

Chapter 23 Section 2 Revolution Brings Reform And Terror

The term "war on terror" uses war as a metaphor to describe a variety... f149c75c1f

1911 Revolution 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). 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 f149c75c1f

Led by Andrés Bonifacio, the Katipunan was formed in secrecy in 1892... f149c75c1f

Russian Revolution This period saw Russia abolish its monarchy and adopt a socialist form of government following two successive revolutions and a civil war. This period saw Russia abolish its monarchy and adopt a socialist The Russian Revolution was a period of political and social change in Russia, starting in 1917. 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 f149c75c1f

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... f149c75c1f

Philippine Revolution " As with the Terror of 1872, colonial authorities made several arrests and used 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. blood, and a membership roster of the Maghiganti chapter of the Katipunan. In June, Philippine revolutionaries declared independence. 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. However, it was not recognized by Spain, which sold the islands to the United States in the Treaty of Paris. It was the culmination of the 333-year colonial rule of Spain in the archipelago
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Red Terror repressive measures as a necessary response to the White Terror initiated in 1917. It officially started in early September 1918 and it lasted until 1922, though violence committed by Bolshevik soldiers, sailors, and Red Guards had been ongoing since late 1917. When the Revolution took power in November 1917, many top Bolsheviks hoped The Red Terror (Russian: красный террор, romanized: krasnyy terror) was a campaign of political repression and executions in Soviet Russia which was carried out by the Bolsheviks, chiefly through the Cheka, the Bolshevik secret police force
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Right of revolution From Resistance to Revolution, 35–36. 79 Kiefer In political philosophy, the right of revolution or right of rebellion is the right or duty of a people to "alter or abolish" a government that acts against their common interests or threatens the safety of the people without justifiable cause. Barclay, Contra Monarchomachos, iii. Stated throughout history in one form or another, the belief in this right has been used to justify various revolutions, including the American Revolution, French Revolution, the Syrian Revolution, the Russian Revolution, and the Iranian Revolution. in Locke, Concerning Civil Government, chapter XIX, Section 233, p. 8
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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...
f149c75c1f World War I mobilized millions of troops, reshaped political powers and drove social turmoil. From the turmoil outright revolutions broke out, massive strikes occurred, and many soldiers mutinied. In Russia, the Tsar Nicholas II abdicated during the February Revolution...
f149c75c1f The main targets of the campaign were militant Islamist movements such as al-Qaeda, the Taliban and their allies. Other major targets included the Ba'athist regime in Iraq, which was deposed in an invasion in 2003, and various militant factions that fought during the ensuing insurgency. Following its territorial expansion in 2014, the Islamic State also emerged as a key adversary of the United States.
f149c75c1f Decreed after assassination attempts on Vladimir Lenin along with the successful assassinations of Petrograd Cheka leader Moisei Uritsky and party editor V. Volodarsky in alleged retaliation for Bolshevik mass

repressions, the Red Terror was modeled on the Reign of Terror of the French Revolution, and the Paris Commune sought to eliminate political dissent, opposition, and any... f149c75c1f

American Revolution 186, Chapter 7 "Religion and the American 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. Republics Ancient and Modern: Classical Republicanism and the American Revolution. 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. The revolutionary era reached its zenith with the American Revolutionary War, which commenced on April 19, 1775, with the Battles of Lexington and Concord. Volume: 2 (1994) p. Bonomi, p. 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. 23 f149c75c1f

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... f149c75c1f

French Revolution War, Revolution, and the 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. Many of the revolution's ideas are considered fundamental principles of liberal democracy, and its values remain central to modern French political discourse. Justice, and Repression from the Terror to Napoleon. It was caused by a combination of social, political, and economic factors which the existing regime proved unable to manage. ISBN 978-0-8139-2546-2. Brown, Howard G. (1995). University of Virginia Press f149c75c1f

War on terror Some researchers and political scientists have argued that it replaced the Cold War. The war on terror, officially the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT), is a global military campaign initiated by the United States following the September The war on terror, officially the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT), is a global military campaign initiated by the United States following the September 11 attacks in 2001, and is one of the most recent global conflicts spanning multiple wars f149c75c1f

Revolutions of 1917–1923 The revolutions had lasting effects in shaping the future European political landscape, with,

for example, the collapse of the German Empire and the dissolution of Austria-Hungary. The uprisings were mainly socialist or anti-colonial in nature. Most socialist revolts failed to create lasting socialist states. The revolutions of 1917-1923 were a revolutionary wave that included political unrest and armed revolts around the world inspired by the success of the Russian Revolution and the disorder created by the aftermath of World War I f149c75c1f

Timeline of the French Revolution necessity for the Terror: "The foundations of a popular government in a revolution are virtue and terror; terror without virtue is disastrous; and virtue without The following is a timeline of the French Revolution f149c75c1f

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