

THE GREAT REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND

Magna Carta

- Magna Carta - signed by King John on 15th June 1215 at Runnymede Grounds.
- The Habeas Corpus Act 1679 is an Act of parliament in England during the reign of Charles II.
- William Pitt described it as “the Bible of the English Constitution”
- Winston Churchill called it “the most famous milestone of our rights and freedoms”.
- Franklin Roosevelt said “the democratic aspiration ...was written in Magna Carta”.
- Magna Carta, also known as the Great Charter and the Royal Charter.
- Petition of Rights - 1628 June 7

1st Civil War in England , August 1642

- The Civil War began in 1642 and the Oliver Cromwell's leadership defeated the King.
- On January 30, 1649, Charles I was convicted of treason and beheaded.

A law passed by a long parliament

- "Parliament must convene no later than 3 years after the dissolution of Parliament as the King has no power to dissolve it without the consent of Parliament".
- Commonwealth Government - Oliver Cromwell [1649 - 1660] .
- Also known as the Rump Parliament.
- Oliver Cromwell, better known as the English Napoleon.

Lord Protector.

- After the death of Charles II in 1685, his brother James II (militant catholic) came to power.
- The Bloodless Revolution took place during the reign of James II [1688].

Rights Act (1689) Bill of Right

1. The power vested in James II to withhold laws and to abstain under special circumstances was illegal.
 2. Taxes not approved by Parliament are illegal.
 3. The king is not allowed to have an army in peacetime.
 4. Freedom of choice and freedom of speech are the prerogatives of Parliament.
 5. A Roman Catholic or person who marries such a believer may not inherit the throne of England.
- Mutiny Act -1689
 - Act of Settlement - 1701
 - The Great Revolution of England also known-Glorious Revolution / Bloodless Revolution / Palace Revolution / Puritan Revolution /Revolution of 1688.

THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- The American War of Independence lasted from 1775 to 1783.
- The Americans are immigrants from England (1620) and called them the Pilgrim Fathers.
- The defeat of France in the 'Seven Years War' led to the liberation of the America from French rule.
- Seven Years' War - 1756-1763
- [Britain - France].
- The merchant policy implemented by merchants in the

colonies with the help of England - Mercantilism.

- The Boston Tea Party of 1773 [16 December 1773] was the cause of the sudden rise of the American revolution.
- The slogan of the American revolution-"No taxation without Representation"-James Otis Jr.
- The First Continental Congress was held on September 5, 1774 in Philadelphia in connection with the American Revolution. 12 Colonies except Georgia participated.
- The Second Continental Congress convened on May 10, 1775, in Philadelphia. Thirteen colonies also participated.
- The Continental Congress commissioned George Washington as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.
- The article 'Common Sense' which is related to American War of Independence was presented by - Thomas Paine.
- "Separation from England is a prudent act for Americans"/ "It does not make sense for any foreign power to endure this great land for a long period"- Thomas Paine.
- On July 4, 1776, the United States Declaration of Independence was approved at the 3rd Continental Congress.
- The United States Declaration of Independence was prepared by Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin.
- British General Charles Cornwallis was defeated on October 19, 1781.
- The French King who provided all possible assistance to the rebels during the American revolution - King Louis XVI.

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- The treaty signed by Britain in recognition of American independence - Treaty of Paris of 1783.
- The architect of the American constitution - James Madison.
- “Man has some fundamental rights and no government has the right to harm them”- John Locke.
- The novel 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' which influenced the American Civil War was written by - Harriet Beecher Stowe.

French Revolution

- French Revolution - 1789
- Known as the 'Mother of all Revolutions'
- The father of the French Revolution -Voltaire
- The thinker who promoted rationalism, equality and philanthropy;
- the thinker who ridiculed the exploitation of priests - Voltaire.
- The Prophet of the French Revolution - Rousseau.
- “Man is born free but everywhere is in chains.” - Rousseau.
- “People Are Sovereign.” - Rousseau.
- “Government is the result of a social contract between the ruling and the ruled” - Rousseau.
- French Parliament - The Estates-General-1789
- First Estate- 285- Clergy
- Second Estate - 308-The nobility of France ,including the members of the royal family except for King.
- Third Estate - 621-The Commons.
- The year in which Louis XVI convened the

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Estates-General to impose new taxes on the people after 175 years - 1789.

- Tennis Court Oath - June 20, 1789
- The year in which the Bastille prison was demolished - July 14, 1789
- "If you have no bread, why not eat cake?" ("Let them eat cake.") - Marie-Antoinette.(Wife of Louis XVI)

Napoleon

- Napoleon seized power in 1799.
- The Bank of France was established.
- Sinking Fund created- To pay off debt or bond
- "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold" - Metternich (Austrian Chancellor)
- The battle that lost Napoleon's power - Battle of Waterloo [June 18, 1815]
- The Indian ruler who was a member of the French Club Jacobin, planted the Tree of Independence in his capital, Srirangapatna, to commemorate the French Revolution - Tipu Sultan
- "Give me good mothers and I will give you a good nation" -Napoleon

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

- It is the world's first successful communist revolution.
- It is the revolution that led to the spread of the concept of 'socialism' in the world.

Causes of the Russian Revolution

Political reason

- During the reign of Tsar Nicholas II, the autocracy became stronger than before. Nicholas II was a weak ruler. He was

under the influence of unfaithful and corrupt ministers.

- The emperor did not allow civil and political freedom to the people. Strict restrictions were imposed on the press.
- The right to form political organizations was denied. The opponents were arrested and imprisoned at his will.
- Education was also controlled. Even religious freedom was not allowed.
- With the help of the secret police (Cossacks), the emperor suppressed people's movements.
- Until 1905, there was no parliament in Russia.
- The Tsar Emperor suppressed all democratic movements in Europe by military force. Hence Russia is known as 'Policeman of Europe'.
- Russia was involved in World War I, which began in 1914.
- The Tsar Emperor and his wife (Alexandra Feodorovna) were under the influence of a hypocrite-mystic named Grigori Rasputin.

Economic and social causes

- Russia was an agrarian country based on a feudal system.
- Serfdom was abolished in 1861, but it did not benefit the peasants.
- The nobles and priests held the lion's share of the land.
- There were millions of peasants in Russia who did not even own a single piece of land. The peasant's thirst for land was one of the main reasons that led to the revolution.
- Both the nobility and the government exploited the peasants. Most of the peasants were in debt to the

nobles. So they were forced to work for low wages under the nobles.

- The government, on the other hand, imposed a heavy tax burden on the farmers. Struggling with forced labor, excessive taxes, and severe famine, the peasants were at the forefront of the revolution.
- The foreign factory owners in Russia had no mercy on their workers. They were only interested in maximizing profits and brutally exploited the workers with the support of the government.
- Russian writers such as Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Maxim Gorky, Ivan Turgenev, Anton Chekhov and others exposed the decadence of Russian society.
- Prophet of the Russian Revolution - Leo Tolstoy
- "We are workers. Everything from children's toys to huge machines is made with our labour. But at the same time we are denied the right to fight for our own human dignity. Anyone can use us for their business. What we need now is the freedom enough to eventually take all power into our own hands. Our slogans are simple. 'Let private property be destroyed'. 'All means of production belong to the people', 'all power belongs to the people', and 'labour belongs to all'. Now you can see that we are not just rioters... we are revolutionaries. We will remain revolutionaries as long as one group only commands and the other only works." - "Mother" - Maxim Gorky.
- The novel written by Russian writer Maxim Gorky: Mother
- Many revolutionary ideas emerged in Russia at that time. Nihilism, Populism, Anarchism and Marxism were the

most important of these. The Russian people were deeply influenced by Marxist ideas.

- The concept of 'Marxism' was formed by: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- In 1903, the Social Democratic Workers Party split into two:
 1. Mensheviks (minority)- Leaders: Aleksandr Martynov, Kerensky, Plekhanov.
 2. Bolsheviks (majority) - Leaders: Vladimir Lenin, Trotsky.

Russia-Japan War -1905 (Russo-Japanese War)

- On January 9, 1905, the workers of Petrograd (St. Petersburg) marched to the Winter Palace under the leadership of priest Father Georgy Gapon. The unarmed demonstrators were fired upon by soldiers of the Imperial Guard as they marched towards the Winter Palace. This incident is known as: Bloody Sunday
- Lenin argued that the revolution of 1905 was a precursor to the Russian revolution of 1917
- Lenin described Tolstoy's works were the 'Mirror of the Russian Revolution'
- The political and labour organisation formed in Russia during the revolution of 1905 to carry out strikes: Soviets

February Revolution

- 27 February 1917 (12 March in world calendar).
- The economic collapse and food shortages created by First World War led to the revolution
- "Let the dictatorship be perished" was the slogan.
- It was a bourgeois democratic revolution.
- Following the revolution, Tsar Nicholas II was abdicated

and a Menshevik Provisional Government was established.

- The Provisional Government came into being, first under the leadership of Prince Georgy Lvov and then under the leadership of Alexander Fyodorovich Kerensky.
- The Menshevik Provisional Government was strongly opposed by: Lenin

October Revolution -1917 Oct. 25 (Nov 7)

- The October Revolution or Bolsheviks Revolution was led by: Lenin, Trotsky
- Slogans of the Russian Revolution:
 1. "All power to the Soviets"
 2. "Peace, Land and Bread"
 3. "Farmland for the farmers, food for the poor, power for workers, and freedom for all"
- The name of the silent film which is based on a true event during the reign of the Tsars - Battleship Potemkin (Director: Sergei Eisenstein).
- Another film based on the book 'Ten Days That Shook the World' by John Reed - directed by Sergei Eisenstein
- The Soviets in Petrograd started revolt on the night of October 24, 1917.
- Kerensky sought asylum in America.
- A new Bolshevik government was established under the leadership of Lenin.
- The year in which Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) came into being:
 - December 30, 1922
 - The World's first five-year plans were started in:

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- USSR (1928-Joseph Stalin).
- The Constitution of the Soviet Union was proclaimed in 1923. The Soviet Union started with four republics, and by 1940, it consisted of sixteen republics.
- The military unit created by Lenin: The Red Army.

CHINESE REVOLUTION

- The last dynasty that ruled China -Manchu Dynasty
- The war held between China and Britain is known as.
- The Opium War (1839 - 1842)
- The policy announced by America to establish dominance in China.
- The Open Door Policy (John Hay)
- The organization formed in China against foreigners.
- The Boxers
- Boxer Rebellion - 1900.
- Who led the Chinese Revolution of 1911, which led to the loss of power of the Manchu (king) Dynasty- Sun Yat-sen
- The year in which Republic of China came into being - 1912
- The First President of the Republic of China - Sun Yat-sen
- The party that established the republican rule in China - Kuomintang Party
- The year in which the Chinese Communist Party was formed - 1921
- In October 16, 1934, the communists expedition led by Mao Tse Tung from Jiangxi in southern China to Shaanxi in western Yan'an - Long March
- The year in which China became People's Republic of China under the leadership of Mao Tse Tung - October 1,

1949.

- "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is coined by - Mao Tse Tung

World War I

- Pan-Slav Movement - Russia wanted to unite the Slavic peoples of Eastern Europe, such as Serbia and Greece, under its leadership. A movement was organised with Russian help in this area for that purpose is known as Pan-Slav Movement.
- Pan German Movement: Germany found a way to secure influence in Central Europe and the Balkans by unifying the Teutonic tribes. For that, the Pan German movement was started under the leadership of Germany.
- Germany occupied Alsace, Lorraine, the territories that were under the control of France. To regain these territories, the Revenge Movement was formed under the leadership of France.
- The first Moroccan Crisis of 1905 was caused by the conflict between France and Germany over Morocco. In 1906, a conference of the Great Powers in Algeciras, Spain, averted the Moroccan crisis. This incident led to increased hostility between France and Germany.
- In 1911, Germany sent a warship "Panther" to the Moroccan port of Agadir, and Britain sent another warship against it, starting the Second Moroccan Crisis, also known as the Agadir Crisis.
- Balkan Crisis (1911, 1912)
- Austria laid its claim over the Balkan region with the support of Germany.

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- Serbia claimed this region with the support of Russia.
- Bismarck initiated the formation of military alliances based on secret understandings.
- World War 1 - 1914 - 1918.
- Triple Alliance -Germany,Austria and Hungary,Italy
- Triple Entente- France,Russia,England
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg, were assassinated on 28 June 1914 by Bosnian Serb student Gavrilo Princip.
- Austria declared war on Serbia, accusing Serbia of being responsible for the assassination of Francis Ferdinand - 28 July 1914.

There were 5 treaties in the Paris Peace Treaty.

- (1) Treaty of Versailles with Germany - 1919 June 28.
 - (2) Treaty of St. Germain with Austria - 1919 September 10.
 - (3) Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria - 1919 November 27.
 - (4) Treaty of Trianon with Hungary - 1920 June 4.
 - (5) Treaty of Sevres with Turkey - 1920 August 10.
- Films about World War I: All Quiet on the Western Front (Lewis Milestone), Path of Glory (Stanley Kubrick)

World War II

- League of Nations - 1920 January - 10
- Fascism - Italy - Mussolini - Black shirts
- Germany - Hitler - Brown Shirts
- Hitler's secret police - the Gestapo
- Axial forces - Italy,Germany,Japan
- Allied Powers - Britain,France,China,Soviet union,America

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- Picasso's world-famous painting based on World War 2 - Guernica
- Ernest Hemingway's World War II-themed novel - For Whom the Bell Tolls
- World War II movie directed by Charlie Chaplin - The Great Dictator

UNITED NATIONS

- The conference that founded League of Nations: 1920 Paris Peace Conference
- The League of Nations ceased operations on: April 20, 1946.
- The treaty that established the United Nations: Atlantic Charter (1941 Aug)
- The founding leaders of the United Nations: Winston Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin
- The conference that decided to form the United Nations: Yalta Conference (1945)
- The conference that decided to form the UN Charter: Washington Conference (1944)
- United Nations formally came into existence on: 24th October 1945
- The United Nations Secretariat Building is at: Manhattan (New York)
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations on: 1948 December 10 (Paris)
- The official languages in the United Nations: French, Russian, English, Spanish, Chinese, and Arabic.
- The United Nations has six main bodies:
 1. The General Assembly

2. The Security Council
3. The Economic and Social Council
4. The Trusteeship Council
5. The International Court of Justice
6. The UN Secretariat

General Assembly

- The largest/main body of the UN.
- The body of the UN which is also known as the 'World Parliament', the 'UN Executive Council', the 'UN Legislature' and the 'Conference City of the World'

Security Council

- The Security Council is the executive branch of the United Nations.
- Members in the Security Council: 15

Economic and Social Council

- It is the UN body that coordinates the work of its specialized agencies.
- Members: 54
- Tenure: Three years

Secretariat

- It is the body that conducts the day to day administration of the United Nations.

Trusteeship Council

- It is the suspended body of the UN from 1st November 1994 onwards.

Universal Postal Union

- Established in 9th October 1874.
- World Post Day: 9th October
- National Postal Day: 10th October

International Labor Organization (ILO)

- The year in which the ILO came into existence: 1919
- Headquarters of the ILO: Geneva

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

- The year in which FAO came into existence: 16th October 1945
- Headquarters of the FAO: Rome

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- The UNESCO was created on: 16th November 1945
- The international organization that issues the World Heritage List and awards the Kalinga Prize: UNESCO

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- The IMF was established on: 27th December 1945

World Bank (WB)

- The World Bank came into existence on: 27th December 1945
- The Bretton Woods twins refers to: World Bank and IMF
- UNICEF was established on: 11th December 1946
- The WHO was established on: 7th April 1948
- UNEP was established on: 15th December 1972
- The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established on: 1st January 1995

THANK YOU