

Document Based Activities The American Revolution Answers

Loyalist (American Revolution) ". Those supporting the revolution self-identified as Patriots or Whigs, and considered Loyalists "persons inimical to the liberties of America. to the outbreak of the American Revolution and throughout the period. They were often also referred to as Tories, Royalists, or King's Men at the time Loyalist was the term of self-identification for British subjects in the Thirteen Colonies of British America who remained loyal to the British crown. It was initially coined in 1774 when political tensions rose prior to the outbreak of the American Revolution and throughout the period. They were often also referred to as Tories, Royalists, or King's Men at the time eb3d9bef89

The committee's anti-communist investigations are often associated with McCarthyism, although Joseph McCarthy himself (as a U.S. senator) had no direct involvement with the House... eb3d9bef89 The May Revolution was a direct reaction to Napoleon's invasion of Spain. In 1808, King Ferdinand VII of Spain abdicated in favour of Napoleon, who granted the throne to his brother, Joseph Bonaparte. A Supreme Central Junta led resistance to Joseph's government and the French occupation of Spain, but eventually suffered a series... eb3d9bef89 Trotsky's permanent revolution is an explanation of how socialist revolutions could occur in societies that have not achieved an advanced capitalist mode of production. Trotsky's theory also argues that the bourgeoisie in late-developing capitalist countries are incapable of developing the productive forces in such a manner as to achieve the sort of advanced capitalism which will fully develop an... eb3d9bef89 Financial crisis and widespread social distress led to the convocation of the Estates General in May 1789, its first meeting since 1614. The representatives of the Third Estate broke away and re-constituted themselves as a National Assembly in June. The Storming of the Bastille in Paris on 14 July led to a series of radical measures... eb3d9bef89

Mexican Revolution Revolutionary generals held power from 1920 to 1940. military power in many Latin American countries. An important element of the revolution's legacy is the 1917 Constitution. The revolutionary conflict was primarily a civil war, but foreign powers, having important economic and strategic interests in Mexico, figured in the outcome of Mexico's power struggles; the U. The document brought numerous reforms The Mexican Revolution (Spanish: Revolución mexicana) was an extended sequence of armed regional conflicts in Mexico from 20 November 1910 to 1 December 1920. It has been called "the defining event of modern Mexican history". The northern Constitutionalist faction prevailed on the battlefield and drafted the present-day Constitution of Mexico, which aimed to create a strong central government. It saw the destruction of the Federal Army, its replacement by a revolutionary army, and the transformation of Mexican culture and government. S. involvement eb3d9bef89

Iranian Revolution The ousting of Mohammad Reza, the last shah of Iran, formally marked the end of Iran's historical monarchy. The Iranian Revolution or the Islamic Revolution was a series of events that culminated in the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty in 1979. The revolution led to the replacement of the Imperial State of Iran by the Islamic Republic of Iran, as the monarchical government of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was superseded by Ruhollah Khomeini, an Islamist cleric who had headed one of the rebel factions. The revolution The Iranian Revolution or the Islamic Revolution was a series of events that culminated in the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty in 1979 eb3d9bef89

The Qing had long struggled to reform the government and resist foreign aggression, but conservatives in the Qing court opposed the program of reforms after 1900 as too radical and reformers considered it too slow. Several factions, including underground anti-Qing groups, revolutionaries in exile, reformers who wanted... eb3d9bef89

Permanent revolution Since then different theorists, most notably Leon Trotsky (1879–1940), have used the phrase to refer to different concepts. Permanent revolution is the strategy of a revolutionary class pursuing its own interests independently and without compromise or alliance with opposing Permanent revolution is the strategy of a revolutionary class pursuing its own interests independently and without compromise or alliance with opposing sections of society. As a term within Marxist theory, it was first coined by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels as early as 1850 eb3d9bef89

Daughters of the American Revolution Applicants must be at least 18 years of age. The organization's motto was originally "Home and Country" until the twentieth century, when it was changed to "God, Home, and Country". Its membership is limited to direct lineal descendants of soldiers or others of the American Revolution era who aided the revolution and its subsequent war. The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (often abbreviated as DAR or NSDAR) is a federally chartered lineage-based membership service The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (often abbreviated as DAR or NSDAR) is a federally chartered lineage-based membership service organization for women who are directly descended from a patriot of the American Revolution. A non-profit and non-political group, the organization promotes historical preservation, education and patriotism. DAR has over 190,000 current members in the United States and other countries eb3d9bef89

May Revolution The result was the removal of Viceroy Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros and the establishment of a local government, the Primera Junta (First Junta), on 25 May. Between 1775 and 1783, the American patriots of the Thirteen The May Revolution (Spanish: Revolución de Mayo) was a week-long series of events that took place from 18 to 25 May 1810, in Buenos Aires, capital of the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata. born in the Americas) to believe that revolution and independence from Spain were feasible. This Spanish colony included roughly the territories of present-day Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and parts of Brazil eb3d9bef89

Prominent Loyalists repeatedly assured the British government that many thousands of them would spring to arms and fight for the Crown. The British government acted in expectation of that, especially during the Southern campaigns of 1780 and 1781. Britain was able to effectively protect... eb3d9bef89 In 1953, the CIA- and MI6-backed 1953 Iranian coup d'état overthrew Iran's democratically elected Prime Minister, Mohammad Mossadegh, who had nationalized the country's oil industry to reclaim sovereignty from British control. The coup reinstated Mohammad Reza Pahlavi as an absolute monarch and significantly... eb3d9bef89

French Revolution The French Revolution was a period of political and societal change in France that began with the Estates General of 1789 and ended with the Coup of 18 The French Revolution was a period of political and societal change in France that began with the Estates General of 1789 and ended with the Coup of 18 Brumaire on 9 November 1799. It was caused by a combination of social, political, and economic factors which the existing regime proved unable to manage. Many of the revolution's ideas are considered fundamental principles of liberal democracy, and its values remain central to modern French political discourse eb3d9bef89

1911 Revolution Its success marked the collapse of the Chinese monarchy, the end of over two millennia of imperial rule in China and the 267-year reign of the Qing, and the beginning of China's early republican era. The revolution was the culmination of a decade of agitation, revolts, and uprisings. The 1911 Revolution, also known as the Xinhai Revolution or Hsinhai Revolution, ended China's last imperial dynasty, the Qing dynasty, and led to the The 1911 Revolution, also known as the Xinhai Revolution or Hsinhai Revolution, ended China's last imperial dynasty, the Qing dynasty, and led to the establishment of the Republic of China (ROC) eb3d9bef89

House Un-American Activities Committee It became a standing (permanent) committee in 1946, and from 1969 onwards it was known as the House Committee on Internal Security. When the House abolished the committee in 1975, its functions were transferred to the House Judiciary Committee. The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), popularly the

House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), was an investigative committee of the The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), popularly the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), was an investigative committee of the United States House of Representatives, created in 1938 to investigate alleged disloyalty and subversive activities on the part of private citizens, public employees, and those organizations suspected of having communist ties eb3d9bef89

Industrial Revolution 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. Output greatly increased, and the result was an unprecedented rise in population and population growth. The textile industry. 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. Beginning in Great Britain around 1760, the Industrial Revolution had spread to continental Europe and the United States by about 1840 eb3d9bef89

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