

World History: Age of Revolutions and Rebellions Unit Study Guide

ABSOLUTISM

1. What is absolutism/absolute monarchy?

Government in which the control of a king is total and can't be doubted

2. What is divine right?

Belief that a king's authority came from God

3. Who was Louis XIV? What did he do? What was his nickname?

King of France. Spent lots of \$ to build Palace at Versailles. "Sun King."

4. Who was Peter the Great? What did he do? What did he build?

Tsar (emperor) of Russia. "Westernized" Russia. City of St. Petersburg.

5. Why were people in Europe willing to accept absolute rule from monarchs during the Age of Absolutism?

Tradition was to not question kings. Church supported most kings.

6. How are Louis XIV and Peter the Great similar?

They both believed that nobody should be able to question their power.

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

7. What was the Scientific Revolution?

The scientific movement to question traditional ideas about the world.

8. How did Copernicus contribute to scientific knowledge?

Formed the heliocentric model of the universe. Sun = the center.

9. How did Kepler contribute to scientific knowledge?

His telescope allowed greater observation and expanded knowledge.

10. How did Galileo contribute to scientific knowledge?

Wrote in defense of heliocentric universe. Church made him recant.

11. How did Newton contribute to scientific knowledge?

His theories about force, gravity, and motion changes study of physics.

12. Define geocentric:

Belief that earth = center of solar system

13. Define heliocentric:

Belief that sun = center of solar system

14. Explain what the scientific method is.

System of rules for scientific experiments to form theories or laws

15. Explain how the ideas of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo and Newton changed how people saw their place in the universe.

Expanded knowledge & questioned traditional ideas and authorities.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

16. What was the Enlightenment? What issues/problems were philosophers of the Enlightenment most interested in exploring?

Movement to question political power. The rights of man > power of king

17. Explain John Locke's political ideas.

Man born with Natural Rights. Overthrow leaders who abuse them.

18. Explain Voltaire's political ideas.

Use satire to make fun of powerful people and encourage reforms.

19. Explain Jean Jacques Rousseau's political ideas.

Believed in a better government but valued the good of the State.

20. Explain social contract theory.

Citizens agreed to give power to leaders in exchange for protected rights

21. Explain popular sovereignty.

People vote. Whatever the majority decides = the law.

22. What are natural rights? (Define and give examples)

Life, liberty, property. Can't kill, imprison, or take from man without cause

23. According to John Locke, what is the purpose of government?

To protect the Natural Rights of the people it led

24. What type of government would John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau most likely support?

A democracy.

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

25. What were the causes of the English Civil War?

Charles I spent too much money and ignored the power of Parliament.

26. What were the effects of the English Civil War?

Parliament's army won and Oliver Cromwell was in control of England.

27. Explain the role of Charles I in the English Civil War.

The king who caused the war by taking power from Parliament.

28. Explain the role of Oliver Cromwell in the English Civil War.

The leader of the army of Parliament, and leader of England after war.

29. Explain the role of Charles II in the English Civil War.

Charles II was "Restored" as King of England after Cromwell died.

30. Explain the role of James II in the English Civil War.

Catholic king who made English people fear the return of Catholicism.

31. Explain the role of William and Mary of Orange in the English Civil War.

English people asked them to come and take power from James II.

32. What was the Restoration?

The return of kings to the throne of England after Cromwell's death.

33. What was the Glorious Revolution?

The bloodless revolution. William and Mary replaced James II.

34. Why was James II's religion a problem for the people of England?

Protestant England did not want to be Catholic again.

35. What was the importance of the Petition of Right?

It declared the rights of Englishmen that kings couldn't take away.

36. What was good about the Glorious Revolution?

A king was replaced without anyone having to die.

37. How are the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution similar?

They both replaced a king and increased the rights of English people.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

38. What were the causes of the American Revolution?

Taxation without representation. Colonists said this violated their rights.

39. What were the effects of the American Revolution?

America became an independent nation (The United States)

40. What was the Declaration of Independence?

The document that stated America's separation from England.

41. On whose ideas was most of the Declaration of Independence based?

John Locke's Natural Rights

42. According to the Declaration of Independence, when can people alter or abolish their government?

When that government does not respect their Natural Rights.

43. How are John Locke's ideas of natural rights expressed in the Declaration of Independence?

With words.

44. Explain the meaning of the slogan "No taxation without representation."

People cannot be taxed by a government they did not vote for.

45. How did the Enlightenment influence the American Revolution?

John Locke's Enlightenment ideas inspired the Revolution.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

46. What were the causes of the French Revolution?

The suffering and abuse of the poor people of France (3rd Estate)

47. What were the effects of the French Revolution?

King Louis XVI was beheaded. The government of France was replaced.

48. How are the American and French Revolutions similar?

They wanted the same thing, and used the same ideas.

49. How are the American and French Revolutions different?

The Americans were revolting against another nation. The Am. Rev. worked

50. What happened to France's new democracy after the Revolution ended in 1799?

It was replaced by General Napoleon Bonaparte as the new emperor.

51. Why were the people of France so willing to accept Napoleon as their dictator?

The French Revolution had caused too much chaos and they wanted order.

52. What was the Declaration of the Rights of Man?

The document stating the goals of the French Revolution

53. What did the Declaration of the Rights of Man say all people are entitled to?

Life, liberty, and property.

54. Explain France's estate system before the Revolution.

Poor people (3rd Estate) paid all the taxes and had no real voting rights.

55. What was the Tennis Court Oath?

Promise of 3rd Estate members to revolt and form a new French government

56. How was Napoleon defeated by Russia's climate?

Russia's cold winter combined with its distance from France killed his army.