

Unit 2: Age of Revolutions Review

1st Semester Final Exam Review

The Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was an age of reason in which philosophes shared ideas about reason, government, and human nature.**
- **Major philosophes:**
 - **Thomas Hobbes: supported an absolute monarchy and believed in a social contract in which people give up their freedoms for law and order**
 - **John Locke: supported a limited self-government in which natural rights (life, liberty, property) would be protected and men would be equal.**

The Enlightenment continued

- **Major philosophes continued:**
 - **Jean Jacques Rousseau**: believed man was born good and saw the social contract as the need for people to give up some individual freedoms for the government to protect their rights.
 - **Baron de Montesquieu**: promoted a separation of powers, checks and balances, and three branches of government.
 - **Cesare Beccaria**: supported criminal justice, including the right to a trial by jury, innocent until proven guilty, no cruel and unusual punishment, etc.

The Enlightenment continued

- **Major philosophes continued:**
 - **Voltaire: advocated for freedom of speech and freedom of religion.**
 - **Mary Wollstonecraft: believed that women should be educated and viewed as equal to men**
- **The Enlightenment inspired the American Revolution and the French Revolution**

The American Revolution

- After the French and Indian War, King George III began taxing the colonists.
- Colonists were angry because they wanted no taxation without representation in Parliament.
- The Enlightenment inspired both the Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution.
- Americans won the Revolutionary War with the help of the French.

The American Revolution continued

- **Enlightenment ideas in the United States:**
 - **Declaration of Independence**
 - **John Locke's ideas of natural rights, all men are created equal, and consent of the government**
 - **American Constitution**
 - **Montesquieu's three branches of government**
 - **American Bill of Rights**
 - **Voltaire's freedom of speech and freedom of religion**
 - **Beccaria's right to a trial by jury, no cruel and unusual punishment, etc.**

The French Revolution

- **Causes of French Revolution:**
 - **The treatment of the Third Estate - paid a lot of taxes, no say in government, etc.**
 - **The Enlightenment - inspired educated members of the Third Estate**
 - **Economic problems**
 - **Weak leadership of King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette**

The French Revolution continued

- **Basic Timeline**
 - **Old Regime** - three Estates system and absolute monarchy under Louis XVI.
 - **Meeting of the Estates-General** - members from each Estate meet after Louis XVI taxes the Second Estate (nobles).
 - **Creation of the National Assembly** - The Third Estate left the meeting of the Estates-General and formed the National Assembly. Their **Tennis Court Oath** was a promise to make a new constitution.

The French Revolution continued

- **Basic Timeline continued**
 - **Uprisings - Storming of the Bastille, Great Fear, women's march on Versailles, etc.**
 - **National Assembly- eliminates the Estates system and wrote the Declaration of Rights of Man and of Citizen. They created a new constitution, which established a constitutional monarchy under Louis XVI with a Legislative Assembly**

The French Revolution continued

- **Basic Timeline continued**
 - **National Convention - forms after the monarchy is abolished. They executed Louis XVI and created a republic in France.**
 - **Committee of Public Safety - led by Robespierre, the Committee of Public Safety tried to eliminate all “threats” to the revolution in the Reign of Terror.**
 - **The Reign of Terror ended with Robespierre’s execution**
 - **Then the Directory temporarily ruled France. They put Napoleon in charge of the military.**

The Napoleonic Era

- Napoleon overthrew the Directory and became a dictator. He later crowned himself emperor of France and created the largest empire since Rome.
- He quickly took over most of Europe, and his only early loss was to Britain at the Battle of Trafalgar.
- He undid the radical reforms of the Reign of Terror, created a Napoleonic Code, established public schools called lycees, and restored the position of the Catholic Church with the concordat.

The Napoleonic Era

- Napoleon made three costly mistakes, which led to his downfall:
 - Failed Continental System, which led to the British creating their own blockade
 - Peninsular War after he put his brother on the Spanish throne
 - Russian Campaign, which was an invasion of Russia during the winter. This was made worse by the Russian's use of the scorched-earth policy.

The Napoleonic Era

- Napoleon was exiled to Elba, and Louis XVIII was temporarily the king of France.
- Napoleon came back for 100 Days but was ultimately defeated at the Battle of Waterloo, which led to his second exile.
- After Napoleon, Metternich led the Congress of Vienna to establish peace in Europe by containing France, having a balance of power in Europe, and restoring monarchies.