**Theme: Change (January 2008)**

Not all revolutions are political. Nonpolitical revolutions have brought important intellectual, economic, and/or social changes to societies.

**Task:**

Identify two nonpolitical revolutions that brought important intellectual, economic, and/or social changes to societies and for each

* Describe one change brought about by this nonpolitical revolution
* Discuss an impact this nonpolitical revolution had on a specific society or societies

You may use any nonpolitical revolution that brought important intellectual, economic, and/or social changes from your study of global history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include the Neolithic Revolution (10,000–6,000 B.C.), the Commercial Revolution (11th–18th centuries), the Scientific Revolution (16th–18th centuries**), the Enlightenment (17th–18th centuries)**, the Agricultural Revolution (18th–19th centuries), the **Industrial Revolution in Europe (18th–19th centuries)**, and the Green Revolution (late 20th century).

*The Enlightenment (17th–18th centuries)*

* Describe one change brought about by this nonpolitical revolution
	+ Change in political thought – rational thought and scientific reasoning changed the view of government
		- Enlightenment thinkers challenged divine right
			* John Locke – Natural rights
				+ Lift, Liberty, Property
				+ If government fails to protect these rights you have the right to overthrow the government.
			* Montesquieu – Separation of Powers
				+ Legislative, executive, and judicial branches
				+ Each branch would check and balance the power
			* Rousseau – Majority Rule
				+ Reflect the will of the people
			* Voltaire – Freedom of Speech
		- Influenced modern governments – United States
			* Ideas reflected in the United States constitution
* Discuss an impact this nonpolitical revolution had on a specific society or societies
	+ Enlightened Despots
		- Absolute rulers who incorporated enlightened ideas into their governments
			* Maria Theresa
				+ Reduced tax load on peasants, provided free education, and ended censorship in the empire
			* Catherine the Great
				+ Enacted laws for religious toleration, and free education, sought the advice of nobles and peasants in the running of the government

*The Industrial Revolution in Europe (18th–19th centuries)*

* Describe one change brought about by this nonpolitical revolution
	+ Agrarian revolution – changes in food production led to a population increase
		- Use of animals to pull plows
		- Three field system
		- Jethro Tull’s seed drill – plant seeds in orderly rows
	+ Increased demand for products
		- First area to experience the increased
		- First inventions revolved around producing cloth more efficiently
			* Spinning Jenny
			* Spinning Mule
			* Water Frame
		- Factories were built to meet increased demand
			* Poor working conditions – factories unsafe, poorly vented, dimly lit
			* Long hours and low wages
		- Cities developed around the factories – rapid urbanization
			* Early cities were crowded, poor sanitation, and lack of clean water
		- Women and Child labor became popular to help families afford life in the city
* Discuss an impact this nonpolitical revolution had on a specific society or societies
	+ Led to the rise of communist ideas
		- Karl Marx wrote the Communist Manifesto in response to the living and working conditions of the poor during the industrial revolution
			* Believed that eventually the working classes would rise up and overthrow the ruling classes
			* Create a society with an equal distribution of goods and services amongst all people
		- Became the basis for the Russian and Chinese revolutions