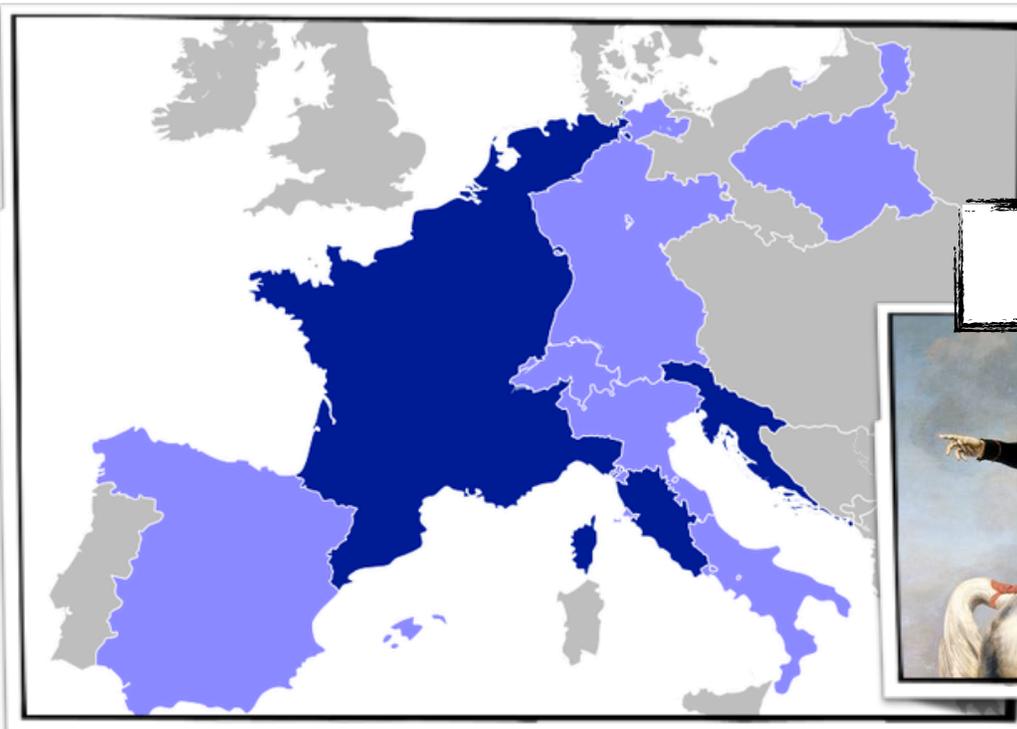
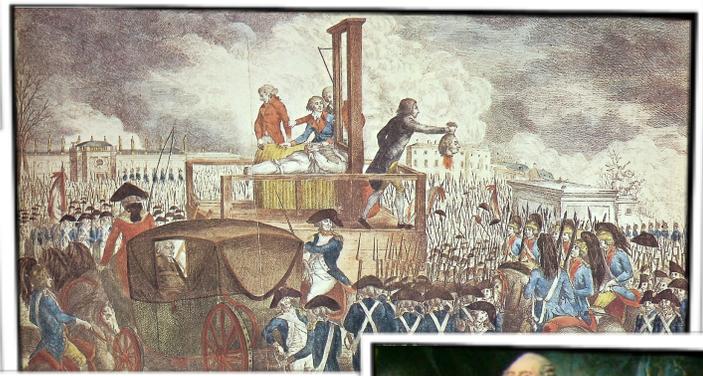


Europe: Part 3 - The French Revolution

In France in 1789, the fears caused by the American Revolution became a reality. France had a system that heavily taxed the poor and an King who spent money lavishly. The money and military support the French had spent in the American Revolution had bankrupted France. To make matters worse, there was a famine had left the people with out food or money. The poor called for reforms, but King Louis XVI and the Nobles would not listen. In 1789, the people rose up in revolt, overthrowing and beheading King Louis XVI. In place of the king, there would be a Republic. The GOAL of the Republic was to be a place where all men would equal and have a say in government. The French Revolution was a revolution for social equality.

The actions of the French Revolution was a threat to kings everywhere. Austria, Prussia (Germany) and England organized to attack France, crush the revolution and restore a new king. These attacks helped unify the French people to fight off the invaders. It also made the new leaders suspicious of anyone that might be against the revolution. This sparked the Reign of Terror, where thousands of people were beheaded for being against the new government.

The Reign of Terror created a time of chaos and crisis that ended when Napoleon Bonaparte took charge as Emperor of France in 1799. As a military genius, Napoleon was able to organize France's armies to defeat the invading armies and then conquer almost all of Europe. This empire also included colonies in the Americas, Africa and Asia. Along with creating a global empire, He also brought a level of political stability to France, providing equality and opportunity to the French people. However, an ill-fated invasion of Russia caused Napoleon's defeat. Napoleon's conquest drastically reshaped both Europe and the World.



Napoleon's Conquest





Australia/Oceania

During the 1600s, the Oceania region underwent a series of great changes. The European exploration had uncovered every corner of the globe. Given the Islands of Oceania's location to India and China, many European countries quickly setup colonies. Each country was determined to monopolize, or gain total control, of the lucrative trade routes to East and South Asia. To do this, they setup trading posts and plantation colonies on every possible Oceania island. England, Dutch, France, Spain, and Portugal competed/fought each other vigorously in Europe and amongst the Oceania islands to become the dominant naval and trading power in the Oceania region.

The European presence brought a series of positive changes to Oceania. Oceania naturally had zero large domesticable mammals and very few domesticable plants. They also had limited access to metals to create tools or weapons. The Europeans introduced both domesticable plants and animals to the area, along with a bevy of agricultural tools and knowledge. Most importantly was the spreading of sweet potatoes from Spanish colonies in South America into the Oceania region. This allowed many of the islands to develop agriculture for the first time. With the food surplus, the islands experienced a rapid growth in population and an increase in life expectancy.

The European presence brought a series of negative changes to Oceania. Since Oceania did not have domesticable large mammals, they did not have immunity to the diseases that the Europeans brought with them. This resulted in the death of a large percentage of island natives. The lack of metal resources and weapons technology left the islanders powerless against European guns and cannons. The diseases and weapons allowed the Europeans to impose their will on the Oceania islands ruthlessly.

Australia... European exploration and colonization was so thorough, even Australia was impacted. While it was initially "discovered" by the Dutch in 1606, the Dutch were not good colonizers and Australia was not near any known trading routes. Thus, Australia was left largely alone. In 1788 the British "rediscovered" Australia. Having just lost the American colonies, England was looking for a new place to colonize. More particularly, a place to now send their unwanted prisoners. By 1790, England had established its first colony, made up mainly of prison convicts.

Russia

In the northern lands between Europe and China grew an Eastern Orthodox Christian country called Russia. After the Mongol empire disintegrated, the country of Russia began to form around the city of Moscow. In the 1400s, Russia was a collection of city-states that was unified by Ivan the Great. When Constantinople fell, Moscow became the central city of the Eastern Orthodox Church. By 1640, Russia had rapidly expanded to control from Poland to Siberia.

Russian history follows a certain pattern: They rapidly grow in power, become prominent in the world... then slowly fade. Then, they realize they have fallen behind, rapidly catch up to the top in the world... then slowly fade. This cycle can be seen in 1700 when a young Peter the Great becomes Tsar (Caesar or ruler) of Russia. Russia had a respectably large kingdom... but culturally they resembled the backward Middle Ages. As a strong Absolute King, Peter I forced Russia to greatness. He changed and molded their culture, government, education and military to be like the best of the "enlightened" Europeans. In true European style, he continued to expand his territory. Peter attacked the Ottoman



Empire in the south to the Black Sea. He conquered East to Mongolia and the Pacific Ocean. By 1800, Russia was considered a powerful player on the world stage with an empire that covered 11 time zones (the USA currently covers 3).



The Expansion of Russia under Peter the Great. Peter added vital territory on the Baltic Sea to the vast Russian empire.

ASSIGNMENT

- 1) Read & Update the Content Matrix
- 2) Fill out this chart with the the strengths/positives and weaknesses/negatives of each region.

Region	Strengths	Weaknesses
Europe		
Russia		
Australia		

- 3) Create an impact chart. As you read you are to evaluate each area on the level of impact the people in that region had on the world culturally, militarily, and economically.
 - Rate each area as to how impactful you believe them to be at the at 1640 AD (■) and at 1815 AD (▲).
 - Draw arrows to show whether they grew or shrunk in impact and influence.
 - If there is change, ask yourself “What caused them to grow or shrink or stagnate in their influence?” and make note of it on your chart.

Example

