

Aim8: How did Napoleon rise to power and rule France?

1794-1799: The Directory rules over France, they're weak and corrupt

Napoleon is busy fighting wars for France outside of the country

1799: Napoleons "coup de'tat" (he overthrows The Directory and takes over France)

1804: Napoleon crowns himself emperor

Napoleons Reforms

Economy

- Builds roads and canals
- Encourages new industries
- Restores prosperity and controls prices

Education

- Creates a public school system that is under government control
- Anyone can get an education

Religion

- Concordat of 1801 – Napoleon made peace with the Catholic Church

Government

- Strengthened the central government
- Meritocracy (he had a government based on merit, not on class)
- Napoleons motto was "Order, Security, and Efficiency"

Laws

- Napoleonic Code – a new code of laws the embodied Enlightenment ideas

- He took away women's rights that they'd acquired during the Reign of Terror

Nationalism

- Encourages emigres (nobles that had run away during the rebellion) to return to France and take an oath of loyalty
- Napoleon rebuilds the French empire

Napoleon was referred to as an "Enlightened Despot"
(an enlightened dictator/tyrant)

Aim9: How Does Napoleon's Empire Fall?

Continental System- Napoleon places a blockade on England in hopes to weaken them and then attack

1812: Napoleon invades Russia b/c Czar Alexander doesn't follow the Continental System

*Russian's practiced the scorched earth policy, a strategy of burning their own towns that could possibly resupply enemy troops. This strategy destroyed Napoleons troops

European countries ally to fight a very weakened Napoleons army

1814: Napoleon was defeated and abdicates from the throne, he was then exiled to Elba

1815: Napoleon tries to regain his power but is defeated in The Battle of Waterloo
He is then exiled to St. Helena where he dies later on in 1821

Aim10: How did the Congress of Vienna attempt to stabilize Europe after Napoleon?

POLITICAL SPECTRUM



Radical= Violent, pro extreme change

Liberal= pro change and expansion of freedom

Moderate= in the middle

Conservative= want to preserve the status quo

Reactionary= want to go back to the olden days, back to how it used to be

GOALS OF THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

1 Balance of Power: they divided the power amongst nations in Europe so no country would become too powerful

2 Legitimacy: only royal blood can rule, you have to inherit the crown

Aim11: How did Napoleon impact Europe and the world?

NAPOLEON'S LEGACY

The Napoleonic Code spreads the Enlightenment and French Revolution ideas throughout Europe

*Sparks more liberal Revolutions in Europe

1 Latin America- Napoleon's invasion of Spain weakened it, allowing its colonies in Latin America to revolt and gain independence

2 Louisiana Purchase (America)- Napoleon sold this land to the US
 b/c he didn't want to protect his possessions in North America
 *this changes the course of US history

Aim12: How did the Production of Goods change in the late 1700's and early 1800's?

Industrial Revolution = a change in production of goods

Invention	Inventor	Significance
crop rotation (switch crops around in fields instead of leaving the field unplanted for a year to re-fertilize)	Charles Townshead	Raised crop production (now they can use their whole field , not just 2/3 of it)
Seed Drill	Jethro Tull	Raised crop production (more seeds are planted, hence more food)
Flying Shuttle	John Kay	Faster weaving (increase in textile industry)
Spinning Jenny	James Hargeaves	Faster spinning (increase in textile industry)
Water Frame (machine based on water power to spin thread)	Richard Arkwright	Increase in textile production
Spinning Mule	Samuel Crompton	Increased quality of textiles

Steam Engine (machines powered by steam not water)	James Watt	Factories can now be ANYWHERE, not just by streams=spread of factories
Power Loom	Edmund Cartwright	Increases textile production and development of factories

Bessemer Process (process to make strong steel)	Bessemer	Increased Protection
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Aim13: How Did the Industrial Revolution affect the lives of The Middle Class and Lower Class?

Positive

-mass production = HUGE increase in amt. and variety

-division of labor = assembly line

AFFECTS

-cheaper products

-raised standard of living(lifestyle)

-many jobs for unskilled workers

-growth of the middle class

-middle class got management positions

-they became a consumer culture (shopping)

Negative

-child labor= children are cheaper to hire, more flexible, smaller, and better for operating machines

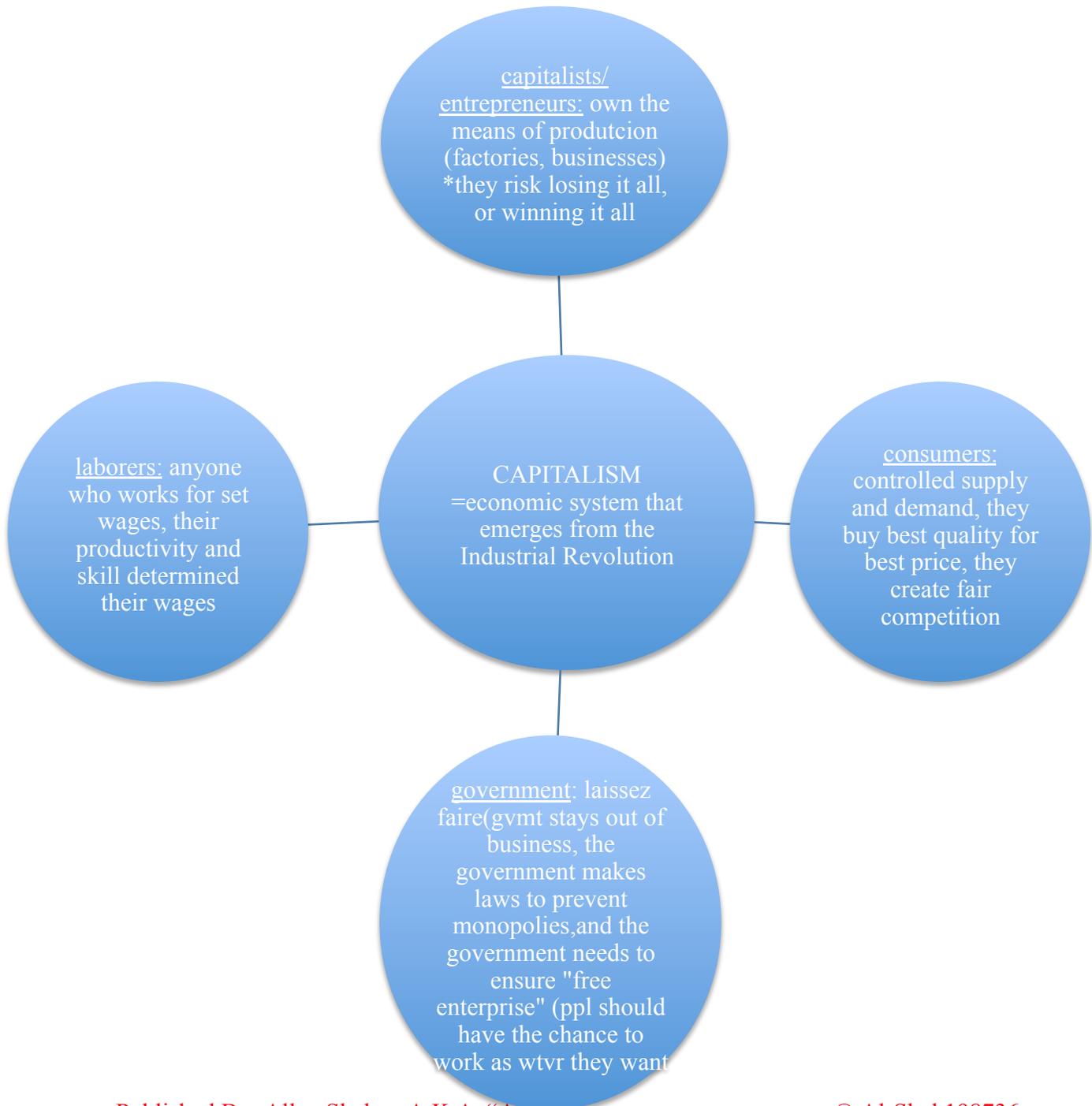
-urbanization= growth of cities, overcrowding, tenements, very unsanitary

-spread of diseases

-pollution

- loss of jobs for skilled artisans
- horrible working conditions= long hours, unsafe conditions, low wages
- rise in crime

Aim14: How Does Capitalism Work?



Aim15: How did Economists propose to improve the plight of the working class?

IDEAS

Adam Smith

Laissez faire:

- government stays out of business so prices remain cheaper for everyone
- free market→(leading to) a growing economy→(leading to) more jobs

Thomas Malthus

Population control:

- wages are determined by the amount of labor supply (how many people work) "Iron Law of Wages"
- less children→(leading to) less poverty

Jeremy Bentham and John Mill

Utilitarianism:

- moral society tries to make as most people happy as possible
- government should get involved to help working class (minimum wage laws, etc)

Owen and the Utopians

Socialism:

- people own things collectively (all together)
- no one has private property

Aim16: how did Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels propose to improve the situation of the working class?

"The Communist Manifesto" (book about communism)

- Throughout history, there have always been conflicts between the superior group (the "haves" and the inferior group (the "have-nots")

- Bourgeoisie (capitalists, "haves") / Proletariate (workers, "have-nots")
- Proletariates/workers are like slaves

Goals of the Communists

1 unite workers as a class

2 overthrow capitalists and take over the government

3 government must be strong at first to redistribute property equally and erase the idea of private property, and then eventually the government fades away and society operates on its own with all people sharing everything equally → UTOPIAN SOCIETY

Aim17: How did the lives of the working class gradually improve?

Luddites: groups of skilled workers that destroyed machines b/c machines took away their jobs

Unions: group of workers who join together to gain improvements
They used collective bargaining, and strikes as methods to get what they wanted

LAWS/POLITICAL REFORMS

Sadler Factory Act(1833):

Limited child labor

Reform Act of 1832:

-expansion of voting rights to some middle class men
-changed representation in Parliament to reflect population changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution (fairer representation)

Charter of 1838:

- fairer salaries for Parliament workers (so they couldn't be bribed)
- secret ballots in Parliament

Women's Rights:

- suffragettes (women who wanted the right to vote) Emmeline Pankhurs was a famous one
- women gain the right to vote 1918 in Britain and 1919 in the US

Aim18: How does the Industrial Revolution affect us today?

Globalization – increasing interdependence of the world in terms of business

social, political, economical, cultural effects

- Modernization
- Americanization

ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION

Positive

- cheaper better quality goods worldwide
- increases trade
- modernization and improving of countries

Negative

- outsourcing
- human rights violations
- destruction of native cultures

