Directions: Fill in the appropriate information for each Enlightenment philosopher.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philosopher</th>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Key Ideas/Influence to Global History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Locke</td>
<td>Two Treatises of Civil Government</td>
<td>- natural rights:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltaire</td>
<td>Letters on the English</td>
<td>- Checks and balances:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baron de Montesquieu</td>
<td>The Spirit of Laws</td>
<td>- Separation of power:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Smith</td>
<td>Wealth of Nations</td>
<td>- laissez-faire capitalism:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Jacques Rousseau</td>
<td>The Social Contract</td>
<td>- free market:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hobbes</td>
<td>Leviathan</td>
<td>- social contract:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- absolutism:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- What documents were influenced by these Enlightened Thinkers?

- What is an Enlightened Despot? Give examples.
11. Soon after, this 5-year rule was replaced by the military dictatorship of

10. Modernes soon returned to power. A five-year government known as the

9. The Reign of Terror ended when Louis XVI for treason. This even marked the beginning of the

8. The French Revolution began when King Louis XVI was executed in 1793 and executed King

7. Radicals soon take over France led by a radical group called the

6. The National Assembly assumed power and began carrying out reforms. They passed the

5. When peasant attacked nobles and destroyed their homes. After this event, the French

4. The third estate was locked out of the meeting and declared themselves the

3. On July 14, 1789, the storming of the

2. The Third Estate was locked out of the meetings and declared themselves the

1. A meeting of the

**Directions:** Fill in the blank spaces using your notes on the events of the French Revolution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Enlightenment</th>
<th>Feudalism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. American Revolution</td>
<td>3rd Estate:</td>
<td>3rd Estate:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. French Revolution</td>
<td>2nd Estate:</td>
<td>2nd Estate:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. French Revolution</td>
<td>1st Estate:</td>
<td>1st Estate:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Louis XVI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Describe why the events listed led to the French Revolution (STAX and FAMINE = Causes)
What areas in the world did nationalism spread to?

• National pride
• The Congress of Vienna
• Napoleon's conquests

Napoleon: Among the French, the revolution and the conquests of Napoleon inspired feelings of

Democratic Ideas: Napoleon's conquests spread the ideas of democracy throughout Europe.

Effects of the French Revolution

When did Napoleon rule?

How did the battle in Russia lead to Napoleon's downfall?

Napoleon's Downfall

Revolution:

• How does the Napoleonic Code reflect the ideas of the Enlightenment and the French

Napoleonic Code: Guaranteed equality under the law and religious toleration

Education: Napoleon established public schools for all

Canals, created Bank of France

Economy: Napoleon controlled prices, taxes for all citizens, supported new industry, built roads and

His Achievements

The Age of Napoleon

Congress of Vienna—Latin American Revolutions
The Congress of Vienna: "Turning Back the Clock"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationalism</th>
<th>Conservatism</th>
<th>Napoleon</th>
<th>Perpetual Peace</th>
<th>Balance of Power</th>
<th>Liberalism</th>
<th>Legitimacy</th>
<th>Congress of Vienna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Directions: Use the terms in the word box to match the description below. (not all terms are used)
Life in Latin America before Independence

- This group controlled most of the political, economic, and social power in Latin America.
- This group consisted of people born in Latin America who had European ancestry. They were wealthy and well-educated but had no political power. They led many of the independent movements in Latin America.

Latin American Independent Movements

- This group consisted of people of European descent.
- This group consists of a mix of people of African and European descent. They had no political rights and had no real social standing.

- This social group made up the bulk of the population.
- This group was an economic system in which the mother country benefited from the raw materials and natural resources of the colonies. It was an economic cause of the independent movements.

- A well-educated creole leader was an admirer of the Enlightenment and French Revolution and was inspired by the American Revolution. He is known as the “liberator” for helping gain independence for Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.
- A self-educated black slave who led a revolt against French rule.

- A famous creole priest in Mexico who inspired many Mexicans to fight for freedom and independence. He said “independence and liberty.”
- A nationalist creole leader who received military training in Europe and came back to the colonies to help Argentina and Chile defeat Spanish forces, allowing them to gain their independence from Spain.

- The idea that every country has the right to choose its own government was a major cause of the independent movements.
### The Industrial Revolution

**Industrial Revolution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Forms of Transportation</th>
<th>New Forms of Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Railroad and Steam Boat -&gt;</td>
<td>Steam, Iron and Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinning Jenny</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Textile Industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Capitalism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Commerce Industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Rotation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population Growth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seed Drill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endorsement Movement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How does Britain move from Farm to Factory? (Define Key Words)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason why Britain Industrialized First</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Define Industrial Revolution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brief Description of how each helped Britain Industrialize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

[Midterm Review #3]
How did the Industrial Revolution have both positive and negative effects?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Effects</th>
<th>Negative Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working Conditions and Wages</td>
<td>Child Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Role Of Women</td>
<td>Working Condition of Coal Mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbanization</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Structure</td>
<td>Modern Inventions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Define the bold terms in the paragraph below.

Adam Smith believed in *Laissez-faire Capitalism*. One of the results of this economic system was very harsh living conditions for the working class. The hardships and changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution inspired many solutions. Socialists believed that government as an agent of the people should own and run the means of production. Socialists believed that the government failed to protect the people. Robert Owen believed in *cooperative socialism*. He created industrial communities that were self-sufficient. Working conditions for workers improved and wages were increased. He was trying to create a *utopia*, an ideal society.

Karl Marx rejected this idea and believed that history was a struggle between the *proletariat* and the *bourgeoisie*. (the haves and have nots). This system is known as *communism* and was presented by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the book entitled *The Communist Manifesto*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laissez-faire Capitalism</th>
<th>Bourgeoisie</th>
<th>Communism</th>
<th>Friedrich Engels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proletariat</td>
<td>Socialism (Socialism)</td>
<td>The Communist Manifesto</td>
<td>Karl Marx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the passage above and your knowledge of global history, how did British policy contribute to starvation in Ireland and mass migration from Ireland?

Canada

Million Irish had died of starvation or disease, millions of others moved to the United States and

not affected. Still, the British continued to ship the other products out of Ireland. Four years later, I

supported the Irish population until 1845, when a disease destroyed the potato crop. Other crops were

which were sent to England. The Irish themselves used the potato as their main food crop. This system

Under British rule, the majority of Irish farmers had been used to grow crops such as wheat and oats.

Mass Starvation in Ireland

4. Describe the role Giuseppe Garibaldi played in the unification of Italy.

3. Describe the role Camillo Cavour played in the unification of Italy.

2. Describe the role Giuseppe Mazzini played in the unification of Italy.

1. List two factors promoting the unification of Italy.

Italian Unification

4. Where are Realpolitik and blood and iron?

3. What was Otto von Bismarck's role in the unification of Germany?

2. List two factors that promoted unification of Germany.

German Unification
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motives for Imperialism</th>
<th>Mercantilism</th>
<th>Natural Resources</th>
<th>Hindus and Muslims</th>
<th>The Sepoy Mutiny</th>
<th>End of isolation and the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate</th>
<th>Commodore Matthew Perry</th>
<th>Meiji Restoration</th>
<th>Westernization</th>
<th>Russo-Japanese War</th>
<th>Japan becomes an Imperialistic Power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Dark Continent</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>Scramble for Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Darwinism</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;The White Man's Burden&quot; by Rudyard Kipling</td>
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<td>Berlin Conference</td>
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<td>Cecil Rhodes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opium Wars</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Directions:** Define and explain all words that are bolded in the chart below.

**IMPERIALISM:**

For each motive listed below, give an example. List at least 5.

**How are the Boxer Rebellion of China and the Sepoy Mutiny of India similar? Explain.**
The industrial nations controlled a new global economy ·

- Sometimes led to war
- Competition for empires created and increased conflict between imperial powers. These conflicts
- Westerners were introduced to new cultural influences
- The West discovered new crops, foods, and other products

Effects of Imperialism on the Europeans and the World

- Many economies became based on single cash crops grown for export
- Resistance to imperial rule evolved into nationalistic movements for independence
- Transportation, education, and medical care were improved
- Western culture continued to influence much of the world

Long Term Effects

- Farms occurred
- Traditional and cultural ties were disrupted and destroyed
- Western culture spread to new regions
- Tribal and ethnic wars in Africa
- Individuals and groups resisted European domination
- Local economies became dependent on industrialized powers (mercantilism)
- Land was lost by African rulers

Large number of Asian and African came under foreign rule

Short Term Effects

Effects of Imperialism on the Colonies
### Causes of World War I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allied Powers</th>
<th>Central Powers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Directions:** Complete the chart below. Who was on each side?

1. Austria-Hungary occupied Serbia for the murders of the Archduke and his wife and made harsh demands.
2. Serbia refused to comply with any of the demands.
3. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28th.
4. Russia, a friend nation and a friend of Serbia, mobilized its forces in preparation for war.
5. Germany, an ally of Austria-Hungary, declared war on Russia.
6. Germany declared war on France, an ally of Russia.
7. Germany invaded neutral Belgium on August 3, 1914, so that German forces could enter France more easily.
8. Britain declared war on Germany.

**Chain Reaction**

- C
- A
- I
- N
- A
- M

Example: Balkans "Power Key"
Was the League of Nations successful? Why or why not?

What was the purpose of the League of Nations?

What were the harsh provisions for Germany in the Treaty of Versailles?

Why was it difficult to create a peace plan?

Who were the leaders that met at Versailles to create a peace treaty?

**TREATY OF VERSAILLES**

Factories, farms, and homes had been destroyed.
Nations had huge war debts.
More than 17 million had been wounded.
More than 8.5 million people had died.

Continuous

On November 11, 1918, an armistice, an agreement to stop fighting, was declared. The costs of WWI were:

Casts of the War

- Russian withdrawal from the war
- United States entry into war
- First Battle of the Marne

**Major Turning Points of the War**

- Women went to the front as nurses.
- Women at home took jobs that the soldiers had left behind. Some women joined the armed services.
- Governments used the press to promote propaganda.
- Governments rationed foods at home so that the military could be provided for.
- Governments raised taxes and borrowed money to pay for the war.
- Governments drafted men to fight in the war.

**Examples:**

- Propaganda

**Total War:**

- Machine guns, tanks, submarines, airplanes (used mostly for scouting), poison gas, gas masks
- New Weapons
- Trench Warfare

**Fighting during World War I**

- On the Western Front
1. Explain at least 3 important changes that Lenin brought to Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution of Nov. 1917.

2. Why were the Bolsheviks moving towards democratic reforms?

3. World War I:
   a. Bloody Sunday: The Revolution of 1905:
   b. Industrialization:
   c. Czarist Rule:

4. Who were the Bolsheviks?

5. What was the main difference between Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP) and Stalin's Five Year Plan?