**Chapter 28 Reading Guide: Revolutions and National States in the Atlantic World.** Directions: As you read pages 632-665, answer the following questions thoroughly.

**Terms:**

Enlightenment:

John Locke:

Adam Smith:

Baron de Montesquieu:

*Philosophes:*

Voltaire:

Deism:

Jean-Jacques Rousseau:

George Washington:

*Ancien Regime:*

Estates General:

National Assembly:

Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen:

*Levee en masse:*

Reign of Terror:

Napoleon Bonaparte:

Civil Code (France):

*Gens de couleur:*

Toussaint Louverture:

*Peninsulares:*

*Creoles/criollos:*

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla:

Simon Bolivar:

Gran Colombia:

*Caudillos:*

Conservatism:

Liberalism:

John Stuart Mill:

Mary Wollstonecraft:

Elizabeth Cady Stanton:

Olympe de Gouges:

*Volksgeist:*

Guiseppe Mazzini:

Zionism:

Anti-Semitism:

Theodor Herzl:

Congress of Vienna:

Klemens von Metternich:

Camillo di Cavour:

Giuseppe Garibaldi:

Otto von Bismarck:

Realpolitik:

**Reading Guide:**

What were the main ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers?

How did kings and emperors justify their rule?

How did Enlightened thinkers address individual freedoms?

How did Enlightened ideas spread?

What events led to the American Revolution?

How did the Declaration of Independence draw from Enlightenment ideas?

What were the economic, political, and social causes of the French Revolution?

How did the National Assembly make political and social reforms?

How did the French revolution become more radical in 1793-1794?

How did Napoleon Bonaparte rise to power?

What changes did Napoleon make in France?

What contributed to the decline of Napoleon?

How did the French Revolution influence other revolutions?

What were the causes of the Haitian Revolution?

What was the role of Toussaint L’ouverture in the Haitian Revolution?

What was the result of the Haitian Revolution?

Describe colonial society in Latin America.

Describe the causes and effects of the Mexican Revolution.

What was the role of Simon Bolivar in Latin American revolutions?

How did Brazil win independence from Portugal? When?

When did the movements to end the slave trade begin? Who were the proponents of this movement?

When did Britain, the U.S., France, the Netherlands, and Spain abolish the slave trade?

Why did the practice of slavery not end when the slave trade ended?

Why did abolition bring legal freedom but not political freedom for African and African-American slaves?

How did women participate in the Enlightenment?

What roles did women play in the political revolutions?

What women’s rights movements emerged in the 1800s?

What is a “nation”? How did this idea change?

What examples of cultural nationalism took place in Germany?

How did Young Italy help inspire Italian nationalism?

What was the goal of Theodor Herzl and the Zionist movement?

What were the goals of the Congress of Vienna? Were they successful?

What other areas saw nationalist uprisings?

Why was Italian unification successful?

Why was German unification successful?

**Big Picture Questions (Answer in 3-4 sentences for each question)**

1. What were the effects of nationalism on various peoples and regions?

2. How did political rebellions affect the political structures and ideologies around the world?

3. What role did the Enlightenment play in making political revolutions & rebellions possible?

4. How did the Enlightenment evaluate the role of religion in public life?

5. What new political ideas re: the individual, natural rights, and the social contract did the Enlightenment develop?

6. How did rebellions and revolutions in the Americas and Europe reflect Enlightenment ideals?

7. How did religion influence nationalism?

8. What new political ideologies developed from ca. 1750-1900?

9. How did the role of women change from 1750-1900?

10. How did countries like Germany and Italy manage to unify their populations?