<table>
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<tr>
<th>World Area</th>
<th>Impetus</th>
<th>Stages</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
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| **United States** | • Mercantile policies of Great Britain  
• Dependent status of colonies symbolized by “no taxation without representation”  
• Enlightenment ideas | • Noncompliance with British laws  
• Reprisals by the British crown  
• Cycle of escalation protests and reprisals  
• Declaration of Independence, 1776  
• War  
• Alliances with Britain’s enemies  
• Defeat of the British forces  
• Peace Treaty, 1783 | • Establishment of the United States of America in 1776  
• Recognition by other nations and finally the British  
• Loss of territory and revenues by the British |
| **France** | • Long-term effects of rule by absolute monarchy  
• Policies of Louis XVI  
• National debt and financial collapse  
• Privileges accorded the nobility; abuses  
• Privileges accorded the Roman Catholic Church; abuses  
• Rise of the bourgeoisie; rivalry for power with nobles and Church  
• Conditions of peasants; series of poor harvests  
• Conditions of urban workers, sans culottes  
• Enlightenment ideas; philosophes | • Four Stages  
• Aristocrats challenge king  
• Bourgeoisie challenge voting process in Estates-General  
• Popular revolution, the people in the cities, Paris, especially; support the bourgeoisie  
• Peasants in the countryside; support the revolution in Paris  
• French Republic: National Convention  
• Directory  
• Unsolved problems:  
• Continuing war with great Britain, Austria  
• Corrupt Politicians  
• Bread riots  
• Anger over policies related to the Church  
• Growing royalist support | • National Assembly  
• Formal abolition of feudalism  
• Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen  
• Revocation of privileges of the reorganization of the Church under the state  
• Set up limited monarchy  
• National Convention  
• Abolished the monarchy and the aristocracy  
• Extended suffrage to more but not all male citizens  
• Committee of Public Safety  
• Rein of Terror (Jacobin Club)  
• Directory:  
• 5-man council, absolute power  
• Napoleon asked to assume power |
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| Haiti (Saint Dominique) | • Appeal of Enlightenment ideals to creoles and mulattoes  
  • French Revolution as inspiration to slaves | • Slave insurrection in 1791  
  • Britain and Spain send troops; slaves and French join to oust them  
  • At end of civil war, slaves freed and in power; still a French colony  
  • 1802, troops under Napoleon sent to end rule of former slaves  
  • Defeat of the French by rebels and disease | • Independence declared in 1804  
  • Civil war among rival factions  
  • Independent republic established in 1820 |
| Mexico | 1810-1820 | • El Grito de Dolores! Call to arms by priest; led mestizos and Native Americans in rebellion in 1810  
  • Fighting continues under new leader; killed in 1815; some scattered fighting  
  • In 1821 conservative creole joins with rebels and declares Mexico independent empire  
  • In 1823 emperor overthrown by liberals  
  • In 1824 republic created | • First rebellions demanded reforms such as abolition of slavery  
  • Lack of support from creoles for insurrection; collapsed  
  • Under republic, after years of turmoil, little change for ordinary mestizos and Native Americans  
  • French occupation  
  • Reforms instituted under Benito Juarez (1861-1864 and 1867-1872) |
| | 1910-1917 | • Demand for free election; Diaz resigns  
  • Succeeded by Francisco Madero as president; murdered after two years  
  • Civil war: Francisco “Pancho” Villa, Emiliano Zapata  
  • 1917 election: Venustiano Carranza as president | Constitution of 1917, still in effect  
  • Broke up large landholdings  
  • Nationalized ownership of natural resources and Church property  
  • Restricted religion  
  • Provided for minimum wage  
  • Extended suffrage to all males |
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| China      | • Increasing power of foreign nations  
• Defeat in Sino-Japanese war in 1895  
• Spread of reform ideas among Western-educated Chinese  
• Discontent of poor rural peasants  
• Grant of power to provincial governments by Qing in an effort to stem uprisings | • Abortive rebellions in late 1800s  
• Chinese Revolution of 1911  
• Provincial secessions  
• Declaration of republic  
• Empire under Yuan shih-K'ai  
• Years of civil war and chaos  
• Establishment of republic in 1927 under Nationalist, or Kuomintang Party | • Abdication of Qing (Manchu) emperor in 1912  
• Sun Yat-sen (Sun Yixian) briefly president; steps aside for Yuan Shih-k'ai, premier under the Qing  
• Usurping power, Yuan declares self emperor; dies in 1916  
• Warlords in power across China  
• Unification of much of China begun under Sun; aided by ovits  
• Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jie Shi) successor to Sun; leads Nationalist or Kuomintang, and republic  
• Fight for control of China with Communists under Mao Zedung |
|           | • Difference in ideology between Western-educated Nationalists and Russian-trained leaders  
• Influence of Marxism on latter | • Civil war between Nationalist and Communist forces for control of China: 1927-1937 and 1946-1949 | • Cessation of fighting between Communists and Nationalists  
• Defeat of Nationalists who flee mainland to Taiwan in 1949  
• Establishment of People’s Republic of China on mainland; communist state |