

Chapter 28: Revolutions and National States in the Atlantic World

Popular Sovereignty & Upheaval - p. 622

The ideas of the Enlightenment led to world revolutions. Give the name for:

1. The person who argued that any ruler who violated the rights to life, liberty, and property should be deposed (kicked out).
2. The person who argued for religious freedom.
3. Believed that the members of a society, themselves, should be sovereign (meaning the people should rule).
4. Why or when did Enlightenment ideals spread?

The American Revolution – p. 624

5. For a long time, the Americans were happy being British citizens. What changed that led them to rebel?
6. What rights did the Americans claim? What British documents established these rights?
7. The American Continental Congress declared independence, claiming that King George III had broken his contract by failing to protect the Americans' rights. Whose theory allowed them to rebel in these circumstances?
8. List at least three difficulties that Britain faced in fighting the American army.
9. What did the American Founding Fathers emphasize in their 1787 Constitution?

The French Revolution – p. 627

10. In the first paragraph, Bentley & Ziegler point out one major difference between French revolutionaries and their American counterparts. What was this difference?
11. Why did Louis XVI have to call in the Estates General?
12. Part of the Estates General split off and formed the National Assembly, which wanted reforms from the king. Which side did most of the people of Paris support – the king or the National Assembly?
13. What rights did the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen claim for the people of France? (name at least 3)
14. Angry over their statements concerning the *ancien régime*, France declared war on what countries? (list them *all* – there are 5)
15. What did France do with those they considered enemies of the revolution (the “enemies at home,” as the book says)?

The Reign of Napoleon – p. 629

16. Napoleon made peace with the Roman Catholic Church through the Concordat. How did he treat Protestants and Jews within France?
17. Napoleon's Civil Code became the model for laws in most of Europe and much of America. List at least three elements of Napoleon's Civil Code.
18. Refer to the map on page 632 and the text. What areas did Napoleon NOT control?
19. At the end of all of this, with what kind of government end up?

The Influence of Revolution – p. 631

20. Why were the slave owners of Saint-Domingue afraid of a slave revolt?

21. The Haitian revolution was the only successful slave revolt in history. How did the slaves there manage to successfully revolt?
22. Once Boukman, who began the revolt, died, who became the leader of the Haitian revolutionaries?

Wars of Independence in Latin America – p. 634

23. What did the creoles (in this situation, it refers to the powerful upper class of American-born white people) want?
24. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla led the Mexican rebellion. Who was rebelling under Costilla?
25. With what kind of government did Mexico end up?
26. Simon Bolivar led most of the Latin American revolts. Who was his model/hero and what kind of country did he want to create?
27. How did Brazil gain independence?

The Emergence of Ideologies: Conservatism and Liberalism – p. 637

28. How did conservatives like Edmund Burke believe change should happen?
29. How did liberals believe change should be handled?

Testing the Limits of Revolutionary Ideals: Slavery – p. 637

30. Why was it more difficult to end slavery itself than it was to end the slave trade?

Testing the Limits of Revolutionary Ideals: Women – p. 638

31. What rights did women of this era demand?
32. Which of these rights did they gain in this period?

The Consolidation of National States in Europe – p. 640

33. One of the most influential concepts of modern political thought is the idea of the nation. People began thinking of themselves as members of national communities based on...
34. What is nationalism?
35. Nationalism helped people establish national states, but also served to stir up conflict. Why?
36. Where was anti-Semitism strongest?
37. The Jewish response to anti-Semitism was Zionism. What was Zionism?

The Emergence of National Communities – p. 642

38. What fears led to the establishment of the Congress of Vienna?
39. What happened throughout Europe in 1830 and against in 1848? (you can answer in just one word)

The Unifications of Italy and Germany – p. 644

40. What strong sentiments allowed the divided nations of Italy and Germany to unite?