World History K Level

The Modern Period, 1750-1914

Key Points Sheet

Themes:

The modern period spans the years between 1750 CE -1914 CE, during which changing political economic, and social values led to global conflict.

Enduring Understandings

* Economic systems evolve in response to scarcity, and have a profound effect on social and political structures.
* Advancements in the math, art, science, and technology are catalysts for change
* Marginalized groups often resent the control government forces and seek to free themselves via revolution
* Industrialism created a need for resources and led to European expansionism
* Artistic expression reflects the era in which it is created

Essential Questions:

1. Compare the political, social, and economic aspects of Marxism, communism, capitalism, and socialism.
2. To what extent did obtaining the factors of production led to industrialization and imperialism
3. Compare the impacts of the Scientific Revolution and the Industrial Revolution
4. How does political control impact the society of a state?
5. How are the issues of marginalized groups addressed during and after revolutions?
6. To what extent have the revolutions of the modern period impacted modern society?
7. Analyze the impacts of imperialism
8. Compare the causes and effects of imperialism on differing regions.
9. Compare the tenets of established religions to the development of Sikhism
10. How did the Industrial Revolution lead to Imperialism

Key Terms

Absolute Monarch

Philip II

Divine right of kings

Edicts of Nantes

Cardinal Richelieu

Skepticism

Louis XIV

Intendant

Jean Baptiste Colbert

War of Spanish Succession

Thirty Years’ War

Maria Theresa

Frederick the Great

Seven Year’s War

Ivan the Terrible

Boyars

Peter the Great

Westernization

Charles I

English Civil War

Oliver Cromwell

Restoration Monarchy

Habeas Corpus

Glorious Revolution

Constitutional Monarchy

Cabinet (government)

Scientific Revolution

Nicolaus Copernicus

Heliocentric Theory

Johannes Kepler

Galileo Galilei

Scientific Method

Francis Bacon

Rene Descartes

Isaac Newton

Enlightenment

Social Contract

John Locke

Natural Rights

Philosophe

Voltaire

Montesquieu

Separation of Powers

Jean Jacques Rousseau

Mary Wollstonecraft

Salon

Baroque

Neoclassical

Enlightened Despot

Catherine the Great

Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson

Checks and Balances

Federal System

Bill of Rights

Old Regime

Estate (French Revolution)

Louis XVI

Marie Antoinette

Estates-General

National Assembly

Tennis Court Oath

Great Fear

Declaration of the Right of Man

Legislative Assembly

Emigres

Sans-Culottes

Guillotine

Maximilien Robespierre

Committee of Public Safety

Reign of Terror

Napoleon Bonaparte

Coup d’etat

Plebiscite

Lycee

Concordat

Napoleonic Code

Battle of Trafalgar

Blockade

Continental System

Guerrilla

Peninsular War

Scorched-Earth policy

Waterloo

Hundred Days

Congress of Vienna

Klemens von Metterich

Balance of Power

Legitimacy

Holy Alliance

Concert of Europe

*Peninsulares*

Creoles

Mulattos

Simon Bolivar

Miguel Hidalgo

Jose Morelos

Conservatives

Liberals

Radicals

Nationalism

Nation-state

The Balkans

Louis-Napoleon

Alexander II

Camillo di Cavour

Giuseppe Garibaldi

Red Shirts

Otto von Bismark

Realpolitik

Kaiser

Romanticism

Realism

Impressionism

Industrial Revolution

Enclosure

Crop Rotation

Industrialization

Factors of Production

Factory

Entrepreneur

Urbanization

Middle Class

Corporation

Laissez faire

Adam Smith

Capitalism

Utilitarianism

Socialism

Karl Marx

Communism

Union

Collective Bargaining

Strike

Suffrage

Chartist Movement

Queen Victoria

Third Republic

Dreyfus Affair

Anti-Semitism

Zionism

Dominion

Maori

Aborigine

Penal Colony

Home Rule

Manifest Destiny

Abraham Lincoln

Secede

U.S Civil War

Emancipation Proclamation

Segregation

Assembly Line

Mass Culture

Charles Darwin

Theory of Evolution

Radioactivity

Psychology

Imperialism

Racism

Social Darwinism

Berlin Conference

Boer War

Paternalism

Assimilation

Menelik II

Geopolitics

Crimean War

Suez Canal

Sepoy

Sepoy Mutiny

Raj

Pacific Rim

King Mongkut

Emilio Aguinaldo

Annexation

Queen Liliuokalani

Opium War

Extraterritorial Rights

Taiping Rebellion

Sphere of Influence

Open Door Policy

Boxer Rebellion

Treaty of Kanagawa

Meiji Era

Russo-Japanese War

Annexation

Caudillo

Monroe Doctrine

Jose Marti

Spanish-American War

Panama Canal

Roosevelt Corollary

Santa-Ana

Benito Juarez

Porfirio Diaz

Pancho Villa

Emiliano Zapata