

Modern History

St. Augustine's Enrichment Tutorial Upper School III

Midterm Exam Study Guide

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, including their attitudes towards Christianity and religion.
 - a. What was happening to the Church and within the Church during this time (1700s)?
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.
11. Why was the enclosure movement so bad?

Terms to know (if you can answer the above, you already know most of these):

Heliocentrism	Martin Luther	Freethinkers
Sun at center	Protestant Revolution	Freemasonry
Gallileo	Luther's 4 solas	Voltaire
Advanced heliocentrism		<i>Candide</i>
and much else scientific	Glorious Revolution	Diderot
Arrogant, got in trouble	Louis XIV	Encyclopedia
with the Church b/c	The Enlightenment	Rousseau
pushy and butted heads	René Descartes	<i>Emile</i>
with the pope	Skepticism	<i>The Social Contract</i>
Scientific Method	Rationalism	General will
Controlled experiment to	Deism	
find the truth of material	<i>Philosophes</i>	Feudalism
things; based on	Thomas Hobbes	Enlightened despotism
inductive reasoning	<i>Leviathan</i>	Austria
Francis Bacon	Social contract theory	Maria Theresa
"Knowledge is power"	Individualism	Joseph II
Isaac Newton	John Locke	Prussia
Law of Universal Gravity	Constitutional Monarchy	Frederick the Great
	Religious Liberty/Toleration	Seven Years War

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
Partitions of Poland
Jansenism
Gallicanism
Josphehinism
Jesuits
Suppression of the Jesuits
St. Paul of the Cross
St. Alphonsus Liguori

Louis XV

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*
Constitution of 1791
Legislative Assembly
Émigrés
Royalists
Girondins
Jacobins
Insurrectionary Commune
Georges Danton

National Convention
First French Republic
Edmund Burke

Hanoverian kings
House of Lords
House of Commons
Capitalism
Adam Smith
Wealth of Nations
Laissez-faire
Factories
Industrial Revolution
Agricultural Revolution
Enclosure

Baroque
Baroque painting
(characteristics)
Chiaroscuro
Caravaggio

Dates to know:

Edict of Milan	313	Storming of Bastille	July 14, 1789
Crowning of Charlemagne	800	October March	Oct. 1789
Luther posts theses	1517	<i>Declaration Rights of Man</i>	Aug. 1789
Thirty Years War ends	1648	<i>Civil Constitution of Clergy</i>	Aug. 1790
Scientific Revolution	1600s	Constitution of 1791	Sept. 1791
Enlightenment	1700s	Insurrectionary Commune takeover	Aug. 1792
Seven Years' War	1756-63	First French Republic begins	Sept. 21, 1792
Suppression of Jesuits	1773	Louis XVI executed	Jan. 1793

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

*Copernicus	*Necker
*Johannes Kepler	*Tuileries
*The <i>Principia</i>	*Non-jurors
*Calculus	*Flight to Varennes
*Natural (individual) Rights	*Champ de Mars massacre
*Silesia	*Battle of Valmy
*War of Austrian Succession	* <i>Reflections on the French Revolution</i>
*Clement XIV	*Rotten borough
*John Wesley	*Peers
*Methodism	*Tories and Whigs
*Lafayette	*Peter Paul Reubens

*Hobbes' <i>Leviathan</i>	1651	*Estates General convenes	May 1, 1789
*Newton's <i>Principia</i>	1687	*September Massacres	Sept. 1792
*Rousseau's <i>Social Contract</i>	1762	*Battle of Valmy	Sept. 20, 1792
*War of Austrian Succession	1740-45		