Comparing and Contrast the Atlantic Revolutions

Atlantic Revolutions				
	American	French	Haitian	Spanish America
Causes:	-Enlightenment -Taxation Without Representation -Salutary Neglect	-Enlightenment -National bankruptcy -Absolutism -American Revolution -France locked into Serfdom Laws -Inequality of the power structure of the 3 Estates a. Clergy 1% b. Aristocracy 1% c. Commoners 98% - growth of the 3 rd Estate with trade, business and lawyers	-Enlightenment -Slaves desire freedom American, Haitian & French Revolutions -Napoleonic Wars	-Enlightenment -Bourbon Reforms -American, Haitian & French Revolutions -Napoleonic Wars
Main People:	-Washington -Jefferson -Madison -Common people -(Against King George III)	-Rousseau -Maximilien Robespierre -(Againsr King Lois XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette)	- Toussaint Louverture	-Simon Bolivar -Hildalgo -Jose Morelos -Jose de san Martin
Major Events:	-Declaration of Independence -France joining the Americans against the British -Winning the War -Constitution	-Louis XVI calls the Estates General into Session -3 rd Estate organizes the National Assembly and writes: (The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen) -Storming of the Prison Bastille -National Assembly declares: -end of slavery -end of serfdom -Church lands sold -Priest under government authority -King limited -King and Queen executed -Reign of Terror -War with Austro- Hungarian Empire -Napoleon and his wars	-French Revolution Population: 500,000 (Slaves) 40,000 (Rich whites (grand s blancs) and poor whites (petits blancs) 30,000 (gens de couleur libres—free blacks) Petits Blancs -wanted more rights Grand Blancs- greater freedom from the French Libres —equality The British helped! Bloodshed!!!!!!!! What ended up was a slave-revolt and slaves becoming the leaders!	-Bourbon Reforms -The America, French and Haitian Revolutions -Napoleon's invasion of Spain -Mexico 1810 (Hildalgo -Jose Morelos) N. South America 1. In 1810 Simon Bolivar a wealthy Creole officer led the move to independence. By 1822 he had won major victories and founded Gran Columbia. 2. Eventually he became convinced that America was ungovernable. He died in 1830 committed to the idea of a republic. S. South America 1. Jose' de San Martin pushed all the way into Peru for Independence. By 1825 Latin America was independent.
Effects:	Independence and Constitutional Enlightenment Government	End of Absolutism of Kings & Napoleon's Rise	Slaves take over	Independence for Spanish America (No United States of Latin America)
Key Difference:	Colonies breaking away	A revolution inside of France	Colonies breaking away	Colonies breaking away
Dates:	1776-1787	1789-1796	1804	1810-1825