James’ protestant daughter) ruled Britain
* After her, George became King George I of Britain and ended the Stuart Dynasty to star the Hanover Dynasty
1. Whigs:
* Late 1600’s
* Supported laws that limited royal power
* Normally supported by wealthy landowners
1. Tories:
* Defended royal power against challenges by Parliament
1. The cabinet
* King William Started to pick minister and advisers from both political Parties in parliament, but soon began to appoint minister from the party that held the majority of seats
* Cabinet made up of ministers appointed by king (obviously)
* Each cabinet member responsible for a department of government
* All cabinet members were a member of parliament
* If new elections were called, a new majority party would be in charge and a new cabinet would be formed
1. The Prime minister:
* First Prime Minister was Sir Robert Walpole. Whig member.
* He steered the laws through parliament, appointed government officials, managed finances, avoided costly wars, encouraged trade and industry, allowed English colonies in North America to develop on their own
1. Personal Rule of George III
* Wanted control of throne
* Supervised government, appointed minister
* Lost support at home and parliament reclaimed its power by passing a reform bill that limited the king’s right to appoint officials

**Neville Chamberlain:**

* British Prime minister
* Preceded Winston Churchill
* Gave Hitler/Germany/Nazis Czechoslovakia (P.S. Bad move)
* Earned himself a bad rep with the rest of Europe (oops)
* And was eventually forced to resign

**Winston Churchill:**

* British Prime minister
* Considered one of the greatest leaders ever during a war time
* Honorary US citizen

**Blitzkrieg:**

* German “lightning war”
* Full force attack for around 8 minutes, an attempt to weaken the enemy so they can come back and deliver the ominous sounding final blow

**NATO:**

* Treaty between Europe and North America
* Continues on today
* If one country is attacked, all go to war on whoever the poor sucker is who attacked the first country
* Ended when the USSR formally collapsed

**Warsaw Pact:**

* Treaty created during the Cold War
* Between Russia and the rest of Europe
* Agreed on peace, happiness, friendliness, other synonyms of joy…

**European Economic Community**

* Also known as common market
* Wanted to bring “economic integration”

**Nikita Khrushchev:**

* Led USSR during part of the Cold War
* Attempted to make reforms to save cash (did not work, at all)
* Ended up creating a lot of really tense years for the entire USSR, and informally starting the Cuban Missile crisis (good job, dude)

**Perestroika:**

* Political movement during Cold War
* Attempted to reform the economy
* Many claim it was the ultimate end of communism
* Opened up the ballot to other leaders, but they CANNOT be of a different party
* Started by Gorbachev

**Glasnost:**

* Freedom of speech movement
* Gorbachev went hipster on Russia and decided to make the government more transparent, something never done before
* Completely the opposite of what communism is
* Started by Gorbachev

**Boris Yelstin:**

* Gorbachev’s biggest political opponent
* Became 1st President of USSR
* Didn’t help much
* Russia went into the biggest debt crisis it has ever known, making the great depression look like a loss of a one dollar gamble

**Monsoon:**

* Yearly flood in India
* Creates a lot of crops, good for farmers
* Downside: a lot of flooding; hard on transportation

**Caste System:**

* Social Class system
* Lowest are the “untouchables”
* Many argue that the caste system was very limiting to India’s growth
* Some argue differently

**Himalayas:**

* Famous mountain range
* Located in Northern India, up by Nepal

**Mohandas Ghandi:**

* Led peaceful protests
* Did not want India under British control
* Protested the salt tax with a salt walk 🡨 that took forever
* Went on a 23 day fasting in prison

**Hinduism:**

* 87% of India is Hindu
* Belief in many deities
* Main religion in India

**Karl Marx:**

* Created Marxism
* Commented on the style of socialism and communism
* Marxism is a formation of socialism

**Volaire:**

* Impacted our Consitution
* Belief in freedom of speech
* “I may not agree with anything you’re saying, but I will defend your right to say it with my life”
* Wanted religious toleration
* Strong monarch, but not absolute
* Monarch should protect basic rights of people, and should be “enlightened”

**Montesquieu:**

* Parliament should make laws (like the legislative branch)
* King should enforce laws (like the executive branch)
* Courts should interpret laws (judiciary branch…)
* Wanted a system of Checks and balances

**Locke:**

* Government should serve the society only
* Ruler has responsibilities that the ruled expect to be fulfilled
* People should have the right to rebel if they don’t like their king
* Government should protect the peoples’ rights

**Hobbs:**

* People by themselves will cause all sorts of strife and war and hatred and all that good stuff
* People are “nasty, brutish” (thanks)
* Wanted an absolute monarch, loved absolutism