

Unit 6: Guided Notes and Vocabulary- Revolutions and Enlightenment

Absolutism: The theory that the monarch is _____ and can exercise _____
And _____ power unilaterally.

- Louis XIV: King of _____ from 1643-1715; The Sun King built the Palace of Versailles
- Peter the Great: Czar of _____ that tried to Westernize and modernize Russia and make its army and navy strong.

The Scientific Revolution: a new vision of science developed during the Renaissance in the 17th & 18th centuries

- Turning to science and math for _____

Copernicus: published *On the Revolution of Heavenly Spheres* - proposing a _____
; _____ theory

- Heliocentric Theory: the idea that the sun is at the center of the universe rather than the _____ (geocentric)

Johannes Kepler: German astronomer who first stated the _____
(1571-1630) _____ Copernicus's Heliocentric Theory.

Galileo Galilei: Italian astronomer and mathematician who invented and used a _____
to study the stars; tried and charged _____

Isaac Newton: Defined the _____ by explaining
the motion of the universe.

Enlightenment: A movement that emphasized _____ and _____
as guides to help see the world more clearly.

Philosophe: French for "philosopher"; _____

- **John Locke:** English philosopher who argued that people have _____;
stated that it was the government's duty to protect _____,
_____, and _____.

- **Voltaire:** French writer (1694-1778) believed in _____

- **Jean Jacques Rousseau:** believed in _____, collective good, hated oppression, valued the majority, _____.
 - **Social Contract Theory:** people give up some _____ to the government in order to be protected. If the government does not protect the people's rights, it should be _____.

Core beliefs of the Enlightenment:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

- Charles I refused to sign an agreement _____ to the people - resulting in a civil war where he was beheaded.

Oliver Cromwell: ruled as Lord Protector; led the parliamentary army in the English Civil War

- Oliver Cromwell promised to make a republic but instead made a _____ that lasted until he died.
- Charles II was invited back to rule with limited power, at his death his Catholic brother James II took power and reversed all the policies- Parliament reached out to his daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange

Glorious Revolution: The _____ overthrow of the English king James II - replaced by _____ - William and Mary - monarchs shared power with the parliament.

American Revolution

Cause:

- American colonies under _____ system with Great Britain- Britain paid for the French and Indian War to clear land and help Americans- wanted Americans to help pay back debt
- Stamp Act, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts...no _____ for colonists in Parliament
- **Declaration of Independence:** 1776; political document that dissolved the _____ between the American colonies and Great Britain.

Effect:

- Colonies became independent and created the Articles of Confederation and later the _____.

French Revolution:

List the different classes that make up French Society:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Cause:

- Nation deeply in debt due to Louis XVI- Third Estate and a few First Estate wanted to draw up National Assembly, a constitution for France to become _____
- _____ locked out of meeting and stormed the Bastille- king eventually tried to escape and was beheaded

Effect:

- _____ and the Jacobins turned on clergy and nobility in the _____ - 40,000 executed
- Maximilien Robespierre: A Jacobin who lead the Committee of Public Safety who wanted to kill anyone _____. Lead the Reign of Terror.
- Napoleon Bonaparte: French general who became _____ Emperor in 1804
 - What things lead to the popularity of Napoleon?
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

What was the lasting legacy of Napoleon's rule?

Haitian Revolution:

Cause:

- Population was divided: _____, _____ "gens de couleur", and _____.
- Gens de Couleur began to demand political equality from white plantation owners, left room for a slave rebellion
- **Toussaint L'Overture:** _____ that became the head of the Haitian Revolution.

Effect:

- 2 years of bloody battle- _____ was victorious
- White refugees fled to the US where the stories spread fear and caused the US to make more _____.

Latin American Revolutions:

Cause:

- Divided society: _____ Peninsulares, American-born whites: _____, _____ (European and Native), Indian, and enslaved Africans
- Many creoles were educated in Europe where they learned about _____ - they refused to support a foreign monarch- started revolution
- **Jose de San Martin:** Led revolts for _____ and worked with Bolivar to free Peru.
- **Simon Bolivar:** Venezuelan statesman; leader of revolts of _____ colonies against Spanish rule.

Effect:

- Bolivar and Martin rallied _____ and _____.
- Countries began to slowly win independence from Europe