Political revolutions and independence movements	Leaders	Causes	Results (Who benefited?)	Effects on Other Revolutions
U.S.A.	Washington Jefferson Hamilton	British mercantilist policies (use colonies for the financial benefit of the mother country) Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.	Elite: plantation owners and merchants	France sees that its own ideas from the Enlightenment (freedom of speech, freedom of religion, right to rebel against an unfair monarch) as possible – leads to the French Revolution
France	Danton Robespierre	Debt of French govt. for helping Am. Rev., Wars of Louis XIV, and the palace of Versailles; Inequality of 3 Estate system: Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.	Middle class. minorities, e.g. Jews and Protestants (freedom of religion)	Revolutionary ideas spread across Europe inspiring other revolutions and demanding changes
Haiti	Touissant Christophe Leclerc	French mercantilist Policies Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.; harshness of forced labor system (slavery)	At First Creole elite: plantation owners and merchants Then slaves, maroons, people of color with property	model for Latin American revolutions
Latin American Independence movements	Bolivar Hidalgo	Napoleon's invasion of Spain and Portugal Spanish mercantilist policies; Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.	Creole elite: plantation owners and merchants	set up for later revolutions in Latin America because the rights and needs of the lower class and people of Native American and African descent were ignored
Mexican Revolution of 1910	Madero Villa Zapata	Inequality, injustice imperialism: dependency	lower class peasants	some effect on Cuban and other Latin American revolutions after WW2
Chinese Revolution of 1911	Sun Yatsen Yuan Shikai	British imperialism; inequality, injustice; Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.	Chinese people (not Manchus); warlords; Chinese merchants	set up for 1949 Communist Revolution led by Mao Zedong