

**REVIEW SHEET: Enlightenment – Revolution – Nationalism - Unification****I. The Enlightenment**

- Review connection between the ideas of the Enlightenment and the era of revolution, nationalism and unification that follows
- What is popular sovereignty and why is it so important as a cause of the age of revolutions?
- Be familiar with the most important ideas of the Enlightenment
- John Locke = “Two Treatises of Civil Government” – know main ideas of Locke
  - = social contract, right to rebellion, consent of the governed, natural rights (life, liberty, property)
  - = impact on the American Revolution / Declaration of Independence / Thomas Jefferson
- Rousseau = “The Social Contract” – idea of ‘general will’ = people act collectively
  - = attitude towards education
- What was the status of women during the Enlightenment? What rights did they gain? What did they not?
- Mary Wollstonecraft = “A Vindication of the rights of Women” = what ideas did she advocate?

**II. The American Revolution**

- Effects of the Seven years War on the American colonists?
- “no taxation without representation” – meaning?
- Connection of Declaration of Independence to Locke / Enlightenment
- Features of the new United States government = freedom, popular sovereignty, federal republic
- Impact of ideas of Montesquieu on U.S. Constitution?
- Limits on rights and equality? Status of women? Slavery issue = how was it dealt with by the Constitution?
- Slavery = importation stopped 1808
- Civil war amendments: 13<sup>th</sup> (abolition of slavery), 14<sup>th</sup> (citizenship to freed slaves), 15<sup>th</sup> (suffrage for freed black men – no property requirements)

**III. French Revolution**

- Ancien (old) Regime – definition – know major features / characteristics
- Three Estates – know social classes
- Ideological phases: moderate/liberal – radical – conservative
- Chronology: Old Regime – Meeting of Estates General – Tennis Court Oath – National Assembly – National Convention – Directory – Napoleon
- National Assembly = Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, Constitution
- National Convention = radical, Jacobins, republic, Robespierre, Reign of Terror, execution of king, war with Europe, nationalism, levee en masse
- Olympe de Gouges = “Declaration of Rights of Women” – why written? Did women gain rights during the revolution? (de Gouges executed during the Reign of Terror)
- Napoleon – how does he come to power in 1799?
  - = how did he build his power during his first years in power?
  - = Napoleonic Code = equality under the law to all men
  - = What were the problems / limitations of the Code and his rule? (status of women? Rule as dictator?)
  - = invasion of Russia marks his downfall – Russian geography, nationalism, ‘General Winter’
  - = final defeat at Waterloo

**IV. Haitian Revolution**

- Importance of St. Domingue to France?
- Importance of Slave revolt – why not a model to other Latin American revolutions?
- Role of Toussaint Louverture?
- Role of gen de couleurs? Who were they? Influence in the revolution?
- Economic impact on France? Relationship to sale of Louisiana territory

**V. Latin American Revolutions / Independence Movements**

- What was the social structure of colonial Latin America? Who were the main groups?

- Who were the creoles? What role did they play in the independence movements?
- What did the creoles want as a result of independence?
- What other revolutions were most influential in Latin America? Which one was not?
- How 'enlightened' or 'revolutionary' were the creoles after independence? Any changes in society?
- Simon Bolivar – role in the independence movements? Where was he active / involved?
- What was Bolivar's "Gran Columbia"? How successful was it?
- How successful were attempts at unifying or consolidating areas of Latin America? What were problems?
  
- Mexico
  - How does independence come about?
  - Role that Hidalgo plays in gaining independence?
  - Who does he support? How do creoles feel about this?
  
- Brazil
  - = why does Portuguese royal family wind up in Brazil?
  - = how does Pedro I become King of Brazil?
  - what social and political structure develops in Brazil after independence?
  - do Enlightenment principles take hold in Brazil after independence?
  - economic role that coffee played after independence?
  - why does Brazil keep the institution of slavery for so long (until 1888)?

## VI. Nationalism – Unification

- Nationalism – definition? – how and why does it form?
- Zionism – definition? – goal of the Zionist movement?
- What were the reasons why Zionism developed in the late 1800's?
- Theodor Hertzl
- Anti-semitism – definition?
- What was the Dreyfus Affair? How did it contribute to the mood of anti-semitism and the start of Zionism?
  
- Congress of Vienna
  - Metternich (Austria) – role played?
  - Why was the meeting held? What was relationship to the French Revolution? Napoleon?
  - What were the main goals of the Congress? What was the prevailing ideology?
  - What basic principles were developed and applied?
  - Success?
  
- German Unification
  - How did Bismarck use the policy of "Realpolitick"? Examples?
  - What was meant by Bismarck's use of "blood and iron"?
  - How did Bismarck build nationalism among the German people?