

Unit 7 Political Revolutions Test Review KEY

The 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 of France

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

Supporters of the king/monarchy vs the supporters of the parliament (Roundheads, wanted constitutional monarchy) fought over limiting powers of the monarchs

3. Why were William and Mary invited to take the throne of England?

Because they were Protestant and the English did not want Catholic King James II's son to take power

4. What happened to England's government as a result of the Glorious Revolution?

Changed to a constitutional monarchy

The American Revolution

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

Laws created by Britain to raise money; 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

6. What caused the American Revolution?

Taxation without representation, enlightenment ideas, Intolerable Acts

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

Separation of powers, checks & balances, natural rights

The French Revolution

8. What were the major causes of the French Revolution?

- Government debt
- Social inequality
- Food shortage
- Poor leadership

9. What was the famous slogan of the French Revolution?

"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!"

10. What event marks the start of the French Revolution?

The Storming of the Bastille

11. Explain the Reign of Terror, including the head of the Committee of Public Safety.

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

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

Resolve the bankruptcy & French treasury's problems

13. 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

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

French citizens gained more rights, monarch lost power

15. 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 Inspired Latin American revolutions Citizens gain more political rights	Failing to fix gov. debt Severe social inequality between 3 estates 3 rd estate taxed too high Bread/food too expensive

Napoleon's Conquests and Latin American Revolutions

16. What was the Congress of Vienna?

A meeting when representatives of European monarchies met to redraw political boundaries of Europe in order to restore a balance of power after Napoleon's conquests

17. Why did people want Napoleon in power after the French Revolution?

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

18. How did Napoleon gain power?

Coup d'etat

19. How did Napoleon spread revolutionary ideas?

Wrote constitutions for the areas he conquered

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

Inspired Latin American leaders to fight for independence, Enlightenment ideals spread

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

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

22. Who is Simon Bolivar? Who is Toussaint Louverture? Why is each significant?

Leader	Region/Country	Significance
Simon Bolivar	South America	Creole military leader who fought to free Latin America from Spanish control, was influenced by Enlightenment ideals. Known as George Washington of Latin America.
Toussaint L'ouverture	Haiti	Former slave who led Haiti to independence

23. 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

Political Ideas & Documents

24. 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
- *Equality*- each individual is subject to the same laws, with no individual or group having special legal privileges
- *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*- idea that each (ethnic group) is entitled to its own government & national homeland and superior to others; Shown through a national culture with a common language, religion, and history; shown through symbols of nations

25. 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	1 st 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 1 st time

26. Identify the contributions of Thomas Jefferson, Oliver Cromwell, Marie Antoinette, Queen Mary & 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**- wife of King Louis XVI, led an extravagant lifestyle, 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.