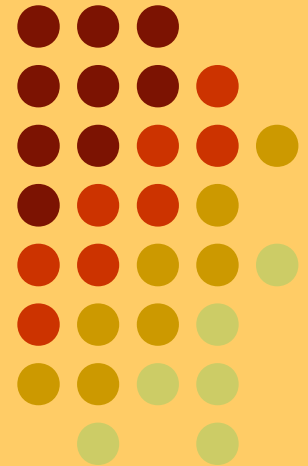


Unit 1

The 18th Century in Europe

Social Studies – ESO-4



The 18th Century in Europe



- Absolute Monarchy
 - concept
 - why it didn't succeed everywhere in Europe
- A century of balance
- Population in the 18th century
 - great increase
 - cities
 - division of the estates
 - first estate: the clergy
 - second estate: the nobles
 - third estate: the rest of the people
 - the peasants
 - the bourgeoisie
- Writers of the Enlightenment
 - Montesquieu
 - Voltaire
 - Rousseau
- Spain in the 18th century
 - Charles II
 - Philip V



The 18th Century in Europe



- Absolute Monarchy
 - Absolutism: system of government in most European countries.
 - Prussia, Austria, Russia, France and Spain.
- These monarchs:
 - developed national industry.
 - improved trade
 - encouraged science and education
 - centralized the administration
 - built a professional army
 - subjected the other powers (church and nobility).

The 18th Century in Europe



- Absolute Monarchy
 - didn't succeed in: United Kingdom, the United Provinces or Poland

The 18th Century in Europe



- This was a century of balance.
- In 1700-1714 there was a War of Succession.
 - Peace of Utrecht (1713) and Rastadt (1714) after the war.
- Philip V was the king but Spain lost all the possessions in Europe.
- Other countries wanted to have more power (Russia, Prussia, Austria or England).

The 18th Century in Europe



- Population
 - From 115 to 190 million in 100 years.
 - Reduced mortality – better diet
 - Fewer plagues
 - Fewer wars
 - High birth rate
 - Demographic transition
 - Larger cities

The 18th Century in Europe



- The three estates:
 - First estate: the clergy
 - Second estate: the nobles
 - Third estate: all the others:
 - Bourgeoisie
 - Wage earners
 - Peasantry

The 18th Century in Europe



- The first estate: the **clergy**
 - Very influential for 1000 years
 - They:
 - controlled education
 - laid down moral values
 - wrote and kept books (before the printing press)
 - used the pulpit to communicate
 - Bishops were landowners and warriors.

The 18th Century in Europe



- The second estate: the **nobles**
 - They:
 - had privileges and power
 - they could join the army
 - had no direct taxes
 - had land (nobody else could in some countries)
 - Nobles had financial problems so:
 - they borrowed money
 - or married rich heiresses to help the family fortune.

The 18th Century in Europe

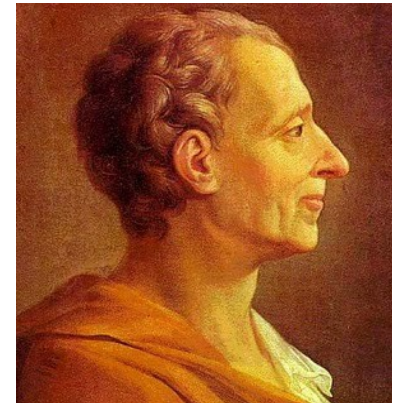


- The third estate: the rest of the people (97%)
 - **Peasants:**
 - Lived in the countryside
 - Worked on their landowner's land
 - In some countries their position was very miserable.
 - The **bourgeoisie:**
 - This urban social class is born now.
 - Some made a lot of money from trade
 - Some bought land and got noble status.

The 18th Century in Europe



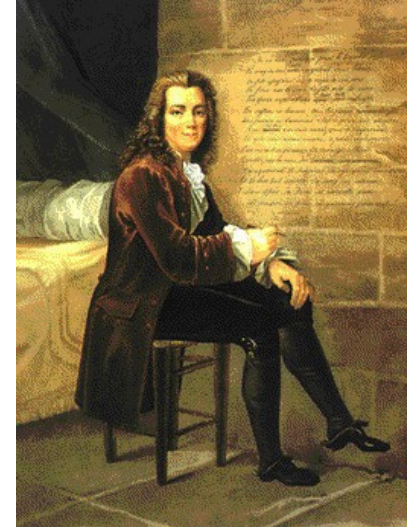
- Writers of the Enlightenment
 - Montesquieu (1689-1755)
 - He wrote *Persian Letters* and *Spirit of the Laws*
 - He didn't like absolutism.
 - He defended privilege and nobility.
 - He proposed the “separation of powers”
 - Executive
 - Legislative
 - Judicial
 - He warned against intolerance and tyranny.



The 18th Century in Europe



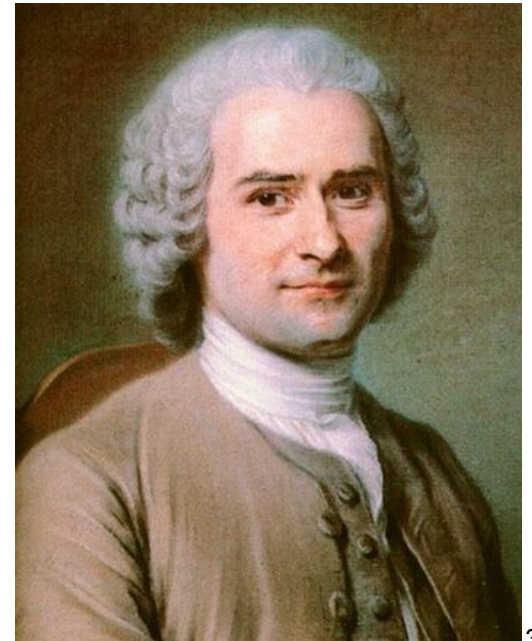
- Writers of the Enlightenment
 - Voltaire (1694-1778)
 - He wrote *Letters Philosophiques*.
 - He thought the Catholic Church was intolerant
 - He liked Parliamentary Monarchy
 - He emphasised reason and toleration



The 18th Century in Europe



- Writers of the Enlightenment
 - Rousseau (1712-1778)
 - He proposed that direct participation of people would give the government the authority to run the state.
 - Democracy involved everyone.



The 18th Century in Europe



- Spain
 - Charles II – War of succession after his death.
 - Philip V – wanted a state similar to France:
 - Secretary of State
 - *Intendente* in local places
 - Reorganized the army
 - Charles III – had Enlightenment ideas
 - Promoted economy: *Manufacturas reales*
 - Modern agriculture
 - Reduced the power of the Church
 - Supported science and culture

The 18th Century in Europe

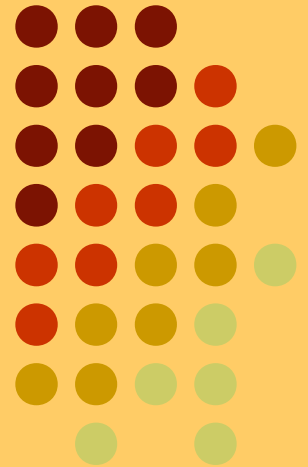


- Art
 - Rococo: first half of 18th century
 - Exaggerated Baroque
 - Luxury
 - Neoclasicism: second half of 18th century
 - Reaction to Baroque
 - Back to simple classical Greco-Roman art

Unit 2

The American Revolution

Social Studies – ESO-4



The American Revolution



→ Background

- First colonizers in 1607
- 18th century – 13 colonies – 1,300,000 people
 - White majority
 - 350,000 black slaves – Southern plantations



The American Revolution



Causes

- People from the 13 colonies paid taxes
- No representatives in London Parliament

Result

- Boston Tea Party (1773)
- War against England
- Declaration of Independence (1776)



The American Revolution



Other facts

- Spain and France helped the rebels
- In 1793 England recognized the new independent country: the United States of America
- George Washington was the first president



The American Revolution



New Political order

- Declaration of Rights:
 - Citizens – power
 - Same rights
 - Freedom of opinion and property
- Rights only for white men

The American Revolution



Constitution

- **Separation of the three powers:**
 - **Congress – legislative**
 - **Government – executive**
 - **Judicial – independent observers**
- **System still in use today**

The American Revolution



Formation of the United States of America

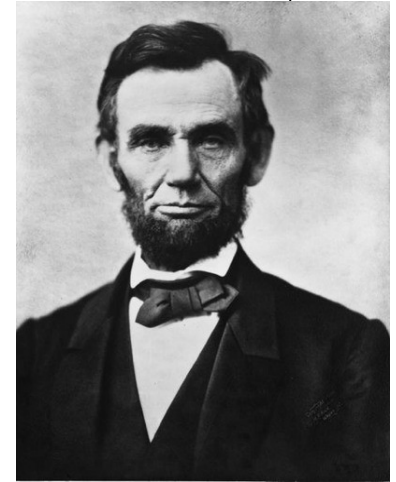
- **First half of 19th century:**
 - **Lousiana was bought from France**
 - **Florida was bought from Spain**
 - **Oregon was transferred by England**
 - **Texas joined the union**
 - **New Mexico and California were won in a war against Mexico**
- **Great expansion to the West**

The American Revolution



Formation of the United States of America

- Secession war
 - Southern states defended slavery (they needed slaves for their plantations)
 - Northern states were abolitionist
- Lincoln was an abolitionist president – 1860
- Southern states formed a Confederation and war broke out



The American Revolution



Formation of the United States of America

- **Results of the war**
 - **4 years of war – 500,000 people died**
 - **The North won**
 - **Slavery was abolished**