10. AGE OF REVOLUTIONS

a. The Scientific Revolution

i. Science in the Middle Ages
1. Magic, mysticism, and ancient writings ruled scientific thought
2. Most Europeans believed the earth was flat and the earth was the center of the universe
3. New technology and new approaches to seeking knowledge led to the scientific revolution

ii. Measurement and Observation
1. Barometer
2. Microscope
3. Thermometer
4. The Scientific Method

iii. Famous Scientists and their Contributions
1. Leonardo da Vinci
2. Nicolaus Copernicus
   - Published (just before his death) the heliocentric (sun-centered) theory in 1453
3. Galileo Galilei
   - Created telescope
   - Proved Earth rotated on its axis
   - Earth revolved around the sun
4. Johannes Gutenberg
   - Printed first Bible (1456) using moveable metal type
   - Books now published quickly and less expensively
   - Spread new ideas and knowledge across Europe
5. Johannes Kepler
   - Provided mathematical proof for the heliocentric theory
   - Discovered elliptical orbit of planets
6. Isaac Newton
   - Theories about gravity and other scientific concepts
   - Wrote: “Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy” (often called “Principia”)
   - Developed calculus (a system of mathematics that calculates changing forces or quantities)
7. William Harvey
   • Blood circulates through the body
8. Robert Hooke
   • Used microscope and discovered cells
9. Robert Boyle
   • Father of modern chemistry
10. Joseph Priestly and Antoine Lavoisier
    • Discovered oxygen

iv. Impact of Science on Political Ideas
1. Natural Law
   • Universal moral law like physical laws
   • Could be understood by applying reason
2. Thomas Hobbes
   • Said absolute monarchy was the best form of government
   • Wrote: “Leviathan” (1651)
   • Said human life was “nasty, brutish, and short”
   • People form a social contract under a ruler for protection
   • People do not have the right to rebel against government
3. John Locke
   • People are reasonable and moral and have natural rights
   • Wrote: “Two Treaties of Government”
   • People created limited government to protect natural rights
   • People have the right to overthrow government

v. Philosophers
1. Incorporated scientific thought into philosophy
2. Francis Bacon
   • Helped develop the scientific method
   • Ideas based solely on tradition or unproven facts should be discarded
3. Rene Descartes
   • Truth must be reached through reason
   • Wrote: “Discourse of Method”
   • Based on “I think, therefore, I am.”
4. Scientific Societies
   • Scientific interest created organized scientific societies
   • Promoted further research and the spread of knowledge
b. The Enlightenment

i. Philosophe
   1. French word for philosopher
   2. Newton’s “Principia,” the universe a machine governed by fixed laws
   3. Could understand human behavior like natural universe
   4. Believed in progress—people could be improved
   5. France the center of these ideas (especially Paris)
   6. Intellectuals meet in salons (in homes of wealthy patrons) to discuss new ideas (art, literature, politics)
   7. Deism—rejected organized religion; a simpler and more natural religion based on reason and natural law

ii. Denis Diderot
   1. Edited “Encyclopedie”
   2. 28 volumes covering science, technology, and history
   3. Criticized Church and government (attacked absolutism)
   4. Praised religious tolerance

iii. Montesquieu
   1. Wrote: “Spirit of the Laws”
   2. Advocated separating governmental powers equally
   3. Three branches of government
      - The legislative branch (made laws)
      - The executive branch (enforced laws)
      - The judicial branch (interpreted laws)

iv. Voltaire
   1. Real name: Francois-Marie Arouet
   2. Wrote satirical plays, essays, books
   3. Favored limited monarch, free speech and press, and religious tolerance

v. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
   1. Criticized excessive reliance on reason
   2. Believed people should rely more on instinct and reason
   4. Argued that men are born free and equal and should make a contract with their leader
   5. Revolution is justified when contract is broken
vi. Immanuel Kant
   1. Critic of the Enlightenment
   2. Reason alone cannot answer the problem of metaphysics (a branch of philosophy dealing with the existence of God)

c. English Revolution—English Civil War—1650
   i. James I—Stuart family from Scotland
      1. Believed in divine right of kings
      2. Parliament refused to vote large funds for the king
      3. Puritans
         • Purify the church of its Roman rituals/symbols
         • Supported Parliament

   ii. Charles I becomes king
      1. Parliament refused to give large funds
      2. Dissolved Parliament
      3. Parliament sent Charles “Nineteen Propositions” that made Parliament the supreme power in England
      4. Charles gathered his army called Cavaliers
      5. Parliament organized army under Oliver Cromwell
      6. Charles was defeated and executed in 1649

   iii. Commonwealth of elected representatives was set up

   iv. Charles II takes throne
      1. Called the Restoration
      2. Accepted constitutional monarchy

   v. Development of political parties
      1. Parties grew out of debate of who would succeed Charles as king
      2. Whigs opposed James II (Charles’s brother)
      3. Tories supported hereditary monarchy
      4. Whigs passed habeas corpus as law

   vi. Glorious Revolution (1688)
      1. A bloodless revolt
      2. James II removed from throne
      3. William and Mary of Orange invited to take throne
      4. New limits on royal power and guaranteeing certain individual rights
d. American Revolution (1776-1783)

i. British Empire in America
   1. The British government left the colonies alone
   2. Only regulated trade
   3. Role of the colonies was to produce goods (raw materials)
   4. Series of Navigation Acts passed to protect trade
      - Certain products exported only to Great Britain
      - All goods going to the colonies paid duty (tax)
      - Carried goods built on British made ships

ii. Colonial Political Power
    1. Colonies involved in self-government
    2. Each colony had an elected assembly
    3. Governors were appointed by the king
    4. Assemblies struggled with the royal governors
    5. Assemblies held to their right to tax

iii. Tightening Colonial Control
     1. French and British claims in North America led to war in 1754
     2. Great Britain defeated France
     3. France signed a treaty giving all of its possessions in North America to Britain
     4. Parliament passed a series of laws to raise direct tax on colonies to help pay for the cost of the way
     5. Stamp Act—tax on printed material
     6. Townshend Acts—tax on glass, paper, lead, silk

iv. Colonial Protests
    1. Boycott—refused to buy British goods
    2. Stamp Act Congress—Parliament could not tax colonies
    3. “No taxation without representation”
    4. Sons of Liberty formed
    5. Boston Tea Party

v. Britain’s Response
   1. Intolerable Acts
      - Quartering Act (house and feed troops in Boston)
      - Banned town meetings (reduced self-government)
      - Closed port of Boston (until tea had been paid for)
   2. Quebec Act
      - Placed Canada and territory north of Ohio River under a separate government
vi. Colonists’ Response
1. First Continental Congress, 1774
2. Recognized colonist right to self-rule
3. Boycotted British goods
4. Colonists organized volunteer armies and collected weapons

vii. Thomas Paine
1. Wrote: “Common Sense”
2. Argued for breaking away from Britain

viii. First Continental Congress
1. British troops and colonist clash at Lexington and Concord

ix. Second Continental Congress
2. Declaration of Independence
   - Outlines basic rights on which nation was founded
   - Says wrong was committed by Britain
   - Declared independence

x. War for Independence
1. Britain was fighting a long distance-war
2. Britain had to conquer a whole country to win
3. Saratoga became a turning point with a major British defeat (1777)
4. France and Spain entered the war (world war)
5. British army surrendered at Yorktown, October 1781

xi. Treaty of Paris
1. Ended the war
2. Great Britain recognized American independence

e. The French Revolution (1789-1799)
   i. Estates General
      1. First Estate—Roman Catholic Clergy
      2. Second Estate—the nobility
      3. Third Estate—the peasants, artisans, and bourgeoisie
   ii. Growing unrest with social structure and financial crisis
   iii. National assembly
      1. Members of the Third Estate
      2. Locked out of the Estates-General
      3. Gathered at an indoor tennis court
      4. The Tennis Court Oath—would not disband until they had written a new constitution for France
iv. Fall of the Bastille
   1. Bastille symbolized injustices of the monarchy
   2. Paris mob stormed and took Bastille
   3. Freed prisoners and took the weapons
   4. Violence spread to the countryside

v. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
   1. The old feudal order was abolished
   2. All male citizens could hold office
   3. Equality of citizens before the law

vi. National Convention
   1. Met from 1792-1795
   2. Ended the monarchy (Louis XIV executed)
   3. Made France a republic

vii. Spreading the Revolution
   1. France’s new leaders determined to overthrow monarchy
   2. Wanted to spread revolution throughout Europe
   3. Went to war with Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, Austria, and Prussia
   4. National Convention formed the Committee of Public Safety to direct the war effort
   5. Conscription—all men between 18 and 45 called for military service (citizen army)

viii. Reign of Terror
   1. Robespierre led the radical wing (Jacobins)
   2. The Committee hunted down suspected traitors
   3. 40,000 people died (mostly commoners)
   4. Robespierre sent to the guillotine
   5. Wealthier middle class took control of the Convention
   6. Reign of Terror ended

 ix. The Directory
    1. The Convention wrote a new constitution
    2. An executive council of 5 men- The Directory
    3. Ruled with a two-house legislature
    4. Revolutionary government near bankruptcy

x. Napoleon Bonaparte
   1. Crushed an uprising to the Directory
   2. Defeated the Austrians; forced them to sign a peace treaty
   3. In 1799, seized power against the Directory
   4. In 1804, named himself Emperor of the French
f. Industrial Revolution
   i. Definition
      1. During the 1700s and 1800s innovations in agriculture and industry led to profound economic and social changes
      2. Power-driven machinery in factories replaced work done in the home (altering the way people worked for hundreds of years)
   ii. Inventions helped start the Industrial Revolution
      1. John Kay—improved the “flying shuttle” (fabrics woven at a faster pace)
      2. Richard Arkwright—developed a huge spinning machine that ran continually on water power
      3. Edmund Cartwright—developed the water-powered loom
      4. James Watt—designed an efficient steam engine
      5. Eli Whitney—developed the cotton gin and interchangeable parts (increased factory production)
      6. Henry Bessemer—developed method to produce steel from iron
   iii. Change from domestic to factory system
      1. Began in Great Britain in 1700s with textile industry
      2. Factors of production—Britain had all 3:
         • Land, Labor, and Capital
      3. Steam replaced waterpower
      4. Factory system—brought workers and machines together under managers (out of the worker’s cottages)
   iv. Improvement in transportation and telecommunication
      1. Samuel Morse—invented the telegraph (carried information at high speeds)
      2. Robert Fulton—designed first practical steamboat
      3. Alexander Graham Bell—developed telephone
      4. Thomas Edison—invented incandescent light bulbs
      5. Rudolf Diesel—developed oil-burning internal-combustion engine
      6. Wilbur and Orville Wright—first flight of motorized airplane
   v. Factory system created social changes
      1. People could learn jobs in a few days
      2. People worked long hours, for low wages, in dangerous conditions
      3. Children often worked in factories to supplement family’s income
      4. Factory work monotonous
      5. Time ruled factory workers (whistles and bells—not the sun and the weather)
6. Factory workers lived in crowded apartments in the city called tenements
7. Factory owners moved out of the city to escape the pollution and crowded conditions

vi. Business organization
1. Corporations with large numbers of stockholders become dominate form
2. Businesses invested in machines to replace costly human labor (mass production)
3. Business cycle with alternating prosperity and depression

vii. Economic Theories
1. Adam Smith—free enterprise, based on supply and demand
2. John Stuart Mill—government should improve working conditions
3. Karl Marx—people own the means of production and not a wealthy factory owner; wanted workers revolution to lead to classless society

11. NAPOLEON AND THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

a. Napoleon Bonaparte
i. Crushed an uprising to the Directory
ii. Defeated the Austrians; forced them to sign a peace treaty
iii. In 1799, seized power against the Directory
iv. In 1804, named himself Emperor of the French
v. Restructured government and restored peace and order
vi. The Napoleonic code—place the state above the individual (limited individual rights)

b. Building an Empire
i. Defeated both Italy and Austria
ii. Persuaded Russia to withdraw from the war
iii. Battle of Trafalgar—Napoleon’s navy (ready to invade Britain) defeated by British admiral Lord Nelson
iv. Napoleon controlled the continent; Britain the sea
v. Napoleon invades Russia and is defeated
vi. Napoleon’s enemies join Russia
vii. Napoleon’s defeated at Leipzig, Germany (1813)
viii. Napoleon exiled to Elba
ix. Came back to power and was defeated at Waterloo (1815)
x. Exiled to St. Helena where he died in 1821
xi. Napoleon secured the revolution and spread its ideas throughout Europe
c. Congress of Vienna
   i. Congress met from September 1814 to June 1815
   ii. Most European nations sent delegates to Vienna
   iii. A peace conference to restore order and stability in Europe after nearly 25 years of war
   iv. Most of the work was done by:
       1. Prince Klemens von Metternich of Austria
       2. Tsar Alexander I of Russia
       3. Lord Robert Castlereagh of Britain
       4. Prince Maurice de Talleyrand of France
   v. Diplomats were reactionaries—opposed changes from the French Revolution; peace could only be maintained by returning to the tradition of strong absolute monarchies

d. Redrawing the Map of Europe
   i. France forced to give up recently gained territory
   ii. Pay a large indemnity
   iii. Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria expanded their borders

e. Restored the Monarchies
   i. Reestablished monarchies in France, Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sardina, and Sicily
   ii. Set up Louis XVIII (Bourbon heir) on French throne

f. The Concert of Europe
   i. Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia formed the Quadruple Alliance to maintain the settlements of Vienna
   ii. European nations would have regular meetings to settle international problems
   iii. Political goals: oppose nationalism and liberalism and defend absolute monarchies

12. DEMOCRACY AND REFORM
a. Great Britain
   i. Political change was gradual and peaceful (evolution rather than revolution)
   ii. Executive power moved from the king to the Cabinet led by the prime minister
   iii. Political power still remained with the landed aristocracy
   iv. The Reform Act of 1832 lowered the property qualification for voting giving more votes to the male middleclass
v. The Chartists was a reform movement to give voting rights to industrial and farm workers (no property qualifications; the secret ballot)

vi. William Gladstone
   1. Member of the Liberal Party
   2. Prime minister 4 times
   3. Supported many of the political and social reforms

vii. Benjamin Disraeli
   1. Member of the Conservative Party
   2. Prime minister twice
   3. Supported aristocracy traditions
   4. Cautiously adopted democratic reforms

viii. Labor
   1. Labor unions fought for increased rights
   2. Socialism was also growing
   3. Unions and socialists created the Labour Party
   4. Pushed for reform to improve workers’ lives

b. France
   i. The Revolution of 1848 created a new republic
      1. The Second Republic of France was created
      2. Louis-Napoleon (nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte) elected president
      3. Louis-Napoleon seized power with popular support and became Napoleon III
      4. France with Great Britain fought against Russia in the Crimean War of 1854
      5. Napoleon III’s empire ended with the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 (Prussia easily defeated France and captured Napoleon III)
      6. The Third Republic was created in 1875
      7. The Dreyfus Affair
         - Alfred Dreyfus accused and sentenced for treason
         - Later Dreyfus was found to be innocent
         - The affair deeply divided the country

c. Latin American Independence
   i. 300 years of colonial rule (Spain and Portugal)
   ii. Motivated by the American and French Revolutions, Latin America sought independence
   iii. Mexico
      1. Miguel Hidalgo led a revolt for independence
      2. A liberal revolt in Spain threatened to overthrow the monarchy and establish a constitution
      3. Mexico declared independence in 1821 and became a republic in 1823
iv. **Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Bolivia, and Ecuador**
   1. In 1808, Napoleon seized control of Spain
   2. Simon Bolivar, Jose de San Martine, and Bernardo O’Higgins led the colonies in their fight against Spanish rule
   3. By 1826, Bolivar and his armies had liberated all of South America

v. **Brazil**
   1. Napoleon captured Portugal in 1808
   2. The royal family flees to Brazil
   3. Developed a constitutional monarchy
   4. Achieved independence without bloodshed

vi. **Common Problems**
   1. Geography (high mountains and jungles) hindered trade and communications between new republics
   2. Because of colonialism, little practice in government
   3. Political power in executive branch (almost nonexistent legislative branch)
   4. Many republics became military dictatorships

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13. **UNIFICATION MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE**

a. **Nationalism**
   i. From 1100s to the 1800s central Europe was made up of numerous kingdoms, principalities, and free cities
   ii. Dedicated groups of Germans and Italians worked to unify these territories (nationalism was a strong force during the 1800s)

b. **German Unification**
   i. **Early events**
      1. Napoleon I (1806-1812)
         - Defeated Prussia
         - Created the Confederation of the Rhine—a loose organization of German states
         - Abolished Holy Roman Empire
ii. Germany was made up of 39 independent states (1815)

iii. Otto von Bismarck
1. William I becomes King of Prussia (1861)
2. Appointed Bismarck as his prime minister
3. Embraced the policy of realpolitik—the right of a nation to pursue its own advantage by any means
4. Built a strong government and military
5. Bismarck provoked war with France by releasing a telegraph which alluded to King William insulting the French
6. Napoleon III declared war on Prussia

iv. The Franco-Prussian War
1. Prussia successfully defeated France
2. Declared Germany unified (France had opposed unification)
3. France forced to give Alsace-Lorraine to Germany and pay war reparations

v. Constitutional monarchy
1. William I became Kaiser of united Germany
2. Bismarck becomes German chancellor
3. United 25 states into one federal union
4. The Kaiser headed the national government

vi. Long term effects of German unification
1. Germany and France developed a deeper hatred for each other leading to future conflicts
2. Germany becomes an industrial and military nation

c. Italian Unification
i. Early Events
1. Giuseppe Mazzini
   - Founded Young Italy Movement in 1831
   - Worked toward Italian independence as a sovereign state (Italy was divided into a number of independent states, many of which had foreign rulers)

ii. Count Camille de Cavour
1. Chief minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia
2. Went to war with Austria (Austria controlled Lombardy and Venetia)
3. With the aid of the French, Sardinia received Lombardy but Austria retained Venetia

iii. Giuseppe Garibaldi
1. Active in Mazinni’s Young Italy movement
2. Using guerrilla warfare, took the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and Naples (seizes the south)

iv. Italian Unification
   1. Southern Italy voted to form a union with Sardinia in 1860 (under the leadership of King Victor Immanuel II of Sardinia)
   2. Italy received Venetia when Prussia attacked and defeated Austria (1866)
   3. In 1870 Italian troops entered the Papal States making Rome the national capital

v. Problems with unification
   1. Cultural and economic divisions separated southern Italy and northern Italy
   2. Southern Italy remained a leading rural and agricultural area while northern Italy became a highly urbanized and industrialized region

14. RUSSIA
   a. Russia’s Empire in the 1800s
      i. Stretched from Europe to the Pacific Ocean
      ii. More than 60 nationalities, speaking over 100 languages
      iii. Agricultural economy
      iv. Serfs still bound peasants to living and working on the land
      v. Autocratic government
   b. Entrenched Autocracy
      i. Tsars Alexander I and Nicholas I were autocratic
      ii. Alexander II became known as the Tsar Liberator
         1. Freed the serfs
         2. Pushed many reforms
   c. Radical Movements
      i. Radical reformers such as Michael Bakunin advocated anarchy
      ii. Nihilists sought to destroy tsarist autocracy and build a new society
   d. Alexander III
      i. Reversed his father’s reforms
      ii. Strove to maintain autocracy
      iii. Promoted a policy of Russification (unite the empire)
         1. Russia was made up of 60 nationalities speaking over 100 different languages
         2. Jews were singled out for persecution
e. Revolution of 1905
   i. Nicholas II becomes tsar in 1894
   ii. Revolutionary mood swept over Russia
       1. Peasants grew more dissatisfied
       2. Minorities called for end of persecution
       3. Middle-class reformers pushed for constitutional monarchy
   iii. Russian Marxists increased
       1. Revolutionary groups who followed the teaching of Karl Marx
       2. Bolsheviks called for a small party of professional revolutionaries could use force to bring in a social society
       3. Vladimir Lenin became leader of the Bolsheviks
   iv. Strikes broke out in many cities calling for reform
       1. 200,000 workers march to Tsar Nicholas’ palace in St. Petersburg
       2. Bloody Sunday—palace guards fired upon crowd killing hundreds of workers
       3. Set a wave of political protests

15. IMPERIALISM
   a. Era between 1800 and 1914 known as the Age of Imperialism
   b. By the end of the 1800s, a handful of European countries and the United States controlled nearly the entire world
   c. Key factors for imperialism
      i. Political rivalries (European nations building empires)
      ii. Need for raw materials and expanded markets
      iii. Civilizing mission (Christianity and the White Man’s Burden)
   d. Major Figures
      i. Rudyard Kipling—wrote: “White Man’s Burden”
      ii. Cecil Rhodes—controlled South African diamond production and had Rhodesia named after him
   e. Partition of Africa
      i. In 1885, 14 nations met in Berlin and partitioned Africa
      ii. By 1914, Europeans dug mines, started plantations, built factories, and ports
      iii. Schools set up teaching European ways were best
      iv. Hired Africans at low wages
f. Division of Asia

i. European trade opened in the 1500s as sea routes replaced land routes

ii. India

1. The East India Company was created
2. By 1886, Britain controlled most of India

iii. China

1. British merchants traded opium (from India and Turkey) for Chinese tea, silk, and porcelain
2. China tried to stop this trade, which led to the Opium War in 1842
3. Britain won the war and forced China to sign the Treaty of Nanking (granted British payment for war losses as well as Hong Kong)
4. The European powers divided China into spheres of influence in the late 1800s
5. China launched the Hundred Days of Reform to modernize the government and encouraged new industries
6. Reforms failed as conservatives halted reforms and returned to old policies
7. Boxer Rebellion in 1900 tried to force the West out of China but failed
8. The Qing dynasty was overthrown in the Revolution of 1911 in order to modernize China and gain freedom from foreign control

iv. Southeast Asia

1. Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, Great Britain, France, and the United States set up colonies
2. The Dutch controlled much of the West Indies, and Spain controlled the Philippines
3. In the Spanish-American War of 1898, the United States took control of the Philippines
4. France conquered and controlled Indochina (Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos)

g. Latin America

i. The Monroe Doctrine

1. Spain had sought with the help of other European powers to recover its former colonies
2. The United States and Great Britain opposed the plan
3. In 1823, President James Monroe warned European powers not to interfere in the counties of the Western Hemisphere
4. The British Royal Navy ensured noninterference
ii. The Spanish-American War
   1. Cubans fought to gain independence from Spain
   2. The United States supported the freedom fighters
   3. Sent the USS Maine to Havana, Cuba to protect American interests
   4. The USS Maine exploded, and 260 American sailors died
   5. The United States declared war on Spain
   6. The Spanish-American War lasted four months with a victory for the United States
   7. The United States gained the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico
   8. Cuba stayed under American protection
   9. In 1917, the United States purchased the Virgin Islands from Denmark

h. The Panama Canal
   i. Europeans and American wanted to build a canal across Central America
   ii. When Columbia refused to allow the United States to build a canal across Panama, the United States encouraged and helped Panama to break away from Columbia
   iii. Construction of the canal began in 1904 and took 10 years to complete

i. The Roosevelt Corollary
   i. President Theodore Roosevelt extended the Monroe Doctrine
   ii. The United States would actively intervene in Latin American affairs
   iii. During the next 2 decades, the United States intervened in such countries as the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Nicaragua

j. Mexico
   i. Mexico lost Texas to independence and later union with the United States (1845)
   ii. In the Mexican-American War, Mexico lost almost half of its territory to the United States (1846-1848)
   iii. Mexico went through a series of reform and conflict in the late 1800s
   iv. In the Mexican revolution, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson sent American troops into Mexico but withdrew them in 1917 as the United States entered World War I
k. European Land Holdings
   i. Belgium
      1. Congo, Africa
   ii. Britain
      1. Egypt
      2. Sudan
      3. Nigeria
      4. Kenya
      5. Uganda
      6. Somalia
      7. South Africa
      8. Zambia and Zimbabwe
      9. India
      10. Burma
      11. Pakistan
      12. Malaysia
      13. Southern New Guinea
      14. Belize
      15. Australia
      16. New Zealand
   iii. France
      1. Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia)
      2. Nearly all of West Africa
      3. Madagascar
   iv. Germany
      1. Togo
      2. Cameroon
      3. Tanzania
      4. Northeast New Guinea
   v. Italy
      1. Libya
l. Conflicts Resulting from Imperialism
   i. France versus Germany over Morocco
   ii. France versus Berbers (“Pirates”) over Algeria
   iii. France versus Great Britain over Sudan
   iv. Italians versus Turks over Libya
   v. British versus Ethiopians over Ethiopia
   vi. British versus Dutch over South Africa (The Boer War, 1899)
   vii. Dutch versus Zulus over South Africa