

Historiography  
Renaissance  
Reformation  
States and Kings  
Tudor England and Bourbon France  
England, Russia and Germany  
The Enlightenment  
The French Revolution  
Napoleon  
Congress of Vienna  
Victorian England, Bismark's Germany  
Communism, Revolution and War  
Fascism and War

**I. Topics**

- a. History
- b. Revisionism
- c. History Timeline
- d. Middle Ages
- e. Crusades
- f. Renaissance
- g. Inquisition

**II. History**

- a. from Ancient Greek
- b. History – a search for truth (according to Ancient Greece)

**III. History is Not**

- a. Chronology – a listing of events in time sequence
- b. (Just events and dates – a raw material that is used to create history)

**IV. Interpretation**

- a. History is not the past
- b. History is the interpretation of the past

**V. Revisionism**

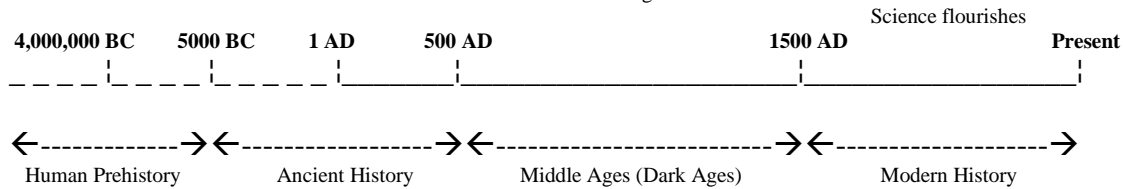
- a. Vision = to see
- b. Revision = to change
- c. History is always changing
- d. We can only see the past through the lenses of the present
- e. The lenses are always changing
- f. Revisionism – Seeing history and revising it

**VI. Sources**

- a. Primary – a source which is close to the event it describes in terms of time and geography
- b. Secondary - source which is distant from either time or geography

## VII. History

- Lack of movement caused narrowed visions to understand science
- Decline in trade
- No great cities
- No cities at all because there was No trade
- People moved back to farms
- Only educated people in Europe were Clergy from Church
- Science was illegal
- Science was extinguished



- Earth = 5 billion years old
- Life forms started – 4 billion years ago
- According to Evolution – humans entered 4 million BC
- 5000 BC – History Begins

## VIII. About Middle Ages

- Roman Catholics thought they had God on their side and that they couldn't lose  
Catholic Clergy were the only people literate in society
- Catholics were the dominant intellectual force
- Church burned scientists at the stake
- Only literate people were celibate
- Parents were illiterate
- They were so religiously oriented because they were educated and didn't know what else to believe in

## IX. Middle Ages

- Jerusalem was occupied by Muslims
- Anyone who wasn't a Christian was an infidel
- Infidel – someone who can't see the truth
- Lady Church/Lady Synagogue – British picture  
↑  
Jews were infidels
- 1096 – Crusades launched by Catholics to drive infidels out of Jerusalem
- Catholics thought they had God on their side and that they couldn't lose
- Crusades ended in 1300 (several crusades from 1096-1300)
- During Crusades, children were sold into slavery in Africa by William the Pig
- Richard the Lion hearted vs. Saladin

**X. Crusades**

- a. Crusades created movement
- b. Trade is returned
- c. Spices were brought back from the Middle East
- d. Spices kept meat from deteriorating and made bad meat look good
- e. Towns start appearing to bring goods to
- f. Houses are built to shelter workers at port
- g. Managers for workers
- h. Education for manager

**XI. Renaissance = Rebirth (1350-1550)**

- a. Crusades influence Renaissance
- b. Renaissance didn't reach Eastern Europe until 1600s

**XII. Italy**

- a. Italy was the first country to experience the Renaissance because it was near water
- b. Crusades brought money to Italy
- c. Many spices from Middle East brought to Italy

**XIII. Venice**

- a. Venice preserved Renaissance
- b. Merchants in Venice were rich
- c. Venice was an international city
- d. It produced some of the best people in the world from 1350-1450
- e. There was a cross fertilization of people
- f. 1450 – Italy collapsed
- g. 1450 – trade routes to Italy started to dry up and new trade routes started into the Atlantic
- h. Trade left the Mediterranean
- i. Trade routes are the blood line of culture

**XIV. Spain and Portugal**

- a. Spain and Portugal were known as Iberia
- b. Spain left its mark on the world, leaving their language (Spanish), religion (Catholicism)
- c. Much wealth and prosperity was felt by Spain and Portugal (they were superpowers)
- d. People in 1498 gave half of the world to Portugal and half to Portugal
- e. Spain's decline in 1550
- f. It was said anything East of Pyranies was dead

**XV. Spain**

- a. Spain was the end of Europe
- b. Europe was Catholic
- c. Africa was Muslim
- d. Spanish were the defenders of Catholicism because they were so close to Africa (Muslims)
- e. Spanish used to be fanatically Catholic
- f. Spanish used to mean begin Catholic
- g. Spanish were forced to choose between Catholic Church and Renaissance
- h. Spanish chose Catholicism
- i. Progress in 1600s meant getting rid of the Catholic Church

**XVI. Inquisition (to look into (inquire) )**

- a. Catholic court institution (hundreds of courts)
- b. Catholic Church had full backing of government
- c. Inquisition investigated, put on trial, and convicted heretics
- d. Infidel – people who weren't Christian
- e. Heretics – Catholics who while baptized Catholic violated norms of Catholicism
- f. People could be arrested for eating meat on Friday or not attending Church on Sunday
- g. 1300-1800 – groups of officers searched the street looking for heretics (people who worked on science)
- h. Money from convicted heretics reverted to Catholic Church
- i. Tens of thousands of victims
- j. Intimidated Spain to not be progressive
- k. Spain was quieted
- l. Church used ravine torture
- m. Nazis borrowed from torture techniques of Catholics
- n. People were thrown naked in dungeons with rats
- o. People stood naked in front of priests without knowing charges against them or who brought them to church, so they couldn't really defend themselves.

**I. Topics**

- a. Ferdinand and Isabella
- b. Christopher Columbus
- c. Spice Islands (Indies)
- d. Marco Polo

**II. Ferdinand and Isabella**

- a. Financed Voyage
- b. Columbus received Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria
- c. 3 ships were small yachts with small crews
- d. Yachts were filled with alcohol
- e. Columbus took a Hebrew interpreter with him – there was a belief that they would find the lost tribes of Israel as told in the Bible

**III. Columbus Reached Bahama Islands**

- a. When he died, he thought that he reached Asia and the Indies
- b. He called native people, Indians
- c. Took 4 trips to America
- d. Columbus discovered Cuba
- e. He died thinking he was at the edge of Asia

**IV. Amerigo Vespucci**

- a. Drew a map and signed it America and it stuck

**V. Christopher Columbus (1451-1506)**

- a. Raised in Italy
- b. Ancestors were from Spain and Portugal
- c. Ancestors might have been secret Jews
- d. Stood 6 ft. tall – exceptionally tall for the time
- e. No portraits of Columbus – only drawn from memory
- f. Columbus knew the Earth was round
- g. He didn't invent, only knew what educated people knew
- h. Spice Trade dominated by Italians
- i. Columbus knew Middle East wasn't source of spice

**VI. Spice Islands (Indies)**

- a. Place where Columbus believed spices came from
- b. No European had ever seen Spice Islands
- c. They had only heard about them
- d. Rained all year long
- e. Perfect for growing large quantity of items
- f. The more hands the spices went through, the higher the price
- g. Marco Polo traveled to China
- h. Polo intrigued Europeans to reach the Orient
- i. Columbus wanted to set up a direct trade with the Indies and cut out everybody else

## **I. Topics**

- a. Renaissance
- b. Inquisition
- c. Francesco Petrarca, 1304-74
- d. Father of Humanism
- e. "Letters to Ancient Authors"
- f. Love Sonnets
- g. Giovanni Boccaccio, 1313-75
- h. Decameron
- i. Johan Gutenberg, 1397-1468

## **II. Jews and the Inquisition**

- a. Inquisition made Jews convert to Catholicism or give up their life
- b. Muranos – word given to good Jews who became Catholic
- c. Jews were the greatest victim of Inquisition
- d. If they were lousy Catholics, they were targets of Inquisition

## **III. Renaissance**

- a. 3 countries picked up torch left by Spain and Portugal
- b. Those countries would have to be near the Atlantic
- c. Catholic Church had to be broken down
- d. France, England, and Holland
- e. In 1700s, Holland was the biggest commercial centre in Europe
- f. England/Holland destroyed Catholic Church
- g. France maintained Catholic Church, but they watered down the Church
- h. By late 1700s, most of French churches were closed
- i. French were baptized, but then they didn't bother with church, except for weddings
- j. England, Holland, and France have wealth and spread Renaissance throughout the world
- k. New York – formerly New Amsterdam
- l. NY Knickerbockers is Dutch
- m. Brooklyn, Harlem – Dutch

## **IV. Francesco Petrarca (1304-74)**

- a. Italian writer
- b. Known as the *Father of Humanism*
- c. Monks in the Middle Ages were the only literate people
- d. Changes things from divine (God) to human joys and interests
- e. Wrote *Letters to Ancient Authors* and *Love Sonnets*



**V. *Letters to Ancient Authors***

- e. Petrarch wrote *Letters to Ancient Authors*
- f. Trailblazer
- g. His target audience couldn't be reached
- h. Wrote letters to ancient people to find kindred soles

**VI. *Love Sonnets***

- a. Petrarch wrote *Love Sonnets*
- b. Emphasized unrequited love
- c. He was in love with a married woman
- d. Monks talked about love of God
- e. Petrarch talked about loving someone and not being loved back

**VII. Giovanni Boccaccio (1313-75)**

- a. Kindred sole
- b. Colleague of Petrarch
- c. Humanistic author
- d. Wrote *Decameron*

**VIII. *Decameron***

- a. 100 stories
- b. Divided into 10 chapters

**IX. Johan Gutenberg (1397-1468)**

- a. German Renaissance Man
- b. Invented moveable type for a printing press
- c. Made printing much easier
- d. Books became more readily available
- e. Books aren't priceless – they're free (library)
- f. Books contain science, other religions, and other subjects
- g. Printing press spreads Renaissance faster
- h. Bible started to be printed for common people
- i. Church feared the spread of Bible because 9/10ths of Bible is interpretation
- j. This causes split among Christianity
- k. Breaks Catholic authority over European thinking

**I. Topics**

- a. Nicholas Copernicus, 1473-1543
  - Heliocentric Theory
- b. Galileo Galilei, 1564-1642
  - “It does move”
- c. Isaac Newton, 1642-1727
- d. Medici

**II. Nicholas Copernicus**

- a. Born 1473-1543
- b. Polish Renaissance Man
- c. Astronomer – gazed at stars
- d. Proposed Heliocentric Theory

**III. Heliocentric Theory**

- a. Helio = sun
- b. Death blow to Middle Ages
- c. Middle Ages believed Earth was at the center of the universe
- d. Heliocentric theory said that Earth wasn't at the center, but that the sun was

**IV. Doctrine of Infallibility**

- a. Church had always said Earth was the center of the universe
- b. Doctrine of Infallibility – church couldn't be wrong because they represent God, meaning God was wrong, which is impossible
- c. Heliocentric Theory challenges Doctrine of Infallibility because if the church is wrong about one thing, it could be wrong about others, which challenges church authority

**V. Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)**

- a. Galileo picks up where Copernicus left off
- b. Italian – accepts Heliocentric Theory
- c. Expands theory
- d. Develops theory
- e. Develops instrument to make Heliocentric Theory irrefutable
- f. He invented a successful telescope that provided hard evidence

**VI. Galileo and Astronomy**

- a. Galileo teaches new astronomy to students
- b. Taught astronomy in Italian – the language people spoke
- c. Didn't teach in LATIN, the scholarly language
- d. The church used Latin because not many people spoke it
- e. Galileo had been arrested and his life was threatened

**VII. View According to Middle Ages**

- a. Earth is the Center of the Universe – doesn't move
- b. Sky is a canopy-film over Earth
- c. Beyond that is Heaven
- d. Stars in the Canopy are used to see down to the Earth

**VIII. Divine Patience**

- a. Galileo was accused of threatening Divine Patience
- b. Took men out of child-like perspective and made them confront reality
- c. Galileo was told that he would be burned alive
- d. In 1992, Catholic Church removed charge of heresy against Galileo

**IX. Galileo - "It Does Move"**

- a. Church made Galileo tell his students that his teachings were false
- b. Some of his students think they overheard his final words, "mueve," meaning it does move.

**X. Isaac Newton )1642-1727**

- a. Represents modern times
- b. Light is the spectrum of colors
- c. Discovered theory of gravity

**XI. Verbatim – Newtonian Model**

- a. The entire universe is susceptible to rational inquiry
- b. Universe is not a mystery
- c. It can be known through science and reason
- d. Newtonian model is currently collapsing

**XII. Post Modern Times**

- a. The more we think about the Universe, the less we realize we know
- b. The universe is a mystery

**I. Topics**

- a. Medici
- b. Florence
- c. Patrons of the Arts
- d. Platonic Academy
- e. Sandro Botticelli, 1444-1510
  - “Birth of Venus”
  - “Primavera”
- f. Leonardo da Vinci, 1452-1519
  - Universal Renaissance Man
  - “Mona Lisa”

**II. Medici**

- a. Family of bankers and investors
- b. Billionaires of their time
- c. Wealth translated to political power
- d. Many Popes came from Medici family
- e. Patrons of the Arts

**III. Florence (Forenzi)**

- a. Home of the Medici
- b. Built museums
- c. Paid salaries
- d. Had a big influence on what art was accepted

**IV. Platonic Academy**

- a. Patronized by Medici
- b. Named after Plato
- c. Art School
- d. Renaissance demanded Humanism, Sensuality, and reaching back to pre-Christian Times

**V. Sandro Botticelli**

- a. Florentine – born and raised in Florence
- b. Backed by Medici
- c. Member of Platonic Academy
- d. Reeks of Paganism and Science
- e. Had a devout Catholic family
- f. Painted “Birth of Venus” and “Primavera”

**VI. Birth of Venus**

- a. Painting by Sandro Botticelli
- b. Venus – Goddess of Sensual Love
- c. Dissidence between upbringing and his paintings
- d. Upizi in Italy holds Medici painting

**VII. Leonardo Da Vinci, 1452-1519**

- a. Born in Florence
- b. Patronized by Meidci, among others
- c. Singer, musician, engineer, author technician, poet, medical doctor.
- d. Painted “Mona Lisa” and “Last Supper

**I. Topics**

- a. Michelangelo Buonarroti, 1475-1564
  - “David”
  - “Moses”
  - “Pieta”
- b. Sistine Chapel
- c. Saint Peter’s Dome
- d. The Art of Renaissance
- e.
- f.

**II. Michelangelo Buanarroti, 1475-1564**

- a. Greatest artist of all time
- b. A sculptor who lived and worked in Florence
- c. Sculpted “David,” “Moses,” and “Pieta”

**III. “David”**

- a. In Florence, Michelangelo sculpted “David”
- b. Michelangelo was in his 20s when he sculpted this figure

**IV. “Moses”**

- a. “Moses” is in Rome
- b. When he finished “Moses,” he told him to  
”Speak to Me”
- c. “Moses” has horns because the Bible translated that Moses had horns because he was Jewish
- d. It was a wrong translation

**V. Pieta**

- a. “Pieta” in Saint Peter’s Church in Rome
- b. Depicts Jesus dying in his mother’s arms

**VI. Sistine Chapel**

- a. Michelangelo painted the stories of the Bible on the roof of the Sistine Chapel
- b. He was in his thirties when he painted the Sistine Chapel

## **VII. Saint Peter's Dome**

- a. The headquarters of the Catholic Church
- b. He spent 18 years building it
- c. He was 80 years old

## **VIII. The Art of Renaissance**

- a. Art is not Renaissance
- b. It is the most recognizable thing from the Renaissance

### **I. Topics**

- a. Catholicism
- b. Reformation
- c. Protestantism
- d. Corruption
- e. Avignon
- f. Great Schism (cities)
- g. Ex-communication
- h. Martin Luther, 1483-1546

### **II. Catholic**

- a. Catholic = everybody belongs
- b. Catholicism was the dominant religion in Europe

### **III. Reformation, 1350-1550**

- a. Religious flip-side of Renaissance
- b. Protests what is wrong and what is needed
- c. Protestantism forms because of corruption in the Catholic Church

### **IV. Corruption**

- a. Corruption was in the Catholic Church
- b. Catholics took vows of poverty, but were living great lives with wealth
- c. Took vows of celibacy
- d. Higher end of the church was fooling around with Prostitutes
- e. Rome was supposedly God's "Chosen Place" for Church
- f. France said the Pope should be French

### **V. Avignon (French city)**

- a. French establish their own Pope
- b. Starts Great Schism (split), circa 1400 – 2 Popes

**I. Topics**

- a. Avignon
- b. Great Schism (1400s)
- c. Ex-communication
- d. Martin Luther, 1483-1546
- e. Sale of Indulgences
- f. Original Christianity
- g. Vernacular

**II. Reformations**

- a. Top priests analyzed Catholic Religion

**III. Great Schism**

- a. Papacy split in half
- b. French Cardinals elected Italian Pope
- c. Cardinals then voided election and elected a French Pope
- d. Italian Pope didn't step down
- e. Italian Pope vs. French Pope
- f. Compromise group tried to combine Popes, but it wound up creating a third Pope
- g. End of Great Schism in 1417

**IV. Excommunication**

- a. Brought German Emperor to his knees
- b. Had to be in Catholic Church to get into heaven.

**V. Martin Luther, 1413-1546**

- a. Culmination of the Reformation
- b. German Roman Catholic Priest
- c. Had stomach problems which made him irritable
- d. Married an ex-nun and had six children
- e. "Man must find God without being ravaged by Rome"

**VI. Martin Luther's 5 Points**

- a. Condemned Catholic Practice of "Sale of Indulgences" – sold salvation
- b. Called for a return to original Christianity – get rid of ceremonies
- c. Salvation must be between man and God – Priesthood should be ended
- d. Only Jesus is head of church – no need for Pope
- e. Translated bible into Vernacular (language of the people)



## **VII. Catholicism vs. Protestantism**

- a. Catholicism strives for unity
- b. Protestantism strives for new interpretations and separation

### **I. Topics**

- a. Martin Luther
  - 95 Theses
- b. “Here I Take my Stand”
  - Pope Leo
- c. “Luther, you’ll end the World’s Unity
- d. Desiderius Erasmus, 1469-1536
  - “*The Praise of Folly*”
- e. Catholic-Counter Reformation
  - Council of Treat, 1550s

### **II. Dr. Martin Luther**

- a. Ex-communicated from Catholic Church
- b. Politicians exploited Reformation
- c. Henry VIII changed England from Catholic to Protestant, so that he would be the top power in the country
- d. Catholic church was richest institution in the world
- e. When church was eliminated within a nation, their wealth was freed for exploitation by a country

### **III. 95 Theses**

- a. Martin Luther’s Criticism of Catholic Church
- b. Intellectual Document
- c. Took scroll of 95 Theses and nailed theses on the door of the church in Wittenberg, Germany
- d. “Here I take my stand” is what he said after he nailed it to the Church door

### **IV. Pope Leo X**

- a. Giovanni Medici (real name) – was not religious
- b. Pope tried to ignore trouble
- c. Pope tried to bribe Luther with a better job and that infuriated Luther

**V. “Luther, You’ll End the World’s Unity”**

- a. Leo X said to Luther – “Luther, you’ll end the world’s unity.”
- b. Luther told Pope that he was just a man
- c. Pope had said it would cause an uproar and fighting would ensue
- d. 1/3 of German population was killed by each other
- e. Northern Ireland – a wall in the village (one side Catholic, one side Protestant)
- f. Germans arrived in Pennsylvania and met English in North America
- g. Pennsylvania Dutch
- h. Martin Luther - Lock them in synagogues, set them on fire, and let them go to hell – what he thought of Jews
- i. Martin Luther - “Reason is the devil’s whore”

**VI. Desiderius Erasmus, 1469-1536**

- a. Dutch writer
- b. Humanist and rationalist
- c. Mellow Christian
- d. Wrote “*The Praise of Folly*”
- e. He says people don’t have to kill each other to prove their beliefs

**I. Topics**

- a. Philip II, 1556-98
- b. Miguel Cervantes, 1547-1616
- c. “Don Quixote de La Mancha”
  - Escorial
  - El Greco, 1541-1614
- d. “Storm Over Toledo”
- e. Rembrandt van Rijn, 1606-69
  - Anatomy Lesson

**VII. Philip II, 1556-98**

- a. Powerful and rich Spanish King
- b. Hated Protestants; therefore he hated Holland

**VIII. Miguel Cervantes, 1547 - 1616**

- a. From Spain
- b. Wrote – “Don Quixote de La Mancha”
- c. Don Quixote – Dream (Quixotic dreaming)
- d. Sancho Panza - realist

**IX. Escorial**

- a. Philip’s Little Palace
- b. Shows wealth of Philip

**V. El Greco, 1541-1614**

- a. Painted “Storm over Toledo”

**VI. Holland in 1600s**

- a. Holland became independent power from Spain and became a great nation
- b. Ingredients: 1.) Access to Atlantic, 2.) Protestant, 3.) Confidence, 4.) Sympathetic to other victims of Inquisition (Spanish Jews) – Jews spread to Holland and brought business

**VII. Rembrandt van Rijn, 1606 -69**

- a. Dutch
- b. Produced 700 masterpieces
- c. One of the most famous paintings: “Anatomy Lesson”

**VIII. Baruch Spinoza, 1632-77**

- a. Grew up in Holland (Dutch)
- b. Greatest philosopher of his time
- c. Introduced 'Notion of Pantheism' – God is everywhere
- d. Pan = everywhere, theism = God

**IX. Tudors**

- a. In 1500, England emerges as increasing power
- b. Beginning 1600s, England is the top world power
- c. 1485-1603 – Tudor Dynasty

**I. Topics**

- a. Tudors, 1485-1603
- b. Henry VIII, 1509-47
- c. Catherine of Aragon
- d. Mary
- e. Anne Boleyn
- f. Archbishop of Canterbury
- g. Act of Supremacy
- h. Wolf of Hell

**II. Henry VIII**

- a. Married 6 wives
- b. Wanted to get rid of Catherine and marry Anne Boleyn
- c. Henry claimed that his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, wasn't a virgin on the wedding night

**III. Catherine of Aragon**

- a. First wife of Henry VIII
- b. Daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella (from Spain)
- c. 1<sup>st</sup> baby was a girl – Her name was Mary
- d. Didn't give birth to any boys (no heir to throne)

**IV. Anne Boleyn**

- a. Mistress Henry VIII fell in love with

**V. Archbishop of Canterbury**

- a. Appointed by King Henry VIII
- b. Granted Henry VIII an annulment from Catherine of Aragon
- c. Pope reversed decision of Archbishop and demanded that Henry return to Catherine and leave Anne Boleyn
- d. Henry felt King had to be strong to create a strong country
- e. He didn't want to be told what to do

**VI. Act of Supremacy**

- a. In England, Head of Church is not the Pope; the Head of Church is the King
- b. Politically necessary to lead country into modern times as a great country

**VII. Wolf of Hell**

- a. Henry VIII referred to Martin Luther as the Wolf of Hell
- b. Then Henry VIII saw that it was politically necessary to move towards Protestantism
- c. Catherine of Aragon died of a broken heart

**I. Topics**

- a. Henry VIII, 1509-47
- b. Sir Thomas Moore”
  - “Utopia”
- c. Elizabeth
- d. Edward
- e. Anglican Church
- f. Mary (Stuart) Queen of Scots

**II. Henry VIII, 1509-47**

- a. Married Catherine of Aragon at 18 (had Mary)
- b. Then divorced Catherine by abolishing Catholicism in England and married Anne Boleyn
- c. Anne Boleyn has a daughter, named Elizabeth
- d. Anne’s second baby, a boy, was born dead

**III. Sir Thomas Moore**

- a. Greatest intellectual in England
- b. Catholic
- c. Challenged Henry VIII and had his head chopped off
- d. “A good death is better than a bad conscience.”
- e. Henry VIII didn’t stand for challenges – that’s why he broke with Catholicism so that he could have absolute power

**IV. Utopia**

- a. Place of peace (desired)
- b. Moore dreamed of Utopia

**V. Edward**

- a. Edward becomes King at age 9
- b. Reigned from 1547-63

**VI. Mary (Stuart) Queen of Scots**

- a. English Protestants didn’t want Mary to be queen because she was a Catholic
- b. Elizabeth didn’t want to challenge Mary for the throne

**I. Topics**

- a. Elizabeth
- b. Edward
- c. Mary
- d. Anglican Church
- e. Mary (Stuart) Queen of Scots
- f. Sir Francis Drake
- g. Spanish Armada
- h. William Shakespeare, 1564-1616
  - “Hamlet”

**II. Anne Boleyn**

- a. Mistress of King Henry VIII
- b. Sentenced to death for adultery
- c. King wanted Anne out, but she wouldn't take an annulment.
- d. She was then decapitated
- e. Henry made people claim that they had sex with Anne Boleyn by torturing them; then he killed them

**III. Jane Seymour**

- a. Sickly woman Henry married who gave him a son, named Edward
- b. Edward was frail and sickly and died at 16 years old

**IV. Scotland (Catholic)**

- a. North of England
- b. Protestantism sweeps across Scotland, but Mary Queen of Scots stays as devout Catholic
- c. Mary Queen of Scots is subsequently overthrown in Scotland

**V. Mary (Stuart) Queen of Scots**

- a. Given sanctuary by Elizabeth
- b. Given a castle and servants by Elizabeth

**VI. Phillip II (Husband of Blood Mary)**

- a. Hates Elizabeth
- b. Wanted Mary Stuart to take the throne so that England would once again be a protectorate of Spain
- c. Opposition is formed on Mary Stuart's behalf
- d. Elizabeth subsequently cuts Stuart's head off even though she is friendly



**VII. King Henry VIII**

- a. Sets England as independent country

**VIII. Mary**

- a. Takes throne
- b. Has Protestant opposition tortured and arrested
- c. Known as “Bloody Mary”
- d. Has opponents everywhere because she is Catholic; others are Protestant
- e. Wanted TO turn England Catholic
- f. Asks King Phillip II (distant cousin) of Spain to marry her
- g. King Phillip II wanted to marry her to make England a protectorate of Spain
- h. Mary died in 1558
- i. She reigned from 1553-58
- j. Her marriage was political
- k. King Phillip left back to Spain soon after marriage

**IX. Elizabeth, 1558-1603**

- a. Daughter of Anne Boleyn
- b. Greatest Monarch in English History
- c. She was healthy and focused
- d. Only had one love – England
- e. She said she would never marry a man – though she was heterosexual
- f. Known as “Virgin Queen” even though she wasn’t a virgin
- g. Decapitated one of her loves because he boasted to his friends that his love for her was more political than love

**X. Shakespeare’s Hamlet**

- a. “To be or Not to be...that is the question?”
- b. Why the hell are we here?
- c. When Elizabeth dies in 1603, Tudor dynasty ends because Elizabeth had no children

**XI. Attack on Spain**

- a. Elizabeth gave English sailors (pirates) permission to attack Spain by sea
- b. She gave them free will
- c. Elizabeth allowed pirates to rape Spanish women and burn their towns
- d. Drake was the 2<sup>nd</sup> man to circumnavigate the globe

**XII. Phillip II**

- a. Phillip II was furious at Elizabeth
- b. Phillip decided to invade England

**XIII. Spanish Armada, 1588**

- a. 25,000 elite Spanish soldiers and Hundreds of Spanish Battleships
- b. Sailed to England in an attempt to overthrow Elizabeth
- c. Spanish ships hit by a storm
- d. English call it the “Protestant Wind”
- e. Many capsized
- f. Stayed in Ireland because Ireland was Catholic
- g. Survivors didn’t go back to England because they married English girls
- h. Spanish Armada sunk and began the decline of Spain and the rise of England
- i. Dominance of Catholicism declines
- j. Protestantism increase
- k. English culture will flourish around the world and start to colonize

**XIV. Literature**

- a. William Shakespeare – greatest English playwright
- b. Cervantes – greatest Spanish literary writer
- c. Shakespeare and Cervantes both died on April 23, 1616

**I. Topics**

- a. Cardinal Richelieu
- b. 30 Years War
- c. Peace of Westphalia, 1648
- d. Effects of 30 Years War
- e. Catherine de Medici
- f. France
- g. Louis 13<sup>th</sup>, 1610-43

**II. Cardinal Richelieu**

- a. Priest who was really the leader of France under Louis XIII
- b. In the book, *3 Musketeers* by Alexander Dumas, he is presented as ruthless – just as he really was
- c. Machiavellian principles

**III. 30 Years' War, 1618-48**

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.

**IV. Peace of Westphalia, 1648**

- a. Treaty that ends the 30 Years' Wars

**V. Effects of 30 Years' War**

- a. Germans are further devastated and divided
- b. France emerged as the #1 power in Europe
- c. France takes Alsace
- d. England reaffirms its #1 position on the sea

**VI. Catherine de Medici**

- a. Married into French royal dynasty and became Queen of France
- b. Said that the best way to get rid of Protestants was to kill all of them
- c. Chose "St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre," August 24, 1572, to kill as many Protestants as they could
- d. 23,000 French Protestants killed

**VII. France**

- a. In 1589, Bourbon family became leaders by converting from Protestantism to Catholicism
- b. Henry of Navarre said “Paris is worth a Mass”
- c. Navarre said they would give every peasant a chicken on Sunday
- d. Navarre was assassinated in 1610

**VIII. Louis XIII**

- a. Son of Henri of Navarre
- b. King from 1610-43
- c. Didn't like job of being King
- d. Let advisors run the government

**I. Topics**

- a. Stuarts
- b. James I, 1603-25
- c. Puritans
- d. Charles I, 1625=49
- e. Parliament
- f. Puritan Revolution, 1642-48
- g. Royalist Cavaliers vs. Roundheads
- h. John Milton, 1608-74
- i. "Paradise Lost"
- j. Oliver Cromwell, 1599-1658

**II. Stuarts**

- a. In 1603, Elizabeth I dies with no heir to the throne
- b. Tudor dynasty ends
- c. Stuart dynasty replaces Tudor dynasty
- d. Stuart dynasty was of blue blood descent

**III. James I – 1<sup>st</sup> Stuart King**

- a. Born in 1566
- b. Became King in his thirties
- c. Flaming homosexual
- d. Separated from his mother Mary Stuart (Queen of Scots) at an early age
- e. Stuarts were detested by people from England
- f. King James version of the Bible wasn't translated by him. He was just King when it was printed in 1611
- g. Head of Anglican Church (Part Catholic, Part Protestant)
- h. Tilted Church in favor of Catholicism because his mom was Catholic
- i. England, however, was becoming more Protestant
- j. Protestants were disgusted with his favoring of the Catholic Church (Puritans)

**IV. Puritans**

- a. Wanted to purify church of anything Catholic and Papal
- b. Puritans set-up independent churches in England
- c. Puritans were perceived as traders by the government
- d. Puritans leaders were arrested and tortured – churches were burned
- e. One group of Puritans left England in 1620 for the New World
- f. Group known as Pilgrims, left on Mayflower

**V. Jamestown**

- a. Jamestown – 1<sup>st</sup> successful colony named after homosexual King
- b. Santa Fe, New Mexico and St. Augustine, FL were Spanish colonies before Jamestown
- c. King James I was not popular

**VI. Charles I**

- a. 25 when he became King
- b. Son of James I
- c. More Pro-Catholic than James I
- d. Married an openly Catholic woman (sister of Louis XIII of France)
- e. Henrieta Maria – his wife – English named her Mary
- f. Mary-Land named after Mary

**VII. Parliament**

- a. Parlay = talk
- b. In 1600s, Parliament was an advisory board to King
- c. Protestants turned Parliament into an opposition force to the King

**VIII. Puritan Revolution, 1642-48**

- a. Civil War in England – 2 sides

	<b>Royalist Cavaliers</b>	<b>Roundheads</b>
<b>Politics</b>	Supported Monarchy	Supported Parliament
<b>Religion</b>	Anglicans - Catholics	Puritans
<b>Economic</b>	Upper Class	Low-Middle Class

**IX. John Milton – 2<sup>nd</sup> to Shakespeare**

- a. Supporter of Roundheads
- b. One of the greatest literary writers
- c. Great Work – “Paradise lost” – epic poem
- d. Satan’s rebellion against God
- e. Praised Cromwell

**X. Oliver Cromwell**

- a. Religious, military leader who won Civil War
- b. Charles I was arrested for treason against People of England by Parliament
- c. Vote was by majority (68 guilty – 67 innocent)
- d. Charles I had his head cut off

**I. Topics**

- a. Oliver Cromwell, 1599-1658  
– “Lord Protector”
- b. Charles II, 1660-85
- c. James II, 1685-88
- d. Glorious Revolution, 1688
- e. William of Orange
- f. William and Mary
- g. Bill of Rights
- h. Constitutional Monarchy

**II. Oliver Cromwell, 1599-1658**

- a. A religious dictator (Ayatollah)
- b. Known as the “Lord Protector
- c. Only leader of England who wasn’t a monarch
- d. Passes laws legislating religious behavior
- e. Made everyone go to church for 4 hours
- f. Banned dancing
- g. Outlawed Christmas
- h. Hated Catholics
- i. Launched invasion against Irish (who were Catholic)
- j. Everyone was slaughtered – men, women, and children
- k. Depopulated are of Scottish Catholics and put English Protestants there
- l. “It was a most joyous funeral and no one but the dogs cried” was what was said about his funeral
- m. England slipped into chaos and anarchy after Cromwell’s death because there was no government for 2 years
- n. British Parliament decided that England needed a King
- o. Stuarts were invited back to be leaders

**III. Charles I, 1660-85**

- a. Born in 1630
- b. In 1660, Charles II was asked to restore the monarchy
- c. A ladies-man with 13 mistresses
- d. Started to show pro-Catholic tendencies
- e. On his death bed, he converted to Catholicism
- f. His mistresses became pregnant, but his wife never did

**IV. James II**, reigned from 1685-88

- a. Younger brother of Charles II
- b. Formerly known as the “Duke of York”
- c. NY was named after him

**V. Glorious Revolution**, 1688

- a. Since he was Catholic, Parliament gets rid of James II
- b. Parliament plans Glorious Revolution against James II
- c. William of

**VI. William of Orange**

- a. William of Orange took the throne during the Glorious Revolution
- b. Dutch Protestant (blue blood family)
- c. During his youth, he fought valiantly in wars against Spanish Catholics and killed them
- d. Married daughter of James II, Mary
- e. Mary married at 15 with an open mind and became Protestant with her husband

**VII. William and Mary**

- a. Parliament told William and Mary that they would drive James II out of the country
- b. Had to accept Parliament Bill of Rights to take throne
- c. College of William and Mary, founded 1693

**VIII. Parliament Bill of Rights**

- a. King cannot suspend operation of laws
- b. No taxes levied without Parliamentary approval
- c. Power to tax shifted to Parliament
- d. Parliament had freedom of Speech
- e. King had to be Protestant
- f. William and Mary signed

**IX. Constitutional Monarchy**

- a. 1<sup>st</sup> in History
- b. Giant step towards democracy
- c. Limiting monarchy saved monarch
- d. Mary married at 15 and died at 33
- e. William slaughtered Irish Catholics



**I. Topics**

- a. Russia
- b. Slavs
- c. Genghis Khan, 1162-1227
- d. Mongols
- e. Ivan the Great
- f. Moscow – the 3<sup>rd</sup> Rome
- g. Cossacks
- h. Ivan the Terrible
- i. Czar
- j. St. Basil's in Red Square

**II. Russia - Slaves**

- a. Slavs all speak the same language

**III. Genghis Khan 1162-1227**

- a. Asiatic Barbarian
- b. Belonged to Oriental group - Mongols
- c. Had a dream to unite Mongols and to conquer the world
- d. Fierce, bloody, ruthless, but smart
- e. Built army of 100,000
- f. Conquered more land than any man in the history of the world (in square miles)

**IV. “Regret is the Fruit of Pit”**

- a. Kahn believed – never show pity
- b. In 1223, Genghis Khan started his quest to conquer Russia, but he died in 1227
- c. His successors conquered Russia
- d. Mongols suppressed Russians for 200 years

**V. Ivan the Great, 1462-1505**

- a. Defeated Mongols after 2 ½ centuries
- b. Established independent Russian state
- c. Moscow was chosen as the capital – in the middle of the old Russia
- d. Moscow was known as the “3<sup>rd</sup> Rome”

**VI. Moscow – the 3<sup>rd</sup> Rome**

- a. Rome, Italy – 1<sup>st</sup> Rome
- b. Constantinople – 2<sup>nd</sup> Rome
- c. Moscow – 3<sup>rd</sup> Rome

**VII. Russia's Image**

- a. Russians had inferiority complex
- b. Europeans looked down on Russians because they were poor and they were too far to the East
- c. By naming Moscow, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Rome, they were becoming more European than Rome
- d. Russia had been considered Oriental
- e. Russian architecture was Oriental
- f. Easter Europe was poor (Russia)
- g. Western Europe was rich

**VIII. Cossacks**

- a. Bandits along the countryside
- b. Wanted to break cycle of power
- c. Plagued Russia

**IX. Ivan the Terrible**

- a. Grandson of Ivan the Great
- b. Terrible used to mean "Awesome" – in English
- c. Had 7 wives, murdered 4 of them
- d. Killed oldest son by slapping him
- e. 1<sup>st</sup> Russian King to assume the title, "Czar"
- f. Czar = Emperor
- g. Hunted down remaining Mongols
- h. Built St. Basil's in Red Square after one of his victories

**I. Topics**

- a. Ivan the Terrible
  - Czar
- b. St. Basil's in Red Square
  - Romanovs
- c. Peter the Great, 1672-1725
- d. Western Technology
- e. St. Petersburg – “Window on the West”
- f. Catherine the Great, 1762-96
- g. Czarina
- h. Crimean War

**II. Ivan the Terrible**

- a. Overthrew remaining Mongols
- b. Church built in commemoration of the defeat of the Mongols
- c. Red means “beautiful” in Russian
- d. Ripped out the eyes of the architects who built St. Basil's because he wanted the great beauty to be seen only by himself

**III. Romanov's, 1613-1917**

- a. By 1613, Romanov's took throne
- b. Nicholas II was overthrown by Communist Revolution in 1917

**IV. Peter the Great, 1672-1725**

- a. Cruel
- b. Killed his own son
- c. Drunk – had drunken orgies
- d. 1<sup>st</sup> one to understand what Russia needed
- e. He realized Russia lacked technology
- f. He bought some from Western Europe
- g. Traveled to Holland, France, and Europe as a peasant
- h. Saw what he wanted and set agents out to buy

**V. Western Technology**

- a. Peter the Great traveled to Holland, France, and other places in Europe as a peasant
- b. Saw what he wanted and sent agents out to buy

**VI. St. Petersburg**

- a. Named after saint, but also after himself
- b. New capital in Russia in North to easily import items from Europe
- c. It was known as the “Window on the West”
- d. Burg was a castle
- e. Used “burg” even though Russians hated Germans
- f. Peter wanted to imitate Europe and modernize Russia

**VI. Catherine the Great**

- a. Reigned from 1762-96
- b. Known as Czarina
- c. Wasn't born Russian
- d. Born a German Princess, Sophie
- e. Married Peter, grandson of Peter the Great
- f. Nymphomaniac
- g. One of her lovers killed “Little Peter,” her husband
- h. Built “Catherine’s Palace”
- i. Desired to expand borders of Russia
- j. made Russia much bigger
- k. Pressed border South for warm water ports

**I. Topics**

- a. Catherine, 1762-96
- b. Crimean War, 1850s
- c. Florence Nightingale
- d. Alfred Lord Tennyson
- e. “Change of Light Brigade”
- f. Prussia
- g. Frederick the Great, 1740-86
- h. Austria
- i. Maria Theresa, 1740-80
- j. 7 Years War. 1756-63

**II. Crimean War, 1850s**

- a. Crimean War fought in placed called Crimea
- b. Russians vs. British
- c. British were the world’s cop
- d. British were trying to stop Russia from expanding South

**III. Florence Nightingale**

- a. British nurse in Crimean War
- b. Saw soldiers being left to die after getting hurt
- c. Changed the attitude of British government towards wounded soldiers
- d. Before her, wounded soldiers were thought to be a burden
- e. Hypochondriac

**IV. Alfred Lord Tennyson – “The Charge of the Light Brigade”**

- a. Tennyson wrote a poem, “Charge of the Light Brigade” about the Crimean War
- b. 600 British cavalry men
- c. On the Russian side, were tens of thousands soldiers
- d. Suicidal mission of 600 soldiers sent by British commander to find where Russian artillery was
- e. Light Brigade was wiped out

**V. Prussia**

- a. German state
- b. Lacked natural boundaries
- c. Felt unsafe
- d. Militarized entire society
- e. School children wore military uniforms in school
- f. Leader of Prussia in the 1700s was King Frederick the Great

**VI. Frederick the Great, 1740-86**

- a. King of Prussia
- b. Fought non-German countries
- c. Most hated enemy – German country of Austria

**VII. Austria**

- a. Austria had been the dominant German country before Prussia Emerged
- b. Prussia - Protestant
- c. Austria - Catholic

**VIII. Maria Theresa, 1740-80**

- a. Austria was the home of the Hapsburgs
- b. Maria Theresa was the Empress of Austria
- c. Had 16 kids

**IX. Seven Years' War, 1756-63**

- a. Austria, backed by France and Russia
- b. War was a stalemate
- c. Prussia survived
- d. Prussia became the dominant country of Germans

**X. Paradox of Germans**

- a. Produce best culture in Europe, but gave in to destructive militarism
- b. Very educated and refined society acted like savages

## I. Topics

- a. Immanuel Kant, 1724-1804
- b. “Critique of Pure Reason”
- c. Johan Goethe, 1749-1832
- d. “Faust”
- e. Johan Sebastian Bach, 1685-1750
  - Polyphonic
- f. Wolfgang Mozart, 1756-91
  - “Don Giovanni”
- g. Ludwig von Beethoven, 1770-1827
  - “Pastoral”

## II. Immanuel Kant, 1724-1804 – “Critique of Pure Reason”

- a. Greatest German philosopher (possibly greatest of Modern History)
- b. Wrote essay – “Critique of Pure Reason” – Philosophical essay
- c. He alludes to paradox of German culture
- d. “Reason, the truth of mind, needs a moral sense, the truth of the heart.” – **check this out**

## III. Johan Goethe, 1749-1832

- a. Wrote *Faust* – one of the most famous novels in modern history
- b. Faust was a respected doctor who had success, but he wanted more...more knowledge
- c. The devil (Mephistopheles) says he can give Faust whatever he wants in exchange for his soul
- d. Faust makes the deal

## IV. Johan Sebastian Bach, 1685-1750

- a. Germans created some of the best musicians
- b. Bach’s music was polyphonic – combined many sounds

## V. Wolfgang Mozart, 1756-91

- a. Child prodigy who mastered piano and violin at 3
- b. Wrote music at age 5
- c. “Don Giovanni” – opera done by Mozart
- d. Giovanni was dedicated to seducing women

## VI. Ludwig van Beethoven, 1770-1827

- a. Deaf
- b. “Pastoral” by Beethoven was in the movie Fantasia

**I. Topics**

- a. The Enlightenment, 1700s

**II. Enlightenment – 1700s**

- a. Final step into modern times – Notion of Scientific Progress
- b. Science isn't just a passive tool for investigation, but it can be used to control Earth (temperature, daylight, and weather)
- c. Men in 1700s thought science could control the world
- d. Science was the new God
- e. Communism formed from Enlightenment – Men can solve their own problems

**III. Post-Modernism (1700-2000)**

- a. Loss of faith in God of Science
- b. Start of belief that science can't answer everything
- c. Through technology, we start living more unhealthy (eating) and living more dangerous lives (car accidents), planes used to drop bombs
- d. Greatest promise of science is its greatest threat
- e. What is given can be taken away

**IV. Enlightenment**

- a. France, England, and United States
- b. US was born out of Enlightenment
- c. Thomas Jefferson, Francis Voltaire, Benjamin Franklin, and John Locke – characters from the Enlightenment

**V. Francois Voltaire**

- a. Frenchman
- b. Author and philosopher
- c. Wrote about basic ideas from Enlightenment
- d. Said notion of nobility was ludicrous because it was not based on science

**VI. Natural Laws**

- a. Comes from ancient ideas that govern society
- b. Newton – Gravity – laws of motion
- c. Voltaire and others say natural laws do not discriminate – everybody is equal under natural law
- d. 2 people regardless of background will squash after jumping off 100 ft. building



**VII. Social Contract**

- a. Elements within nature relate to each other contractually
- b. Earth has contract with the sun not to change from 93 million miles away
- c. Social Contract – government contract with citizens (Constitution)

**VIII. Voltaire**

- a. Revolutionized the world by wanting Kings to have a social contract
- b. 2 big Revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> century – French and U.S.

**I. Topics**

- a. Francois Voltaire, 1694-1778
- b. Deism
- c. Jean Rousseau, 1712-78
  - Free Love
  - “I Feel, Therefore I Am”
- d. John Acton
- e. “Power Corrupts...”
- f. Louis 14<sup>th</sup>
- g. “I am the State”

**II. Francois Voltaire, 1694-1778**

- a. Voltaire said – “I don’t agree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.”
- b. Voltaire hated organized religion
- c. “Crush the infamous thing” – his thoughts on Christianity
- d. “Jews are the most abominable people in the world – Voltaire on Jews
- e. “If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him”

**III. Deism**

- a. Don’t believe in prayer
- b. Religion should be scientific
- c. I do believe in a concept of God, but where did I get that notion of God
- d. Because I believe it’s rational – not from books, miracles, or grandpa
- e. God of Deism is unknown – they don’t know if he loves them or anything about him/her
- f. Rejected the idea that God intervene in life

**IV. John Rousseau, 1712-78**

- a. Advocated Free Love – Live without Marriage
- b. “I feel, therefore I am” – It is necessary to feel emotion and sympathy
- c. It is necessary to take action and not just think
- d. Rousseau expands upon Rene Descartes’ idea (1596-1650) – “I think, therefore I am”

**V. John Acton**

- a. Power Corrupts...Absolute power corrupts absolutely”
- b. The more power you have, the more corrupt you become

**VI. Louis XIV, 1643-1715 (reign)**

- a. Proclaimed "I am the state," meaning he was France
- b. Louis XIV built the Versailles Palace

**I. Topics**

- a. Louis 14<sup>th</sup>, 1643-1715 (reign)
  - Versailles
- b. Baroque
- c. War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-14
- d. Gibraltar
- e. Louis 15<sup>th</sup>, 1715-74
  - “After Me, the Flood”
- f. Louis 16<sup>th</sup>, 1774-92
- g. Marie Antoinette

**II. Versailles Palace**

- a. Outside of Paris
- b. Around 17,000 acres of Gardens
- c. Louis 14<sup>th</sup>, 1643-1715, had parties every night
- d. 5,000 servants
- e. 2 wives – hundreds of mistresses

**III. Baroque**

- a. Style of design
- b. Garish, exaggerated, flamboyant, reeks of wealth and privilege
- c. More exaggerated than Renaissance

**IV. War of the Spanish Succession**

- a. Hapsburg dynasty came to an end
- b. Carlos – the last Hapsburg – impotent, genetic disorders from inbreeding, had epilepsy, which led him to be known as Carlos the Bewitched
- c. Austria was going to provide another Hapsburg
- d. France said Bourbons were related to Hapsburgs, so they should take the throne
- e. England didn't want France to control Spain, so they went to war
- f. Spanish Bourbon King currently controls Spain

**V. Gibraltar**

- a. Southern tip of Spain – leading pathway to Mediterranean

**VI. Louis 15th**

- a. Louis 14<sup>th</sup> lived so long that his son and grandson died
- b. Louis 15<sup>th</sup> – Great grandson of Louis 14<sup>th</sup> – King at age 5
- c. Born into job, but wasn't good at it

**VII. Mademoiselle de Pompadour**

- a. Mistress of Louis 15<sup>th</sup> who says friends with Louis 15<sup>th</sup> and runs the government

**VIII. “After Me, the Flood”**

- a. Louis 15<sup>th</sup> and Kings before him got away with living great while everyone else suffered, but the next King will not be so lucky

**IX. Louis 16<sup>th</sup> (1774-92)**

- a. Faced the flood of opposition from people who were starving and wanted a social contract
- b. 60% of French budget ran the Versailles
- c. Taxed citizens more because he wanted more money

**X. Marie Antoinette**

- a. Wife of Louis 16th
- b. Originally Hapsburg Princess (Austria)
- c. Known as “Madame Deficit”
- d. Told peasants who didn’t have bread – “Let them eat cake”

**I. Topics**

## a. Estates

1. Clergy: 100,000 , 300 Representatives , 1/3 of vote
2. Nobility: 300,000 , 300 Representatives , 1/3 of vote
3. Commoners 27,000.000 , 600 Representatives , 1/3 of vote
  - Peasants – 80%
  - Bourgeois – 20%

## b. Estates General

## c. Gabriel Mirabeau

## d. Constitutional Monarchy and National Assembly

## e. Tennis Court Oath

**II. Louis 16<sup>th</sup> Helps U.S.**

## a. Sent money and troops to U.S.

b. Louis 16<sup>th</sup> wanted to help US to hurt England because France and England were the 2 great rivalsc. Louis 16<sup>th</sup> didn't care about U.S. or Enlightenment; he only cared about hurting Britaind. Louis 16<sup>th</sup> increased taxes in France to finance American Revolution

## e. He was creating the model to destroy himself – Enlightenment Revolution to avoid paying taxes to an unpopular King

## f. French Revolution was inspired by American Revolution

## g. French Revolution started in 1789

**III. Estates**

## a. French society was divided into 3 groups (estates)

## b. Clergy: 100,000 , 300 Representatives , 1/3 of vote

## c. Nobility: 300,000 , 300 Representatives , 1/3 of vote

d. Commoners 27,000.000 , 600 Representatives , 1/3 of vote

- Peasants – 80%
- Bourgeois – 20%

**IV. Roman Catholic Clergy**

## a. 100,000 people

## b. 300 representatives – 1/3 of vote in Estates General

**V. Nobility**

- a. 300,000 people
- b. 300 representatives – 1/3 of vote in Estates General
- b. Dress in style – granted privileges others didn't have
- c. Above the law
- d. Didn't have to pay taxes
- e. United with monarchy

**VI. Ways to Become Noble**

- a. Born into nobility
- b. Marrying into family
- c. Buy your way in

**VII. Commoners**

- a. 27,000,000 people
- b. 600 representatives – 1/3 of vote in Estates General (80% peasants/20% bourgeois)
- c. French were the first to universally adopt birth control

**VIII. Peasants**

- a. 80% of commoners
- b. Rural workers
- c. Illiterate

**IX. Bourgeois**

- a. 20% of Commoners
- b. Educated commoners
- c. Access to literature of Enlightenment
- d. Taxed more than peasants because peasants were too poor to be taxed
- e. Revolution started with Bourgeois (Middle Class)
- f.

**X. French Economy, 1789**

- a. In 1789, France is broke
- b. Political elders went to Louis 16<sup>th</sup> to address financial matters
- c. They called Estates General

**XI. Estates General**

- a. French Legislature
- b. “Paper” legislature – never in session – existed only on paper
- c. Since 1614, Estates General hadn’t met
- d. In 1789, Louis 16<sup>th</sup> called in the Estates General (1200 members) to hopefully brainstorm a solution to financial crisis
- e. Had 1200 members

**XII. Estates General Representation**

- a. May 5, 1789 – Estates General called in at Versailles
- b. Representatives were based on class
- c. Clergy: 100,000 , 300 Representatives , 1/3 of vote
- d. Nobility: 300,000 , 300 Representatives , 1/3 of vote
- e. Commoners 27,000,000 , 600 Representatives , 1/3 of vote
- f. Clergy and nobility represented only 1% of the French population
- g. Each class only received 1 vote

**XIII. Clergy and Nobility**

- a. Clergy and Nobility were allies
- b. Louis 16<sup>th</sup> wasn’t confident opposition to the King would be put down by clergy and nobility

**XIV. Gabriel Mirabeau**

- a. Leader of commoners
- b. Originally a nobleman who switched to become a commoner
- c. Proposed that France become a Constitutional Monarchy and create a National Assembly
- d. Louis 16<sup>th</sup> didn’t accept these ideas
- e. After being voted down – he said the commoners would declare themselves the National Assembly because they were 99% of the people
- f. He said if it wasn’t accepted, there would be a revolution
- g. This was the start of the French Revolution
- h. Louis 16<sup>th</sup> subsequently threw the Commoners out of Versailles

**XV. Tennis Court Oath**

- a. Gymnasium where 600 commoner representatives met in defiance of King Louis 16<sup>th</sup>
- b. Commoners swear that they will write a Constitution regardless of the King’s threats



**I. Topics**

- a. Declaration of the Rights of Man
- b. “Liberty Equality, Fraternity”
- c. Bastille
- d. Lafayette
- e. Jacobins
  - 1. Jean Paul Marat
  - 2. George Danton
  - 3. Maximilian Robespierre
- f. First France Republic
  - Reign of Terror

**II. Declaration of the Rights of Man**

- a. Preamble to French Constitution
- b. Promotes equal rights
- c. “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity” – slogan of French Revolution
- d. Innocent until proven guilty
- e. Free Speech
- f. Moderate document – tax rich, not kill rich

**III. Storming of the Bastille, July 14, 1789**

- a. Mirabeau (leader of Commoners) wants to work with King, but Commoners defied King
- b. Commoners who didn’t have money created riots in the street in the Summer of 1789
- c. On July 14, 1789 Commoners stormed Bastille
- d. Bastille – prison fortress in the city of Paris
- e. Bastille had guns and housed political dissenters
- f. Ripped apart by peasants with bare hands
- g. Some nobles subsequently emigrated to Vienna, Germany

**IV. Lafayette**

- a. Supporter and advisor to Washington in American Revolution at 20 years old
- b. Supported Revolution in France

**V. Mirabeau’s Death, 1791**

- a. In 1791, Mirabeau dies and moderates lose control of the revolution
- b. After his death, radicals take over the revolution
- c. Jacobins – radical group that took control of Revolution

**VI. Jacobin Leaders**

- a. Moved into Churches abandoned by Priests
- b. **Jean-Paul Marat** – contracted skin disease from hiding in sewer – often took mineral baths to help itching
- c. **George Danton** – often shook his fist at Bastille; pragmatist – made sure things got done
- d. **Maximilien Robespierre**

**VII. First French Republic, created 1792**

- a. In 1792, Jacobins end Constitutional monarchy and created First French Republic
- b. In January 1793, Louis 16<sup>th</sup> and Marie Antoinette tried to escape France for Germany, but they were caught, arrested, and decapitated

**VIII. Jacobins**

- a. Created a ten-day week
- b. 1792 became the year one
- c. All titles were dropped; everybody was called “citizen”
- d. Changed all the names of the months
- e. Closed churches; told people to worship God of reason

**IX. Marat’s Death and the Reign of Terror**

- a. Charlotte Corday (from an aristocratic family) plunged a knife into the chest of Marat while he was in a bathtub
- b. In response to assassination of Marat, Jacobins launched the Reign of Terror

**I. Topics**

- a. Marseillaise
- b. Reign of Terror
- c. Madame Guillotine
- d. Napoleon Bonaparte
- e. Lord Horatio Nelson
- f. Battle of the Nile
- g. First Consul
- h. Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 1805
- i. Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 1805
- j. Continental System

**II. Reign of Terror**

- a. French find, arrest, and bring to trial anyone suspected of opposing the Revolution
- b. Thousands were arrested with the slightest evidence
- c. Robespierre was responsible for the Reign of Terror

**III. Madame Guillotine (Sharp Lady)**

- a. Chopped heads faster
- b. Even the leaders of the revolution fell prey to Guillotine
- c. On July 28, 1794, Robespierre is condemned
- d. Leaders of France who feared Robespierre conspired together to kill him

**IV. Napoleon Bonaparte**

- a. Napoleon became leader of Revolution after Robespierre
- b. Military officer who controlled riots
- c. Napoleon used a Buckshot Cannon (100 shots) to control riots
- d. Controlled rioters overnight and brought law and order to France
- e. Kings throughout Europe feared French Republic because a Republic that worked could end nobility

**V. European Response to Controlled Republic**

- a. England organizes European countries to fight France
- b. Napoleon scores victory over victory
- c. Napoleon couldn't defeat British because England was an island and Britain had the best Navy; France had the best land power

**VI. Lord Horatio Nelson and the Battle of the Nile, 1798**

- a. France invaded Egypt because English had a small Army there
- b. Lord Horatio Nelson (admiral) from Navy who led English troops onto land in Egypt
- c. English defeated French in the Battle of the Nile - 1798
- d. France won in Egypt on land, but lost by sea

**VII. First Consul**

- a. Napoleon makes himself military dictator in France
- b. He assumes title of First Consul (dictator) in 1800
- c. Takes control of French government
- d. In 1804, he crowns himself emperor of France and makes his wife Josephine, the Empress
- e. European countries were upset that Napoleon was claiming to be royal and he wasn't born into nobility

**VIII. Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 1805**

- a. France sends all naval troops and ships to battle England
- b. Napoleon takes a big gamble doing this
- c. Lord Horatio Nelson was killed, but France lost the battle
- d. British designated Trafalgar Square to commemorate victory

**I. Topics**

- a. Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 1805
- b. **Battle of Austerlitz – look up**
- c. Continental System
- d. “War & Peace” by Leo Tolstoy
- e. “1812 Overture” by Peter Tchaikovsky
- f. 1813 – Battle of the Nations
- g. Elba – “Able was I ere I saw Elba”
- h. Duke of Wellington
- i. Battle of Nations
- j. Battle of Waterloo

**II. European Opposition to Napoleon**

- a. Napoleon came to power during French Revolution
- b. However, European monarchs opposed him being Emperor because he wasn’t noble
- c. Napoleon lost French Navy in Battle of Trafalgar

**III. Continental System**

- a. Strategy to beat England short of invasion
- b. Napoleon ordered that Europe boycott England
- c. Spain wouldn’t follow Continental system
- d. In 1808, Napoleon ordered that Europe boycott England
- e. By 1812, Napoleon has taken control of most of Europe, except Russia

**IV. Napoleon Invades Russia, Summer 1812**

- a. Napoleon gathers 600,000 soldiers to invade Russia
- b. Winter 1812 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Coldest Winter in Moscow
- c. Russians burned Moscow before French invaded so there would be no shelter
- d. By the time France escaped Russia, only 20,000 soldiers survived

**V. Duke of Wellington**

- a. British General in Peninsular War who drove the French out of Spain and Portugal
- b. Defeated Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo (present-day Belgium)

**VI. War and Peace**

- a. Masterpiece of Russian literature
- b. Written by Leo Tolstoy
- c. Russia’s victory over France is commemorated in the book
- d. 1812 overture Tchaikovsky

**VII. 1812 Overture**

- a. By Pyotr Tchaikovsky
- b. Commemorates Russian victory over French

**VIII. Battle of Nations, 1813**

- a. European countries ganged up on France in 1813 Battle of the Nations to finish Napoleon
- b. Napoleon was forced to surrender in 1813 in German territory
- c. British exile Napoleon to Island of Elba and named him Emperor of Elba

**IX. Napoleon Escapes Elba**

- a. Napoleon slipped out of Elba and went back to France to lead France into the Battle of Waterloo (1815)
- b. British establish counter-Army

**X. Battle of Waterloo (Belgium), 1815**

- a. Napoleon surrendered to British
- b. British exiled Napoleon to Island of St. Helena
- c. Napoleon died in 1821, after 5 ½ years
- d. There is evidence that he may have been murdered.

## **I. Topics**

- a. Congress of Vienna, 1815
- b. Clemens Metternich
- c. Age of Metternich, 1815-48
- d. 1848 Revolution est. 2<sup>nd</sup> French Republic
  - Louis Napoleon
- e. Franz Joseph
- f. Prince Maximilian
- g. Emperor of Mexico
- h. Red Shirts
- i. Giuseppi Garibaldi

## **II. Congress of Vienna, 1815**

- a. Great meeting between all leaders of Europe to discuss chaos in Europe
- b. Vienna recognized nobility (Hapsburg) – symbol that monarchy defeated Enlightenment

## **III. Clemens Meternich**

- a. Austrian Foreign Minister for Congress of Vienna
- b. Aftermath of Congress of Vienna, **Age of Metternich**

## **IV. Age of Metternich, 1815-48**

- a. Aftermath of Congress of Vienna, Age of Metternich
- b. France restored Bourbons after congress of Vienna
- c. Louis took the throne for France
- d. Age of Metternich tried to bring back the time where Kings were freely accepted, but it caused resentment

## **V. 1848 Revolution – 2<sup>nd</sup> French Republic**

- a. French Revolution #2 overthrew Bourbons and established 2<sup>nd</sup> French Republic
- b. France's 2<sup>nd</sup> Republic started to become weak
- c. Louis Napoleon (nephew of Bonaparte) becomes President of France
- d. In 1852, Napoleon named himself emperor (Napoleon III)
- e. Ends 2<sup>nd</sup> Republic
- f. Louis named Napoleon III because when Napoleon died, his son officially became leader, even though Bourbons took over throne

**VI. Napoleon III's Conquests**

- a. Napoleon took over Third World Countries
- b. Europe didn't go after Latin America because that was U.S. territory according to Monroe Doctrine

**VII. Napoleon III Invades Mexico, 1861**

- a. In 1861, during the U.S. Civil War, Napoleon III decides to invade Mexico
- b. Napoleon III decides to invade Mexico
- c. Napoleon III made claim that he was going to invade Mexico in order to give Mexico a better government because he cared about the people

**VIII. Franz Joseph (1848-1916)**

- a. Emperor of Austria (Hapsburg)
- b. Gave figurehead Hapsburg Emperor to France
- c. Joseph said his younger brother, Prince Maximilian, could become Emperor

**IX. Mexican Opposition to Maximilian**

- a. Mexican rebels fight guerilla warfare against France
- b. French Army holds off Mexicans
- c. In 1865, U.S. Civil War came to an end
- d. In 1866, U.S. pressured France to leave Mexico
- e. By 1867, Napoleon III orders troops to leave Mexico



**I. Topics**

- a. Red Shirts
- b. Giuseppe Garibaldi
- c. Victor Hugo, 1802-85
- d. “Hunchback of Notre Dame”
- e. Aguste Rodin, 1840-1917
  - “The Thinker”
- f. Vincent Van Gogh
  - Impressionist

**II. Red Shirts**

- a. 19<sup>th</sup> Century Italians who wanted to unify Italy
- b. Red = blood color
- c. To bleed showed a passion to succeed

**III. Giuseppe Garibaldi**

- a. Leader of Red Shirts who wanted to unite Italy
- b. United Italy in 1871

**IV. Opposition to United Italy**

- a. Napoleon III of France and Franz Joseph of Austria opposed united Italy
- b. They wanted a weak neighbor
- c. Local opposition from individual Italian Kings and Pope
- d. In 1871, Italy united

**V. Victor Hugo**

- a. France produced one of the greatest authors – Victor Hugo
- b. Wrote Les Miserables and the Hunchback of Notre Dame
- c. Hugo was a dreamer
- d. France had cultural dominance

**VI. Francois Aguste Rodin**

- a. Sculptor
- b. Most famous sculptor since Michalengelo
- c. Most famous figure “The Thinker”

**VII. Vincent Van Gogh**

- a. Created Impressionist paintings
- b. Reaction to introduction of photography
- c. Changed paintings from technical detail to feeling

**VIII. Victorian Age**

- a. English History in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century
- b. In 1837, Queen Victoria takes throne at age 18 until her death in 1901 (64 years later)
- c. Victoria married (Prince) Albert at age 20
- d. Albert was her German cousin
- e. There were rumors that Albert's father was Jewish, which wasn't acceptable to Royal Society
- f. Albert and Victoria had 9 children
- g. They were both 42 when Albert died

**IX. Leaders of Parliament in Victorian Age**

- a. William Gladstone – Whig (liberals) – help the poor
- b. Benjamin Disraeli – Tory (conservative) – wanted to acquire colonies and to make England stronger
- c. Both became Prime Minister of England several times
- d. Disraeli often escorted Queen Victoria to functions after she widowed
- e. In elections in multi-party Parliamentary System, if part “x” gets 3% of the vote, they get control of 3% of the government.

## **I. Topics**

- a. Gladstone vs. Disraeli
  - 1. Industrial Revolution
    - Henry Bessemer
    - James Watt
  - 2. British Empire
  - 3. Scientific Thought
    - Charles Darwin, 1809-82
- b. Otto von Bismarck, 1815-88
- c. Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71
- d. Wilhelm
- e. Kaiser of 2<sup>nd</sup> Reich
- f. Friedrich Nietzsche, 1844-1900
  - Superman

## **II. Industrial Revolution**

- a. England – 1<sup>st</sup> country to experience Revolution
- b. U.S. 2<sup>nd</sup> country to experience Revolution
- c. U.S. and England were Anglo-Saxon powers
- d. Industrial Revolution transforms society from farming to industry
- e. English inventors created technology of Revolution

## **III. Henry Bessemer**

- a. Invented process of making steel
- b. Steel was the backbone of the industrial revolution

## **IV. James Watt**

- a. Invented Steam Engine

## **V. British Empire**

- a. Expanded globally during Victorian Age
- b. ¼ of world in Victorian Age was under British Control
- c. “The Sun never sets on the British Empire.”

## **VI. Charles Darwin – Scientific Thought**

- a. Englishman Charles Darwin (1809-82) introduced theory of Evolution

## **VII. Otto von Bismarck, 1815-95**

- a. Prussian General who wanted to united German countries
- b. Napoleon III of France was unable to help Austria defeat Prussia in Austro-Prussian War, 1867
- b. Bismarck asked Prussian government to start a war against France
- c. Bismarck knew French under Napoleon III were a shell of their former self

## **VIII. Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71**

- a. France vs. Prussia
- b. Prussia defeated France
- c. Napoleon III surrendered to Bismarck and was exiled to England, where he died in 1873 of kidney failure
- d. Bismarck went to Palace of Versailles and invited King Wilhelm of Prussia to Versailles
- e. Bismarck crowned Wilhelm emperor of a united Germany
- f. Bismarck humiliated France on a National level, which made Germany have an increased ego
- g. Wilhelm named Kaiser of 2<sup>nd</sup> Reich (1<sup>st</sup> Reich – Holy Roman Empire - Hapsburg)

## **IX. Balance of Power**

- a. Overnight, England allied with France over fear that Germany and Austria-Hungary would take over Europe
- b. Balance of power in Europe turned chaotic

## **X. Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) –LOOK UP**

- a. Exploited idea of Survival of the fittest
- b. If the best smartest humans breed, there will be a superman (superior to humans of today)
- c. Condemned democracy
- d. Condemned helping poor
- e. Condemned religion
- f. Condemned God
- g. Said, “God is Dead”
- h. Said that God is a figment of human imagination (as a father for humans to lean on).
- i. Believed that man would never mature if we keep supporting the down and out
- j. Nietzsche was the most popular philosopher in Germany
- k. Nietzsche’s message was not racist
- l. Germans took Nietzsche’s ideas and convoluted Superman into Super Race
- m. Germans convoluted Nietzsche’s message to mean that they had Super Blood in their bodies

## **I. Topics**

- a. World War I, 1914-18
- b. Archduke Francis Ferdinand
  - Sarajevo
  - Slavic Serbs
- c. Central Powers vs. Allies
- d. Trench War Stalemate on the Western Front
- e. General Paul von Hindenburg
- f. Brest-Litovsk
- g. Balfour Declaration
- h. Lawrence of Arabia
- i. Battle of Jutland
  - U-Boats

## **II. The Great War (WWI)**

- a. Archduke Francis Ferdinand (Austrian from Hapsburg dynasty)
- b. Franz Joseph was about to die and Ferdinand was going to take over soon
- c. Ferdinand went to Sarajevo
- d. June 28, 1914 – Ferdinand killed Sarajevo by Slavic Serbs

## **III. Slavic Serbs**

- a. Austrians arrested and oppressed Serbs as a result of the killing
- b. People in Austria who were of many different ethnicities
- c. Russia declared war on Austria because Russians were Slavs
- d. Germany attacked Russia because Austria was close to Germany
- e. France declares war on Germany as a comeback to Franco-Prussian War
- f. England, Russia take sides
- g. Italy went with allies to grab ancestral land in Austral Empire

## **IV. Central Powers vs. Allies**

- a. Allies: Russia, France, England, Italy
- b. Central Powers: Austria Germany Turkey
- c. Central Powers are between Allied enemies
- d. The enemy of my enemy is my friend

## **V. Trench War Stalemate on the Western Front**

- a. Main Theatre of War
- b. Germans marched towards Paris to take over capital, but the French created Trench War, which led to a stalemate
- c. French dug holes in ground to break German momentum

**VI. Eastern Front**

- a. General Paul von Hindenburg from Germany led troops

**VII. Brest-Litovsk**

- a. Russian treaty with Germany, which took Russia out of the war

**VIII. Balfour Declaration**

- a. British Declaration to Zionists of the world
- b. Zionists – Jews who believe in nation of Israel and want to recreate nation of Israel
- c. British asked Zionists to come to Egypt to help
- d. British fight Turks and let Zionists establish nation of Israel

**IX. Lawrence of Arabia**

- a. British sent Thomas Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia) to organize Arab rebellion in Southern Turkey

**I. Topics**

- a. Battle of Jutland
- b. U-Boats
- c. Lusitania
- d. Doughboys
- e. Gen. John Pershing
- f. The Big Four
  - 1. Lloyd George
  - 2. Vittorio Orlando
  - 3. George Clemenceau
  - 4. Woodrow Wilson
  
- g. Treaty of Versailles, 1919
- h. 14 Points
- i. League of Nations
- j. Karl Marx, 1818-83
- k. Friedrich Engels, 1820-95
- l. Communism
- m. Class Struggle
- n. Bourgeois vs. Proletariat

**II. Battle of Jutland**

- a. Entire German Navy's attack of Britain's Navy
- b. British lost more men and more ships than Germany, but they won because they started out with more ships and people

**III. U-Boats**

- a. Underwater boats
- b. Very small submarine
- c. Can strike without warnings

**IV. Lusitania**

- a. Germans sunk British ship, the *Lusitania*
- b. On April 6, 1917, the U.S. declared war on Germany

**V. Doughboys**

- a. 19 year old American soldiers went to Western Front in France
- b. 2 million people who were fed dough
- c. Headed by General John Pershing
- d. Germany accepts Armistice when they realize that 60 year old men could defeat 19 year old Americans
- e. November 11, 1918 – Armistice Day

**VI. The Big 4**

- a. Lloyd George – British Prime Minister
- b. Vittorio Orlando – Italian Prime Minister
- c. George Clemenceau – French Prime Minister
- d. Woodrow Wilson – U.S. President (first time U.S. President went overseas (out of the country))

**VII. Treaty of Versailles, 1919**

- a. The Big 4 meet at Versailles Palace in France
- b. 3 European leaders turned against Wilson at conference
- c. 3 European countries wanted revenge against Germany
- d. Woodrow Wilson wants peace
- e. Wilson introduces 14 Points

**VIII. 14 Points**

- a. Peace without Victory
- b. Right of Nations to Self Determination
- c. Open borders, exchange of students
- d. Point 14 – establishment of League of Nations

**IX. U.S. Senate Opposition to League of Nations**

- a. Senate refused to accept League of Nations because U.S. didn't want foreign countries to control their foreign policy
- b. U.S. was rich, leading into the Roaring 20s

**X. Communism**

- a. German economists Karl Marx (1814-83) and Friedrich Engels (1820-95) developed theory of Communism
- b. Communism promotes class struggle (fight for your class)



**XI. Bourgeois vs. Proletariat**

- a. Bourgeois – upper-middle class
- b. Proletariat – factory workers (products of Industrial Revolution)

**I. Topics**

- a. Czar Nicholas II, 1894-1917
- b. Grigori Rasputin
- c. Bolsheviks
- d. Vladimir Lenin
- e. Alexander Kerensky
- f. Reds vs. Whites
- g. Leon Trotsky
- h. USSR
- i. Joseph Stalin

**II. Czar Nicholas II, 1894-1917**

- a. King of Russia at the beginning of the 20th century
- b. Son, Alexis (heir to throne) has hemophilia
- c. Best doctors in Europe couldn't help Alexis

**III. Grigori Rasputin**

- a. Monk in church who attempted to heal Alexis
- b. Healed Alexis
- c. Had any woman he wanted after he healed Alexis
- d. Rasputin started running the government
- e. He was poisoned, knifed, shot, castrated, and raped, but he didn't die
- f. Throwing Rasputin into the river made monarchy look foolish

**IV. Bolsheviks - majority**

- a. Leader – Vladimir Lenin
- b. Cops were closing in on Lenin, so he escaped to Switzerland in 1907
- c. When Russian army collapses to Germany (Eastern Front) during World War I, Czar looks like a fool
- d. People then stop listening to him

**V. Alexander Kerensky, March 15, 1917**

- a. March 15, 1917 – Nicholas II quits and abdicated throne
- b. Alexander Kerensky becomes president and wants to make Russia a democracy
- c. Kerensky asks Nicholas II to leave country with his family
- d. Nicholas II said it was too dangerous to leave
- e. If Kerensky quit WWI, Russia wouldn't have turned Communist
- f. Because war was still going on, Germans let Lenin pass through their country, while Russia was weak, in order to cause a revolution in Russia

**VI. Vladimir Lenin**

- a. November 1917 – Communist takeover
- b. Lenin decides to end Russian participation in World War I because Communism believed in fight for class, not country

**VII. Reds vs. Whites**

- a. Reds - Communist
- b. Whites – Anyone who wasn't Communist

**VIII. Leon Trotsky**

- a. Provides brilliant leadership to win Civil War
- b. Civil War ended in 1920
- c. Nicholas II's family is killed

**IX. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics formed, 1922**

- a. In 1922, Russia is renamed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

**X. Stalin/Trotsky Rivalry**

- a. Trotsky is challenged by Joseph Stalin for leader of the USSR (for succession rights after Lenin dies)
- b. In 1927, Stalin took over Communist Russia
- c. Trotsky moved to Mexico and was hit in the head with an axe in 1940 and killed

**XI. Fascist Party**

- a. Starts emerging in Italy (Benito Mussolini)
- b. Opposition to Communist
- c. 3 points: Anti-Communist, Nationalistic (Nation is most important), glorify war
- d. Trains ran on time (or conductor was hit with a bat)
- e. In 1922, Mussolini marched into Congress, hit 3 Parliament members in the head and took over the government
- f. Mussolini – nicknamed “El Duce” – the leader

**XII. Other Terms**

- a. Francisco Franco – turned Spain fascist
- b. Pablo Picasso – painted “Guernica”
- c. Adolph Hitler – wrote “Mein Kampf”
- d. Albert Einstein – helped create Atomic Bomb
- e. Kaiser of 3<sup>rd</sup> Reich - Hitler
- f. Neville Chamberlain – English Prime Minister who pursued policy of Appeasement
- g. Winston Church – next British Prime Minister
- h. Maginot Line – Super Trench in France facing Belgium