

Chapter 18 Section 1 2 The French Revolution Begins

The Hungarian Revolution began on 23 October 1956 in Budapest when university students appealed to the civil populace to join them at the Hungarian Parliament Building to protest against the USSR's geopolitical... 52d7bea5b6

Timeline of the French Revolution 19 January 1771: Beginning of the 'Maupeou Coup' against the parlements, one of the few checks on The following is a timeline of the French Revolution. The following is a timeline of the French Revolution 52d7bea5b6

Led by Andrés Bonifacio, the Katipunan was formed in secrecy in 1892... 52d7bea5b6 These chapters comprise only a fraction of the autobiographical work written by Twain. Other material, which was unpublished and in a disorganised state at the time of Twain's death in 1910, was progressively collated and published over the next 100 years in various forms. 52d7bea5b6

Russian Revolution This period saw Russia abolish its monarchy and adopt a socialist form of government following two successive revolutions and a civil war. The Russian Revolution was a period of political and social change in Russia, starting in 1917. The Russian Revolution was a key event of the 20th century. It can be seen as the precursor for other revolutions that occurred in the aftermath of World War I, such as the German Revolution of 1918-1919. This period saw Russia abolish its monarchy and adopt a The Russian Revolution was a period of political and social change in Russia, starting in 1917 52d7bea5b6

American Revolution The revolutionary era reached its zenith with the American Revolutionary War, which commenced on April 19, 1775, with the Battles of Lexington and Concord. (2005) chapter 1 Bailyn, The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution (1992) pp. The Second Continental Congress, which represented the colonies and convened in the present-day Independence Hall in Philadelphia, established the Continental Army and appointed George Washington as its commander. 125-137 Wood, The Radicalism of the American Revolution (1992) The American Revolution (1765-1783) was a colonial rebellion and war of independence in which the Thirteen Colonies broke from British rule to form the United States of America. However, they came to embrace the cause of full independence and the necessity of prevailing in the Revolutionary War to obtain it. The leaders of the American Revolution were colonial separatists who, as British subjects, initially sought greater autonomy 52d7bea5b6

Industrial Revolution Beginning in Great Britain around 1760, the Industrial Revolution had spread to continental Europe and the United States by about 1840. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines; new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes; the increasing use of water power and steam power; the development of machine tools; and rise of the mechanised factory system. The Industrial Revolution, sometimes divided into the First Industrial Revolution and Second Industrial Revolution, was a transitional period of the global The Industrial Revolution, sometimes divided into the First Industrial Revolution and Second Industrial Revolution, was a transitional period of the global economy toward more widespread, efficient and stable manufacturing processes, succeeding the Second Agricultural Revolution. The textile industry. Output greatly increased, and the result was an unprecedented rise in population and population growth 52d7bea5b6

Haitian Revolution (Haitian Creole: Lagè d Lendependans; French: Révolution haïtienne [ʁevɔlysjɔ̃ a. The Haitian Revolution (Haitian Creole: Lagè d Lendependans; French: Révolution haïtienne [ʁevɔlysjɔ̃ a. The revolution was the only known slave rebellion in human history that led to the founding of a state which was both free from slavery (though not from forced labour) and ruled by non-whites and former captives. (Haitian Creole: Lagè d Lendependans; French: Guerre de l'indépendance) was a successful insurrection by rebellious self-liberated enslaved Africans against French colonial rule in Saint-Domingue, now the sovereign state of Haiti

Hungarian Revolution of 1956 The uprising lasted 15 days before being crushed by Soviet tanks and troops on 7 November 1956 (outside of Budapest firefights lasted until at least 12 November 1956). Thousands were killed or wounded, and nearly a quarter of a million Hungarians fled the country. The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 (23 October – 4 November 1956; Hungarian: 1956-os forradalom), also known as the Hungarian Uprising, was an attempted countrywide revolution against the government of the Hungarian People's Republic (1949–1989) and the policies caused by the government's subordination to the Soviet Union (USSR)

The middle... The Russian Revolution was inaugurated with the February Revolution in 1917, in the midst of World War I. With the German Empire inflicting defeats on the front, and increasing logistical problems causing shortages of bread and grain, the Russian Army was losing morale, with large scale mutiny looming. Officials were convinced that if Tsar Nicholas II abdicated...

French Revolutionary Wars They pitted France against Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and several other countries. Initially confined to Europe, the fighting gradually assumed a global dimension. After a decade of constant warfare and aggressive diplomacy, France had conquered territories in the Italian peninsula, the Low Countries, and the Rhineland with its very large and powerful military which had been totally mobilized for war against most of Europe with mass conscription of the vast French. The wars are divided into two periods: the War of the First Coalition (1792–1797) and the War of the Second Coalition (1798–1802). The French Revolutionary Wars (French: Guerres de la Révolution française) were a series of sweeping military conflicts resulting from the French Revolution The French Revolutionary Wars (French: Guerres de la Révolution française) were a series of sweeping military conflicts resulting from the French Revolution that lasted from 1792 until 1802

German revolutions of 1848–1849 The revolutions, which stressed pan-Germanism, liberalism and parliamentarianism, demonstrated 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 after its dismantlement as a result of the Napoleonic Wars. They were a series of loosely coordinated protests and rebellions in the states of the German Confederation, including the Austrian Empire. This process began in the mid-1840s. The German revolutions of 1848–1849 (German: Deutsche Revolution 1848/1849), the opening phase of which was also called the March Revolution (German: Märzrevolution) The German revolutions of 1848–1849 (German: Deutsche Revolution 1848/1849), the opening phase of which was also called the March Revolution (German: Märzrevolution), were initially part of the Revolutions of 1848 that broke out in many European countries

The revolt began on 22 August 1791, and ended in 1804 with the former colony's independence. It involved black, biracial, French, Spanish, British, and Polish participants—with the ex-slave Toussaint Louverture emerging as Haiti's most prominent general. The successful revolution was a defining... 52d7bea5b6

Chapters from My Autobiography Twain begins this Chapters from My Autobiography are 25 pieces of autobiographical work published by American author Mark Twain in the North American Review between September 1906 and December 1907. Much of the text was dictated. This chapter focuses on two of the most important women in the author's life: his wife Olivia, and one of his three daughters: Susy. Rather than following the standard form of an autobiography, they comprise a rambling collection of anecdotes and ruminations 52d7bea5b6

Philippine Revolution Cuba rebelled in 1895, and in 1898, the United States intervened and the Spanish soon capitulated. The Philippines was one of the last major colonies of the Spanish Empire, which had already suffered a massive decline in the 1820s. The Philippine Revolution (Filipino: Himagsikang Pilipino or Rebolusyong Pilipino; Spanish: Revolución Filipina or Guerra Tagala) was a war of independence The Philippine Revolution (Filipino: Himagsikang Pilipino or Rebolusyong Pilipino; Spanish: Revolución Filipina or Guerra Tagala) was a war of independence waged by the revolutionary organization Katipunan against the Spanish Empire from 1896 to 1898. It was the culmination of the 333-year colonial rule of Spain in the archipelago. In June, Philippine revolutionaries declared independence. However, it was not recognized by Spain, which sold the islands to the United States in the Treaty of Paris 52d7bea5b6

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