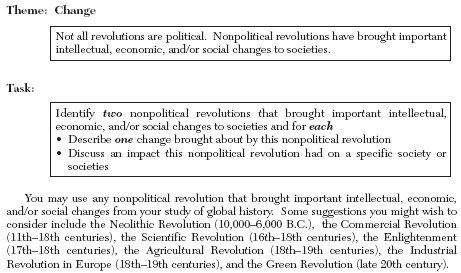
**[](http://www.greececsd.org/files/filesystem/GHG_Thematic_Essays/GHG_Thematic_01.08.pdf)Essay Four: Non-Political Revolution: Turning Point in History:**

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| **Introduction:** Throughout the course of Human History the world has experienced countless revolutions. These revolutions have brought about tremendous social, economic, and political changes not only in one are but across the world. Although some revolutions occurred to reform governments, the non-political revolutions were occurred due to intellectual and social reforms. The Neolithic, Industrial Revolution and the Enlightenment are the most important non-Political revolution that have changed course of human history across the world. |

**Non Political Revolution One: Neolithic Revolution**

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| **Causes of the Neolithic Revolution** | **Effects of the Neolithic Revolution** |
| * The Neolithic Revolution was a fundamental change in the way people lived. The shift from hunting & gathering to agriculture led to permanent settlements, the establishment of social classes, and the eventual rise of civilizations. The Neolithic Revolution is a major turning point in human history. The Neolithic revolution led to our way of life was the development of the technology needed to plant and harvest crops and to domesticate animals. * One cause of Neolithic revolution was discovery of tools. The development of tools such as flint points, axes, weapons such as the spear and the bow and arrow, snares, and hooks is a reflection of the change from gathering and scavenging to hunting. The development of hunting societies leads to social organization. The discovery and control of fire. Fire provides heat and light and expands the food supply. A great many foods are inedible, unpalatable, or unsanitary without the cooking process. * Another cause was the invention of agriculture. Agriculture refers to a series of discoveries involving the domestication, culture, and management of plants and animals. It is one of the most far reaching discoveries of early humans leading to profound social changes. It is clearly the basis for civilizations. Agriculture was adopted repeatedly and independently in various parts of the world 12,000 years ago. This warming trend affected the Middle East, northern China, and Mesoamerican where agriculture began. | * Neolithic Revolution led to rise of civilization in Fertile Crescent Mesopotamia and [resent day Iraq). The river system and growth of agriculture in Mesopotamia affected the way they viewed the world. The unpredictable flooding and little rain led to frequent famine which convinced them to believe supernatural forces controlled the world. Therefore, idea of religion was formed. In Mesopotamia people looked to religion to answer questions about life. They believed that powerful Gods and Goddesses controlled all aspects of human life. They believed in many gods and their religion was polytheistic. The most prominent building in a Sumerian city was the temple dedicated to the chief god or goddess of the city. This temple was often built atop a massive stepped tower called a ziggurat. * With religion came the beginning of what we call social classes and government. Kings, landholders, and some priests made up the highest level in Sumerian society. Wealthy merchants ranked next. The vast majority of ordinary Sumerian people worked with their hands in fields and workshops. At the lowest level of Sumerian society were the slaves who worked as peasants. Social class affected the lives of both men and women. Sumerian women could work as merchants, farmers, or artisans. They could hold property in their own names. Women could also join the priesthood. Some upper-class women did learn to read and write, though Sumer’s written records mention few female scribes. * Sumerians invented the wheel, the sail, and the plow and that they were among the first to use bronze. They were also the first to discover writing system named the cuneiform, mathematics, and geometry in order to erect city walls and buildings, plan irrigation systems, and survey flooded fields, Sumerians needed arithmetic and geometry. As a result, architectural innovations such as Arches, columns, ramps, and the pyramid shaped the design of the ziggurat and permanently influenced Mesopotamian civilization. |

**Non Political Revolution Two: Industrial Revolution**

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| **Causes of Industrial Revolution** | **Effects of the Industrial Revolution** |
| The Industrial Revolution was a period when new sources of energy, such as coal and steam, were used to power new machines designed to reduce human labor and increase production. The move to a more industrial society would forever change the face of labor. There were several factors that combined to make Great Britain an ideal place for industrialization. First, the Agricultural Revolution of the 18th century created a favorable climate for industrialization.   * By increasing food production, the British population could be fed at lower prices with less effort than ever before. The surplus of food meant that British families could use the money they saved to purchase manufactured goods. The population increase in Britain and the exodus of farmers from rural to urban areas in search of wage-labor created a ready pool of workers for the new industries. * Britain had a vast supply of mineral resources used to run industrial machines, such as coal. Since Britain is a relatively small country, these resources could be transported quickly and at a reasonable cost. * In an explosion of creativity, inventions now revolutionized industry. Britain’s textile industry clothed the world in wool, linen, and cotton. By 1800, several major inventions had modernized the cotton industry. One invention led to another. In 1733, a machinist named John Kay made a shuttle that sped back and forth on wheels. This flying shuttle, a boat-shaped piece of wood to which yarn was attached, doubled the work a weaver could do in a day. Around 1764, a textile worker named James Hargreaves invented a spinning Jenny. His spinning jenny allowed one spinner to work eight threads at a time. At first, textile workers operated the flying shuttle and the spinning jenny by hand. Then, Richard Arkwright invented the water frame in 1769. This machine used the waterpower from rapid streams to drive spinning wheels. * Railroads Revolutionized Life in Britain. The invention and perfection of the locomotive had at least four major effects. First, railroads spurred industrial growth by giving manufacturers a cheap way to transport materials and finished products. Second, the railroad boom created hundreds of thousands of new jobs for both railroad workers and miners. These miners provided iron for the tracks and coal for the steam engines. Third, the railroads boosted England’s agricultural and fishing industries, which could transport their products to distant cities. Finally, by making travel easier, railroads encouraged country people to take distant city jobs. | The Industrial Revolution changed material production, wealth, labor patterns and population distribution. Although many rural areas remained farming communities during this time, the lives of people in cities changed drastically. The new industrial labor opportunities caused a population shift from the countryside to the cities. The new factory work led to a need for a strict system of factory discipline.   * The growth of cities led to horrible living conditions. The wealthy fared far better than the industrial workers because they could afford to live in the suburbs on the outskirts of the city. However, for most of the factory workers, cities were dirty, crowded places where epidemics frequently broke out. Overcrowded row homes created to house the workers and their families contributed to these conditions. Government reports of the time indicated people sleeping as many as six to one bed. The sanitary conditions in early industrial cities were filthy as well. Since the municipal governments did not concern themselves with cleanliness at the time, the cities did not have proper waste disposal systems, and people threw trash and sewage directly into the streets. The burning coal of the industrial factories coated cities in a layer of grime and polluted the air, and water supplies were polluted by waste. * The early factories were extremely unsafe. Imagine going to work without safety regulations and with no protections in place. If you were injured, you were not compensated. If you could not work anymore, you received nothing. It was a very real possibility that a person could . become homeless from being out of work. * Also, imagine that there were no laws about how long you could work or how many consecutive days you could labor without time off. A person could work a shift of 12-16 hours. This same person could be asked to work this grueling shift six days per week. Many of these factories were also dusty, unventilated and sweltering hot in the summer. * Conditions in the coal mines were hazardous as well. Usually, men hunched in cramped tunnels that were only about three or four feet high, dug coal and placed it in carts. Then, small children or women would push the carts to the surface. Coal miners were faced with damp, cramped conditions, along with the danger of cave-ins and toxic gas. Many children who worked in the mines had long lasting health effects, such as lung disease and stunted growth. * The deplorable working conditions in early Industrial Europe led to a quest for change. Workers were among the earliest groups to band together in an effort to gain rights. Skilled workers of many crafts began to form trade unions. These organizations attempted to limit the number of people who could enter into their trade and negotiate for benefits from employers. These early trade unions were only concerned with better conditions for their own particular trade. Some unions organized strikes to achieve their goals. Ultimately, these early industrial unions paved the way for the labor unions more familiar today. |

**Non- Political Revolution Three: Enlightenment**

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| **Causes of Enlightenment** | **Effects of Enlightenment** |
| The Enlightenment or the Age of Reason are names given to the predominant intellectual movement of the eighteenth century. It involved a new world view which explained the world and looked for answers in terms of reason rather than faith, and in terms of an optimistic,  natural, humanistic approach rather than a supernatural one. Stunning successes in understanding the physical world through processes of logic and observation encouraged the belief that similar progress might be made in the area of political economy and social relations. Like the scientific revolution, the Enlightenment involved an application of the natural, humanistic attitudes.  Philosophies of Governing  John Locke was a philosopher who wrote about government. He said that all people have natural rights and that people set up governments to protect their natural rights. Locke wrote that there is a social contract between government and the people. If the government breaks the contract, Locke wrote, then the people have a right to form a new government. John Lockes ideas were used in the French Revolution and declaration of rights of men.  Baron de Montesquieu (Mon-te-scue), a French noble, wrote a book called  *The Spirit of Laws*. He studied government. He wrote that government should have three parts: an executive branch to enforce laws, a legislature  to make laws, and a court system to interpret laws. Jefferson studied the writings of Montesquieu. The United States of America formed its government based upon the writings of Montesquieu.  Voltaire was a Frenchman. He wrote plays which showed the foolishness  of the French system of government in the 18th century. Voltaire believed  that religion is important, but that it should be kept separate from politics, this is called *separation of church and state*. Voltaire wrote that people have a right to say what they wish, even if the government is criticized.  Jean-Jacques Rousseau (Roo-so) believed that people were good before they formed governments. He said that government brings the worst out in people. However, unlike John Locke, Rousseau was against revolution. He believed that honest elections would guarantee an honest government. He believed that government should represent the *general will* of the people. This means that the government is supposed to reflect what the people want. Rousseau, believed that to achieve good government through elections, it is important to educate the people. | Enlightenment Influenced the French and Haitian Revolution. New views about power and authority in government were spreading among the Third Estate. Members of the Third Estate were inspired by the writings of the enlightenment philosophers such as John Locke, Jean Rousseau, and Voltaire. They began questioning long-standing concepts about the structure of society and absolute power of Louis XVI. Quoting Locke, Rousseau, and Voltaire, they began to demand equality, liberty, and democracy. For example, many French working classes quoted Locke’s idea that all man should be equal and they must have natural rights to life, liberty, and property. They also supported Locke’s argument that people should choose the government and people had the right to over throw an abusive government. While other quoted Voltaire and Rousseau arguing that all people should have freedom of speech and religion. All third estate wanted an equal society where tax should be fair. These ideas inspired the French people to revolt against the absolute monarchy.  **\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Use causes and effects of Haitian or French Revolution as effects\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*** |