**I. American Revolution**

Enlightenment

benign or salutary neglect

John Locke

Thomas Paine

“Common Sense”

social contract

mercantilism

Navigation Acts

French and Indian War (Seven Years War)

balance of trade

plantation agriculture

smuggling

royal governors

Stamp Act

quartering of troops

Stamp Act Congress

Declaratory Act

Boston Massacre

Boston Tea Party

Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts)

Committees of Correspondence

militias

blockade

Olive Branch Petition

First Continental Congress

Second Continental Congress

Declaration of Independence

Saratoga

Yorktown

federalist system

natural rights

*Guiding Questions:*

1. In what way could the establishment of the United States be seen as a fulfillment of Enlightenment ideals?

2. What were the causes of the American Revolution? What were the effects? (Be specific and be careful to consider both the immediate and long-term effects in your response.)

3. Interpretation of history can sometimes be highly contested, and can be used to further specific arguments. Are there events in or leading to the American Revolution which can be retold from multiple perspectives? How does a change of perspective alter the story told?

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**II. French Revolution(s)**

*A. Liberal Revolution*

Louis XIV

Versailles

absolutism

American Revolution

bread riots

Marie Antionette

First Estate

Second Estate

Third Estate

taxation

bourgeoisie

Enlightenment

Louis XVI

Estates-General

Tennis Court Oath

National Assembly

sans culottes

Bastille

“The Great Fear”

Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

Olympe de Gouge

Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen

Civil Constitution of the Clergy

Austria

“Flight to Varennes”

*B. Radical Revolution*

National Convention

republic

Girondists

Jacobins

guillotine

citizen/citizeness

“Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”

metric system

calendar system

Committee of Public Safety

Continental War

Levee en Masse

royalists

Maxmilien Robespierre

Reign of Terror

“Republic of Virtue”

public education

*C. Napoleonic Period*

Directory

Napoleon Bonaparte

Egypt

Consulate

coup d’état

“Consul for Life”

Napoleonic Code

national schools

censorship

women’s rights

Concordat of 1801

Napoleonic Wars

French Empire

1812 invasion of Russia

Elba

Louis XVIII

Waterloo

St. Helena

Congress of Vienna

restoration of monarchies

conservatism

*D. Results and Later Revolutions*

buffer states

Holy Alliance

liberalism

nationalism

Charles X

“Third Republic”

Revolutions of 1848

*Guiding Questions:*

1. Explain—in detail—the immediate and long-term causes of the French Revolution. How is the French Revolution connected to the Enlightenment? The American Revolution? The economic effects of absolutism and colonialism?

2. Consider the various stages of the French Revolution. What political labels would you apply to each stage of the revolution? (Think: liberal, radical, or conservative.)

3. Many historians have called the French Revolution the “most important event of European history,” because of its profound worldwide effect on intellectual, social, and political life. To what extent do you think these historians are correct? If you disagree, what other European event would you term the most important?

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**III. Haitian Revolution**

Hispaniola

Saint Domingue

plantation agriculture

sugar trade

cash crops

maroons (fugitive slaves)

abolition

syncretism

Toussaint L’Overture

Spanish alliance

British involvement

Napoleonic Wars

Louisiana Purchase

re-enslavement

Jean Jacques Dessalines

Haiti

economic isolation

exodus of planters

*Guiding Questions:*

1. In what ways is the Haitian Revolution an attempt to expand the French Revolution?

2. Why was slavery particularly brutal in Haiti?

3. What were the economic effects of the Haitian Revolution? (Consider: the sugar trade, economic isolation, etc.)

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**IV. Latin American Revolutions**

*A. Mexico*

caste system

peninsulares

creoles

mestizos

Father Miguel de Hidalgo

“Grito de Dolores”

José María Morelos

emperor of Mexico

United Provinces of Central America

*B. Spanish South America*

Simón Bolívar

Gran Colómbia

Buenos Aires

porteños

José de San Martín

caudillos

military dictatorships

Monroe Doctrine

conservatism

*C. Brazil*

Peninsular War

exodus of royal family

Rio de Janeiro

mining

sugar cultivation

Portuguese republic

abolition of slavery

*Guiding Questions:*

1. In what ways do the Revolutions in Latin America differ from the French, Haitian, and American Revolutions?

2. Was the Brazilian Revolution truly revolutionary? What made the Brazilian move toward independence different from all the others we have studied thus far?

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**V. Industrial Revolution**

“Agricultural Revolution”

enclosure

crop rotation

seed drill

domestic system/cottage industries

textile production

capitalism

Adam Smith

*Wealth of Nations*

laissez faire

Thomas Malthus

transportation

canals

mercantilism

population shifts

cotton gin

factory system

division of labor

steam engine

railroads

automobile

powered flight

electrical power

trans-Atlantic telegraph cable

radio

Samuel Morse

Thomas Edison

urban migrations

overcrowding

epidemic diseases

sanitation reform

environmental consequences

slums

labor reforms

socialism/ state socialism

communism

Karl Marx

Marxism

child labor

*Guiding Questions:*

1. What are some of the reasons why Great Britain industrialized first? What factors encouraged industrialization?

2. What are some of the long term effects—economically, socially, politically, environmentally—of industrialism?

3. How is the push for industrialism tied to movements for social and political reform?

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**VI. Nationalism and Unification of Central Europe**

nationalism

nation-state

Austrian Empire

revolutions of 1848

liberal reforms

Hungarian revolt

Hapsburgs

Austria-Hungary

“Balkan Powder Keg”

*papal influence*

militarization

industrialization

*Giuseppe Garibaldi*

*Red Shirts*

*Savoy*

*Nice*

German Confederation

Prussia

Wilhelm I

Otto von Bismark

realpolitik

industrialism

Schleswig/Holstein

Franco-Prussian War

unified Germany

Kaiser

Wilhelm II

*Guiding Questions:*

1. What forces lead to the unification of Austria-Hungary? Of Germany?

2. How would you describe Otto von Bismarck’s political style? What other political mind(s) did he emulate?

3. What is nationalism, and what are its effects?

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**VII. Imperialism in Africa**

imperialism

eugenics

scientific racism

Darwinism

Social Darwinism

industrialism

“white man’s burden”

Christian missionaries

steam ships

rubber

ivory

Belgian Congo

Henry Stanley

Leopold II

“Congo Free State”

*Heart of Darkness*

Boers

Afrikaners

Zulus

gold/diamond mines

Zulu Wars

Cecil Rhodes/Rhodesia (Northern and Southern)

Boer War

concentration camps

British Dominion

Union of South Africa

Apartheid

Mohandas K. Gandhi

Natives Lands Act

*Guiding Questions:*

1. How does Great Britain gain control in Egypt?

2. Describe the origin of the Congo Free State. To whom did it belong? What were conditions like there? Why was the land so valuable?

3. Describe the process of settlement in Cape Colony. What prompted the Boers to move inland? What was their relationship with the British, and why? What prompted the British to expand their interest in the interior of southern Africa? With whom did they fight for this land?

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**VIII. Imperialism in East Asia**

Qing dynasty

urbanization

failure of infrastructure

population growth

agricultural limits

Opium War

kowtow

balance of trade

gunboat diplomacy

Treaty of Nanking

Hong Kong

“favored nation status”

Open Door Policy

spheres of influence

French Indochina

Taiping Rebellion

Boxers

anti-Western societies

Sun Yat-sen

Guamingdong (National People’s Party)

Republic of China

*Commodore Perry*

*Meiji Restoration*

*Diet*

*abolition of samurai*

*industrialization*

*Westernization*

*tradition v. modernization*

*Japanese imperialism*

*Guiding Questions:*

1. What factors led to the weakening of Qing control over China? How did Western nations (especially Britain) capitalize on this fragmentation of power?

2. What were the causes and effects of the Opium Wars? How did the conflicts lead to rebellions such as the Taiping and Boxer revolts?

3. Who was the Dowager Emperess Cixi, and what did she do?

4.What forces led to the creation of the Republic of China?

**IX. Imperialism in India**

Mughal Empire

British East India Trading Company

sepoys

1857 / The Sepoy Rebellion

rajas

Indian National Congress

opium

imperialism

Muslim-Hindu tensions

**X. Meiji Restoration**

Commodore Perry

1853

Treaty of Kanagawa

“gunboat diplomacy”

Mutsuhito

zaibatsu

state-run industrialism

“Dutch studies” school

traditionalism

Civil War

samurai

Diet

railroads

imperialism

Sino-Japanese War

Russo-Japanese War

Korea

Manchuria

Taiwan

*Guided Questions:*

1. What forces led to industrialization in Japan? How was industrialism in Japan different or the same as industrialism in Western Europe?

**XII. Imperial Russia**

Catherine the Great

Enlightenment

serfs

Crimea

Ottoman Empire

Prussia

Alexander I

Nicholas I

Crimean War

Alexander II

“czar liberator”

emancipation

industrialization

The People’s Will

anarchy

bombs

Vladimir Lenin

Marxism

state-run industrialization

Nicholas II

*Guided Questions*:

1. How did industrialism in Russia differ from industrialism in Western Europe?

2. What role did the czars play in the emancipation of the serfs?

3. What were czarist attitudes towards liberalization

**XIII. Ottoman Empire and Egypt**

khedives

Sultan Selim III

Janissaries

“Auspicious Incident”

modernization

Tanzimat reforms

“Young Turks”

1876 constitution

Crimean War

Muhammad Ali

nationalism

Napoleon

Battle of the Pyramids

Suez Canal

*Guiding Questions:*

1. What forces led to the Tanzimat reforms, and what were their long-term effects?