• French, Mexican, Haitian: political revolutions for equality and independence

• Russian, Chinese, and Cuban: economic revolutions for equality
Revolutions!

An overview
The French Revolution

YOU GET GUILLOTINED, AND YOU GET GUILLOTINED!

EVERYBODY GETS GUILLOTINED!
SOCIAL CLASSES IN FRANCE

CLERGY, CHURCH OFFICIALS

FIRST ESTATE

NOBILITY, PEOPLE WHO OWN LAND

SECOND ESTATE

LITERALLY EVERYONE ELSE
95% of the French population was in the 3rd Estate

THIRD ESTATE
French Revolution: causes

• France was in major debt

• **Increase in taxes** from the Seven Years’ War (aka, the French and Indian War)
  • Only for the Third Estate, who pays all of the taxes

• A few seasons of bad harvests and droughts → **hangry peasants**
French Revolution: causes

- **National Assembly** set up a constitutional monarchy
  - Made up of representatives from the 3\textsuperscript{rd} Estate, plus some from the 1\textsuperscript{st} and 2\textsuperscript{nd} Estate who wanted to fix problems and corruption
  - Move king back to Paris
  - But then Louis and Marie try to flee...
French Revolution: a lot of chaos

• A new constitution drafted in 1791, but France has broken out in violence

• Austria, France, and Prussia are at war while the revolution is occurring

• **Maximilien Robespierre** and the **Jacobins** and the **Reign of Terror**
French Revolution: a lot of chaos
French Revolution: a lot of chaos

- 40,000 French people were executed for treason
- Including, eventually, Robespierre himself
French Revolution: not over yet?

• Political instability led to the rise of Napoleon, a strong leader who seized power in a time of chaos

• Declares himself consul (or, emperor)
  • Yep, just like Caesar
The Napoleonic Wars

- He tries to take over Europe and Russia
  - And needs money to do so...
    - So he eventually cuts his losses in Haiti
    - And sells Louisiana to the US for $15 million
- He places his brother on the Spanish throne
  - Which leads to Spanish colonies revolting in Latin America
- He is exiled, returns to France with an army a few years later, and is famously defeated at the Battle of Waterloo
French Revolution: effects

• French monarchy is restored under Louis XVIII
  • There are a few more revolutions throughout the 1800s

• Congress of Vienna
  • European powers meet up and say “this can’t happen again!” and surround France with stronger countries
    • Leads to a rise in nationalism and unification in Italy and Germany
Haitian Revolution: causes

• Slavery
• “Freedom, equality, and brotherhood”

• Led by Toussaint L’Ouverture
Haitian Revolution: effects

• A free, independent republic!
• First successful slave revolution
• But, burned a lot of plantations along the way → economic problems
  • → political instability
  • → years of chaos and dictatorships
Mexican Revolution: causes

• Creoles, natives, mestizos, mulattoes want more rights and freedoms

• Led first by Hidalgo, then Morelos
  • Both against the castas and race distinctions
Mexican Revolution: effects

• Augustin de Iturbide tried to set up an empire
• → political instability and turmoil
• Another revolution from 1910-1920 ousted the dictator and established a president
Russian Revolution!
Russian Revolution: causes

• Economic problems
  • Agriculturally dependent country
  • Peasants unhappy and poor (history of serfdom)

• Political problems
  • Governmental corruption
  • Czar Nicholas II dissolved duma (parliament) a few times
IMMEDIATE CAUSES

• Russo-Japanese War
  • Embarrassing loss, led to...

• 1905 Revolution
  • Factory workers petitioned the czar for better working conditions and more respect as humans
    • Humble and decisively anti-revolutionary (led by a priest)
    • Nicholas II thought they were wild radicals, ordered his chief police to meet them with gunfire

• Provoked outrage and massive strikes and unrest amongst lower class Russians
IMMEDIATE CAUSES

• World War I was disastrous for Russia
  • 10 million casualties (most wounded)
  • Wrecked the economy
  • Moderates and radicals tired of bad government
  • Czar Nicholas II blamed for handling the war poorly
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
TWO SEPARATE REVOLUTIONS:
February Revolution
October Revolution
Russian Revolution: February

• Angry protestors and workers stormed St. Petersburg

• Nicholas II abdicated the throne
  • And his brother said “nope” to ruling

• → Ended the Romanov monarchy
Russian Revolution: October

• Lenin – “Peace, Land, and Bread!”
  • Withdraw troops from WWI
• His Bolshevik Party took over the provisional government
  • Lenin in charge of the first socialist republic
  • Nationalized industry
    • Everything is controlled by the government
    • Redistributed land
Russian Revolution: still going

- Civil War between the Bolsheviks (reds) and Anti-Bolsheviks (whites)
Russian Revolution: effects

• 1922: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or USSR, formally established

• Lenin dies, Josef Stalin rose to power (and kicked Trotsky out)
  • Wanted to isolate Russia
Russian Revolution: effects

• Successful, in that it accomplished its intended goal (overthrew the government and established a communist nation)
Cuban Revolution
Cuban Revolution: timeline

- 1510: Spanish conquer Hispaniola; 1510-1868: slavery, sugar plantations, sadness
- 1895: Cuban Revolution (against Spanish) began under leadership Jose Marti
- 1898: **USS Maine** explodes; USA intervenes; Cuban Revolution becomes Spanish-American War
- 1901: **Platt Amendment**: USA assumes hegemonic control over Cuba
- 1901-1933: USA gets to decide who is in charge of Cuba
- 1933: Military leader **Fulgencio Batista** assumes power (USA is happy with this; he is an ally)
- Late 1940s – early 1950s: Batista not re-elected; moves to USA
- 1952: Batista returns to Cuba and rises to power again thanks to a military coup
- 1953: **Fidel Castro**, alongside 160 revolutionaries and **Che Guevara**, attack military barracks in Santiago (eastern Cuba)
- 1958: Batista and Castro fight in eastern Cuba
- 1959: Batista flees Cuba; Castro assumes power
Cuban Revolution: causes

• **Castro and Che** wanted to remove foreign influence from Cuba and create an independent, socialist Cuba, where all Cubans could be equal
Cuban Revolution: effects

- **Socialist nation** in the Caribbean
  - Led by Fidel Castro (and now Raul)
- Allied with USSR after relations with US broke
  - But now USSR is no more
  - → political and economic problems; makes most money from tourism
Chinese Revolution: causes

- Unhappy Chinese peasants, a weakened Chinese economy, and poor governmental leadership → look to a strong Chinese leader who will bring about more equality to the lower classes
But, the republic did not modernize China & led to an era of chaos.

In the 1920s, nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek took over & ran China as a dictatorship.

Meanwhile, communism was growing in China under the leadership of Mao Zedong.

Mao’s Communist Party gained popularity among poor peasants by offering to redistribute land from wealthy warlords.

Mao Zedong
1893–1976

Born into a peasant family, Mao embraced Marxist socialism as a young man. Though he began as an urban labor organizer, Mao quickly realized the revolutionary potential of China’s peasants. In 1927, Mao predicted:

_The force of the peasantry is like that of the raging winds and driving rain. . . . They will bury beneath them all forces of imperialism, militarism, corrupt officialdom, village bosses and evil gentry._

Mao’s first attempt to lead the peasants in revolt failed in 1927. But during the Japanese occupation, Mao and his followers won widespread peasant support by reducing rents and promising to redistribute land.
From 1930 to 1949, Nationalists & Communists fought in a bloody civil war for control of China.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Political Opponents, 1945</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nationalists</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiang Jieshi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area Ruled</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern China</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Support</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Defeat of Communists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak due to inflation and failing economy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Organization</td>
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<td>Ineffective, corrupt leadership and poor morale</td>
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<td>Military Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Experienced, motivated guerrilla army</td>
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In 1949, the Communists won the Civil War & Mao created the Peoples’ Republic of China.

Chiang’s gov’t fled China & set up in Taiwan.

The USA was shocked when China fell to communism & only recognized the Nationalists as the gov’t of China.
Based upon this propaganda poster, what changes will Mao propose for China?
Mao was determined to reshape China’s economy based on Marxist socialism.

He seized land from the rich & divided the land among the poor peasants.

Mao followed Stalin’s example by creating collective farms & a Five Year Plan to improve Chinese industry.
Based upon this propaganda poster, what two things will Mao’s “Great Leap Forward” focus on?
In 1958, Mao began a massive program to create agriculture & industry called the “Great Leap Forward”

Millions of Chinese citizens were sent to work on large collective farms to grow food

Other citizens were required to work on massive industrial projects like making iron & steel or building dams & railroads

“Backyard furnaces” to make iron
“Struggle hard for 3 years. Change the face of China. Catch up with Britain & America.” --Mao, 1958
Mao’s Great Leap Forward started well...
...but, the it required forced labor & led to lots of suffering by millions of Chinese citizens
The Great Leap Forward was a failure & led severe food shortages, famine, & poor quality industry.
Mao ended the Great Leap Forward after three years.
Based upon this image, what was the purpose of Mao’s “Cultural Revolution”?
After the failure of the Great Leap Forward, Mao began the Cultural Revolution (1966 -1976)

The goal of the Cultural Revolution was to emphasize Mao’s strict socialist ideas & attack traditional Chinese ideas

Mao distributed to all Chinese citizens the “Little Red Book,” a book of his quotes that reinforced what was acceptable for Chinese communists

Mao targeted young people & many joined the Red Guards, a group to protected the culture of the revolution.

Red Guards closed schools & universities; burned books; & humiliated, beat, killed people who opposed Mao’s ideas.
The Cultural Revolution unified the Chinese people but also led to the deaths or imprisonment of thousands of citizens.
## Mao’s Attempts to Change China

<table>
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<th>Program Results</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>First Five-Year Plan</strong></td>
<td>• Industry grew 15 percent a year.</td>
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<td>1953–1957</td>
<td>• Agricultural output grew very slowly.</td>
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<td><strong>Great Leap Forward</strong></td>
<td>• China suffered economic disaster—industrial declines and food shortages.</td>
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<td><strong>Cultural Revolution</strong></td>
<td>• Mao regained influence by backing radicals.</td>
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<td>1966–1976</td>
<td>• Purges and conflicts among leaders created economic, social, and political chaos.</td>
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In 1976, Mao Zedong died & was followed by more moderate Communist officials

Even without Mao, China remains a Communist nation today