

CORE 1220: SHAPING OF THE MODERN WORLD - Spring 2012, Brooklyn College

CHAPTER 28 – Revolutions and National States in the Atlantic World – REVIEW SHEET

Chapter 28 Study Questions

- How did **Enlightenment** ideas challenge the institution of absolute monarchy? How did **John Locke** and **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** critique absolute monarchy? Who and who did not possess individual rights according to these thinkers?
- What was the relationship between the **Seven Years' War** and the **American Revolution**?
- What were some of the taxes Parliament imposed on the American colonies in the 1760s and early 1770s?
- What's the connection between John Locke's theories and the **Declaration of Independence**?
- How did the American colonists defeat the forces of the British Empire?
- Why did the citizens of the new United States gather in Philadelphia in 1787 for a **Constitutional Convention**?
- Why did **Louis XVI** summon the **Estates General** before the French Revolution started?
- Why did the **Third Estate** break away to form the **National Assembly** in 1789, starting the French Revolution?
- Why were Louis XVI and **Marie Antoinette** executed in 1793?
- Who was **Robespierre** and what was the **Reign of Terror** in 1793-94?
- Who was **Napoleon Bonaparte** and how did he come to power in France?
- How was the **Haitian Revolution** different from the American and French Revolutions?
- What events triggered the Haitian Revolution? Who were **Boukman** and **Toussaint Louverture**?
- What were some of the factors at play in the **Latin American Wars of Independence**? How were these independence movements different from the previous revolutions discussed in the chapter?
- What are **ideologies**? How would you describe the **conservative ideology** embodied by **Edmund Burke**? How about the **liberal ideology** embodied by **John Stuart Mill**?
- How did the movements to end the slave trade and abolish slavery come about?
- How did revolutionary ideologies affect women during from the late eighteenth century in the nineteenth century?
- What is **nationalism**? What are the differences between cultural and political nationalism?
- Why does the textbook discuss **Anti-Semitism** and **Zionism** in terms of nationalism?
- What was the **Congress of Vienna**? Did it succeed in suppressing nationalist forces unleashed during the **Napoleonic Era**?
- What role did nationalism play in the **unifications of Germany and Italy**? Who were some of the key players in those unifications?

American Revolution

1660-1673	Navigation Acts passed by Parliament
1754-1763	French and Indian War/Seven Years' War
1760	George III becomes king
1763	Peace of Paris : British acquiring Canada, while Spain gains Louisiana (New France) in compensation for its loss of Florida to the British.
1764	Parliament Sugar Act , taxing molasses in the colonies
1765	Parliament passes the Stamp Act , requiring everything from newspapers, legal documents, even playing cards have a government stamp showing that a tax has been paid
1767	Parliament passes Townshend Act goods imported into the colonies, like lead, paper, paint, glass, and tea
1770	Boston Massacre
1773	Tea Act passed followed by the Boston Tea Party
1774	First Continental Congress takes place in Philadelphia
April 1775	Battles of Lexington and Concord
May 1775	Second Continental Congress
Jan. 1776	Thomas Paine's Common Sense published
Fall 1777	British defeated at Saratoga; French decide to support Americans
1781	Articles of Confederation signed
Oct. 1781	Head of British forces, Lord Cornwallis, surrenders at Yorktown
Sept. 1783	Treaty of Paris signed, formally recognizing American independence

French Revolution

Jan. 1789	Publication of <i>What is the Third Estate?</i> by the Abbe Sieyès
May 1789	Estates General begins to meet at Versailles
June 17, 1789	The Third Estate declares itself the National Assembly
July 14, 1789	The Bastille in Paris falls to a Parisian mob
August 26, 1789	Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen adopted by the National Assembly
Oct. 5, 1789	Women's March on Versailles
June 1791	Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette attempt to escape the country but are captured
Sept. 1791	New constitution creating a constitutional monarchy passed; Louis agrees to uphold it
Apr. 1792	France goes to war with Austria and Prussia
Sep. 1792	Revolutionary republic known as the Convention declared; monarchy abolished
Jan. 1793	Louis XVI tried for conspiracy against the nation and is executed
Feb-Mar 1793	Convention declares war on Great Britain, Holland, and Spain
Apr. 1793	Jacobins led by Maximilien Robespierre begin to dominate the Convention
1793-1794	Reign of Terror established by the Jacobins in defense of the revolution
Feb. 1794	Slavery abolished in some French colonies
July 27-28, 1794	Fall of Robespierre
1795-1799	More conservative government known as the Directory is established
Dec. 1799	New government established with Napoleon as First Consul

Saint-Domingue/Haiti

May 1791	Civil war breaks out between gens de couleur and white settlers in Saint-Domingue
August 1791	Slave revolt breaks out under the leadership of Vodou priest Boukman
1792 & 1793	French, British, and Spanish troops arrive
1797	Toussaint Louverture controls most of Saint-Domingue with his army
1801	Toussaint Louverture promulgates a constitution that granted citizenships to all residents
1802	Toussaint Louverture captured by Napoleon's troops; dies in jail in France in April 1803
January 1804	Haitian Republic declared

Latin American Wars of Independence

1807	Napoleon's invasion of Spain and Portugal; Portuguese royal court flees to Rio de Janeiro
1810	Revolts break out in Argentina, Venezuela, and Mexico
1811	Simón Bolívar begins the struggle against Spanish rule in South America
1819	Bolívar defeats Spanish army in Colombia
1821	Augustín de Iturbide declares Mexican Independence
1821	Portuguese king returns to Lisbon
1822	Brazil declares independence under Emperor Pedro I (1822-1834)
1823	Iturbide deposed and Mexican Republic established
1823	President James Monroe of the United States issues the Monroe Doctrine
1825	Southern Mexican regions create Central American Federation
1825	Bolívar and other creole leaders defeat Spanish in South America by this point
1830	Bolívar abandons his vision of Gran Colombia
1838	Central American Federation dissolves into Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica

Chapter 28 Key Names & Terms

John Locke	Reign of Terror	John Stuart Mill
Stamp Act	Directory	William Wilberforce
George Washington	Napoleon Bonaparte	Mary Astell
Thomas Paine	Toussaint Louverture	Mary Wollstonecraft
Continental Congress	<i>gens de couleur</i>	Olympe de Gouge
Treaty of Paris	Boukman	Elizabeth Cady Stanton
<i>ancien régime</i>	peninsulares	Giuseppe Mazzini
Louis XVI	criollos	Anti-Semitism
Marie Antoinette	Simón Bolívar	Zionism
Estates General	Gran Colombia	Klemens von Metternich
National Assembly	Miguel de Hidalgo	Congress of Vienna
Bastille	Gran Colombia	Revolutions of 1830 and 1848
Jacobins	Emperor Pedro I	Count Camillo di Cavour
Maximilien Robespierre	Augustín de Iturbide	Giuseppe Garibaldi
Convention	Edmund Burke	Otto von Bismarck