

# Modern History

## St. Augustine's Enrichment Tutorial Upper School I -- **Midterm Exam** Study Guide

Be able to:

1. Explain why the scientific revolution occurred and how the science of the time differed from previously. What new view of the universe developed, and why is Isaac Newton so important in that development?
2. Discuss and critique the ideas of Hobbes and Rousseau, explaining the anthropology (idea of man) underlying their political (and educational) philosophies.
3. (partly overlapping with the previous question) Describe the tenets of liberalism and the Enlightenment (hint: individualism, freedom, authority and "equality", philosophical skepticism, scientific emphasis, rationalism, religious "liberty"/tolerance, secularism, Deism).
  - a. Explain how a certain view of freedom was at the heart of the Enlightenment.
4. (partly overlapping with the previous question) Explain how the so-called Age of Enlightenment is the historical result of the principles of the Protestant Revolution and the disunity that resulted from it.
5. Explain when the most absolute of monarchies developed and why, and to what they led.
6. Describe and evaluate the goals and accomplishments of the so-called Enlightened Despots.
7. Explain the role (both ideal and factual) that the elite in any culture have (including our own) and what a "maker of culture" is.
8. Describe three key characteristics of Baroque painting. What is the purpose of art in the Catholic Baroque revival. Describe neo-classical painting, including its common purpose, and compare it to Baroque.
9. Explain the reasons for the French Revolution; why did it happen?
10. List the five different governments that France had from 1789 to 1792.

### Terms to know:

**\*Items with an asterisk pertain to honors-level students only**

|                            |                              |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| *Francis Bacon             | Isaac Newton                 | *Natural (individual) Rights |
| *"Knowledge is power"      | Law of Universal             |                              |
| Deduction vs. Induction    | Gravitation                  | Voltaire                     |
| *Copernicus                |                              | * <i>Candide</i>             |
| Heliocentrism              | Martin Luther                | *Diderot                     |
| Sun at center              | Protestant Revolution        | *Encyclopedia                |
| Gallileo                   | Luther's 4 <i>solas</i>      | Rousseau                     |
| Advanced heliocentrism     | The Enlightenment            | <i>Emile</i>                 |
| and much else scientific   | * <i>Philosophes</i>         | <i>The Social Contract</i>   |
| Arrogant, got in trouble   | Rationalism                  | General will                 |
| with the Church b/c        | Deism                        |                              |
| pushy and butted heads     | Thomas Hobbes                | Feudalism                    |
| with the pope              | <i>Leviathan</i>             | Enlightened despotism        |
| Scientific Method          | Social contract theory       | *Louis XIV                   |
| Controlled experiment to   | Individualism                | Austria                      |
| find the truth of material | *John Locke                  | Maria Theresa                |
| things; based on           | *Constitutional Monarchy     | Queen of Austria in 1700s    |
| inductive reasoning        | *Glorious Revolution         | Similar to other             |
| *Johannes Kepler           | Religious Liberty/Toleration | enlightened despots, but     |

without the bad philosophy  
Joseph II  
Son of Maria Theresa, king of Austria (and HRE).  
Tried to reform too quickly & some bad philosophy – controlled the Church  
Prussia  
Frederick the Great  
\*Silesia  
\*War of Austrian Succession  
Seven Years War  
First world war – fought all around the globe  
Being “enlightened” doesn’t mean that they’re less violent  
Won by the British, hurts the French – but the French get revenge by helping the American Rev  
French and Indian War  
Russia  
Westernization/Europeanization  
Peter the Great  
Westernized Russia after his incognito tour of Europe  
Enlightened despot – all the usual kinds of things  
Loved ships  
St. Petersburg – port  
Serfdom  
Catherine the Great  
Enlightened despot  
czarina of Russia

Partitions of Poland  
Gallicanism  
\*Josephism  
Jansenism  
Jesuits  
Suppression of the Jesuits  
  
Louis XV  
Enlightened despot  
Kicked out the Jesuits  
“After me, the flood”  
Louis XVI  
Marie Antoinette  
Estates General  
First, Second, Third Estates  
National Assembly  
\*Tennis Court Oath  
Storming of the Bastille  
National Guard  
*Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen*  
Jean-Paul Marat  
October March  
Versailles  
*Civil Constitution of the Clergy*  
State takeover of the Church; mostly separates from Rome (except in doctrine) – so much for religious freedom!  
Constitution of 1791  
Legislative Assembly  
Royalists  
\*Girondins  
Jacobins  
Extremists, wanted no king, full democracy  
Insurrectionary Commune

Georges Danton  
Extremist Led the insurrectionary commune takeover of Paris and deposition of the king  
\*September Massacres  
National Convention  
First French Republic  
Edmund Burke  
\*Lafayette  
\*Tuileries  
\*Flight to Varennes  
\*Battle of Valmy  
  
Hanoverian kings  
House of Lords  
House of Commons  
Capitalism  
Adam Smith  
*Wealth of Nations*  
*Laissez-faire*  
Factories  
Industrial Revolution  
Agricultural Revolution  
Enclosure  
\**Reflections on the French Revolution*  
\*Rotten borough  
\*Peers  
\*Tories and Whigs  
  
Baroque  
Baroque painting  
Chiaroscuro  
Caravaggio  
\*Peter Paul Reubens

#### Dates to know:

|                                  |               |                                       |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Scientific Revolution            | 1600s         | *Hobbes’ <i>Leviathan</i>             | 1651          |
| Enlightenment                    | 1700s         | *Newton’s <i>Principia</i>            | 1687          |
| Seven Years’ War                 | 1756-63       | *Rousseau’s <i>Social Contract</i>    | 1762          |
| Suppression of Jesuits           | 1773          | *Estates General convenes             | May 1, 1789   |
| Storming of Bastille             | July 14, 1789 | *October March                        | Oct. 1789     |
| <i>Declaration Rights of Man</i> | (Aug.) 1789   | * <i>Civil Constitution of Clergy</i> | Aug. 1790     |
| Constitution of 1791             | Sept. 1791    | *Battle of Valmy                      | Sep. 20, 1792 |
| Insurrectionary Commune takeover | Aug. 1792     | *Louis XVI executed                   | Jan. 1793     |