**Unit 7 Political Revolutions Test Review KEY**

**Learning Goal 1: English Civil War & Glorious Revolution**

1. Define absolute monarchy & give an example of an absolute monarch.

**Absolute Monarchy: a political system in which only the king or queen holds total power**

**Example: King Louis XIV**

1. Describe the causes of English Civil war and who fought each other.

**Supporters of the king (monarchy) vs the supporters of the parliament (constitutional monarchy) fought over government structure & limiting powers of the monarchs**

1. What happened to England’s government as a result of the Glorious Revolution?

**Changed to a constitutional monarchy**

1. Describe how England dealt with internal uprisings against the monarchy.

**Limited the monarch’s control by forming a strong parliament, created a constitutional monarchy**

**Learning Goal 2: American & French Revolutions**

1. Explain the impact of the Stamp Act, Tea Act, Sugar Act, Declaratory Act, and Intolerable Acts.

**Angered the colonists & led them to protest**

* + **Stamp Act- tax on printed materials (legal docs, pamphlets, newspapers)**
  + **Tea Act- tax on tea**
  + **Intolerable Acts- closed Port of Boston, restructured Massachusetts govt., more troops, quartering of troops**

1. What caused the American Revolution?

**Taxation without representation, enlightenment ideas, intolerable acts**

1. Which Enlightenment ideas influenced the American Revolution? (Think gov. structure, Constitution…)

**Separation of powers, checks & balances, natural rights**

1. What were the major causes of the French Revolution? What event marks the start of the Revolution?
   * **Unfair tax system**
   * **Government debt**
   * **Social divisions**
   * **Food shortage**
   * **Slogan---"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!"**
   * **Storming of Bastille = start of Revolution**
2. Explain the Reign of Terror, including the head of the Committee of Public Safety.

**Time of paranoia, fear, and violence, lead by Robespierre & Jacobin-political group that gained control**

1. Identify the primary reason for the meeting of the Estates-General.

Discuss the bankruptcy & French treasury’s problems

1. Compare & contrast the political, social, and economic causes & impacts of the American and French Revolutions.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **American Revolution** | **BOTH** | **French Revolution** |
| Culturally disconnects from England  Taxed without representation in gov.  Colonists want independence | Taxes = a cause  Inspire Latin American revolutions  Citizens gain more political rights | Growing divisions between 3 estates  3rd estate taxed too high  Bread/food too expensive  Severe social inequality |

1. What was the 3rd estate’s role in the French Revolution?

**Formed the National Assembly because they felt that the govt. had broken the social contract**

1. What were the major results of the French Revolution?

**French citizens gained more rights, monarch lost power**

**Learning Goal 3: Napoleon’s conquests and Latin American Revolutions**

1. What was the Congress of Vienna?

**Representatives of European monarchies met to redraw political boundaries of Europe in order to restore a balance of power**

1. Why did people want Napoleon in power after the French Revolution? How did he gain power?

**They thought he would end the chaos of the revolution and defeat France’s enemies**

1. How did the American and French Revolutions impact revolutions in Latin America?

**inspired Latin American leaders to fight for independence, Enlightenment ideals spread**

1. How did the Napoleonic Wars impact revolutions in Latin America?

**Because Spain & Portugal were weakened Latin Americans had the chance to rebel**

1. Who is Simon Bolivar? Who is Toussaint Louverture? Why are they significant?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Leader** | **Region/Country** | **Significance** |
| Simon Bolivar | **South America** | **Creole military leader who fought to free Latin America from Spanish control. He is known as “The Liberator” and “George Washington of Latin America.** |
| Toussaint Louverture | **Haiti** | **Former slave who led Haiti to independence** |

1. Explain why revolutions in Latin America were started and what groups of people fought in them.

**Creoles resented the political domination of Latin America by Peninsulares & social inequalities and took advantage of the weakened power of Spain & Portugal to fight for independence**

1. How did Napoleon spread revolutionary ideas?

**Wrote constitutions for the areas he conquered**

**Learning Goal 4: Political Ideas & Documents**

1. Define the following terms:

***Separation of powers*- independent and co-equal branches of government**

***Checks and balances*- prevents any one branch of government from dominating the others**

***Liberty-* an individual has the right to act according to his or her own individual liberty**

***Equality*- each individual is subject to the same laws, with no individual or group having special legal privileges**

***Democracy*- form of government characterized by either direct rule by the people (direct democracy) or by elected representatives of the people (representative democracy).**

***Popular sovereignty*- political power rests with the people who create and can change and end government.**

***Constitutionalism*- basic principles and laws of a government should be organized and administered through compliance with a written or unwritten constitution.**

***Nationalism*- each nationality (ethnic group) is entitled to its own government and national homeland and superior to**

**others; Shown through a national culture with a common language, religion, and history; shown through symbols of nations (flags & anthems)**

1. Be able to identify the importance of the documents in the chart.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Document** | **Country** | **Impact** |
| Magna Carta | **England** | **Limits power of monarchy** |
| English Bill of Rights | **England** | **1st doc. To explain individual rights of citizens** |
| Declaration of Independence | **USA** | **natural rights, popular sovereignty, laid out reasons for independence from England** |
| US Constitution | **USA** | **explains the formation and the laws of the US govt.** |
| Declaration of Rights of Man & Citizen | **France** | **Gave rights to all individual French citizens for 1st time** |

1. Be able to understand the importance of Thomas Jefferson, Oliver Cromwell, Marie Antoinette, Queen Mary and William of Orange.

**Thomas Jefferson- American founding father and author of the Declaration of Independence**

**Oliver Cromwell- He led the Parliamentary army, the Roundheads, during the English Civil War. He became “Lord Protector” and imposed his Puritan Christian values on England.**

**Marie Antoinette- The extravagant lifestyle of herself & Louis XVI and their lack of concern for the French people contributed to the French Revolution. She was beheaded by the guillotine.**

**Queen Mary and William of Orange- Became King and Queen of England after the Glorious Revolution and signed the English Bill of Rights.**