

**COURSE OUTLINE**

**Periodization 1:**

**Foundations (5,000 BCE-600 CE)**

- Unit 1: River Valley & Classical Civilizations
- Unit 2: Greece & Rome

**Periodization 2:**

**Post-Classical Era (600-1450)**

- Unit 3: Islam & Africa
- Unit 4: Byzantine Empire & the Middle Ages
- Unit 5: Americas, China, & the Mongols

**Periodization 3: Transition to the Modern World (1450-1750)**

- Unit 6: The Renaissance & Protestant Reformation
- Unit 7: Exploration & Scientific Revolution

**Periodization 4:**

**Early Modern Era (1750-1914)**

- Unit 8: The Middle East, Japan, & China
- **Unit 9: Enlightenment, Revolutions, & Napoleon**
- Unit 10: Industrial Revolution & Imperialism

**Periodization 5:**

**The World at War (1914-1945)**

- Unit 11: World War I & the Russian Revolution
- Unit 12: World War II

**Periodization 6:**

**Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century (1945-Present)**

- Unit 13: The Cold War
- Unit 14: Decolonization & Globalization

**World History Organizer**

**Unit 9: The Enlightenment & Age of Revolutions**

**The Big Picture:**

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Age of Enlightenment began. During the Enlightenment, European thinkers began to question rule by absolute monarchs and suggested new government models based upon natural rights, individual liberty, democracy, and separation of powers. Enlightenment philosophes like John Locke inspired Americans to demand independence from Britain, French citizens to overthrow and execute their king, and citizens in Haiti and Latin America to break away from their European colonizers. New liberal ideals like democracy and liberty led to independent nations in America. In France, a failed attempt at democracy led to the rise of Napoleon and a European war of conquest. After Napoleon’s defeat in 1815, conservative forces at the Congress of Vienna restored traditional monarchies in many European nations. The conflict between liberal and conservative ideas increased nationalism in Europe and the unification of two new nations: Italy and Germany.

**Unit Pacing:**

**Homework**

(Answer Qs on Back)

**Key Terms and Phrases:**

2/10–The Enlightenment

2/10–Read 22.2

1. Enlightenment

14. Latin American Revolutions

2/11–The Enlightenment

2/11–Read 22.3

2. Philosophe

15. Peninsulars vs. creoles

2/12–The American Revolution

2/12–Read 22.4

3. John Locke

16. Simón Bolivar

2/23–The French Revolution

2/23–Read 23.1, 23.2

4. Voltaire

17. Napoleon Bonaparte

2/24–The French Revolution

2/24–Read 23.3, 23.4

5. John Jacques Rousseau

18. Napoleonic Code

2/25–Latin American Revolutions

2/25–Read 23.5

6. American Revolution

19. Continental System

2/26–Latin American Revolutions & Comparison of World Revolutions

2/26–Read 24.1

7. *Declaration of Independence*

20. Congress of Vienna

2/29–Napoleon & Post-War Europe

2/29–Read 24.2

8. French Revolution

21. Conservatives vs. liberals

–Congress of Vienna &

3/1–Read 24.3

9. First, Second, Third Estates

22. Nationalism

Unifications of Germany and Italy

10. Bastille

23. Otto von Bismarck

3/1–Unit 9 Review

3/2– Complete

11. Reign of Terror

24. Camillo Cavour

3/2–**Unit 9 Test**

Unit 9 Organizer

12. Haitian Revolution

25. RealPolitik

13. François Toussaint L’Ouverture

**Essential Questions:**

1. What were the important ideas of each Enlightenment philosophe: (a) Locke? (b) Voltaire? (c) Rousseau?
2. What caused the (a) American Revolution in 1776? (b) French Revolution in 1789? (c) Revolution in Haiti in 1791? (d) Latin American Revolutions from 1808 to 1825?
3. (a) How did Napoleon come to power? (b) How was he defeated? (c) What impact did he have on Europe?
4. Were the unifications of Germany and Italy examples of nationalism, liberalism, or conservatism? Explain

**AKS**

- AKS 42c
- AKS 43a
- AKS 43b
- AKS 44b

## Unit 9 Reading Guide—The Enlightenment and Age of Revolutions

Go to [www.classzone.com/cz/books/wh\\_survey05/book\\_home.htm](http://www.classzone.com/cz/books/wh_survey05/book_home.htm), click “Activity Center” and find the “Audio Downloads” link to listen to each chapter. After reading the chapters, go to “Review Center” and take the “Chapter Quizzes” and look at the “Flip Cards” to review the content from the book.

---

### Chapter 22, Section 2

1. How were Hobbes’s and Locke’s views different?
2. Name three of the freedoms that Enlightenment thinkers championed.
3. What were two impacts of the Enlightenment?

---

### Chapter 22, Section 3

1. Why were salons important?
2. What new styles and forms appeared in art, music and literature?
3. How was Frederick the Great typical of an enlightened despot?

---

### Chapter 22, Section 4

1. How were the colonies governed?
2. Name some of the steps that led to the American Revolution.
3. What Enlightenment ideas were included in the Constitution?

---

### Chapter 23, Section 1

1. What were the three classes of French society?
2. What three factors led to revolution?
3. Why did the National Assembly form?

---

### Chapter 23, Section 2

1. What was the Declaration of the Rights of Man?
2. What is the difference between a radical and a conservative?
3. What happened to the king?
4. What was the Reign of Terror?

---

### Chapter 24, Section 1

1. How are peninsulares and creoles similar? How are they different?

2. How did Haiti become independent?
3. What did Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin do?

---

### Chapter 23, Section 3

1. How did Napoleon get control of the government?
2. What was Napoleon’s most important change for France?
3. What territories did Napoleon gain? Where did he fail?

---

### Chapter 23, Section 4

1. Did the Continental System do what Napoleon intended?
2. What happened to Napoleon in Russia?
3. Where did Napoleon make his last stand and what happened?

---

### Chapter 23, Section 5

1. What was the Congress of Vienna?
2. What were Metternich’s three goals?
3. What happened to ideas about freedom and independence?

---

### Chapter 24, Section 2

1. What is nationalism?
2. What changes were occurring in Western Europe?
3. What major reform was made in Russia at this time?

---

### Chapter 24, Section 3

1. What three empires were torn apart by nationalism?
2. How did nationalism unite Italy? Which people were leaders?
3. How was Germany united? What role did Otto von Bismark play?