Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Teacher\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_

Revolutions Review 2015 - OL

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| English Civil War | | | Glorious Revolution | | |
| Who? | Why? | What? | Who? | Why? | What? |
| Charles I | Tried to force Anglican Prayer book on Scots – they rebelled. Parliament refused to fund Charles’ attempt to put down rebellion. | Charles tries to arrest members of Parliament – failed and fled north. Captured, put on trial and beheaded. | James II | Becomes king when Charles II dies. Flaunts Catholic beliefs. Appoints Catholics to high offices. Dissolved Parliament. | Wife had son – Protestant afraid of Catholic kings. Parliament goes to older daughter Mary and husband William who are Protestant. |
| Oliver Cromwell | Abolished monarchy, created a constitution, but ripped it up and ruled as military dictator. | After his death, Parliament re-established the monarchy – asked Charles II to rule (son of Charles I). | William and Mary | Parliament asks them to overthrow James. | William led army into London in 1688 – no blood shed. |
| Charles II | Restored monarchy, theater, sporting events, and dancing. Had no heir. | Debate over who should inherit – his brother James who was Catholic. Whigs-opposed him; Tories – supported him. | (Limited) Monarchy | Parliament wants to limit power of monarchs. | Laws created limiting ruler’s power. English Bill of Rights and cabinet created. |

What was the Petition of Right?

Charles I of England was forced to sign this document in order for Parliament to grant him any money.

He later ignored the Petition, but it set forth the ideas that the law was higher than the king.

List the Causes and Effects of the Glorious Revolution

**Causes:** King James II was a Catholic on the English throne, began violating English law by appointing several Catholics to high office.

**Effects:** William and Mary forced James off the throne. William and Mary were to sign a constitution agreeing to recognize Parliament as their partner in governing. This led to England becoming a constitutional monarchy.

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| 1st Estate  France | a. CLERGY  b. OWNED 10% OF LAND  c. 1% OF POPULATION |
| 2nd Estate  France | a. NOBLES  b. OWNED 10% OF LAND  c. 2% OF POPULATION  d. PAID SOME TAXES |
| 3rd Estate  France | a. BOURGEOISIE  b. PEASANTS  c. 97% POPULATION  d. PAID MOST OF THE TAXES |

What were three goals at the Congress of Vienna?

1. PREVENT FUTURE FRENCH AGGRESSION,
2. RESTORE BALANCE OF POWER,
3. RESTORE EUROPE’S ROYAL FAMILY TO THRONES BEFORE NAPOLEON’S CONQUEST

LONG TERM- KING LOUIS XVI WAS A WEAK RULER WHO PAID LITTLE ATTENTION TO GOVERNMENT, QUEEN MARIE ANTOINETTE WAS DISLIKED, AND MONARCHY SPENT TOO MUCH MONEY.

**What form of government did the revolutionaries create**?

REPUBLIC

What and when was the Reign of Terror? Who directed the Reign?

1793. TRYING TO WIPE OUT ENEMIES OF REVOLUTION. ROBESPIERRE

What is the historical significance of July 14, 1789?

STORMING OF THE BASTILLE. FRENCH INDEPENDENCE DAY.

How did Louis XIV cause the French people to suffer?

He ran a huge debt so he imposed taxes to help finance the wars France was involved in

What did Cardinal Richelieu do to strengthen the King’s power?

Moved against the Huguenots; Weaken the power of the nobles; Involved France in the Thirty Years War

How did Napoleon come to power?

THE LEGISLATURE VOTED TO DISSOLVE THE DIRECTORY. ESTABLISHED 3 CONSULS, ONE OF WHICH WAS NAPOLEON. NAPOLEON QUICKLY ASSUMED POWER.

What was Napoleon’s lasting contribution to the government of France?

Stabilized the economy; equal taxation; public education; fired corrupt government officials

Why did Napoleon wage war against European countries?

HE WANTED TO CONTROL EUROPE AND ASSERT FRENCH DOMINANCE IN THE REGION.

What expedition led to the defeat of Napoleon soon ending his reign as emperor?

Invasion of Russia in the middle of winter

SOCIAL – GROWING RESENTMENT OF LOWER CLASS (THIRD ESTATE)

POLITICAL- KING LOUIS XVI REFUSED TO CHANGE THE ESTATES-GENERAL

ECONOMIC- FAILING ECONOMY, FAMINE, HIGH COST OF LIVING, HIGH TAXES

What were the causes that led to the French Revolution?

(Identify each as a social, political or economic cause)

Name 3 immediate causes? Name 3 Long Term Causes

What was the Boston Massacre?

Fill in the dates and significance of the following events:

* **Battle of Lexington and Concord** 1775. THE FIRST MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. THE BATTLES MARKED THE OUTBREAK OF OPEN ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE THIRTEEN COLONIES.
* **Battle of Saratoga** 1777. TURNING POINT IN AMERICAN REVOLUTION. COLONISTS DEFEAT BRITISH SOLDIERS.
* **Articles of Confederation** 1781. FIRST GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. SUPPORTED A WEAK FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WHICH HAD NO POWER TO TAX, OR CREATE A MILITARY. ALL POWER WAS GIVEN TO THE STATES.
* **Declaration of Independence** 1776. DECLARED INDEPENDENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN. WRITTEN BY THOMAS JEFFERSON AND SIGNED BY THE FOUNDING FATHERS.
* **Constitution** 1787. WRITTEN TO REPLACE THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, WHICH WAS FAILING. SUPPORTED A STRONG FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND GAVE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THE POWER TO TAX CITIZENS AND CREATE A MILITARY FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.
* **French and Indian** 1756. A WAR BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN NORTH AMERICA, OVER TERRITORY AND TRADE. AFTER THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR THE BRITISH GOV’T DECIDED TO REAP GREATER BENEFITS FROM THE COLONIES. THE COLONIES WERE PRESSED WITH GREATER TAXES WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IN BRITAIN.
* **First Continental Congress** 1774. A CONVENTION OF DELEGATES FROM TWELVE OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES THAT MET ON SEPT. 5, 1774 AT CARPENTERS’ HALL IN PHILADELPHIA

What was the Enlightenment and what did it help to inspire?

APPLIED REASON AND THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD TO ALL ASPECTS OF SOCIETY, GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, ECONOMICS, AND EDUCATION. INSPIRED THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REVOLUTIONS

Define: Guillotine - Humane form of execution What machine was used to kill Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette

Define: Popular Sovereignty - RULED BY THE PEOPLE

Define: Legislative Assembly -

Put the following in the correct chronological order: Metternich, Robespierre, Louis XIV, Napoleon.

1. Louis XIV-
2. Robespierre-
3. Napoleon-
4. Metternich

The Boston Massacre was the killing of five colonists by British soldiers on March 5, 1770.

It was the culmination of civilian-military tensions that had been growing since royal troops first appeared in Massachusetts in October 1768 to enforce the heavy tax burden imposed by the Townshend Acts.

Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? How does it reflect Enlightenment ideas?

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

IT USED PRINCIPLES OF INALIENABLE RIGHTS (LIFE, LIBERTY, AND PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS).

STATED THAT IT WAS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A MONARCHY TO PROTECT AND PROVIDE FOR ITS PEOPLE, AND IN THE EVENT THE MONARCHY DID NOT, THE PEOPLE HAD THE RIGHT OR DUTY TO OVERTHROW THE MONARCHY AND SET UP A GOVERNMENT BASED ON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Who were the following philosophes and what was their contribution to the enlightenment?

Voltaire

**Believed freedom of religion and speech**

**Spoke out about religion and government**

John Locke

**Natural Rights**

**\*All people are born Free and equal**

**\* Government responsible for protecting its people**

**Life Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness**

Montesquieu-

**Separation of Powers / \* Checks & Balances**

Rousseau

* **Direct Democracy / Individual Freedom**
* **All people were equal**

Beccaria

**Justice System**

**Laws existed to preserve social order**

**Speed trial**

**Capital punishment should be abolished**

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| **Individual**  **Rights** | Rights given to the people by the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Bill of Rights.  Examples:   * Freedom of Speech * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Popular**  **Sovereignty** | It is the ultimate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authority that rests with the  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TO THE PEOPLE! |
| **Federalism** | A system of government in which power is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a central or federal government and by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ governments.  Example:  U.S. Congress down to the Texas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Separation of Powers** | The division of governmental power into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch, and  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch. Each branch has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the power needed to run the government. |
| **Checks and Balances** | A system that spreads power among the different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of government. Each branch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the  Other so that no one branch is able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the others. |
| **Republicanism** | A form of government in which the supreme political power resides in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (voters) and the administration is run by  Representatives who are responsible to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  ROCK THE VOTE! |
| **Limited Government** | Limited government makes sure that leaders of government do not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the powers they have been given. It insists that all people, including the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Congress obey the laws.  NO ONE IS ABOVE THE LAW! |

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| **Leader** | **Location** | **Importance** |
| Simon Bolivar | Latin America | Won Venezuela’s independence and later Ecuador, then finagling drove all Spanish forces out of Latin America and declared Latin America free of European control |
| Jose de San Martin | Latin America | Aided in freeing Chili, died on his way to Europe |
| Toussaint L’Overature | Haiti | Ex-slave that started the Haitian revolution against France. Would die in prison |

**How was taxation a problem both before and after the American Revolution?**

**BEFORE** THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE AMERICAN COLONISTS WERE TAXED BY THE BRITISH WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT. COLONIST GREW TIRED OF THESE TAXES AND REVOLTED.

**AFTER** THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, TAXES WERE NEEDED TO SUPPORT THE NEW GOV’T. MANY AMERICAN CITIZENS WERE NOT WILLING TO PAY TAXES BECAUSE THEY HAD JUST FOUGHT A WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN TO GET AWAY TAXES. THIS STARTED A DEBATE IN THE NEWLY FOUNDED COUNTRY WHICH ALMOST SPLIT AMERICA IN TWO.

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Compare and contrast the American and the French Revolutions socially, politically and economically.

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Revolutions Compare

French Revolution

American Revolution

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION INSPIRED THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. ECONOMICALLY BOTH REVOLUTIONS WERE OVER TAXES. Economic crisis in Great Britain after the French and Indian War/Seven Years’ War (1756 – 1763); economic crisis in France after supporting the American Revolution (1776 – 1783).

SOCIALLY BOTH REVOLUTIONS WERE INSPIRED BY ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS AND APPLY THE IDEA OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Both revolutions pursued similar ideals : “Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” (= private property) vs. “Liberte, egalite, fraternite” (= solidarity, making sacrifices for the common good); both promoted the spirit of nationalism/patriotism.

POLITICALLY THE GOAL OF BOTH REVOLUTIONS WAS TO FREE THE PEOPLE FROM THE ABUSES OF MONARCHIES. Both have produced a very famous political document: The Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

Medieval French society divided into three classes, the Three Estates.

France was heavily indebted for financially supporting the American Revolution, as it would weaken France’s European rival, Great Britain, because of the wars waged by Louis XIV and spending of royal family.

Immediately before the revolution: Bread riots due to grain shortage.

The French people deeply resented their queen, Marie Antoinette, who was a native of neighboring archenemy Austria. She was referred to as “Madame Deficit” because of her spending habits. She was a young and naïve, yet cynical queen who commented on the starvation of the French people by saying: “Let them eat cake!”

IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION MANY EXECUTIONS WERE CARRIED OUT WITH THE GUILLOTINE.

THE FRENCH REBELS CUT OFF THE HEADS OF FRENCH MERCENARIES AND ROYALTY AND PARADED THEIR HEADS AROUND ON STICKS. SUCH DISPLAYS OF ANGER WERE NOT PRESENT IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION CAN BE CONSIDERED A CIVIL WAR CONSIDERING THE REVOLUTION WAS FOUGHT IN FRANCE, ONE CLASS OF FRENCH PEOPLE AGAINST ANOTHER CLASS OF FRENCH PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WAS NOT FOUGHT IN GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICAN COLONISTS, SOME WHO WERE BORN IN AMERICA AND HAD NEVER BEEN TO BRITAIN, WERE FIGHTING AGAINST BRITISH SOLDIERS WHO THEY VIEWED AS FOREIGN INVADERS

Unique character of the American Revolution in world history (= the first democratic revolution).

The catalyst of the American Revolution was the Boston Tea Party.

Result of the American Revolution: first truly democratic government in the world.

Continental Army; volunteer army of colonists and foreign mercenaries

The goal of the American Revolution was independence from colonial

rule and the establishment of representative government.