

## CHAPTERS 23 & 25 – REVOLUTIONS, REBELLIONS AND REFORM

### MAIN OBJECTIVES / THEMES:

1. How did imperial wars among European powers provoke revolution?
2. In what ways were the revolutions, expanded literacy, and new political ideas linked?
3. Cross-pollination – How did revolution in one country help incite revolution elsewhere?
4. The number and diversity of Atlantic revolutions in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries – see Big Picture Question #1 below.
5. The real impact and broader long-term implications of the revolutionary movements for sweeping social change – What major political challenges did Western Hemisphere nations face in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

### KEY TERMS:

Enlightenment	Declaration of independence	George Washington
Constitutional Convention	Declaration of the Rights of Man	Estates General
National Assembly	Jacobins	Robespierre
The Terror	Napoleon Bonaparte	gens de couleur
Toussaint L'Ouverture	nationalism	Congress of Vienna
Revolutions of 1848	Simon Bolivar	Miguel Hidalgo
Confederation of 1867	personalist leaders	Caste War
abolitionists	Women's Rights Convention	acculturation
development		underdevelopment

### REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. In what ways did the ideas of the Enlightenment contribute to the Atlantic Revolutions?
2. What was revolutionary about the American Revolution, and what was not?
3. How did the French Revolution differ from the American Revolution?
4. What was distinctive about the Haitian Revolution, both in world history generally and in the history of Atlantic Revolutions?
5. How were the Latin American revolutions shaped by the earlier American, French, and Haitian Revolutions?
6. What accounts for the end of Atlantic slavery during the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
7. How did the end of slavery affect the lives of the former slaves?
8. What accounts for the growth of nationalism as a powerful political and personal identity in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
9. What were the achievements and limitations of nineteenth-century feminism?

### UNIT 4 "Big Picture" – Chapters 23 AND 25

1. Comparing Revolutions: What categories of comparison would be most appropriate to include? grievances – racial factors – religious factors – political outcomes – social outcomes – cultural outcomes – influence on other revolutions
2. Do revolutions originate in oppression and injustice, in the weakening of political authorities, in new ideas, or in the activities of small groups of determined activists?
3. "The influence of revolutions endured long after they ended." To what extent does this unit support or undermine this idea?
4. In what ways did the Atlantic Revolutions and their "echoes" give a new and distinctive shape to the emerging societies of nineteenth-century Europe and the Americas?