

Chapter 21: Absolute Monarchs in Europe

1500 - 1800 (Unit 12 Absolutism, Enlightenment, & Revolution!)

Absolutism in Europe (p. 594)

Theory of Absolutism

1. Absolutism:

- Absolute power =
- Monarch =
- divine right =
- to whom did an absolute Monarch answer?

The Growing Power of Europe's Monarch

2. Why did the Middle class support Monarchies?
3. What impact did the breakdown of church authority have monarchies?

Crises lead to Absolutism

4. What caused continuous warfare?
 - How did Monarch respond to the crises that they faced?

Chapter 22: Enlightenment & Revolution

Section 1: The Scientific Revolution (p. 623)

The Roots of Modern Science

5. Before 1500, how did scholars decide what was true or false?

The Medieval View

6. What was the geocentric theory? How did Christianity fit in with this theory?

A New Way of Thinking

7. What was the Scientific Revolution?
 - How did the Age of Exploration help fuel the Scientific Revolution?

A Revolutionary Model of the Universe

The Heliocentric Theory

8. Who was Nicolaus Copernicus and what was his heliocentric theory?

-How did he think clergy and scholars would react to this theory?

9. How did Johannes Kepler help Copernicus's ideas?

Galileo's Discoveries

10. Describe Galileo's contributions to the Scientific Revolution:

Conflict with the Church

11. How did the Catholic Church respond to Galileo?

The Scientific Method

12. Describe the steps of the Scientific Method:

Newton Explains the Law of Gravity

13. Who was Isaac Newton and how did he contribute to the Scientific Revolution?

The Scientific Revolution Spreads

Scientific Instruments

14. Describe 4 new scientific instruments developed during the Scientific Revolution:

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Section 2: The Enlightenment in Europe (p. 629)

Setting the Stage

15. Define The Enlightenment:

Two Views on Government

Hobbes Social Contract

16. How did Hobbes view humankind?

17. What was Hobbes' social contract?

Locke's Natural Rights

18. How did John Locke view humankind?

19. What was the purpose of government, according to Locke?

The Philosophes Advocate Reason

20. Who were the philosophes and what 5 concepts formed the core of their beliefs?

Voltaire Combats Intolerance

21. Describe Voltaire's contribution(s) to the Enlightenment?

Montesquieu and the Separation of Powers

22. Who was Montesquieu and how did he contribute to the Enlightenment?

Rousseau: Champion of Freedom

23. Describe Rousseau's beliefs and writings:

Women and the Enlightenment

24. In what ways did women contribute to the Enlightenment?

25. What did Mary Wollstonecraft write about?

Chapter 23: The French Revolution and Napoleon

Section 1: The French Revolution Begins (p. 651)

Setting the Stage

26. What had been causing great unrest in France?

The Old Order

The Privileged Estates

27. Who made up the First, Second and Third Estates:

The Forces of Change

28. Using the information on pages 652-653 describe the following items in two ways:

1) What was it?

2) How was it a cause of the French Revolution?

Enlightenment Ideas:

Economic Troubles:

Louis XVI & Marie Antoinette:

Dawn of the Revolution

The National Assembly

29. What was the National Assembly?

30. What was the Tennis Court Oath and how did it come about?

Storming the Bastille

31. What happened at the Bastille?

A Great Fear Sweeps France

32. What was the Great Fear?

Section 2: Revolution Brings Reform and Terror (p. 656)

The Assembly Reforms France

The Rights of Man

33. What did the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen" provide?

War and Execution

France at War

34. What happened on August 10, 1792?

Jacobins Take Control

35. Who was Jean Paul Marat?

36. What happened to Louis on January 21, 1793? What was the Guillotine?

The Terror Grips France

Robespierre Assumes Control

37. Describe Maximilien Robespierre's actions during the French Revolution:

38. What was the Reign of Terror?

End of the Terror

39. What happened to Robespierre and the Revolution *after* Robespierre?

Section 3: Napoleon Forges an Empire (p. 663)

Setting the Stage

Napoleon Seizes Power

Hero of the Hour

40. How did Napoleon become the hero of the hour in October 1795?

41. Where did Napoleon have early successes? Where was he defeated and by whom?

Coup d'etat

42. Describe Napoleon's Coup d'etat:

Napoleon Rules France

43. What is a plebiscite?

Restoring Order at Home

44. Describe 3 ways Napoleon helped reform France:

Napoleon Crowned as Emperor

45. How was Napoleon crowned emperor?

Napoleon Creates an Empire

Loss of American Territories

46. How are Napoleon and the Louisiana Purchase connected?

47. How much was the land sold for?

Battle of Trafalgar

48. What happened at the Battle of Trafalgar?

The French Empire

49. Who did Napoleon control as of 1812?

Section 4: Napoleon's Empire Collapses (p. 668)

Describe Napoleon's Three Costly Mistakes:

-The Continental System

-The Peninsular War

-The Invasion of Russia

Napoleon's Downfall

The Hundred Days

50. Using the following words, describe Napoleon's Downfall:

Elba, Hundred Days, Waterloo, St. Helena, Prussia, Russia, escape, Louis XVIII

