

Ways of the World: Chapter 8 Overview & Study Guide

Outdated v. Preferred Language

To be considered complete, your notes must be in this format (use this sample as a guide), and include a definition for every reading term and notes that correspond to every guiding question.

Chapter 8: Atlantic Revolutions, Global Echoes, 1750-1900

Big Picture Questions:

- Do Revolutions originate in oppression and injustice, in the weakening of political authorities, in new ideas, or in the activities of small groups of determined activists?
- “The Influence of Revolutions endured long after they ended and far beyond where they started.” To what extent does this chapter support or undermine this idea?
- Did the Atlantic Revolutions fulfill or betray the goals of those who made them? Consider this question in both short-term and long-term perspectives.
- To what extent did the Atlantic Revolutions reflect the influence of early modern historical developments (1450 - 1750)?

Geographic Locations:

(Locate each location on your [world map](#) and label it)

- ☐ Paris
- ☐ Waterloo
- ☐ Haiti
- ☐ Mexico
- ☐ Peru
- ☐ Argentina
- ☐ Jamaica
- ☐ Java
- ☐ Palestine
- ☐ Egypt
- ☐ Paraguay
- ☐ Brazil
- ☐ Uruguay

Key Terms:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● liberalism ● American Declaration of Independence ● democracy ● American Revolution ● Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen ● French Revolution ● Robespierre ● Napoleon Bonaparte ● Haitian Revolution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Latin American revolutions ● Bolívar’s “Letter from Jamaica” ● Hidalgo-Morelos rebellion ● Tupac Amaru ● Great Jamaica Revolt ● abolitionist movement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● nationalism ● <i>Vindication of the Rights of Woman</i> ● suffrage ● Elizabeth Cady Stanton ● maternal feminism |
|--|--|---|

* For each key term you should know who, what, when, where, and why it is significant

Academic Vocabulary: Define each term using the glossary or dictionary

- republic
- sacrosanct
- impoverished
- creole
- autonomy
- popular sovereignty
- nativism
- suffrage

READING ASSIGNMENTS: *Not all of the reading terms are bolded in the textbook. You are responsible for defining all reading terms (even those that are not bolded) in your notes. You also need notes that can be used to answer all of the guiding questions (however, you do not need to answer the guiding questions in complete sentences.)

● Chapter 8 Assignment 1: Pages 345 - 349

Reading Terms: “popular sovereignty”, social contract, [liberalism](#)*

Guiding Questions:

1. In what global context did the Atlantic revolutions take place?
2. How were the Atlantic revolutions connected to one another?
3. How did the ideas of the Enlightenment contribute to the Atlantic Revolutions?
4. What was the global impact of the Atlantic revolutions?

5. What were the immediate and long term impacts of the Atlantic revolutions?

**This term is not explicitly stated in the textbook; I have linked a resource you can use to define it. You should also infer how it relates to the other information in this section.*

- **Chapter 8 Assignment 2: Pages 349 - 363**

Reading Terms: American Revolution, American Declaration of Independence, democracy, Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, French Revolution, Robespierre, Olympe de Gouges, Napoleon Bonaparte, Haiti, Toussaint Louverture, Haitian Revolution, "independence debt", Latin American revolutions, Simón Bolívar, [Bolívar's "Letter from Jamaica"](#)*, Hidalgo-Morelos Rebellion, Tupac Amaru, San Martín

Guiding Questions:

6. In what ways did the American Revolution transform American Society, and in what ways did it not?
7. What events launched the French Revolution?
8. What caused the French Revolution to become more radical than the American Revolution?
9. How did the French Revolution impact women?
10. What effect did the French Revolution have on French politics and society?
11. How did the ideas of the French Revolution spread throughout Europe?
12. What did the French Revolution mean to each social group in Haiti: *grands blancs*, *petits blancs*, *gens de couleur libres*, and enslaved people?
13. What were the effects of the Haitian Revolution?
14. Why did revolutions in Latin America occur almost 50 years after the American Revolution?
15. What role did people of color and women play in the independence movements of Latin America?
16. What impact did the Atlantic Revolutions have in other countries around the world?

**This term is not explicitly stated in the textbook; I have linked a resource you can use to define it. You should also infer how it relates to the other information in this section.*

- **Chapter 8 Assignment 3: Pages 363 - 373**

Reading Terms: Great Jamaica revolt, abolitionist movement, nationalism, feminism, Condorcet, *Vindication of the Rights of Women*, suffrage, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Emily Davison, maternal feminism

Guiding Questions:

17. What secular, religious, economic and political strands of thinking fueled abolitionist movements in the 19th century?
18. What opposition did abolitionist movements face?
19. To what extent did the lives of newly freed enslaved people change?
20. What new developments pulled loyalty away from the local level to the national level?
21. What sects and divides of nationalism developed as nationalism was attached to other political ideologies?
22. How was the French Revolution a turning point in the organization of feminist movements?
23. What goals did many feminist movements focus on, and to what extent were these goals achieved?
24. To what extent did feminism face opposition and division, both externally and internally?