



## Lesson 4

### Revolutions and the 9<sup>th</sup> of November

- **The French Revolution**
  - May 5, 1789 to November 9, 1799
- **The German Revolution**
  - October 30, 1918 to November 9, 1918
- **The Russian Revolution**
  - March 8, 1917 to November 9, 1917
- **America Civil War (Revolution)**
  - April 12, 1861 to April 9, 1865
- **Our Revolution**
  - September 11, 2001 to November 9, 2019

May  
5,  
1789

November  
9,  
1799



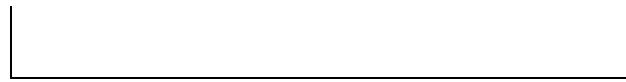
## The French Revolution

The French Revolution began May 5, 1789; it was caused by widespread discontent with the monarch, King Louis XVI, who was no longer seen as divinely ordained and because of his poor economic policies. Also there was widespread inequality and some individuals were excluded from political power. The peasants were unhappy due to two decades of poor harvest, drought, and high bread prices; these factors as well as others sparked the peasants to riot and strike. King Louis XVI called for an assembly to try to prevent a growing revolt; it was scheduled for May 5<sup>th</sup> but the assembly didn't go as planned, therefore the revolution began.

One of the leading people instrumental to the agitation which brought the fall of King Louis XVI was Robespierre. The king was later condemned to death and executed in January 1793. Robespierre was executed the following year, in 1794. He was arrested on the 9<sup>th</sup> of Thermidor (Thermidor was the 11<sup>th</sup> month of the French Revolutionary calendar- 11/9) and killed the next day. This ended the Reign of Terror but the conclusion of the revolution was on the 9<sup>th</sup> of Thermidor, 1799, when Napoleon appointed himself dictator.

October  
30,  
1918

November  
9,  
1918



## **The German Revolution**

The German Revolution began when World War 1 was ending. It began because of the social tensions between the general population and the elite who held all power. In late October 1918, the German Naval Commanders insisted that the navy prepare to fight the British Royal Navy. Instead of preparing for a naval battle, the sailors revolted because they knew a battle with the British Royal Navy would be sure defeat. This mutiny took place on October 30, 1918 and spread to civil unrest throughout Germany. The German revolution had begun.

Although the German Revolution just lasted a little over a week, on November 9, 1918 Kaiser Wilhelm II, the German emperor, was forced to abdicate, in other words, to quit. He had faced dwindling support from his military advisors, and the decision was made for him when the chancellor announced that he was abdicating. Kaiser Wilhelm II fled from Germany to the Netherlands, and die there.

March  
8,  
1917

November  
9,  
1917



## **Russian Revolution**

Beginning March 8, 1917, in what was then Petrograd, crowds of Russian people in need of bread crowded the streets alongside striking industrial workers. Though they encountered conflict with the police, they refused to leave the streets. The corruption and inefficiency of the government were the main factors for the protest, along with multiple losses in World War 1 which impacted the economy. Thus the revolution began. Within days of the beginning of this revolution, Czar Nicholas abdicated.

In the autumn of 1917, the Bolshevik's won the support of the hungry workers; the Bolshevik party was led by Vladimir Lenin. And on November 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> that year Lenin staged a coup, taking over many government buildings. The major seat of government in Petrograd, the Winter Palace, was taken on the 8<sup>th</sup>. And on the 9<sup>th</sup> of November, Lenin placed a restriction on the press; this action displays dictatorial power. So, the revolution began with protest, and ended with the Bolshevik's, under Lenin, coming into power.

April  
12,  
1861

April  
9,  
1865



## **American Civil War (Revolution)**

The American Civil War was fought in the United States from 1861 to 1865, between the North (Union) and the South (Confederate). The Civil War began primarily because of the long-standing disagreement between the North and the South over slavery. The South, whose cotton economy depended on slaves, was pro-slavery, but the North was against having people enslaved because they believed slavery was wrong. The war officially began when the Confederates attacked Union soldiers at Fort Sumter in South Carolina on April 12, 1861.

The Civil War ended in the spring of 1865 when Robert E. Lee, arguably the most famous Confederate general, surrendered the last major Confederate army to Ulysses S. Grant, the most famous Union general, at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865. This surrender brought America's most deadly war to an end.

During this war President Abraham Lincoln (the first Republican president) suspended habeas corpus (the right to a court trial if you were arrested). Writers and editors who wrote articles against or unfavorably toward the Union were put in jail without a trial. This restrained the free press. President Lincoln's actions were ruled unconstitutional, disregarding the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment of the US Constitution, by Chief Justice Roger Taney. Despite this, President Lincoln continued to hold adversaries without a hearing; he declared martial law too. But when Chief Justice Taney's order went into effect Lincoln had to authorize the release of most of the prisoners, and it was written in the New York Tribune that "the reign of lawless despotism was ended." President Lincoln was a dictator.

President Lincoln was shot on April 14<sup>th</sup> and died the next day in 1865 at the end of the war, so we see that at the conclusion of a revolution there may be a death of a dictator.



## **Our Revolution**

The revolution in our day began on September 11, 2001 and will end November 9, 2019. This is evident from the above revolutions. We may know this by comparing/contrasting the revolutions from the past and placing them line upon line. While placing them line upon line there is a reoccurring end date of November 9. And while comparing/contrasting them we notice that a dictator rises out of the French revolution; the leadership dies in the German revolution; suppression of the free press is exercised in the Russian revolution; and the first Republican president of the United States is in office during the American Civil War. In our revolution the American government is being overthrown and Trump, the last president of the United States, a Republican dictator, was put in office.

