World History
Age of Revolutions and Rebellions Unit Study Guide
Test: Friday, February 13, 2015

SSWH13 The student will examine the intellectual, political, social, and economic factors that changed the world view of Europeans.
A. Explain the scientific contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and how these ideas changed the European world view.
B. Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau and their relationship to politics and society.

SSWH14 The student will analyze the Age of Revolutions and Rebellions.
A. Examine absolutism through a comparison of the rules of Louis XIV, Tsar Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu.
B. Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825).
C. Explain Napoleon’s rise to power, the role of geography in his defeat, and the consequences of France’s defeat for Europe

Absolutism:
1. What were the similarities and differences between the absolutist reigns of Louis XIV, Tsar Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu?
   - **Similarities:** 1) eliminate competition; 2) absolute monarchs (complete/central power); 3) palace/city to show power or intimidate enemies; 4) expand borders of country/empire usually by military conquest or modernization; 5) Europe: divine right
   - **Differences** see #2 below

2. Define:
   - **Absolutism:** government in which one ruler, usually a king or queen has all power
   - **divine right:** the theory that a ruler has absolute power to rule from God (Europe)
   - **Louis XIV:** King of France; built palace of Versailles; created a lot of debt for France; “I am the state.”
   - **Tsar Peter the Great:** Russia; westernization/modernization
   - **Tokugawa Ieyasu:** Japan; peace to Japan for 200 years; traded with Portugal; closed borders of Japan after problems from trade with European countries

Scientific Revolution:
3. How did new scientific discoveries change the European world view?
   - Went against many traditional teachings of the church
   - Used observation and experimentation to better understand the world and universe
4. Define:
   - **Nicolaus Copernicus**: heliocentric theory
   - **Heliocentric Theory**: theory that the sun is the center of the universe (or now solar system)
   - **Geocentric Theory**: theory that the Earth is the center of the universe (has been proven wrong)
   - **Galileo Galilei**: improved (built own) telescope; discovered 4 moons of Jupiter
   - **Johannes Kepler**: used mathematical formulas to prove planets orbit the sun in elliptical (oval) patterns; confirmed Copernicus’ heliocentric theory
   - **Isaac Newton**: discovered law of gravity; three laws of motion
   - **Scientific Method**: systematic (step-by-step) process of observation and experimentation
   - **Scientific Revolution**: time period in which scientists questioned traditional beliefs about the universe

**Enlightenment:**
5. How did the major ideas of the Enlightenment shape political ideas?
   - “Age of Reason”
   - Encouraged improvement of society (mainly government)
   - Influenced documents such as the Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution
   - Influenced revolutions in America, France, Haiti, and Latin America

6. Define:
   - **John Locke**: natural rights (rights ALL people are born with; life, liberty, and property); social contract (government should protect rights of people and if they don’t, people have the right to overthrow the government)
   - **Voltaire**: personal freedoms; separation of church and state
   - **Jean Jacque Rousseau**: government should follow the will of the people (popular sovereignty)

**English Revolution:**
7. What were the causes and results of the English Revolution?
   - **Causes**: competing power between monarch and Parliament; led to English Civil War and rise of Oliver Cromwell; James II was Catholic and England was afraid he would make England Catholic again
   - **Results**: constitutional monarchy (see definition below)
8. Define:
   - **Glorious Revolution:** when William and Mary became king and queen (bloodless overthrow)
   - **English Bill of Rights:** limited power of the monarchy in England
   - **Charles II:** restored monarchy after Cromwell
   - **Constitutional Monarchy:** power of the king/queen is limited by a Constitution
   - **James II:** Catholic king who was overthrown by William and Mary
   - **William and Mary:** (see Glorious Revolution definition)
   - **Parliament:** (leave blank)

**American Revolution:**
9. What were the causes and results of the American Revolution?
   - **Causes:** French and Indian war was expensive; England taxed the American colonists to pay for it ("taxation without representation")
   - **Results:** American independence (U.S.A); Declaration of Independence; U.S. Constitution

10. Define:
    - **Declaration of Independence:** document in which colonists listed their complaints against King George III; and it declared American independence from England and King George
    - **Thomas Jefferson:** wrote the Declaration of Independence
    - **Seven Years' War:** French and Indian War
    - **"Taxation without Representation:** colonists were being taxed by England without having representatives in Parliament; an example was the Stamp Act

**Revolutions in Haiti and Latin America:**
11. What were the causes and results of the revolution in Haiti?
    - **Causes:** slaves outnumber masters and rebel against owners
    - **Results:** Independent Haiti

12. What were the causes and results of the revolutions in Latin America?
    - **Causes:** Napoleonic wars in Europe weakened Spain and Portugal
    - **Results:** Independent nations in Latin America (See #13 below)
13. Define:
   - **Toussaint L’Ouverture**: former slave who led revolution in Haiti
   - **Simón Bolívar**: Venezuela
   - **José de San Martín**: Argentina
   - **Miguel Hidalgo**: Mexico

**French Revolution:**

14. What were the causes and results of the French Revolution?
   - **Causes**: Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette spent too much money; France joined American Revolution against England which cost a lot of money; Third Estate (97% of the population) had no power or very little power and had to pay most of the taxes in France
   - **Results**: Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; Rise of the bourgeoisie (middle-class); Reign of Terror; Rise of Napoleon

15. Define:
   - **Estate**: a social class in pre-Revolution France (1st – clergy; 2nd – rich nobles; 3rd – everyone else)
   - **Louis XVI**: king of France during French Revolution
   - **Marie Antoinette**: queen of France during French Revolution
   - **Estates-General**: The meeting of the three estates called by Louis XVI; each estate only had one vote; the first and second estate (3% of population) would always out-vote the third estate (97% of the population)
   - **National Assembly**: members of the third estate
   - **Tennis Court Oath**: pledge made by the National Assembly (third estate) to fight/stay until France had a new Constitution
   - **[Add] The Bastille**: French armory and prison
   - **[Add] The Great Fear**: peasant rebellions
   - **Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**: statement of revolutionary ideas such as “men are born and remain free and equal in rights”
   - **Reign of Terror**: period of mass execution led by Robespierre; “enemies of the revolution” were executed
• Guillotine: device used for execution

• Maximilien Robespierre: ruled as a dictator during the Reign of Terror

Napoleon:
16. How did Napoleon rise to power?
• France was weakened and unstable as a result of the French Revolution and Reign of Terror
• Napoleon was a military genius and hero
• Took over French government by a coup d’état
• Became first consul by plebiscite
• Named himself emperor in 1804

17. What was the role of geography in the defeat of Napoleon?
• Britain was an island and had a stronger navy than Napoleon
• Russia’s cold climate and winter and scorched earth policy (burned crops and livestock); Napoleon was left in the cold and without supplies or a means to get supplies or food

18. What were the consequences of France’s defeat for Europe?
• Congress of Vienna: power of France goes down; power of Britain and Prussia increases; conflicts between conservatives (want old way of absolute rulers) and liberals (want new way of democracy)

19. Define:
• Napoleon Bonaparte: see #16
• Coup d’état: Sudden takeover of government, usually through the use of the military
• Plebiscite: vote by the people
• Napoleonic Code: simplified laws for France
• Congress of Vienna: see #18