

Chapter 1 : Key Features of Modern History - Bruce Dennett, Stephen Dixon - Google Books

Key Features of Modern History 1 has been updated for the Modern History Stage 6 syllabus, offering complete support for students in and beyond.

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 midth 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 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. Helena, 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.

pages; *Conflict in Indochina* ; *Contested spaces*; *Thomas R. Cantwell Science - Physics - - McGraw-Hill, Sharon Ferrett - Jan 1, He pushed off with his right foot, his left foot on the board.*

Korean literature The tradition of Korean historiography was established with the *Samguk Sagi* , a history of Korea from its allegedly earliest times. It was completed in and relied not only on earlier Chinese histories for source material, but also on the *Hwarang Segi* written by the Silla historian Kim Daemun in the 8th century. The latter work is now lost. This work is considered much more accessible than the "Official Histories" for the Six dynasties , Tang dynasty , and Five Dynasties , and in practice superseded those works in the mind of the general reader. During the Age of Enlightenment , the modern development of historiography through the application of scrupulous methods began. Among the many Italians who contributed to this were Leonardo Bruni c. Voltaire[edit] French philosophe Voltaire " had an enormous influence on the development of historiography during the Age of Enlightenment through his demonstration of fresh new ways to look at the past. Guillaume de Syon argues: Voltaire recast historiography in both factual and analytical terms. Not only did he reject traditional biographies and accounts that claim the work of supernatural forces, but he went so far as to suggest that earlier historiography was rife with falsified evidence and required new investigations at the source. Such an outlook was not unique in that the scientific spirit that 18th-century intellectuals perceived themselves as invested with. A rationalistic approach was key to rewriting history. He broke from the tradition of narrating diplomatic and military events, and emphasized customs, social history and achievements in the arts and sciences. He was the first scholar to make a serious attempt to write the history of the world, eliminating theological frameworks, and emphasizing economics, culture and political history. Although he repeatedly warned against political bias on the part of the historian, he did not miss many opportunities to expose the intolerance and frauds of the church over the ages. Voltaire advised scholars that anything contradicting the normal course of nature was not to be believed. Although he found evil in the historical record, he fervently believed reason and educating the illiterate masses would lead to progress. He helped free historiography from antiquarianism, Eurocentrism , religious intolerance and a concentration on great men, diplomacy, and warfare. In he published the *History of England* , a 6-volume work which extended "From the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Revolution in ". Hume adopted a similar scope to Voltaire in his history; as well as the history of Kings, Parliaments, and armies, he examined the history of culture, including literature and science, as well. Because of its relative objectivity and heavy use of primary sources , its methodology became a model for later historians. This has led to Gibbon being called the first "modern historian". Biographer Leslie Stephen wrote that thereafter, "His fame was as rapid as it has been lasting. Winston Churchill memorably noted, "I set out upon I rode triumphantly through it from end to end and enjoyed it all. It is the one English history which may be regarded as definitive Whatever its shortcomings the book is artistically imposing as well as historically unimpeachable as a vast panorama of a great period. The tumultuous events surrounding the French Revolution inspired much of the historiography and analysis of the early 19th century. A *History* , in Carlyle rewrote it from scratch. He considered the dynamic forces of history as being the hopes and aspirations of people that took the form of ideas, and were often ossified into ideologies. Carlyle presented the history as dramatic events unfolding in the present as though he and the reader were participants on the streets of Paris at the famous events. It is rarely read or cited in the last century. Michelet and Taine[edit] Jules Michelet " , later in his career. His inquiry into manuscript and printed authorities was most laborious, but his lively imagination, and his strong religious and political prejudices, made him regard all things from a singularly personal point of view. He had a decisive impact on scholars. Gayana Jurkevich argues that led by Michelet: He pioneered the idea of "the milieu" as an active historical force which amalgamated geographical, psychological, and social factors. Historical writing for him was a search for general laws. According to John Lukacs , he was the first master of cultural history, which seeks to describe the spirit and the forms of expression of a particular age, a particular people, or a particular place. His innovative approach to historical research stressed the importance of art and its inestimable value as a primary

source for the study of history. He was one of the first historians to rise above the narrow nineteenth-century notion that "history is past politics and politics current history. The work traced the development of the English constitution from the Teutonic invasions of Britain until , and marked a distinct step in the advance of English historical learning. He believed that, though work on ancient history is a useful preparation for the study of modern history, either may advantageously be studied apart. He was a good palaeographer , and excelled in textual criticism, in examination of authorship, and other such matters, while his vast erudition and retentive memory made him second to none in interpretation and exposition. Historiography of Germany Ranke established history as a professional academic discipline in Germany. Leopold von Ranke " at Berlin was a pivotal influence in this regard, and was the founder of modern source-based history. Beginning with his first book in , the History of the Latin and Teutonic Peoples from to , Ranke used an unusually wide variety of sources for a historian of the age, including "memoirs, diaries, personal and formal missives, government documents, diplomatic dispatches and first-hand accounts of eye-witnesses". Over a career that spanned much of the century, Ranke set the standards for much of later historical writing, introducing such ideas as reliance on primary sources , an emphasis on narrative history and especially international politics *aussenpolitik*. His credo was to write history the way it was. He insisted on primary sources with proven authenticity. In and at the behest of the Prussian government, Ranke founded and edited the first historical journal in the world, called *Historisch-Politische Zeitschrift*. The Orientals do not know that the spirit or man as such are free in themselves. And because they do not know that, they are not themselves free. They only know that One is free The consciousness of freedom first awoke among the Greeks , and they were accordingly free; but, like the Romans, they only knew that Some, and not all men as such, are free The Germanic nations , with the rise of Christianity , were the first to realize that All men are by nature free, and that freedom of spirit is his very essence. In his conception, the economic conditions and dominant modes of production determined the structure of society at that point. In his view five successive stages in the development of material conditions would occur in Western Europe. The first stage was primitive communism where property was shared and there was no concept of "leadership". This progressed to a slave society where the idea of class emerged and the State developed. Feudalism was characterized by an aristocracy working in partnership with a theocracy and the emergence of the Nation-state. Capitalism appeared after the bourgeois revolution when the capitalists or their merchant predecessors overthrew the feudal system and established a market economy , with private property and Parliamentary democracy. Marx then predicted the eventual proletarian revolution that would result in the attainment of socialism , followed by Communism , where property would be communally owned. Previous historians had focused on cyclical events of the rise and decline of rulers and nations. Macaulay and Whig history[edit] Macaulay was the most influential exponent of the Whig history Thomas Macaulay produced his most famous work of history, *The History of England from the Accession of James the Second* , in His writings are famous for their ringing prose and for their confident, sometimes dogmatic, emphasis on a progressive model of British history, according to which the country threw off superstition, autocracy and confusion to create a balanced constitution and a forward-looking culture combined with freedom of belief and expression. This model of human progress has been called the Whig interpretation of history. In general, Whig historians emphasized the rise of constitutional government , personal freedoms and scientific progress. The term has been also applied widely in historical disciplines outside of British history the history of science , for example to criticize any teleological or goal-directed , hero-based, and transhistorical narrative. Whig historians emphasized the achievements of the Glorious Revolution of I shall relate how the new settlement was Intellectuals no longer believed the world was automatically getting better and better. Subsequent generations of academic historians have similarly rejected Whig history because of its presentist and teleological assumption that history is driving toward some sort of goal. Hart says "a Whig interpretation requires human heroes and villains in the story. Historiography by country 20th-century historiography in major countries is characterized by a move to universities and academic research centers. The training emphasized working with primary sources in archives. Seminars taught graduate students how to review the historiography of the topics, so that they could understand the conceptual frameworks currently in use, and the criticisms regarding their strengths and weaknesses. The emergence of area studies of other

regions also developed historiographical practices. Annales school[edit] Main article: The French Annales school radically changed the focus of historical research in France during the 20th century by stressing long-term social history, rather than political or diplomatic themes. The school emphasized the use of quantification and the paying of special attention to geography.

Chapter 3 : Best textbook for year 12 modern history

Key Features of Modern History Fourth Edition has been completely revised and updated and offers comprehensive coverage of the Preliminary and HSC content for Modern History students in full colour.

Chapter 4 : ClassZone - World History

Key Features of Modern History Fourth Edition has been completely revised and updated and offers comprehensive coverage of the Preliminary and HSC content for Modern History students in full colour. The stimulating and accessible narrative, incorporating the latest historiography and scholarship.

Chapter 5 : Historiography - Wikipedia

View copies of Key Features of Modern History by Dennett, Bruce on StudentVIP.

Chapter 6 : Key Features of Modern History textbook “ StudentVIP Textbooks

"Key Features of Modern History Fourth Edition has been completely revised and updated and offers comprehensive coverage of the Preliminary and HSC content for Modern History students in full colour.

Chapter 7 : Key Features of Modern History : Stephen Dixon :

Books, images, historic newspapers, maps, archives and more. In 62 libraries. "Key Features of Modern History Fourth Edition has been completely revised and updated and offers comprehensive coverage of the Preliminary and HSC content for Modern History students in full colour.

Chapter 8 : Modern history - Wikipedia

Key features of Modern History - Textbook (Bruce Dennett, Stephen Dixon) Macquarie Revision guide - study guide The Leading Edge: Modern History by Robert Darlington.

Chapter 9 : Key features of modern history / Bruce Dennett, Stephen Dixon - Details - Trove

The Oxford Primary Catalogue features new products and resources, as well as trusted favourites to help you select the right materials to match your Primary teaching needs.