

World History Objectives

Unit 7 - Revolutions & Rebellions

Georgia Performance Standards

SSWH13 The student will examine the intellectual, political, social, and economic factors that changed the world view of Europeans.

- Explain the scientific contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and how these ideas changed the European world view.
- Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau and their relationship to politics and society.

SSWH14 The student will analyze the Age of Revolutions and Rebellions.

- Examine absolutism through a comparison of the rules of Louis XIV, Tsar Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu.
- Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825).
- Explain Napoleon's rise to power, the role of geography in his defeat, and the consequences of France's defeat for Europe

SSWH15 The student will be able to describe the impact of industrialization, the rise of nationalism, and the major characteristics of worldwide imperialism.

- Analyze the process and impact of industrialization in England, Germany, and Japan, movements for political reform, the writings of Adam Smith and Karl Marx, and urbanization and its affect on women.

Essential Questions:

- How is the Scientific Revolution a change in both science and thought?
- What are the causes and consequences of the Scientific Revolution?
- Who is impacted by the Scientific Revolution? How are those people/groups impacted?
- What were the important contributions of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, & Newton during the Scientific Revolution?
- To what extent did the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment represent a rejection of traditional authority?
- How did the Enlightenment lead to new assumptions regarding governance, law, and economics?
- What was the impact of the Enlightenment on political change?
- Why is the Enlightenment considered to be a turning point in Global History?
- How did the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment transform traditional European beliefs?
- How were the ideas that came about during the Enlightenment put into action?
- How was the English government transformed in the 17th century?
- How was the French Revolution an attempt to create a new government based on Enlightenment ideals?
- What is absolutism? To what extent were European monarchs able to establish an absolutist state?
- How did England develop a constitutional rather than absolutist system?
- Evaluate the success of the Hapsburgs, Bourbons, Stuarts, Hohenzollerns and Romanovs in addressing challenges to their rule.
- What was *revolutionary* about the Industrial Revolution?
- How did life change for Americans during the Industrial Revolution (at work, at home, and throughout society)?
- What were the causes of the Industrial Revolution?
- What were the impacts of the Industrial Revolution on that time period and up to TODAY?
- Who were the absolute monarchs?
- How did the decline of the power of the church lead to the rise of absolute monarchs?
- How did Louis XIV and Peter the Great exemplify absolute monarchy?

Vocabulary

Scientific Revolution:

1. Geocentric Theory
2. Heliocentric Theory
3. Ptolemaic System
4. Scientific Method
5. Ptolemy
6. Nicholas Copernicus
7. Galileo Galilei
8. Isaac Newton
9. Robert Boyle
10. Rene Descartes
11. Francis Bacon
12. Johannes Kepler

Enlightenment:

13. John Locke
14. Voltaire
15. Jean Jacques Rousseau
16. Montesquieu
17. Adam Smith
18. Separation of Powers
19. Laissez-faire
20. Social Contract

Absolutism

21. Huguenots
22. Oliver Cromwell
23. Glorious Revolution
24. Absolutism
25. Louis XIV
26. Ivan IV
27. Peter the Great
28. Thomas Hobbs
29. John Locke
30. William Shakespeare
31. Natural Rights

Revolutions:

32. Mestizo
33. Mulatto
34. Federal system
35. The Bill of Rights
36. Oliver Cromwell
37. Glorious Revolution
38. The Three Estates
39. Bourgeoisie
40. National Assembly
41. Tennis Court Oath
42. Declaration of the Rights of man and the Citizen
43. Reign of Terror
44. Maximillian Robespierre
45. Bastille
46. Napoleon Bonaparte
47. Nationalism
48. Waterloo

Industrialization:

49. Industrial Revolution
50. Capitalism
51. Socialism
52. Adam Smith
53. Karl Marx
54. James Watt
55. Robert Fulton
56. Thomas Edison
57. Alexander Graham Bell