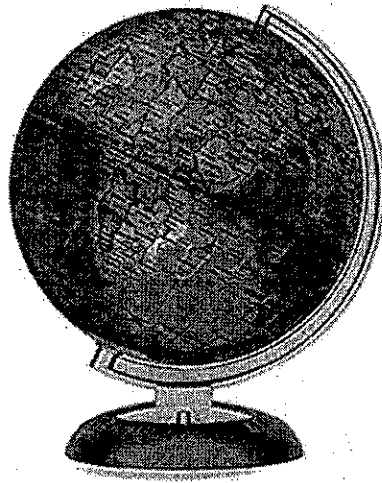


# Global History and Geography

## Regents Review

- Enlightenment
- The French Revolution
- Latin American Revolutions



**Enlightenment** - the period in the 1700s in which people rejected traditional ideas and supported a belief in human reason.

<b>Locke</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Believed all people possess <u>natural rights</u> (life, liberty, and property).</li> <li>• The role of government is to protect citizens' natural rights.</li> </ul> <p>* IF A GOVERNMENT FAILS TO PROTECT ITS CITIZENS NATURAL RIGHTS, PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT TO <u>REVOLT</u> THEIR GOVERNMENT.</p>
<b>Montesquieu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Believed powers of government should be separated into three branches: <u>legislative, executive, judicial</u>.</li> <li>• System of <u>checks and balances</u> ensured one branch of government did not gain too much power.</li> </ul>
<b>Voltaire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Believed in <u>freedom of speech</u>.</li> <li>• Advocated <u>religious tolerance</u>.</li> </ul>
<b>Rousseau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Believed people are naturally good but corrupted by the evils of society</li> <li>• Believed people should give up their interests to serve the common good</li> <li>• Wrote <u>The Social Contract</u></li> </ul>

The ideas proposed by Enlightenment thinkers had a great impact throughout Europe in the 1700s. Greater numbers of people began to question established beliefs and customs. Enlightenment beliefs affected leaders and the development of nations.

### Enlightened Despots

#### Maria Theresa of Austria

- Forced nobles and clergy to pay taxes which eased the tax burden on peasants.
- Made primary education available to children in her kingdom.

#### Joseph II of Austria

- Chose officials for their talents
- Practiced religious toleration
- Ended censorship
- Abolished serfdom

#### Catherine the Great of Russia

- Corresponded with Voltaire and Montesquieu
- Built schools and hospitals
- Advocated religious tolerance

\* Following a peasant uprising Catherine reversed many of her reforms.

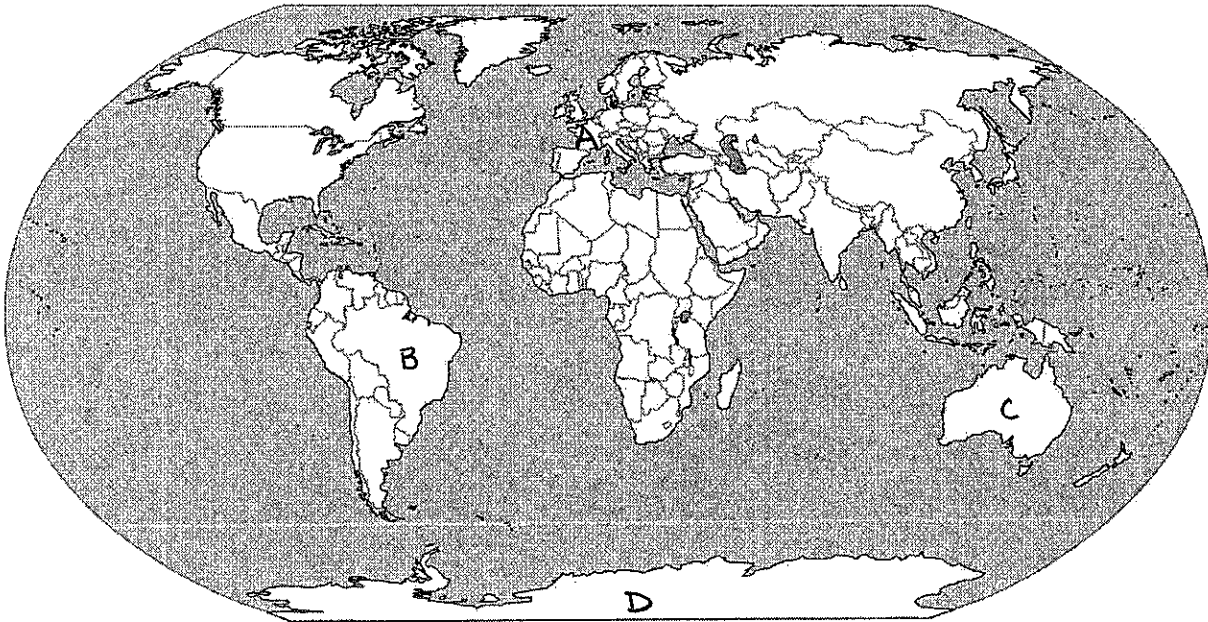
Enlightenment ideas contributed to the American and French Revolutions!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Regents Review Enlightenment

1. The Scientific Revolution helped start the Enlightenment because:
  - (1) Men began to search for universal laws in many fields
  - (2) The Roman Catholic Church supported the findings of Galileo
  - (3) Men were willing to accept the teachings of the church
  - (4) Scientists accepted the findings of the early Greeks

Base your answer to question #2 on the map below and your knowledge of global history.



2. Where did the Enlightenment begin and have its greatest impact?
  - (1) A
  - (2) B
  - (3) C
  - (4) D
3. John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau would be most likely to support
  - (1) a return to feudalism in Europe
  - (2) a government ruled by a divine monarchy
  - (3) a society ruled by the Catholic Church
  - (4) the right of citizens to decide the best form of government
4. The writers and philosophers of the Enlightenment believed that government decisions should be based on:
  - (1) fundamental religious beliefs
  - (2) the concept of the divine right of kings
  - (3) laws of nature and reason
  - (4) traditional value

5. Which idea became a central belief of the Enlightenment?
- (1) The use of reason would lead to human progress
  - (2) Mathematics could be used to solve all human problems
  - (3) The ancient Romans had the best form of government
  - (4) People should give up their natural rights to their rulers

6. The ideas of Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu most influenced
- (1) the growing power of priests in the Roman Catholic Church
  - (2) improvements in the working conditions of factory workers
  - (3) the rise of industrialism
  - (4) movements for political reform

7. "When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates [government officials], there can be no liberty; because apprehensions [fears] may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws to execute them in a tyrannical manner..."

- Baron de Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*

Which solution would Baron de Montesquieu offer to avoid the enactment of tyrannical laws?

- (1) granting freedom of speech
- (2) reinstating absolute monarchies
- (3) separating the branches of government
- (4) limiting natural rights

8. "[When] the legislature shall ... grasp [for] themselves, or put into the hands of any other, an absolute power over their lives, liberties, and estates of the people, ... they forfeit the power the people had put into their hands for quite contrary ends, and it [passes] to the people, who have a right to [revolt] and resume their original liberty..."

- John Locke, *Two Treatises on Civil Government*

Which idea is expressed in this passage?

- (1) People have a right to rebel if their natural rights are denied
- (2) Liberty can only be guaranteed in a direct democracy
- (3) The people should give up their liberty to create an orderly society
- (4) Governments should be obeyed regardless of their actions

9. The writings of the 18<sup>th</sup> century philosophes Diderot, Rousseau, and Voltaire influenced the

- (1) policies of the enlightened despots
- (2) start of the Neolithic Revolution
- (3) success of the German unification movement
- (4) spread of imperialism in Africa and Asia

10. Which list is in the correct chronological order?

- (1) Enlightenment → Scientific Revolution → American Revolution
- (2) American Revolution → Enlightenment → Scientific Revolution
- (3) Scientific Revolution → Enlightenment → American Revolution
- (4) Enlightenment → American Revolution → Scientific Revolution

Key:

1. (1)
2. (1)
3. (4)
4. (3)
5. (1)
6. (4)
7. (3)
8. (1)
9. (1)
10. (3)

# The French Revolution

## Causes of the French Revolution (STEAK + Famine)

Cause	Description
Social inequality	<p>First Estate: Roman Catholic Clergy Approx. 1% of population Owned 10% of land Barely paid any taxes</p> <p>Second Estate: Rich nobles Approx. 2% of population Owned 20% of land Did not pay any taxes</p> <p>Third Estate: Bourgeoisie, Workers, Peasants Approx. 97% of population Owned 10% of land Contributed half of their income in taxes</p>
Taxes	<p>The First Estate barely paid any taxes. The Second Estate did not pay any taxes. The Third Estate contributed half of their income to the government in taxes.</p>
Enlightenment	<p>Enlightenment principles of freedom and equality encouraged members of the Third Estate to challenge the absolute rule of King Louis XVI.</p>
American Revolution	<p>The French were inspired by the American colonies successful fight for liberty and equality.</p> <p>The French modeled their <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen</i> on the U.S. <i>Declaration of Independence</i>.</p>
King Louis XVI	<p>Absolute ruler King Louis XVI denied most of the people in France their natural rights.</p>
Famine	<p>In 1789, a terrible famine occurred in France. Starving peasants could no longer afford bread and they began rioting.</p>

Which cause do you think was the *most* influential in leading to a revolution in France? Explain your answer.

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## Timeline of the French Revolution

- May 1789 Estates-General - meeting in which representatives from all three Estates met. King Louis XVI hoped the Estates would approve a new tax on the nobility.
- June 1789 National Assembly formed by representatives of the Third Estate. National Assembly enacted laws and reforms in the name of the French people.
- Tennis Court Oath - members of National Assembly vowed to continue meeting until a new constitution was written.
- July 1789 Storming of the Bastille
- Great Fear - wave of panic that spread throughout France.
- August 1789 *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* - established rights of citizens and the role of government.
- "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights."
  - "The aim of every political association is the preservation of the natural rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression."
  - "The source of sovereignty is in the nation [the people]."
  - "Law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to take part personally, or by their representatives..."
  - "Every man being presumed innocent until declared guilty."
  - "No one should be disturbed on account of his opinions, even religious."
- Sept. 1791 Constitution of 1791 created a limited constitutional monarchy. The Legislative Assembly could make laws and approve or reject declarations of war.
- 1792 France declared war on Austria & Prussia. National Convention abolished monarchy and declared France a republic.
- Jan. 1793 Convention found Louis XVI guilty of treason. He was beheaded by the guillotine.
- July 1793 Robespierre became leader of the Committee of Public Safety. Robespierre oversaw the Reign of Terror in which approximately 40,000 people considered "enemies of the Revolution" were executed.
- July 1794 Robespierre was executed by the guillotine.
- 1795 Directory formed. Directory consisted of a two-house legislature and an executive body of five men.
- 1799 Napoleon dissolved the Directory and seized power.

# Napoleon

Napoleon signed peace agreements with neighboring countries. By 1802, Europe was at peace for the first time in ten years. Napoleon was free to focus his energies on restoring order in France.

## *Napoleon's Achievements:*

- ✓ Set up efficient method of tax collection
- ✓ Established a national banking system
- ✓ Dismissed corrupt officials
- ✓ Set up lycees (government-run public schools)
- ✓ Signed Concordat (agreement) with Church
- ✓ Implemented Napoleonic Code (uniform set of laws)



Napoleon crowned himself Emperor on December 2, 1804.

# Napoleon's Empire

- Napoleon failed to regain French colony of Saint Domingue (Haiti).
- Napoleon sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States in 1803.
- By 1805 Napoleon controlled much of continental Europe.
- Battle of Trafalgar: British destroyed the French fleet.
- Continental System: French navy blockaded continental Europe in the hopes of destroying Britain's economy.
- Peninsular War: France lost approx. 300,000 men in war with Spain.
- Invasion of Russia: As the French advanced the Russians retreated and practiced the scorched-earth policy. Napoleon gave up and lost nearly 410,000 soldiers.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Regents Review**  
**The French Revolution and Napoleon**

1. A study of revolutions would most likely lead to the conclusion that pre-Revolutionary governments:
  - a. Refuse to modernize their armed forces with advanced technology
  - b. Are more concerned about human rights than the government that replaces them
  - c. Fail to meet the political and economic needs of the people
  - d. Attempt to bring about the separation of government from religion
  
2. What forced King Louis XVI to call a meeting of the Estates-General?
  - a. The outrage of the peasant class over food shortages
  - b. The King's plan to increase government debt
  - c. The King's effort to raise taxes for France
  - d. The Third Estate's dissatisfaction with its power and status
  
3. Which statement best describes conditions in France under the Old Regime?
  - a. The burden of taxation fell almost directly on the Third Estate
  - b. No real difference existed among the social classes
  - c. Almost all Frenchman enjoyed freedom of speech
  - d. The Estates-General controlled the real affairs of government
  
4. Which of the following is true regarding the French Constitution of 1791?
  - a. It gave men and women the right to vote
  - b. It limited the powers of the monarchy and set up a legislative assembly
  - c. It abolished the monarchy
  - d. It did away with private property
  
5. One of these is the main topic in an outline, the other three are sub-topics. Which one is the main topic?
  - a. Unfair system of taxation
  - b. Inequality among social classes
  - c. The common people had few rights
  - d. Causes of the French Revolution



6. During the Reign of Terror, Robespierre tried to:

- a. Execute all French nobles
- b. Restore the Catholic Church
- c. Crush all opposition to the revolution
- d. Reinstate the monarchy

Base your answer to question #7 on the quotation below and your knowledge of global history.

*“During the greater part of the day, the guillotine has been kept busy at its ghastly work... Every aristocrat was a traitor... For two hundred years now, the people had sweated and toiled, and starved to keep a lustful court in lavish extravagance; now the descendants of those who had helped to make these courts brilliant had to hide for their lives”*

7. Which generalization best summarizes the views of the author of this passage?

- a. The common people deserved to be punished for violating the laws
- b. The goals of fraternity, equality, and liberty had been accomplished during this period
- c. Because of past abuses of the nobility, common people staged a bloody revolt
- d. The nobility was being punished for bringing benefits to the nation

8. The French people supported Napoleon because:

- a. they liked being under a dictatorship and not having to make political decisions
- b. he restored order and granted some of the equality promised in the revolution
- c. he alone defeated their worst enemy, the English navy
- d. he ruled by fear and terror with the help of the courts and guillotine

9. A major factor in Napoleon’s failure to defeat Russia was:

- a. the harsh Russian winter
- b. the opposition of the Catholic Church
- c. Russian naval supremacy
- d. the Continental System

10. The French Revolution’s most important impact on the history and development of Western civilization is that it:

- a. showed the importance of military power for the first time
- b. proved the need for an international peace organization
- c. provided a model for a successful and peaceful revolution
- d. influenced the world’s people with ideals of democracy and nationalism

Key:
1. c
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. d
6. c
7. c
8. b
9. a
10. d

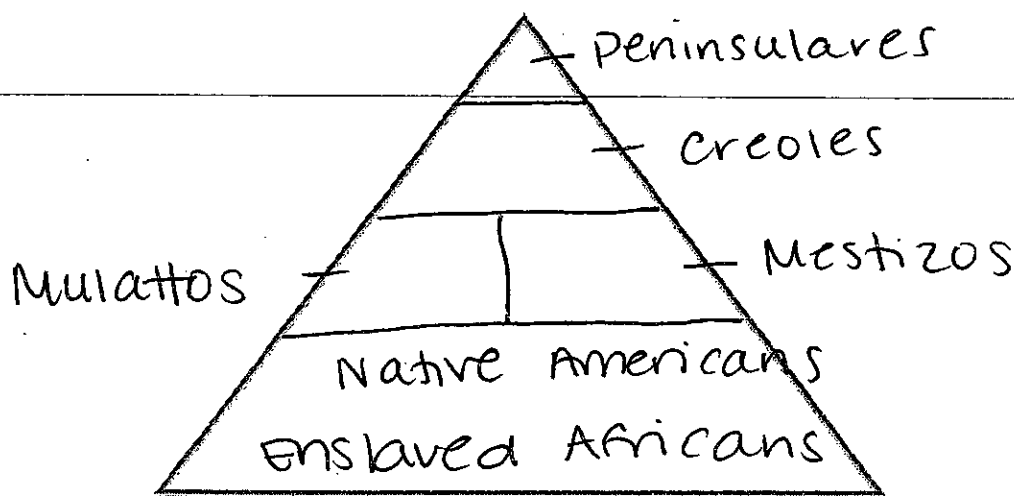
# Latin American Revolution

**Nationalism:** belief that people should be loyal mainly to their nation - to the people with whom they share a culture and history - rather than to a king or empire.

\* Nationalism can be both a unifying and a dividing force.





In the late 1700s, Enlightenment and revolutionary ideas spread from Europe and the United States to Latin America. Educated Latin Americans read works by Enlightenment writers. They debated about political and social reform. Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were eagerly read. The success of the American Revolution showed that foreign rule could be thrown off. Latin Americans were also inspired by what the French Revolution had accomplished. Beginning in the 1790s, they struggled to gain independence as well as other rights and freedoms.

Social Structure in Latin America during European imperialism:



Economic system in Latin America during European imperialism:

Mercantilism - economic system under which nations sought to increase their wealth and power. Colonies in Latin America provided raw materials. Mother countries sold finished products to their colonies.

Key Individuals	Significance
<p>Touissant L'Ouverture</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Led a successful slave revolt in French colony of Haiti in 1791</li> </ul>
<p>Simon Bolivar</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educated Creole Bolivar led resistance movements against the Spanish</li> <li>• Inspired by Enlightenment, American and French Revolutions</li> <li>• Called "the Liberator"</li> <li>• Won independence for Venezuela in 1821</li> <li>• Won independence for New Granada (Colombia, Ecuador, Panama) in 1822</li> <li>• Won independence for Peru in 1824</li> </ul>
<p>Jose de San Martin</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Won independence for Bolivia in 1825</li> <li>• Won independence for Argentina in 1816</li> <li>• Led rebel army of 5,000 men across Andes mountains and defeated Spanish in Chile in 1818</li> <li>• Helped Bolivar win independence of Peru in 1824</li> </ul>
<p>Miguel Hidalgo</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Padre Miguel Hidalgo called for rebellion against the Spanish (grido de Dolores) in 1810</li> <li>• Austin de Iturbide proclaimed independence from Spain 1821</li> </ul>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Latin American Revolutions

1. Which of the following was the chief goal of the Congress of Vienna?
  - a. To punish France
  - b. To create a lasting peace between European nations
  - c. To strengthen Germany
  - d. To stop revolts in Latin America
  
2. The primary concept of the balance of power in Europe during the 19th century was to:
  - a. Eliminate war as a foreign policy
  - b. Prevent domination by any one country
  - c. Create equal land and sea forces
  - d. Divide Europe under two equal powers
  
3. The principle of legitimacy at the Congress of Vienna referred to:
  - a. Compensation for lost territory
  - b. Restoration of former rulers
  - c. Regard for nationalist hopes
  - d. None of the above
  
4. "Grito de Dolores" signifies:
  - a. A colonial treaty between Spain and Portugal
  - b. The beginning of Mexico's Revolution
  - c. Bolivar's war cry
  - d. The conquests of the Aztecs by Cortes
  
5. Discontent in Latin America resulted from the dominance of social & political life by the:
  - a. Mestizos
  - b. Peninsulares
  - c. Creoles
  - d. Native Americans

6. Simon Bolivar, Jose de San Martin, and Toussaint L'Ouverture are important in

Latin American history because they were:

- a. 20th century caudillos
- b. Leaders of liberation movements
- c. Members of the Organization of American States
- d. Winners of the Nobel Peace Prize

7. In which region of the world did the American Revolution and the French Revolution have the greatest influence during the 1800's?

- a. Southeast Asia
- b. Latin America
- c. South Asia
- d. sub-Saharan Africa

Key:

1. b

2. b

3. b

4. b

5. b

6. b

7. b