

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

**APWH Notes | Age of Revolutions (Pairs with AMSCO 21)**

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**OUTCOMES |** At the conclusion of this section, students will have:

- Analyzed the factors involved in the rise of the Age of Revolution
- Analyzed the reasons for, and impact of, the revolutions in Europe and the Americas
- Traced the rise and fall of Napoleon, as well as the overall political impact of his actions

**BIG IDEA |** As the Early Modern Period came to a close in Europe, many different forces and movements were at work. Economic change helped foster movements such as the Renaissance, which helped birth further movements, such as the Enlightenment. These new intellectual movements eventually would build to something even the most powerful leaders could not stop, ushering in a new age of revolutionary change, striking at the heart of traditional political and social practices that had been in place for centuries. These same forces would eventually make their way to the Americas, forcing similar changes throughout the Latin American colonies.

**Notes:**

<b>1. Introduction - Age of Revolutions</b>	<p>A. The global expansion of Western societies in the 15th and 18th centuries led to changes, one major change was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Age of Revolution:</li></ul> <p>B. The World Economy (led by who, circle one: EUROPEANS, CHINESE, MUSLIM EMPIRE) provided what that allowed for great change?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Through this the following will impact the West the next 250 years<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ _____</li><li>■ _____</li><li>■ _____</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>
<b>2. Age of Revolution</b>	<p>A. WHEN was the Age of Revolution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Late _____ with _____ Revolutions through the _____ with _____ Revolutions</li></ul> <p>B. What forces were at work during the Age of Revolution? (And examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enlightenment thinkers:</li></ul>



<p>4. Napoleon Bonaparte</p>	<p>A. Out of the chaos of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte seized power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who was he? How did he come to power?</li> </ul> <p>B. How did he impact FRANCE?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He was eventually defeated in 1815 at _____</li> </ul> <p>C. How did Napoleon (and his defeat) impact EUROPE?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ : sought to restore the balance of Europe, restore monarchy in France, reverse radical reforms</li> <li>What political factions are established after the French Revolution? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ : opposed to revolutionary ideas and big reforms</li> <li>_____ : mainly represented middle class, sought economic reforms, personal freedoms</li> <li>_____ : applied many of the ideas of Liberals to all social classes</li> <li>_____ allied themselves with Liberals and/or Radicals, called for national unity/glory over all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Big lead in to smaller revolutions of mid 1800s, imperialism</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>5. Latin American Independence Movements</p>	<p>A. What three issues provided the basis for Latin American independence movements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

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B. HAITI: Who led the revolution, and why a revolution?

C. SPANISH SOUTH AMERICA: Who led the revolution, and why a revolution?

D. MEXICO: Who led the revolution, and why a revolution?

E. BRAZIL: Who led the revolution, and why a revolution?

6. Problems for New Latin American Nations

A. What issues did new independent nations of Latin America have to deal with?

B. Early independence leaders sought egalitarianism but equality was hard to get - why?

C. \_\_\_\_\_ : a united Latin America that nations wanted and planned to create, but failed due to POLITICAL FRAGMENTATION

- Centralists vs. Federalists
  - Centralists want:
  
  - Federalists want:
- Liberals vs. Conservatives
  - Liberals want:
  
  - Conservative want:

D. What were caudillos:

- Why were they sometimes important to Latin American nations?

## 7. Social Changes in Latin America

A. Social changes slow, still influenced by: \_\_\_\_\_

- Life for men:
  
- Life for women:
  
- The social system:

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**APWH | Age of Revolutions Challenge Questions**

*Please use complete sentences unless otherwise noted.*

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following does the Age of Revolutions NOT include

- A. Political changes
- B. Economic changes
- C. Intellectual changes
- D. Technological changes
- E. This is a trick question, it includes all of them

2. Why are the EUROPEANS in charge of the World Economy? (Think back to their explorations, and how they are gaining new resources at this time).

3. CIRCLE ONE:

- Who discussed that governments should be in charge absolutely, as people are flawed: LOCKE HOBBS
- Who discussed that governments should be servants of the people: LOCKE HOBBS

4. Explain how the growth of population changed the economy and societies of Europe.

5. How did Napoleon impact France - what led to his demise?

6. How did Napoleon impact Europe?

7. Explain the causes behind Latin America's revolutionary movements. Why was Brazil so unique?

8. Explain why independence had consequences in Latin America. What social issues remain?

