

Basic Directions:

1. **Pre-Read:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. **Skim:** Flip through the chapter and note the titles and subtitles. Look at images and their read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read.*
3. **Read/Analyze:** Read the chapter. Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
4. **Write** Write your notes and analysis in the spaces provided.

Key Concepts For Period 5 1750-1900

Key Concept 5.3: The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world

- I. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.
- II. Beginning in the 18th century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. These newly imagined national communities linked this identity with the borders of the state, while governments used this idea of nationalism to unite diverse populations. In some cases, nationalists challenged boundaries or sought unification of fragmented regions.
- III. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.
- IV. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.

American and French Revolutions

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Pages 398-403	Analysis
<p>KC 5.3 III. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.</p>	<p><u>Revolutions and Reactions:</u> Where did the new middle class come from?</p> <p>Explain the four phases of revolution described by Brinton.</p> <p>What four countries did Brinton analyze in his study of revolutions?</p> <p><u>The American Revolution:</u> In what ways was the American Revolution grounded in Enlightenment philosophy?</p> <p>How were economic ideas involved in the American Revolution?</p> <p>How did colonial legislatures provide a stepping stone to independence?</p> <p>In what ways did the Declaration of Independence display the ideas of John Locke?</p>	<p>In your opinion, would the American Revolution have been different if colonial legislatures had been given less authority during colonial rule? Why or why not?</p>

<p>KC 5.3. 1. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.</p>	<p>What was the Articles of Confederation? What weaknesses did they have?</p> <p>How did the ideas of Montesquieu influence the US Constitution?</p> <p>Why was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?</p> <p><u>The French Revolution:</u></p> <p>What were the three concepts pushed in the French Revolution?</p> <p>Explain the economic situation in France prior to the Revolution.</p> <p>What was the Estates General? (identify the different “estates”)</p> <p>What changes in representation did the third estate desire?</p> <p>What other changes did the Tennis Court Oath support?</p> <p>Why was the Bastille a revolutionary target?</p> <p>Describe the importance of the Declaration of the Rights of Man.</p> <p>How did the new French government deal with the Catholic church in France? How did that cause problems for them?</p> <p>What was the Reign of Terror? Who was one of the first to die?</p> <p>How did the Committee of Public Safety work in France?</p> <p>What happened to the woman who wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen?</p>	<p>Why do you think American Founding Fathers placed those weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation?</p> <p>How is this a result of the Enlightenment ideals?</p> <p>The Declaration of the Rights of Woman is a natural outgrowth of the Enlightenment ideals that were supported by the Revolution. Why would the government not support it?</p>
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	<p>What was the “Thermidorean Reaction”?</p> <p>What was the “Directory”?</p> <p>What are two good things that happened under the Directory? What were two of the Napoleonic Reforms?</p> <p>How did Napoleon help to form the first early Germanic and Italian states?</p> <p>What was the Continental System? Why did it fail?</p> <p>What two “mistakes” helped lead to Napoleon’s downfall?</p> <p>What role did disease have on the French army as it retreated from Russia?</p> <p>What was the Congress of Vienna? How did it change the political climate of Europe?</p> <p>Who was Metternich? What role did he play on reshaping Europe?</p> <p>What happened in 1848?</p>	<p>How did Napoleon appeal to the ideals of nationalism?</p> <p>Napoleonic Code was one system of laws imposed on all the lands conquered by Napoleon. What other systems of codified law have we seen established in empires? How does this help centralize a ruler’s power?</p> <p>Why might Napoleon decide to create an embargo against Britain?</p> <p>How might the 1848 events be linked to the Napoleonic Wars?</p>
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Revolutions of Latin America

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	P403-407	Analysis
<p>KC 5.3 III. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.</p>	<p><u>The Haitian Revolution:</u> What economic activity was the colony of Haiti known for?</p> <p>How was slavery involved in the Haitian Revolution?</p> <p>Who was Toussaint L'Ouverture?</p> <p>In what ways was Haitian independence significant in world history?</p> <p>How were the Haitian Revolution and French Revolution similar?</p> <p>How were the Haitian Revolution and the French Revolution different?</p> <p><u>Creole Revolutions in Latin America:</u> Explain the social relationship of the Slaves, Mestizos, Creoles, and Peninsulares.</p> <p>What reasons did the colonists have to be discontented?</p> <p>What did mestizos want to gain?</p> <p>Who was Father Miguel? Why was Father Miguel Hidalgo not successful?</p> <p>Why was Agustin de Iturbide more successful in his revolutionary attempt than Father Miguel?</p> <p>What change occurred in Mexico when Santa Anna seized control?</p> <p>What problems did the 1824 Mexican constitution NOT address?</p>	<p>The slave revolts of Haiti occurred in the late 1790s. How do you think this might have impacted the domestic policies of the United States?</p> <p>Why would the Creoles be the most vocal against mercantilist policies?</p> <p>What could Hidalgo have done to make his revolution more successful?</p> <p>How/Why does religion play a large part in the difference between liberal and conservative forces in Mexico?</p>

	<p>What territories did Mexico lose to the United States in the early 1800s?</p> <p>Why is Benito Juarez significant in Mexican history?</p> <p>Why did the creoles of South America refuse the support of mestizos, Indians, and mulattos?</p> <p>Who was Simon Bolivar?</p> <p>What was Gran Columbia? What was its fate?</p> <p>Who was San Martin? How was he significant to South American history?</p> <p>How did caudillos interfere in the formation of new republics?</p> <p>In what way was Brazil's revolution different than the rest of Latin America?</p> <p>What group of people continued to hold the most power in Latin America after the revolutions?</p> <p>What rights were gained by women through the Latin Revolutions?</p>	<p>How did the revolutions lead to the creation of caudillos who rule local areas?</p> <p>How might South America have been different had its colonial governments had more self-rule?</p>
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