

# DOWNLOAD PDF MEDIA REVOLUTION IN AMERICA AND IN WESTERN EUROPE

## Chapter 1 : History of Europe - Revolution and the growth of industrial society, â€” | calendrierdelascience.

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And being anywhere from 5 to 7 hours difference in time, they literally are, too. However, times force great changes and leaps in advancement force gaps in our likenesses and make them far more diverse and different. Well, you get the idea. Here are ten of many, as we all know ways we, as Americans, are different from our jovial brethren across the pond: Government Our Governments could not be any more unlike if we purposely attempted to create them so. And, as it turns out, we the US kind of did. Not happy with the persecution the European Government was dishing out to specific religious groups, the original Pilgrims who ended up on American shores would eventually go on to pass down ideas for a new government in their new land â€” despite the fact that they persecuted people in equally if not worse ways than the nations they left behind. Here are the governmental differences spelled out as clearly as possible: The Parliament and Council form the highest legislative body within the Union. However their powers as such are limited to the competencies conferred upon the European Community by member states. Hence the institution has little control over policy areas held by the states and within the other two of the three pillars of the European Union. The Parliament is composed of MEPs Member of the European Parliament who serve the second largest democratic electorate in the world after India and the largest trans-national democratic electorate in the world million. The federal government of the United States is the United States governmental body that carries out the roles assigned to the federation of individual states established by the Constitution. The federal government has three branches: In addition, the powers of the federal government as a whole are limited by the Constitution, which leaves a great deal of authority to the individual states. The federal government is based in the federal district of Washington, D. Television While Americans enjoy a mind-numbingly huge array of television stations via satellite or cable, Europe though able to acquire said choices also has a slew of nationally funded channels that offer them different types of programming and in the case of the BBC in Britain, free of advertising. Since about , both continents offer roughly the same when it comes to cable, satellite, and the offers of broadband with phone service and TV. Europe, of course, features comedies and dramas specifically catered to its core audience, such as Dr. Who and the original Office. We here in American television companies have been know to pilfer European usually English programming which then needs modification to make it more appealing to US viewers. In some cases these American spin offs have become more popular than the originals. Meal Times and Etiquette Europeans are more likely to be found eating as a family around the dinner table than many Americans who prefer the convenience of eating in front of the television. As a result, fast food chains are not as popular in placed like France and Italy as they are stateside. This, however, is not true of all nations in Europe, as the English possibly through the influence of American television programming are also beginning to lean toward the convenience of fast food either ready made or ready-to-cook. Another striking difference is that in mainland Europe, supermarkets are far fewer in number than in America, as a large number of Europeans still buy their food daily from markets in their towns or city centers again, this is probably no longer true of the United Kingdom. These markets are part of the appeal that Europe has for Americans traveling to Europe. In Europe, an entree is usually the first course of a meal the same as an American appetizer. Shops Shopping in the typical American city is a mater of walking around, going inside of whichever building one needs explore in order to locate goods and services, and purchasing. We like what we need readily available at our finger tips and unfortunately this has contributed greatly to the end many of mom-and-pop stores. Grocery delivery is very common in England, while it is still only seen occasionally in the US. In Europe you will still see more high street shopping than malls, though this is beginning to change in some countries. The upside to this is that you get personal service, the downside is that

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if you get dreadful service, you have no one to complain to. It can take a lot more effort to find the items you need as you have to go to many shops instead of one. Money American currency is just about as basic as it comes: Bills for anything for a dollar and over 5,10,20,50 etc. For the most part and for the longest time our bills have been green with nothing more than age-old etched images of presidents and persons of historical significance, and some say hidden meanings dating back to the rise of the Free Masons and other government clubs. The member states of the European Union have adopted a universal currency called the Euro with the exception of the British who are exempted from adopting the Euro. This can be incredibly convenient when on holiday, but the adoption of the Euro has caused some difficulties in nations where prices dramatically rose â€” such as Italy. Language America has one language for all â€” American English though some might say that Spanish is creeping in â€” Europe, on the other hand has more languages than nations. As a result, most Europeans will learn at least one other language in school this is often compulsory in mainland Europe, but not the United Kingdom. English is spoken in most major cities and in the case of some people â€” like the Dutch, the English in Europe can be better than the English in England. Combined with the universal currency of Europe, this really does make holidaying easier. Sports To Americans, nothing kills a weekend more appropriately than sitting around with some good friends, nursing a few beers, and watching your favorite sports team beat the snot out of its opponent. We here in the U. Grabbing several bowls of artery-clogging goodies, staking out a spot in a favorite chair, and yelling at the television is what sports fans are all about. And as we all know, your rabid attraction to your home teams rivals the beastly incorporation we have with our own. In fact, I have never seen anything even remotely close to the mass of infuriated spectators rising in unison to a bad call or a loss than European sports crowds. Cooking American cooking, for all its variety and excitement, owes its very existence to everywhere else. Even our deep-seeded southern roots stemmed from French influence. We love our steaks, our hamburgers, our hot dogs, our potato and tortilla chips, and our foods smothered in gravy. Europeans have a diverse cultural history in their food and this is still obvious in every nation. It would be wrong, however, to consider European food healthier overall â€” this is not necessarily the case and Europeans, knowing this, tend to eat smaller portions. Virtually every aspect of French cooking involves butter and cream. Of all the European nations, England is the one with the worst reputation for food â€” it is expensive and usually bad. This, however, is beginning to change as more English people take an interest in redefining old English favorites such as steak-and-kidney pudding for the new millennium. We love to import, export, and support the local micro-brews of which there are literally thousands. In fact, I live smack in the middle of six, and the beers produced there are always readily available. We do have quite the active wine making community as well, generally on the west coast in California, though other states, such as Michigan where I live, produce wine as well. In my state, selling alcohol before 12 p. Now, in bars and pubs, you can purchase as long as you are inside until 2 a. Also, unless you want some serious trouble, you ought to be 21 to do so at all. Despite this high drinking-age, many kids start around 16 or Europeans of course have beer, wine, and other alcohol, but most often just different variations on the common theme. In Europe the drinking age in each country varies too, but to be on the safe side, carry your ID if you drink or purchase alcoholic beverages. Some countries list two legal ages: It seems that the laws are similar as are the concerns for under-age drinking and especially drinking and driving. One major difference here, however, is that many European families give their children wine with dinner often watered down â€” there is much less a taboo associated with alcohol in Europe than America, which may be partly a side-effect of the prohibition movement. Day to Day While Americans and Europeans excluding the British drive on the same side of the road, there are still many different rules. The most obvious is the American rule allowing cars to turn on a red light. Most of the street signs use the same international symbols. In England, there are a variety of different crosswalks with different names: A puffin crossing has the lights on the same side as the pedestrian; a toucan crossing is a crossing for pedestrians and bicycles; a pegasus crossing allows horse-riders to cross as well. There are also tiger crossings alternating yellow and black stripes to allow cyclists to cross without dismounting, and of course, the zebra crossing. There are also pelican crossings which are traffic light

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controlled. Power sockets in the United Kingdom differ from the rest of Europe, and both are different from American and Japanese sockets. European plugs generally have two circular pins for inserting in to the socket though there are variations in almost all of the nations in Europe , while British and Irish plugs have three thick rectangular pins. Also, European lights switch off in the opposite direction to American lights.

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## Chapter 2 : Soros Media Plots Color Revolution in America | Katehon think tank. Geopolitics & Tradition

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Geert Wilders For Breitbart: Yesterday, in the biggest democracy on earth, we witnessed a political revolution. The American people sent a powerful message to the world: Enough is enough, we want to be free again, we want to be great again! Against the media, against the establishment, against the elites, against all the odds, Donald Trump won the American elections. And what a victory! A stunning and truly historic achievement, with the White House, the House and the Senate in Republican hands for the first time since I never doubted Mr. We are witnessing the same uprising on both sides of the Atlantic. The Patriotic Spring is sweeping the Western world. People are standing up and liberating themselves. They do not want to give their country away. They want to preserve their nation, their freedoms, their prosperity. They felt the time for liberation had come. The American voters no longer want to be represented by politicians who do not take their concerns seriously. They felt Donald Trump was the only one who listens to them. They want to protect their jobs rather than see them move abroad as a result of trade agreements which benefit other countries more than their own. They are sick and tired of their tax money being spent on foreign needs, while domestic needs are growing. They oppose immigration policies which attract masses of people, many unskilled and from cultures incompatible with Western civilization. They demand a restoration of law and order, rather than see violence and insecurity rise to ever higher levels. It is not just Hillary Clinton who was beaten yesterday; the media and the chattering classes have all been beaten. It is wonderful to see how, in America as well as in Europe, the media pundits and the elites are taken by surprise. For years, they have stubbornly refused to recognize the harm done to ordinary people by mass immigration and Islamization. The elites are completely out of touch with the problems, the worries and the fears of ordinary people. They react with condescension to the election of Donald Trump, in exactly the same way that, in , they reacted to the election of Ronald Reagan. After his election, Ronald Reagan went on to be the greatest President in our lifetime. He defeated the evil empire of Communism. He did it without violence. He stood firm, spoke the truth and conceded nothing. This way, he inspired freedom loving people in Eastern Europe to liberate themselves from Soviet tyranny. America has just liberated itself from political correctness. The American people expressed their desire to remain a free and democratic people. Now it is time for Europe. We can and will do the same!

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## Chapter 3 : How did the Industrial Revolution Affect Europe? | Yahoo Answers

*Changes such as the Industrial Revolution and political liberalization spread first and fastest in western Europe—Britain, France, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, and, to an extent, Germany and Italy. Eastern and southern Europe, more rural at the outset of the period, changed more slowly and in somewhat different ways.*

Moldavian Revolution of and Wallachian Revolution of Romanian revolutionaries in Bucharest in , carrying the Romanian tricolor A Romanian liberal and Romantic nationalist uprising began in June in the principality of Wallachia. Closely connected with the unsuccessful revolt in Moldavia , it sought to overturn the administration imposed by Imperial Russian authorities under the Regulamentul Organic regime, and, through many of its leaders, demanded the abolition of boyar privilege. Led by a group of young intellectuals and officers in the Wallachian military forces, the movement succeeded in toppling the ruling Prince Gheorghe Bibescu , whom it replaced with a provisional government and a regency , and in passing a series of major liberal reforms, first announced in the Proclamation of Islaz. Shortly after the revolution in France, Belgian migrant workers living in Paris were encouraged to return to Belgium to overthrow the monarchy and establish a republic. There were two divisions which were formed. The situation in Belgium began to recover that summer after a good harvest, and fresh elections returned a strong majority to the governing party. The Bill was designed with the expressed intent to create a counter-insurgency for the growing Irish nationalist agitation that was causing the British government concern about a possible violent rebellion against British rule in Ireland. It took place on 29 July in the village of Ballingarry, South Tipperary. The Young Irelanders and their supporters, chased an armed Royal Irish Constabulary unit of nearly 50 men who would retreat and then garrison themselves in a house, holding those inside as hostages. A several-hour gunfight followed, but the rebels fled after a large group of Constabulary reinforcements arrived. Sweden and Norway were also little affected. Serbia , though formally unaffected by the revolt as it was a part of the Ottoman state, actively supported Serbian revolutionaries in the Habsburg Empire. A final revolt took place in 1848 the January Uprising , but none occurred in Switzerland and Portugal were also unaffected in , though both had gone through civil wars in the preceding years the Sonderbund War in Switzerland and the Liberal Wars in Portugal. The introduction of the Swiss Federal Constitution in was a revolution of sorts, laying the foundation of Swiss society as it is today. In the Netherlands, no major unrests appeared because the king, William II , decided to alter the Dutch constitution to reform elections and effectively reduce the power of the monarchy. While no major political upheavals occurred in the Ottoman Empire as such, political unrest did occur in some of its vassal states. In Serbia, feudalism was abolished and the power of the Serbian prince was reduced with the Turkish Constitution of Serbia in Other English-speaking countries[ edit ] Chartist meeting on Kennington Common 10 April In Britain, the middle classes had been pacified by general enfranchisement in the Reform Act ; the consequent agitations, violence, and petitions of the Chartist movement came to a head with their peaceful petition to Parliament of Some of the reformers were encouraged by events in France in particular. This, in turn, fuelled the nativist " Know Nothing " movement in the years preceding the American Civil War. John Ralston Saul has argued that this development is tied to the revolutions in Europe, but described the Canadian approach to the revolutionary year of as "talking their way They succeeded in the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal , but, unlike their counterrevolutionary counterparts in Europe, they were ultimately unsuccessful. He took power in and launched major reforms, abolishing slavery and the death penalty, and providing freedom of the press and of religion. The resulting turmoil in Colombia lasted four decades; from to , the country was ravaged by four general civil wars and 50 local revolutions. Legacy[ edit ] We have been beaten and humiliated The fate of European democracy has slipped from our hands. For nationalists, was the springtime of hope, when newly emerging nationalities rejected the old multinational empires. But the end results were not as comprehensive as many had hoped. The Hanoverian nobility successfully appealed to the Confederal Diet in over the loss of their noble privileges, while the Prussian

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Junkers recovered their manorial police powers from to Karl Marx expressed disappointment at the bourgeois character of the revolutions. The revolutions of were followed by new centrist coalitions dominated by liberals nervous of the threat of working-class socialism, as seen in the Piedmontese Connubio under Cavour. Austria and Prussia eliminated feudalism by , improving the lot of the peasants. European middle classes made political and economic gains over the next 20 years; France retained universal male suffrage. Russia would later free the serfs on February 19, The Habsburgs finally had to give the Hungarians more self-determination in the Ausgleich of The revolutions inspired lasting reform in Denmark , as well as the Netherlands. More widely, many disillusioned and persecuted revolutionaries, in particular though not exclusively those from Germany and the Austrian Empire, left their homelands for foreign exile in the New World or in the more liberal European nations:

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## Chapter 4 : Revolutions of | Causes, Summary, & Significance | calendrierdelascience.com

*The Revolutions of , known in some countries as the Spring of Nations, People's Spring, Springtime of the Peoples, or the Year of Revolution, were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in*

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Revolution and the growth of industrial society, 1848-1871 Developments in 19th-century Europe are bounded by two great events. The French Revolution broke out in 1789, and its effects reverberated throughout much of Europe for many decades. World War I began in 1914. Its inception resulted from many trends in European society, culture, and diplomacy during the late 19th century. In between these boundaries—the one opening a new set of trends, the other bringing long-standing tensions to a head—much of modern Europe was defined. Europe during this year span was both united and deeply divided. A number of basic cultural trends, including new literary styles and the spread of science, ran through the entire continent. European states were increasingly locked in diplomatic interaction, culminating in continentwide alliance systems after 1815. At the same time, this was a century of growing nationalism, in which individual states jealously protected their identities and indeed established more rigorous border controls than ever before. Finally, the European continent was to an extent divided between two zones of differential development. Changes such as the Industrial Revolution and political liberalization spread first and fastest in western Europe—Britain, France, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, and, to an extent, Germany and Italy. Eastern and southern Europe, more rural at the outset of the period, changed more slowly and in somewhat different ways. Europe witnessed important common patterns and increasing interconnections, but these developments must be assessed in terms of nation-state divisions and, even more, of larger regional differences. Some trends, including the ongoing impact of the French Revolution, ran through virtually the entire 19th century. Other characteristics, however, had a shorter life span. Some historians prefer to divide 19th-century history into relatively small chunks. Thus, 1789-1815 is defined by the French Revolution and Napoleon; 1815-1848 forms a period of reaction and adjustment; 1848-1871 is dominated by a new round of revolution and the unifications of the German and Italian nations; and 1871-1914, an age of imperialism, is shaped by new kinds of political debate and the pressures that culminated in war. Overriding these important markers, however, a simpler division can also be useful. Between 1789 and 1815 Europe dealt with the forces of political revolution and the first impact of the Industrial Revolution. Between 1815 and 1848 a fuller industrial society emerged, including new forms of states and of diplomatic and military alignments. The mid-19th century, in either formulation, looms as a particularly important point of transition within the extended 19th century.

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## Chapter 5 : Industrial Revolution: Definition and Inventions | calendrierdelascience.com - HISTORY

*The Media revolution in America and in western Europe / edited by Everett M. Rogers, Francis Balle.*

Are you sure you want to delete this answer? Yes Sorry, something has gone wrong. The Industrial Revolution was a period from the 18th to the 19th century where major changes in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and transport had a profound effect on the socioeconomic and cultural conditions starting in the United Kingdom, then subsequently spreading throughout Europe, North America, and eventually the world. The onset of the Industrial Revolution marked a major turning point in human history; almost every aspect of daily life was eventually influenced in some way. It started with the mechanisation of the textile industries, the development of iron-making techniques and the increased use of refined coal. The introduction of steam power fuelled primarily by coal, wider utilisation of water wheels and powered machinery mainly in textile manufacturing underpinned the dramatic increases in production capacity. The effects spread throughout Western Europe and North America during the 19th century, eventually affecting most of the world, a process that continues as industrialisation. The impact of this change on society was enormous. Ordinary working people found increased opportunities for employment in the new mills and factories, but these were often under strict working conditions with long hours of labour dominated by a pace set by machines. However, harsh working conditions were prevalent long before the Industrial Revolution took place. Pre-industrial society was very static and often cruel—child labour, dirty living conditions, and long working hours were just as prevalent before the Industrial Revolution. For example, a group of English workers known as Luddites formed to protest against industrialisation and sometimes sabotaged factories. Child labour had existed before the Industrial Revolution, but with the increase in population and education it became more visible. Many children were forced to work in relatively bad conditions for much lower pay than their elders. Poor people lived in very small houses in cramped streets. These homes would share toilet facilities, have open sewers and would be at risk of damp. The Industrial Revolution concentrated labour into mills, factories and mines, thus facilitating the organisation of combinations or trade unions to help advance the interests of working people. The power of a union could demand better terms by withdrawing all labour and causing a consequent cessation of production. Employers had to decide between giving in to the union demands at a cost to themselves or suffer the cost of the lost production. Skilled workers were hard to replace, and these were the first groups to successfully advance their conditions through this kind of bargaining. During the Industrial Revolution, the life expectancy of children increased dramatically. The percentage of the children born in London who died before the age of five decreased from 25 to 10. The population of England had more than doubled from 8 million in 1750 to 18 million in 1850.

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## Chapter 6 : Top 10 differences between Europe and America - Listverse

*After the Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain, it soon arrived in continental Europe and in the US. Brett explains how the rest of the modern western world profited from new inventions.*

All liberal mainstream media tried its best to mold public opinion in favor of Hillary, but they failed. The American middle class elected Donald J. Trump to the Oval Office because of his domestic agenda. Hence, why the warmongering party has waged a war inside America to weaken the Trump administration, with the aim of protecting the globalist agenda, as nationwide anti-Trump protests were staged by the globalist Soros immediately after the election. Why the globalist elite is anti-Russia Here the question arises; why is the globalist elite anti-Russia, and why do they declared Russia a threat for the globalist led New World Order? The answer is very simple because they were involved in the destruction of the Russian economy. After the dissolution of USSR, Soros helped Russian oligarchs to control the production facilities, industries, and oil refineries. There is a long war between this globalist agenda and Vladimir Putin inside of Russia. Therefore on the world stage, they blamed Russia for everything: In fact, the Hungarian-born American business magnet and globalist manipulator, George Soros, has always been seen as the mastermind behind the Asian financial crises. This crisis was created to ruin the Malaysian economy. He meddled in politics across Europe, North America, and even in Asia for decades. Now currently, he is the man behind the migration crisis in Europe. He intended to make money from the destabilization of Europe with an uncontrolled flow of refugees. Besides this, the Soros owned OSF implemented the globalist agenda through regime change and color revolution practices by ostensibly campaigning for freedom, justice, and human rights. His Open Society institute is directly linked with more than 30 mainstream American media organizations. Soros as a globalist manipulator understands the importance of media to control the public. Kaufman, a New York Times veteran. He inducted his mafia associates in all mainstream media organizations in the US and around the world. Knight Foundation also backs the network and is possibly the most-well-known journalism foundation. Currently, the domestic situation in America is evidence that Soros is building a wall around Trump by using the mainstream media. Media always helped them to control and mold public opinion in their favor. The liberal and left-wing media made Americanization of world possible with its globalist agenda. The State department of the US controls world media with liberal international organizations. The Washington based International Center for Journalists ICFJ backed by Knight International Journalism Fellowships and funded by Soros, always works to propagate the globalist agenda in the name of quality journalism around the globe. Last year they announced a special program for Russian speaking Baltic journalists aimed at disseminating propaganda against Russia on the Ukraine Conflict. Ulfkotte claims that reporters are urged to bias their writing primarily to favor the American position and to oppose Russia. And you want to remain within this circle of the elite, so you write to please them. Everyone wants to be a celebrity journalist who gets exclusive access to famous politicians. But one wrong sentence and your career as a celebrity journalist is over. On their return, they always toe their agenda in Pakistan based news rooms, in both electronic and print media. Media in Pakistan is considered as the fourth pillar of the state and now it has become a very needed necessity for the society. This is why the Open Society foundation of Soros has Pakistan entangled in a web, from domestic level to state institutions by controlling Pakistani media. In the name of internet access to everyone, and media training for journalists, the OSF is injecting his agenda to control democracy in Pakistan. In print media, there is space while in electronic media there is time, and the OSF has fully controlled on both space and time in the global media. Biased coverage over Syria and Ukraine conflicts are also evidence of how they propagate their line in mainstream and social media, while the Arab Spring in the Mideast was also launched by social media, which is additionally under the control of the globalist manipulator elite. Pakistan and India also proposed to keep checks and balances on such organizations and to monitor their source of funding, but both have failed due to pressure from liberal elites. Soros Media brings regime change and color revolution to America As it is

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discussed above, media is a powerful tool used to control public opinion by injecting a particular agenda in the targeted audience. Regime change events and color revolutions in the world are painted on the canvas of democracy and freedom, the media is always used to paint a colorful image with the brush of specific agenda within the designed project. The American media is not only giving a full-coverage to these protests but it also awakening a resistance movement against the newly government of Trump. The plotters of anti-Trump protests have only one intention: Their war against Trump is damaging America as a whole. Not only state property was damaged but they are also going to attack state institutions, which will lead America towards destruction. The only way remaining for Trump is to strike back, fast and hard. Soros has not only launched a war on Trump domestically, but he is also creating problems for him all around the globe with help using his fake news outlets. The purpose of this is to build global pressure against the White House. This is why the White House has refused to cooperate with the anti-Trump mainstream media, due to their agenda and propaganda against Trump. Meanwhile Trump has also given preference to his twitter account rather than the mainstream media. In short, America who used Soros and his media for color revolutions and regime change purposes around the globe from Latin America to Ukraine, is now under attack by him domestically. Now it is up to Trump in how he deals with this globalist monster. If Trump will not retaliate in time, he would be overthrown from the White House.

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## Chapter 7 : Wilders For Breitbart: The Second American Revolution Has Come

*Several of these western countries also coordinated efforts regarding the rebuilding of western Europe, including western Germany, which the Soviets opposed. In other regions of the world, such as Latin America and Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union fostered communist revolutionary movements, which the United States and many of its allies opposed and, in some cases, attempted to "roll back".*

The Age of Reason, as it was called, was spreading rapidly across Europe. In the late 17th century, scientists like Isaac Newton and writers like John Locke were challenging the old order. In the wake of political turmoil in England, Locke asserted the right of a people to change a government that did not protect natural rights of life, liberty and property. People were beginning to doubt the existence of a God who could predestine human beings to eternal damnation and empower a tyrant for a king. Europe would be forever changed by these ideas. In America, intellectuals were reading these ideas as well. On their side of the Atlantic, Enlightened ideas of liberty and progress had a chance to flourish without the shackles of Old Europe. Religious leaders began to change their old dogmatic positions. They began to emphasize the similarities between the Anglican Church and the Puritan Congregationalists rather than the differences. Even Cotton Mather, the Massachusetts minister who wrote and spoke so convincingly about the existence of witches advocated science to immunize citizens against smallpox. Harvard ministers became so liberal that Yale College was founded in New Haven in an attempt to retain old Calvinist ideas. This attempt failed and the entire faculty except one converted to the Church of England in . By the end of the century, many New England ministers would become Unitarians, doubting even the divinity of Christ. John Locke defended the displacement of a monarch who would not protect the lives, liberties, and property of the English people. Jean-Jacques Rousseau stated that society should be ruled by the "general will" of the people. Baron de Montesquieu declared that power should not be concentrated in the hands of any one individual. He recommended separating power among executive, legislative, judicial branches of government. American intellectuals began to absorb these ideas. The delegates who declared independence from Britain used many of these arguments. The constitutions of our first states and the United States Constitution reflect Enlightenment principles. The writings of Benjamin Franklin made many Enlightenment ideas accessible to the general public. The old way of life was represented by superstition, an angry God, and absolute submission to authority. The thinkers of the Age of Reason ushered in a new way of thinking. This new way championed the accomplishments of humankind. Individuals did not have to accept despair. Science and reason could bring happiness and progress. Kings did not rule by divine right. They had an obligation to their subjects. Europeans pondered the implications for nearly a century. Americans put them into practice first.

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## Chapter 8 : Revolutions of - Wikipedia

*A survey from Pew Research Center looks at how the views of people in America and some Western European countries compare. The most notable difference is in the views of individualism. The most notable difference is in the views of individualism.*

It is mostly used to refer to political change. Revolutions have occurred throughout human history and vary widely in terms of methods, duration and motivating ideology. Their results include major changes in culture, economy and socio-political institutions. Here are what I consider to be the ten most influential revolutions. I may have missed some important ones, so feel free to add yours. Nevertheless, this list adds more information and a different perspective to the first 10.

**The Haitian Revolution** On 22 August, 1791, the slaves of Saint Domingue rose in revolt and plunged the colony into civil war. Within the next ten days, slaves had taken control of the entire Northern Province in an unprecedented slave revolt. Whites kept control of only a few isolated, fortified camps. Because the plantation owners had long feared a revolt like this, they were well armed and prepared to defend themselves. Nonetheless, within weeks, the number of slaves who joined the revolt reached approximately 100,000. Within the next two months, as the violence escalated, the slaves killed 4,000 whites and burned or destroyed sugar plantations and hundreds of coffee and indigo plantations. By 1793, the slaves controlled a third of the island. The success of the slave rebellion caused the newly elected Legislative Assembly in France to realize it was facing an ominous situation. In March of 1793, the Legislative Assembly did just that. Countries throughout Europe as well as the United States were shocked by the decision of the Legislative Assembly, whose members were determined to stop the revolt. Apart from granting rights to the free people of color, they dispatched 6,000 French soldiers to the island. Meanwhile, in 1793, France declared war on Great Britain. The white planters in Saint Domingue made agreements with Great Britain to declare British sovereignty over the islands. Spain, who controlled the rest of the island of Hispaniola, would also join the conflict and fight with Great Britain against France. The Spanish forces invaded Saint Domingue and were joined by the slave forces. By August of 1793, there were only 3,000 French soldiers on the island. To prevent military disaster, the French commissioner, Sonthonax, freed the slaves in his jurisdiction. The decision was confirmed and extended by the National Convention in 1793, when they formally abolished slavery and granted civil and political rights to all black men in the colonies. It is estimated that the slave rebellion resulted in the deaths of 100,000 blacks and 24,000 whites.

**The Iranian Revolution** The first major demonstrations against the Shah began in January, 1978. Between August and December of 1978, strikes and demonstrations paralyzed the country. The Shah left Iran for exile in mid-January of 1979, and the resulting power vacuum was filled two weeks later when Ayatollah Khomeini returned to Tehran to a greeting by several million Iranians. The royal regime collapsed shortly after that, on February 11, when guerrillas and rebel troops took to armed street fighting and overwhelmed any troops still loyal to the Shah. Iran voted, by national referendum, to become an Islamic Republic on April 1st, 1979, and later approved a new theocratic constitution whereby Khomeini became Supreme Leader of the country in December, 1979. The revolution was unusual and it created a lot of surprise throughout the world: On July 26th, 1953, Castro led an attack against the military barracks in Santiago, but he was defeated and arrested. Although Castro was sentenced to 15 years in prison, Batista released him in a show of supreme power. Castro did not back down and gathered a new group of rebels in Mexico. He established a communist government with himself as a dictator and began relations with the Soviet Union. The Cuban revolution was a turning point in recent history. Castro was involved in unsuccessful rebellions in Venezuela, Guatemala and Bolivia, which caused Cuba to isolate itself from the surrounding world. The communist regime in Cuba gave the U.S. In 1911, a nationalist revolt overthrew the imperial Manchu dynasty. Under the leaders Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalists, or Kuomintang, were increasingly challenged by the growing communist movement. The 10,000 km Long March to the northwest, undertaken by the communists from 1934 to 1935, to escape Kuomintang harassment, resulted in the emergence of Mao Zedong as a communist leader. During World War II the various Chinese political groups

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pooled military resources against the Japanese invaders, but, in , the conflict reignited into open civil war. In , the Kuomintang were defeated at Nanjing and forced to flee to Taiwan. The Young Turk movement brought together various intellectuals and dissidents, many of whom were living in exile or as officers in the army, especially those based at the headquarters of the Third Army Corps in Salonika. Although it was inspired by the nationalist spirit that was sweeping through Europe at the time, which had already had cost the Empire most of its Balkan provinces, the movement promoted a vision of a democratic multi-national state. The Revolution restored the parliament, which had been suspended by the Sultan in . However, the process of replacing existing institutions with constitutional institutions proved to be much more difficult than expected. Before long, power was vested in a new elite group led by the Grand Vizier. On one hand, the movement wanted to modernize and democratize, while on the other, it wanted to preserve what was left of the empire. The promised policy of decentralization was abandoned when the leaders realized that this compromised security. In fact, the periphery of the Empire continued to splinter under pressure from local revolutions. Indifference from former allies such as the British, who, along with France, had ambitions in the region, compelled the Young Turks to embrace Germany as an ally in hopes that this would preserve the empire. Instead, this alliance led to the Ottoman defeat in World War I, and to the decline of their power after the war. The potential democratization project represented by the Young Turk Revolution had no parallel at the time among other imperial powers, such as the British and French, whose leaders were nowhere near contemplating granting self-determination to their African and Asian possessions. Hong was an unorthodox Christian convert, who declared himself the new Messiah and younger brother of Jesus Christ. Yang Xiuqing was a former salesman of firewood in Guangxi, who was frequently able to act as a mouthpiece of God to direct the people, as well as gain himself a large amount of political power. Hong, Yang and their followers established the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom also, and officially, Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace and attained control of significant parts of southern China. Most reliable sources put the total deaths during the fifteen years of the rebellion at about 20 million civilians and army personnel, although some argue the death toll was much higher as many as 50 million, according to one source. Some historians estimate the combination of natural disasters combined with the political insurrections may have cost as many as million Chinese lives between and . That figure is generally thought to be an exaggeration, as it is approximately half the estimated population of China in . The war, however, qualifies as one of the bloodiest ever, prior to World War II. It took place with an armed insurrection in Petrograd on 25th October, Julian calendar , which corresponds with 7th November, Gregorian calendar. It was the second phase of the Russian Revolution, after the February Revolution of the same year. The October Revolution in Petrograd overthrew the Russian Provisional Government and gave the power to the local soviets, dominated by Bolsheviks. The revolution was not universally recognized outside of Petrograd, and further struggles followed. The revolution was led by the Bolsheviks, who used their influence in the Petrograd Soviet to organize the armed forces. Bolshevik Red Guard forces under the Military Revolutionary Committee began to take over government buildings on 24th October, Julian calendar. The following day, the Winter Palace the seat of the Provisional government located in Petrograd, then capital of Russia , was captured. When he succeeded his brother, Charles II, to the English throne, he proceeded to alienate virtually every politically and militarily significant segment of English society by commencing ill-advised attempts to Catholicize the army and the government, and to pack parliament with his supporters. He employed the Dispensing Power the royal prerogative allowing suspension of the operation of various statutes, declared illegal in the Bill of Rights of to evade the Act of Uniformity and the Test Act. His Declaration of Indulgence, issued in , suspended penal legislation against religious nonconformity, allowing Dissenters to worship in meeting houses and Catholics to worship in private. When he had a son in June, , fears of the establishment of a Catholic dynasty in England led prominent Protestant statesmen to invite William of Orange to assume the throne. William landed with an army at Torbay in November, , promised to defend the liberty of England and the Protestant religion, and marched unopposed on London. James fled ignominiously to France. Parliament then met, denounced James, offered the throne to William and his wife

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Mary as joint sovereigns, and placed constitutionally significant legal and practical limitations on the monarchy. A rebellion of Scottish Jacobites under Dundee threatened the rule of William and Mary, but Dundee himself was killed at the battle of Killiecrankie in 1690. As soon as William felt secure on the throne, after the Jacobite defeat, he brought England into the War of the League of Augsburg versus France, which continued until 1713. They first rejected the authority of the Parliament of Great Britain to govern them from overseas without representation, and then expelled all royal officials. By 1776, each colony had established a Provincial Congress, or an equivalent governmental institution, to form individual self-governing states. The British responded by sending combat troops to re-impose direct rule. Through representatives sent in to the Second Continental Congress, the new states joined together, initially, to defend their respective self-governance and manage the armed conflict against the British, known as the American Revolutionary War. Ultimately, the states collectively determined that the British monarchy, due to its acts of tyranny, could no longer legitimately claim their allegiance. They then severed ties with the British Empire in July, 1776, when the Congress issued the Declaration of Independence, rejecting the monarchy on behalf of the new nation. The war ended with effective American victory in October, 1781, followed by formal British abandonment of any claims to the United States with the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The American Revolution initiated a series of social, political and intellectual transformations in early American society and government. Americans rejected the oligarchies common in aristocratic Europe at the time, championing, instead, the development of republicanism based on the Enlightenment understanding of liberalism. Among the significant results of the revolution was the creation of a representative government responsible to the will of the people. However, sharp political debates erupted over the appropriate level of democracy desirable in the new government, with a number of Founders fearing mob rule. Many fundamental issues of national governance were settled with the ratification of the Constitution of the United States in 1787. The absolute monarchy that had ruled France for centuries collapsed within three years. French society underwent an epic transformation as feudal, aristocratic and religious privileges evaporated under a sustained assault from liberal political groups and the masses on the streets. Old ideas about hierarchy and tradition succumbed to new Enlightenment principles of citizenship and inalienable rights. The first year of the Revolution witnessed members of the Third Estate proclaiming the Tennis Court Oath in June, the assault on the Bastille in July, the passage of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in August, and an epic march on Versailles that forced the royal court back to Paris in October. The next few years were dominated by tensions between the various liberal assemblies and a conservative monarchy intent on thwarting major reforms. External threats also played a dominant role in the development of the Revolution. The French Revolutionary Wars started in 1792, and ultimately featured spectacular French victories that facilitated the conquest of the Italian peninsula, the Low Countries, and most territories west of the Rhine—achievements that had defied previous French governments for centuries. Internally, popular sentiments significantly radicalized the Revolution, culminating in the Reign of Terror from 1793 until 1794, when between 16,000 and 40,000 people were killed. After the fall of Robespierre and the Jacobins, the Directory assumed control of the French state in 1795 and held power until 1799, when it was replaced by the Consulate under Napoleon Bonaparte. The modern era has unfolded in the shadow of the French Revolution. The growth of republics and liberal democracies, the spread of secularism, the development of modern ideologies, and the invention of total war all mark their birth with the Revolution.

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## Chapter 9 : These are the real differences between Americans and Europeans | World Economic Forum

*The revolutionary movement began in Italy with a local revolution in Sicily in January ; and, after the revolution of February 24 in France, the movement extended throughout the whole of Europe with the exception of Russia, Spain, and the Scandinavian countries.*

Tsardom of Russia[ edit ] Main article: Tsardom of Russia Russia experienced territorial growth through the 17th century, which was the age of Cossacks. Cossacks were warriors organized into military communities, resembling pirates and pioneers of the New World. This area was settled by a population of free people practicing various trades and crafts. Cossacks became the backbone of the early Russian Army. In , the peasants of Ukraine joined the Zaporozhian Cossacks in rebellion against Poland-Lithuania during the Khmelnytsky Uprising , because of the social and religious oppression they suffered under Polish rule. Finally, Ukraine was split along the river Dnieper , leaving the western part or Right-bank Ukraine under Polish rule and eastern part Left-bank Ukraine and Kiev under Russian. In the east, the rapid Russian exploration and colonisation of the huge territories of Siberia was led mostly by Cossacks hunting for valuable furs and ivory. Russian explorers pushed eastward primarily along the Siberian river routes , and by the mid century there were Russian settlements in the Eastern Siberia, on the Chukchi Peninsula , along the Amur River , and on the Pacific coast. Reason and Enlightenment[ edit ] Further information: The Age of Reason in the Western world is generally regarded as being the start of modern philosophy , [56] and a departure from the medieval approach, especially Scholasticism. Early 17th-century philosophy is often called the Age of Rationalism and is considered to succeed Renaissance philosophy and precede the Age of Enlightenment, but some consider it as the earliest part of the Enlightenment era in philosophy, extending that era to two centuries. The 18th century saw the beginning of secularization in Europe, rising to notability in the wake of the French Revolution. The Age of Enlightenment is a time in Western philosophy and cultural life centered upon the 18th century in which reason was advocated as the primary source and legitimacy for authority. Enlightenment gained momentum more or less simultaneously in many parts of Europe and America. Developing during the Enlightenment era, Renaissance humanism as an intellectual movement spread across Europe. The basic training of the humanist was to speak well and write typically, in the form of a letter. The term umanista comes from the latter part of the 15th century. The people were associated with the studia humanitatis , a novel curriculum that was competing with the quadrivium and scholastic logic. They self-consciously imitated classical Latin and deprecated the use of medieval Latin. By analogy with the perceived decline of Latin, they applied the principle of ad fontes , or back to the sources, across broad areas of learning. The opposing two sides were, the Ancients Anciens who constrain choice of subjects to those drawn from the literature of Antiquity and the Moderns Modernes , who supported the merits of the authors of the century of Louis XIV. Fontenelle quickly followed with his Digression sur les anciens et les modernes , in which he took the Modern side, pressing the argument that modern scholarship allowed modern man to surpass the ancients in knowledge. Scientific Revolution The Scientific Revolution was a period when European ideas in classical physics , astronomy , biology , human anatomy , chemistry , and other classical sciences were rejected and led to doctrines supplanting those that had prevailed from Ancient Greece to the Middle Ages which would lead to a transition to modern science. This period saw a fundamental transformation in scientific ideas across physics , astronomy , and biology , in institutions supporting scientific investigation , and in the more widely held picture of the universe. Individuals started to question all manners of things and it was this questioning that led to the Scientific Revolution, which in turn formed the foundations of contemporary sciences and the establishment of several modern scientific fields. The French Revolution inspired a wave of revolutions across Europe. Liberalism and Nationalism were popular ideas that challenged Absolute Monarchies in the 19th century. French Revolution Toward the middle and latter stages of the Age of Revolution, the French political and social revolutions and radical change saw the French governmental structure, previously an absolute

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monarchy with feudal privileges for the aristocracy and Catholic clergy transform, changing to forms based on Enlightenment principles of citizenship and inalienable rights. The first revolution led to government by the National Assembly, the second by the Legislative Assembly, and the third by the Directory. The changes were accompanied by violent turmoil which included the trial and execution of the king, vast bloodshed and repression during the Reign of Terror, and warfare involving every other major European power. Subsequent events that can be traced to the Revolution include the Napoleonic Wars, two separate restorations of the monarchy, and two additional revolutions as modern France took shape. In the following century, France would be governed at one point or another as a republic, constitutional monarchy, and two different empires. National and Legislative Assembly[ edit ] Main articles: It provided the focus of political debate and revolutionary law-making between the periods of the National Constituent Assembly and of the National Convention. The Directory and Napoleonic Era[ edit ] Main articles: The period of this regime 2 November until 10 November, commonly known as the Directory or Directoire era, constitutes the second to last stage of the French Revolution. Napoleon, before seizing the title of Emperor, was elected as First Consul of the Consulate of France. Napoleon, this brilliant commander, controlled a French Empire that, at its height, ruled a large portion of Europe directly from Paris, while many of his friends and family ruled countries such as Spain, Poland, several parts of Italy and many other Kingdoms Republics and dependencies. The Napoleonic Era changed the face of Europe forever, and old Empires and Kingdoms fell apart as a result of the mighty and "Glorious" surge of Republicanism.