

## UNITED STATES

**IMPETUS:** **Mercantile** policies of Great Britain; dependent status of colonies as symbolized by “no taxation without representation”; **Enlightenment** ideals; end of **salutary neglect**.

**STAGES:** Non-compliance with British laws; reprisals by the British; protests: violence, letters and declarations to the British crown; cycle of escalating protests and reprisals; **Declaration of Independence**, 1776; war; alliances with Britain’s enemies; defeat of the British forces; Peace treaty, 1783

**OUTCOME:** Establishment of the United States of America in 1776; recognition by other nations and eventually the Brit-

# A COMPARISON OF REVOLUTIONS OVER TIME

## FRANCE

**IMPETUS:** Long-term effects of rule by **absolute monarchy**; policies of **Louis XVI**; national debt and financial collapse; privileges accorded the nobility and abuses; privileges accorded the Roman Catholic church and abuses; rise of the **bourgeoisie**; rivalry for power with nobles and church; conditions of peasants and series of poor harvests; conditions of urban workers, **sans culottes**; Enlightenment ideas; **philosophes**.

**STAGES:** Four stages: (1) aristocrats challenge king (2) bourgeoisie challenge voting process in **Estates General** (3) popular revolution, the people in the cities, especially Paris, support for the bourgeoisie (4) peasants in the countryside support the revolution in Paris; creation of the **French Republic** and the **National Convention**; creation of the **Directory**; Unsolved Problems: continuing war with Austria and Great Britain, corrupt politicians, bread riots, anger over policies related to the Church, growing **royalist** support.

**OUTCOME:** **National Assembly:** formal abolition of serfdom, **Declaration of the Rights of Man**, revocation of privileges of the Roman Catholic Church, reorganization of the Church under the state, creation of a limited monarchy; **National Convention:** abolished the monarchy and the aristocracy, extended **suffrage** to more (but not all) male citizens, **Committee of Public Safety, Reign of Terror, Jacobins; The Directory:** 5-man council, absolute power; **Napoleon asks to assume power**

## MEXICO

1810-1820

**IMPETUS:** Revolution in Haiti; distraction of Spain by its war with France

**STAGES:** **El Grito de Dolores!** Call to arms by priest; led **mestizos** and Native Americans in rebellion in 1810; fighting continued under new leader who was killed in 1815, scattered fighting followed; in 1821, **conservative creole** joins with rebels and declares Mexico an independent empire; in 1823, emperor overthrown by liberals; 1824, republic created.

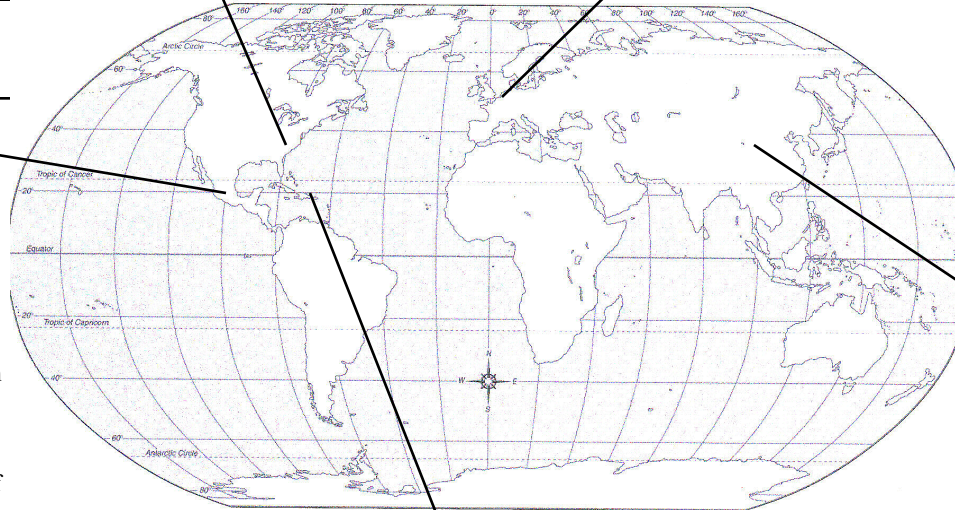
**OUTCOME:** First reforms demanded abolition of slavery; insurrection collapses because lack of creole support; under Republic, after years of turmoil and little change for mestizo and Native American; French occupation; reforms instituted under **Benito Juarez** (1860s)

1910-1917

**IMPETUS:** long dictatorship of **Porfirio Diaz** (1876-1910); unequal distribution of wealth; liberal reformers

**STAGES:** demand for free elections; Diaz resigns; succeeded by **Francisco Madero** as president, murdered after two years; civil war: **Pancho Villa & Emiliano Zapata**; 1917 election, **Venustiano Carranza** as president

**OUTCOMES:** Constitution of 1917 (still in effect): broke up large landholdings, **nationalized** ownership of natural resources and church property; restricted religion, provided for minimum wage, extended suffrage to all males



## HAITI

(Saint Domingue)

**IMPETUS:** Appeal of Enlightenment ideals to **creoles** and **mulattoes**; French Revolution as inspiration

**STAGES:** **Slave insurrection** in 1791; Britain and Spain send troops, slaves and French join together to oust troops; at end of civil war, slaves freed and in power but still a French colony; 1802, troops under Napoleon sent to end rule of former slaves; French troops defeated by rebels and disease (but **Toussant L'Ouverture** captured)

**OUTCOME:** Independence declared in 1804; civil war among rival factions; independent republic established in 1820

## CHINA

**IMPETUS:** Increasing power of foreign nations; defeat of Sino-Japanese war in 1895; spread of reform ideas among **western-educated Chinese**; discontent of poor rural peasants; grant of power to provincial governments by **Qing** in an effort to stem uprisings.

**STAGES:** Abortive rebellions in late 1800s; **Chinese Revolution of 1911** (provincial secessions and declaration of republic); empire under **Yuan shih-K' al**; years of civil war and chaos; establishment of republic in 1927 under **Nationalist**, or **Kuomintang Party**; WWII; civil war between Nationalist (**Chiang Kai-shek**) and Communist (**Mao Zedong**) forces for control of China, 1927-1937 and 1946-1949)

**OUTCOME:** abdication of **Qing (Manchu)** emperor in 1912; **Sun Yat-sen** briefly becomes president, steps aside for Yuan Shih-k' al, dies in 1916; **warlords** in power across China; Sun begins to unify China with help of Soviets; **Chiang Kai-shek** successor to Sun, leads Nationalist Party, fights for control of China with Communists under **Mao Zedong**; civil war cessation to unite against Japanese in WWII; after war, Nationalists defeated and flee to **Taiwan**; **People's Republic of China** created on mainland, communist state