CORE 1220: SHAPING OF THE MODERN WORLD - Spring 2012, Brooklyn College

CHAPTER 28 – Revolutions and National States in the Atlantic World – REVIEW SHEET

Chapter 28 Study Questions

• How did Enlightenment ideas challenge the institution of absolute monarchy? How did John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau critique absolute monarchy? Who and who did not possess individual rights according to these thinkers?
• What was the relationship between the Seven Years’ War and the American Revolution?
• What were some of the taxes Parliament imposed on the American colonies in the 1760s and early 1770s?
• What’s the connection between John Locke’s theories and the Declaration of Independence?
• How did the American colonists defeat the forces of the British Empire?
• Why did the citizens of the new United States gather in Philadelphia in 1787 for a Constitutional Convention?
• Why did Louis XVI summon the Estates General before the French Revolution started?
• Why did the Third Estate break away to form the National Assembly in 1789, starting the French Revolution?
• Why were Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette executed in 1793?
• Why did the Third Estate break away to form the National Assembly in 1789, starting the French Revolution?
• What is nationalism? What are the differences between cultural and political nationalism?
• Why does the textbook discuss Anti-Semitism and Zionism in terms of nationalism?
• What was the Congress of Vienna? Did it succeed in suppressing nationalist forces unleashed during the Napoleonic Era?
• What events triggered the Haitian Revolution? Who were Boukman and Toussaint Louverture?
• Why were Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette executed in 1793?
• Why did the Third Estate break away to form the National Assembly in 1789, starting the French Revolution?

American Revolution

1660-1673 Navigation Acts passed by Parliament
1754-1763 French and Indian War/Seven Years’ War
1760 George III becomes king
1763 Peace of Paris: British acquiring Canada, while Spain gains Louisiana (New France) in compensation for its loss of Florida to the British.
1764 Parliament Sugar Act, taxing molasses in the colonies
1765 Parliament passes the Stamp Act, requiring everything from newspapers, legal documents, even playing cards have a government stamp showing that a tax has been paid
1767 Parliament passes Townshend Act goods imported into the colonies, like lead, paper, paint, glass, and tea
1770 Boston Massacre
1773 Tea Act passed followed by the Boston Tea Party
1774 First Continental Congress takes place in Philadelphia
April 1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord
May 1775 Second Continental Congress
Jan. 1776 Thomas Paine’s Common Sense published
Fall 1777 British defeated at Saratoga; French decide to support Americans
1781 Articles of Confederation signed
Oct. 1781 Head of British forces, Lord Cornwallis, surrenders at Yorktown
Sept. 1783 Treaty of Paris signed, formally recognizing American independence
French Revolution
Jan. 1789 Publication of What is the Third Estate? by the Abbe Sieyès
May 1789 Estates General begins to meet at Versailles
June 17, 1789 The Third Estate declares itself the National Assembly
July 14, 1789 The Bastille in Paris falls to a Parisian mob
August 26, 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen adopted by the National Assembly
Oct. 5, 1789 Women’s March on Versailles
June 1791 Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette attempt to escape the country but are captured
Sept. 1791 New constitution creating a constitutional monarchy passed; Louis agrees to uphold it
Apr. 1792 France goes to war with Austria and Prussia
Sep. 1792 Revolutionary republic known as the Convention declared; monarchy abolished
Jan. 1793 Louis XVI tried for conspiracy against the nation and is executed
Feb.-Mar. 1793 Convention declares war on Great Britain, Holland, and Spain
Apr. 1793 Jacobins led by Maximilien Robespierre begin to dominate the Convention
1793-1794 Reign of Terror established by the Jacobins in defense of the revolution
Feb. 1794 Slavery abolished in some French colonies
July 27-28, 1794 Fall of Robespierre
1795-1799 More conservative government known as the Directory is established
Dec. 1799 New government established with Napoleon as First Consul

Saint-Domingue/Haiti
May 1791 Civil war breaks out between gens de couleur and white settlers in Saint-Domingue
August 1791 Slave revolt breaks out under the leadership of Vodou priest Boukman
1792 & 1793 French, British, and Spanish troops arrive
1797 Toussaint Louverture controls most of Saint-Domingue with his army
1801 Toussaint Louverture promulgates a constitution that granted citizenships to all residents
1802 Toussaint Louverture captured by Napoleon’s troops; dies in jail in France in April 1803
January 1804 Haitian Republic declared

Latin American Wars of Independence
1807 Napoleon’s invasion of Spain and Portugal; Portuguese royal court flees to Rio de Janeiro
1810 Revolts break out in Argentina, Venezuela, and Mexico
1811 Simón Bolívar begins the struggle against Spanish rule in South America
1819 Bolivar defeats Spanish army in Colombia
1821 Augustin de Iturbide declares Mexican Independence
1821 Portuguese king returns to Lisbon
1822 Brazil declares independence under Emperor Pedro I (1822-1834)
1823 Iturbide deposed and Mexican Republic established
1823 President James Monroe of the United States issues the Monroe Doctrine
1825 Southern Mexican regions create Central American Federation
1825 Bolivar and other creole leaders defeat Spanish in South America by this point
1830 Bolivar abandons his vision of Gran Colombia
1838 Central American Federation dissolves into Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica

Chapter 28 Key Names & Terms
John Locke Reign of Terror John Stuart Mill
Stamp Act Directory William Wilberforce
George Washington Napoleon Bonaparte Mary Astell
Thomas Paine Toussaint Louverture Mary Wollstonecraft
Continental Congress gens de couleur Olympe de Gouge
Treaty of Paris Boukman Elizabeth Cady Stanton
ancien régime peninsulares Giuseppe Mazzini
Louis XVI criollos Anti-Semitism
Miguel de Hidalgo Simón Bolívar Zionism
Gran Colombia Klemens von Metternich
Gran Colombia Congress of Vienna
Revolution of 1830 and 1848
Count Camillo di Cavour
Giuseppe Garibaldi
Otto von Bismarck