**Semester II – From Feudalism to Liberalism**

**High Middle Ages (1000-1299)**

**Timeline:**

* 1014 Pope Benedict VIII officially added filioque to the Nicene Creed. It means that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son. He did this to insist on the equality of the deity. But the Eastern Church insists that the Father alone is the origin of both the Son and the Spirit. They are offended that the West altered the Creed without an ecumenical council
* 1033 b. Anselm, father of scholasticism. He proposed the ontological argument for the existence of God. He argued for the necessity of the Incarnation and Redemption of Christ
* 1054 The Great Schism of the Church, the break between Constantinople and Rome, after 500 years of progressive estrangement and of failed attempts at consensus.
* 1073 Pope Gregory VII excommunicated Emporor Henry IV. The high point of papal supremacy
* 1079 b. Peter Abelard, the Refiner of Scholasticism. He came to some heretical conclusions. For example, he believed that the death of Christ was just a moral example for us to follow. His autobiography is called A History of Calamities, in part because he was emasculated for having an affair with his young neice
* 1079 Under the Seljuk Turks, the Muslims are more determined than previously to keep the Christians from making pilgrimages to the Holy Land
* 1093 b. Bernard of Clairvaux, the most influential person of his day. He helped reform the monasteries. He was a great preacher, in spite of his allegorical exegesis. And he was Augustinian in his doctrines of grace, which later gave Calvin and the other reformers an anchor in the High Middle Ages
* 1096-1099 The First Crusade fought for lofty ideals. The pope wanted to save Constantinople, save the Byzantine Empire, and thus heal the breech between the Eastern and Western Church. They were able to temporarily regain the Holy Land
* 1100 b. Peter Lombard, scholastic author of Four Books on the Sentences, the standard theological text for 200 years. It influenced Calvin's Institutes
* 1109 d. Anselm
* 1140 b. Peter Waldo in Lyons, France. He is the founder of an old, old protestant church (300 years before Luther). The Waldensian church still exists in some parts of the world today, but in most countries it merged with the Methodists and Presbyterians. Waldensians stress the authority of scripture and lay preaching. They also come to reject salvation by sacraments
* 1143 d. Peter Abelard
* 1147-1148 The Second Crusade. Bernard of Clairvaux was the chief motivator of this crusade, but somehow his reputation survives it. It was a disastrous failure. The failure was blamed by the Westerners on the lack of committment of the Eastern Church. The wedge is driven deeper
* 1153 d. Bernard of Clairvaux
* 1174 Peter Waldo converted
* 1179 Two of Waldo's followers (called Waldensians) are laughed out of the Third Lateran Council after being tricked into saying that Mary was the mother of Christ. They didn't know they were agreeing with Nestorius
* 1181/82 b. Francis of Assisi
* 1184 Waldensians are declared heretical
* 1187 Muslims retake Jerusalem
* 1189-1192 The Third Crusade is an ineffective attempt to recover Jerusalem
* 1200-1204 The Fourth Crusade. The Crusaders finished this crusade by looting Constantinople, the seat of the Eastern Orthodox church. So much for the lofty ideals of the First Crusade
* 1209 Innocent III proclaims a "crusade", a papal inquisition, against the Waldensians
* 1212 The Children's Crusade. The children felt they could take the Holy Land supernaturally because they were pure in heart. Most of them were drowned, murdered, or sold into slavery
* 1215 Fourth Lateran Council requires annual communion for Christian burial. Also condemns the Waldensians. They are persecuted for the next 600 years. They sought refuge in the Alps, and thus were not directly involved in the Reformation of Luther until later
* 1216 Papal approval for the Dominicans, the Order of Preachers. Their purpose was to oppose heresy with piety, learning and zeal
* 1219-1221 The Fifth Crusade. The crusaders temporarily held Damietta in Egypt. Francis of Assisi went with the crusaders. But where they stopped, Francis kept going. He went unarmed into the presence of the sultan and preached to him
* 1224 St. Francis's Stigmata, a mystical experience of the wounds of Christ
* 1224/25 b. Thomas Aquinus, the chief teacher of the Catholic Church. Author of Summa Contra Gentiles, an apologetic handbook for Dominican missionaries to Jews, Muslims, and heretics in Spain, and Summa Theologica, the theological textbook that supplanted Lombard's Sentences as the chief theological work of the Middle Ages
* 1225 Francis writes "The Canticle of the Sun", which we know as "All Creatures of Our God and King"
* 1226 d. Francis

**Key Events:**

* Manorialism est. Stable economic base for Europe (Politically decentralized)
* Consolidation of Power: Monarchs, Nobles, Church, and Middle Class
* Bureaucratic Administration and Institutionalism
* **Rule of Law:** Basis for sound government (legal basis)
* **Age of Faith:** Common bond of a universal religion
* Reemerging Middle Class
* **The Rise of the Modern State:** The road to Constitutionalism and Absolutism
* **Evolution not Revolution:** A period of transition between ancient and modern History. By the end of this Era, it was not becoming apparent that the future belonged to neither Church nor Empire, but to these newly developing nations-States.
* Crusades and General Intolerance (anti- Jewish, Muslim, etc…)
* **Anglo-French Rivalry**

**Key People:**

* **Norman Kings:**
	+ 1042-1066: Edward (The Confessor) – Under his rule was the last fight on English soil
	+ 1066-1087: William I (The Conqueror) – Eliminated native aristocracy in 4 years
	+ 1100-1135: Henry I – Charter Liberties, Civil War 🡪 Breakdown in Law and Order
* **Plantagenet Kings**:
	+ 1154-1189: Henry II – Civil War, Anarchy, Empire took its toll
	+ 1189-1199: Richard I (The Lionheart) – Outstanding warrior knight of his age, 3rd Crusade
	+ 1199-1216: John – Huge conflict with Pope (debatable worst English king?)
	+ 1216-1272: Henry III – The rise of Parliament
	+ 1272-1307: Edward I – Summoned the broadly representative Model Parliament
	+ 1307-1327: Edward II – Gained judicial powers
	+ 1327-1377: Edward III – Created upper and lower chamber

**Key Concepts:**

* Medieval society 🡪 great progresses in:
	+ Philosophy
	+ Commerce
	+ Education
	+ Literature
	+ Politics
* Intellectual life vs. Religious life
* Major political development such as **First Crusade** and the **Magna Carta**

**Absolutism in Western Europe (1589-1715)**

1. Absolutism
	1. revolutionary transformation
	2. economic crisis and industry suffers
	3. armies grew
	4. heavy taxation
	5. Monarchs
		* 1. Totalitarianism - Totalitarianism (or totalitarian rule) is a political system in which the state holds total authority over the society and seeks to control all aspects of public and private life whenever necessary.
			2. Henry IV (1589-1610)
			3. Sully
			4. Henry IV (1589-1610)
			5. Cardinal Richelieu
			6. Law of Concord
			7. Edict of Nantes - The Edict of Nantes, issued on 13 April 1598, by Henry IV of France, granted the Calvinist Protestants of France (also known as Huguenots) substantial rights in a nation still considered essentially Catholic. In the Edict, Henry aimed primarily to promote civil unity.[1] The Edict separated civil from religious unity, treated some Protestants for the first time as more than mere schismatics and heretics, and opened a path for secularism and tolerance. In offering general freedom of conscience to individuals, the Edict offered many specific concessions to the Protestants, such as amnesty and the reinstatement of their civil rights, including the right to work in any field or for the State and to bring grievances directly to the king. It marks the end of the religious wars that had afflicted France during the second half of the 16th century.
			8. The Siege of Rochelle - The Siege of La Rochelle of 1572–1573 was a massive military assault on the Huguenot-held city of La Rochelle by Catholic troops during the fourth phase of the French Wars of Religion, following the August 1572 St. Bartholomew's Day massacre. The conflict began in November 1572 when inhabitants of the city refused to receive Armand de Gontaut, baron de Biron as royal governor. Beginning 11 February 1573, the siege was led by the Duke of Anjou (the future Henry III). Political considerations following the duke's election to the throne of Poland in May 1573 resulted in negotiations, culminating on 24 June 1573, that lifted the siege on 6 July 1573.[2] The Edict of Boulogne signed shortly thereafter brought an end to this phase of the civil war.
			9. Urban Protests
			10. Cardinal Jules Mazarin (1602-1661)
			11. Fronde
2. The absolute monarchy of Louis XIV
	1. Reign of Louis XIV
		1. Reactionism and Observations
		2. Versailles
		3. Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683)
		4. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes
		5. French Classicism
		6. Louis XIV wars
		-Long wars
		-greatest expense of a gov.
		-Jean Martinet
		-Expansionism
		-Peasant Revolts
		7. Grand Alliance
		-Peace of Utrecht

**American Revolution (1760-1784)**

* King George III 🡪 King of Britan as of 1760
* Treaty of Paris (French Indian war)🡪 Treaty of Paris ends the French Indian War
* The Proclamation of 1763🡪 A proclamation from the British government which forbade British colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains, and which required any settlers already living west of the mountains to move back east.
* Sugar Act🡪(1764) British deeply in debt partl to French & Indian War. English Parliament placed a tariff on sugar, coffee, wines, and molasses. colonists avoided the tax by smuggling and by bribing tax collectors.
* Stamp Act 🡪A law passed by the British Parliament requiring colonists to pay a tax on newspapers, pamphlets, legal documents, and even playing cards.
* Quatering Act🡪An act passed by the British that allowed British troops to live in the homes of the colonists; later strengthened as one of the Intolerable Acts
* The Sons of Liberty🡪 patriots, held the Boston Tea Party. A radical political organization formed after the passage of the Stamp Act to protest various British acts; organization used poth peaceful and violent means of protest
* No Taxation Without Representation🡪many people in the Thirteen colonies believed that since they were not directly represented by the British Parliament any taxes passed were illegal under the Bill of Rights of 1689
* Benjamin Franklin🡪-Part of the second Continental Congress
 -Signed the Declaration of Independence and Treaty of Paris 1783
 -Got France to become US allies
* Declaratory Act🡪Issued in 1765 this act was intended to make it clear to the colonies that Britain's power over them was not to be questioned
* Townshend Revenue Acts 🡪Britain imposed multiple taxes on goods like glass, paint, and tea
* Boston Massacre🡪 -Crispus Attucks was killed
 -John Adams defended the soldiers in trial
 -No one knows who fired the first shot
 -Was started by three boys throwing snowballs at British guard
* Tea Act🡪 Law passed by parliament allowing the British East India Company to sell its low-cost tea directly to the colonies - undermining colonial tea merchants; led to the Boston Tea Party
* Boston Tea Party🡪demonstration (1773) by citizens of Boston who (disguised as Mohawk Indians) raided three British ships in Boston harbor and dumped hundreds of chests of tea into the harbor
* Intolerable Act🡪in response to Boston Tea Party, 4 acts passed in 1774, intended to force the colonists to obey Great Britain. Also known as the COERCIVE ACTS. reduced power of assemblies in colonies, permitted royal officers to be tried elsewhere, provided for quartering of troop's in barns and empty houses
* First Continental Congress 🡪The assembly of colonial delegates from every colony except Georgia that met in 1774 in Philadelphia to oppose the Intolerable Acts.
* Minute Men🡪a colonist civilian-soldier who could be ready to fight at a minutes notice
* Second Continental Congress🡪committee where the Declaration of Independence was drafted and proclaimed
* George Washington🡪Leader of the Patriots during the American Revolution
* Thomas Paine🡪wrote the pamphlet called Common Sense which explained to the colonists why it was important to make a break from Britain
* Thomas Jefferson 🡪 wrote the Declaration of Independence
* Declaration of Independence🡪  The official document issued by the second continental congress on July4, 1776 explaining why the colonies were breaking away from Great Britain; defined what the colonists believed to be their rights.
* Patriots 🡪First the patriots were fighting for England to give them their rights back. Later they were fighting for independence
* Battle of Long Island🡪A 1776 battle in New York in which more than 1,400 Americans were killed, wounded, or captured.
* Articles of Confederation🡪an agreement among the 13 founding states that established the United States of America as a confederation of sovereign states and served as its first constitution.
* John Adams🡪Signed Declaration of Independence and the Treaty of Paris 1783. He was part of the Second Continental Congress.
* Treaty of Paris🡪Treaty signed in 1783 that officially ended the American Revolution It recognized the United States as an independent country (from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River).

**French Revolution & Napoleon**

* **Thomas Hobbes:** was an enlightened English philosopher, best known today for his work on political philosophy. His 1651 book Leviathan established the foundation for most of Western political philosophy from the perspective of social contract theory.
* **John Locke:** widely known as the Father of Classical Liberalism, was an English philosopher and British empiricist regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers.
* **Jean Jaques Rousseau**: was a Genevan philosopher, writer, and composer of 18th-century Romanticism of French expression. His political philosophy influenced the French Revolution as well as the overall development of modern political, sociological, and educational thought.
* **Immanuel Kant:** was a German philosopher from Prussia who researched, lectured and wrote on philosophy and anthropology during the Enlightenment at the end of the 18th century. Kant's major work, the Critique of Pure Reason aimed to unite reason with experience.
* **Montesquieu:** was a French social commentator and political thinker who lived during the Age of Enlightenment. He is famous for his articulation of the theory of separation of powers, which is taken for granted in modern discussions of government and implemented in many constitutions throughout the world
* **Lafayette:** was a French aristocrat and military officer born in south central France. Lafayette was a general in the American Revolutionary War and a leader of the Garde nationale during the French Revolution. He served as a major-general in the Continental Army under George Washington.
* **Edmund Burke:** was an Irish statesman, author, orator, political theorist and philosopher, who, after moving to England, served for many years in the House of Commons of Great Britain as a member of the Whig party. He is remembered for his support of the cause of the American Revolutionaries, and for his later opposition to the French Revolution
* **Mary Wollstonecraft:**  was an eighteenth-century British writer, philosopher, and advocate of women's rights. She is best known for A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792), in which she argues that women are not naturally inferior to men. She suggests that both men and women should be treated as rational beings and imagines a social order founded on reason.
* **Olympe de Gouges:** was a French playwright and political activist whose feminist and abolitionist writings reached a large audience.  Today she is perhaps best known as an early feminist who demanded that French women be given the same rights as French men. She was executed by guillotine during the Reign of Terror for attacking the regime of the Revolutionary government and for her close relation with the Girondists.
* **Danton:**  was a leading figure in the early stages of the French Revolution and the first President of the Committee of Public Safety. He was guillotined by the advocates of revolutionary terror after accusations of venality and leniency to the enemies of the Revolution.
* **Robespierre:** was a one of the best-known and most influential figures of the French Revolution. As a member of the Estates-General, the Constituent Assembly and the Jacobin Club, he advocated against the death penalty and for the abolition of slavery, while supporting equality of rights, universal suffrage and the establishment of a republic. He was a member of the Committee of Public Safety during the Reign of Terror
* **Jacobin Club:** was the most famous and influential political club in the development of the French Revolution. The club later became notorious for its implementation[2] of the Reign of Terror.
* **Marie Antoinette:** was a Queen of France and Navarre from 1774 to 1792. Executed by guillotine on 16 October 1793, 8 months after her husband.
* **Napoleon Bonaparte**:  was a French military and political leader who rose to prominence during the latter stages of the French Revolution and its associated wars in Europe. As Napoleon I, he was Emperor of the French from 1804 to 1815
* **Alexander I:** served as Emperor of Russia from 23 March 1801 to 1 December 1825 and the first Russian King of Poland from 1815 to 1825. He succeeded to the throne after his father was murdered, and ruled Russia during the chaotic period of the Napoleonic Wars. In foreign policy Alexander gained some successes, mainly by his diplomatic skills and by winning several military campaigns.
* **Lord Nelson:** was a flag officer famous for his service in the Royal Navy, particularly during the Napoleonic Wars. He was noted for his inspirational leadership and superb grasp of strategy and unconventional tactics, which resulted in a number of decisive naval victories
* **Bourbon Dynasty:** is a European royal house of French origin. Bourbon monarchs ruled France until the 1792 overthrow of the monarchy during the French Revolution. Restored in 1815 until 1830.

1756-1763

* Seven Years War

1789

* Meeting of the Estates General (May 5th)
* Third Estate proclaims itself the National Assembly (June 17)
* The National Assembly proclaims itself the Constituent National Assembly (July 7-13)
* Storming of the Bastille (July 14)
* National Assembly ends feudalism and serfdom (August 4th)
* Declaration of the Rights of Man issued by The National Assembly (August 27)
* Women of Paris invade Versailles (October 5th)

1791

* Constitution of 1791 adopted
* Louis XVI and family arrested while trying to flee France (June 20th)
* Declaration of Pillnitz

1792

* France declares war on Austria (April 20)
* End of Constitutional Monarchy (August)
* September Massacres (September)
* The war of the First Coalition (1792-1797)

1793

* Louis XVI sentenced to the guillotine (January)
* Creation of Committee of Public Safety (April)
* The Reign of Terror (September 1793-July 1794)

1794

* Robespierre beheaded (July 28)
* Thermidorian Reaction (July 27)

1795

* The Directory Regime (2 November 1795-10 November 1799)
* New Constitution adopted

1798

* War of the Second Coalition (1798-1802)

1799

* Fall of the Directory ends the French Revolution
* Napoleon declared First Consul (1799)
* Regime of the French Consulate (1799-1804)

1801

* Treaty of Lunéville between the French Republic and Emperor Francis II (February 9th)

1802

* Treaty of Amiens with Great Britain and the French Republic (25th of March)

1803

* War of the Third Coalition (1803-1806)

1804

* Introduction of Napoleonic Civil Code

1805

* Battle of Trafalgar (21st of October)
* Battle of Austerlitz (2nd of December)

1806

* War of the Fourth Coalition (until 1807)

1807

* Treaty of Tilsit (July)

1814

* Treaty of Chaumont
* The Treaty of Fontainebleu exiles Napoleon to Elba (11th of April)

1815

* Battle of Waterloo (June 18th)
* Napoleon’s Hundred Days (20th March – 8th of July)
* Napoleon exiled to Saint Helena (December)

Concepts

* **Classical liberalism**: is a political ideology, a branch of [liberalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberalism) which advocates [civil liberties](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_liberties) and [political freedom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_freedom) with [limited government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limited_government) under the [rule of law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rule_of_law) and generally promotes a [laissez-faire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laissez-faire) economic policy
* **Liberty**: is the value of individuals to have [agency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agency_%28philosophy%29) (control over their own actions). Different conceptions of liberty articulate the relationship of individuals to society in different ways—including some that relate to life under a [*social contract*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_contract) or to existence in a [*state of nature*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_of_nature), and some that see the active exercise of freedom and rights as essential to liberty. Understanding liberty involves how we imagine the individual's roles and responsibilities in society in relation to concepts of [free will](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_will) and [determinism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Determinism), which involves the larger domain of [metaphysics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metaphysics).
* **Equality:** Equality was defined by the 1789 Declaration in terms of judicial equality and merit-based entry to government (art. 6): The law "must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal in its eyes, shall be equally eligible to all high offices, public positions and employments, according to their ability, and without other distinction than that of their virtues and talents."
* **Fraternity:** is a [brotherhood](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/brotherhood), although the term sometimes connotes a distinct or formal organization and sometimes a [secret society](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secret_society). A fraternity (or fraternal organization) is an organized society of men associated together in an environment of companionship and brotherhood; dedicated to the intellectual, physical, and social development of its members.
* **Human Rights**: are "commonly understood as inalienable fundamental [rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rights) to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being. The ancient world did not possess the concept of universal human rights.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights#cite_note-Freeman15-5) The true forerunner of human rights discourse was the concept of [natural rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_and_legal_rights) which appeared as part of the medieval [Natural law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_law) tradition that became prominent during the [Enlightenment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_Enlightenment) with such philosophers as [John Locke](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Locke), [Francis Hutcheson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Hutcheson_%28philosopher%29), and [Jean-Jacques Burlamaqui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Jacques_Burlamaqui), and featured prominently in the political discourse of the [American Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Revolution) and the [French Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Revolution).
* **Limited Monarchy (Constitutional Monarchy):** is a form of [government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government) in which a [monarch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarch) acts as [head of state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_state) within the guidelines of a [constitution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution), whether it be a written, [uncodified](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uncodified_constitution), or blended constitution. This form of government differs from [absolute monarchy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Absolute_monarchy) in which an absolute monarch serves as the source of power in the state and is not legally bound by any constitution and has the powers to regulate his or her respective government.
* **Declaration of the Rights of Man**: ([French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language): *Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen*) is a fundamental document of the [French Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Revolution) and in the history of [human rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights), defining the individual and collective rights of all the [estates of the realm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estates_of_the_realm) as universal. Influenced by the doctrine of "[natural right](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_rights)", the rights of man are held to be [universal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universality_%28philosophy%29): valid at all times and in every place, pertaining to [human nature](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_nature) itself.
* **Patriotism**: is a cultural attachment to one's [homeland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeland), excluding differences caused by the dependencies of the term's meaning upon context, [geography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography) and [philosophy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy). In a generalized sense applicable to all countries and peoples, patriotism is a devotion to one's country. It is a related sentiment to [nationalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalism)
* Estates General: In [France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) under the [Old Regime](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Regime), the **States-General** or **Estates-General**, was a [legislative assembly](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislature) (see [The Estates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Estates)) of the different classes (or [estates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estates_of_the_realm)) of French [subjects](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationality). It had a separate assembly for each of the three estates, which were called and dismissed by the king. It had no true power in its own right—unlike the [English parliament](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_parliament) it was not required to approve royal [taxation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tax) or [legislation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislation)[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estates_General_%28France%29#cite_note-1)—instead it functioned as an advisory body to the king, primarily by presenting petitions from the various estates and consulting on [fiscal policy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiscal_policy).[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estates_General_%28France%29#cite_note-Kiser-2) The Estates-General met intermittently until 1614 and rarely afterwards, but was not definitively dissolved until after the [French Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Revolution).[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estates_General_%28France%29#cite_note-Kiser-2)
* **The First Estate:** clergy, in addition to keeping registers of births, deaths and marriages, the clergy also had the power to levy a 10% tax known as the tithe
* **The Second Estate:** consisted of the nobility of France, including members of the royal family, except for the king. Did not have to pay any taxes and were awarded special privileges.
* **The Third Estate:** peasants, farmers, wealthy business class bourgeoisie
* **Divine Right:** is a [political](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics) and [religious](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion) doctrine of royal and [political legitimacy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_legitimacy). It asserts that a [monarch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarch) is subject to no earthly authority, deriving the right to rule directly from the will of [God](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/God). The king is thus not subject to the will of his people, the [aristocracy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristocracy), or any other [estate of the realm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estate_of_the_realm), including (in the view of some, especially in Protestant countries) the Church. According to this doctrine, only God can judge an unjust king. The doctrine implies that any attempt to depose the king or to restrict his powers runs contrary to the will of God and may constitute a [sacrilegious act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacrilege).
* **Absolute Monarchy:** is a monarchial form of government in which the [monarch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarch) exercises ultimate governing authority as [head of state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_state) and [head of government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_government); his or her powers are not limited by a constitution or by the law. An absolute monarch wields unrestricted [political power](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_power) over the [sovereign state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_state) and its people. Absolute monarchies are often hereditary but other means of transmission of power are attested. Absolute monarchy differs from [limited monarchy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional_monarchy), in which the monarch’s authority is legally bound or restricted by a [constitution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution); consequently, an absolute monarch is an [autocrat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autocracy).

**Industrialization & Rev. of 1848**

* **5 Days of Milan:** The Five Days of Milan was a major event in the Revolutionary Year of 1848 and the start of the First Italian War of Independence. On March 18, the people of city of Milan, rose, and in five days of street fighting drove General Radetzky (Austria) and his men from the city.
* **Adam Smith:** Adam Smith (1723 –1790) was a Scottish moral philosopher and a pioneer of political economy. He is best known for two classic works: The Theory of Moral Sentiments (1759), and An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations (1776). The latter, usually abbreviated as The Wealth of Nations, is considered his magnum opus and offers one of the world's first collected descriptions of what builds nations' wealth and is today a fundamental work in [classical economics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_economics).
* **Carlsbad Degrees:** The Carlsbad Decrees were a set of reactionary restrictions introduced in the states of the German Confederation by resolution of the Bundesversammlung, led by Metternich, on 20 September 1819 after a conference held in Carlsbad, Bohemia. They banned nationalist fraternities ("Burschenschaften"), removed liberal university professors, and expanded the censorship of the press.
* **Causes of Rev. of 1848:** Dissatisfaction with political leadership; demand for more participation in democracy; Demand of the working class; upsurge of nationalism; regrouping in feudal system
* **Communism:** Communism (from Latin communis - common, universal) is a revolutionary socialist movement to create a classless, moneyless and stateless social order structured upon common ownership of the means of production, as well as a social, political and economic ideology that aims at the establishment of this social order
* **Cottage Industries:** Especially present in England, many producers worked from their homes, usually part time, sewing or lace-making. Through the industrialization, the work was centralized in a factory, at the aims of achieving continuity in quality and manufacturing speed.
* **Industrialization in England:** First country to industrialize (around 1850), process took place around Manchester. Large textile industry; strongest navy.
* **Industrialization in Germany:** Industrialized later around 1870. Rapid growth, especially iron industry and railways. World economic power at 1914.
* **Industrialization in Russia:** Russia was still “stuck” in the feudal system. Did not industrialize until 1945.
* **June Days:** The June Days Uprising was an uprising staged by the workers of France from 23 June to 26 June 1848. It was in response to plans to close the National Workshops, created by the Second Republic in order to provide work and a source of income for the unemployed; however, only low pay, dead-end jobs were provided, which barely provided enough money to survive. The National Guard, led by was called out to quell the protests. Things did not go peacefully and over 10,000 people were either killed or injure.
* **Karl Marx:** Karl Heinrich Marx (5 May 1818 – 14 March 1883) was a Prussian-German philosopher, economist, sociologist, historian, journalist, and revolutionary socialist. His ideas played a significant role in the establishment of the social sciences and the development of the socialist movement. He is also considered one of the greatest economists of all time. He published numerous books during his lifetime, the most notable being The Communist Manifesto (1848) and Capital (1867–1894). He worked closely with his friend and fellow revolutionary socialist, Friedrich Engels.
* **Klemens von Metternich:** Prince Klemens Wenzel von Metternich (15 May 1773 – 11 June 1859) was a German politician and statesman of Rhenish extraction and one of the most important diplomats of his era, serving as the Foreign Minister of the Holy Roman Empire and its successor state, the Austrian Empire, from 1809 until the liberal revolutions of 1848 forced his resignation. He pursued a policy of oppression, drawing up the Carlsbad Decrees, greatly opposing liberal ideas and emphasizing the use of censorship and a secret police.
* **Laissez-faire:** is an economic environment in which transactions between private parties are free from tariffs, government subsidies, and enforced monopolies, with only enough government regulations sufficient to protect property rights against theft and aggression. A liberalist idea; “Who governs least, governs best”
* **Liberalism:** is a political philosophy or worldview founded on ideas of liberty and equality. Liberals espouse a wide array of views depending on their understanding of these principles, but generally they support ideas such as free and fair elections, civil rights, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, free trade, and private property.
* **Louis Napoleon:** Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte (20 April 1808 – 9 January 1873) was the [first](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_France) [President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_French_Republic) of the [French Republic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Second_Republic) and, as Napoleon III, the [ruler](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_of_the_French) of the [Second French Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_French_Empire). He was the nephew and heir of [Napoleon I](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleon_I). Elected President [by popular vote in 1848](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_presidential_election%2C_1848), he initiated a [*coup d'état*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coup_d%27%C3%A9tat) in [1851](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_coup_of_1851), before ascending the throne as Napoleon III on 2 December 1852, the forty-eighth anniversary of [Napoleon I's coronation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coronation_of_Napoleon_I). He ruled as *Emperor of the French* until 4 September 1870. He holds the distinction of being both the first [titular](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Titular_ruler) [president](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_the_French_Republic) and the last [monarch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_French_monarchs) of France.
* **March Revolution:** The Revolutions of 1848 in the German states, also called the March Revolution (Märzrevolution), were part of the Revolutions of 1848 that broke out in many countries of Europe and a series of loosely coordinated protests and rebellions in the states of the German Confederation, including the Austrian Empire. The revolutions, which stressed pan-Germanism, emphasized popular discontent with the traditional, largely autocratic political structure of the thirty-nine independent states of the Confederation that inherited the German territory of the former Holy Roman Empire. Furthermore, they demonstrated the popular desire for increased political freedom, liberal state policies, democracy, nationalism, and freedom from censorship.
* **Socialism:** an economic system in which the factors of production are owned by the public and operate for the welfare of all.