The Age of Democratic Revolution

* In this chapter you will learn about the causes of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution.
* You will explore their impact on history, especially in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ America.
* You will also learn about the origins of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The American Revolution**

**Origins of the American Revolution**

* Since the founding of Jamestown in 1607, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colonists had been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Great Britain. This meant that they were entitled to all the rights of Englishmen gained in the **Magna Carta** (1215), the **English Civil War** (1642-1649), the **Glorious Revolution** (1688), and the **English Bill of Rights** (1689).
* In the course of the 18th century, the colonists became involved in Britain’s global contest with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for commercial and naval power and colonies. Britain protected the American colonists from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attacks and their French neighbors in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. During the **French and Indian War** (1754-1763), the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defeated the French. France was forced to surrender Canada to Britain. As a result, the colonists no longer feared the threat of a French \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They also hoped to expand settlements westward into the Ohio River Valley.



* However, the British government had different concerns. The British government had run up a massive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the French and Indian War. The British government introduced various ways to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the colonists, but each time the colonists objected. The colonists felt that these new taxes had been imposed without their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, violating their rights as English subjects. No one thought that the colonists could be represented in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in London – which was too far away. Instead, the colonists favored greater self-government, while the British Parliament felt it should be able to tell the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what to do.

**Enlightenment and Revolution**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beliefs, the legacy of the Glorious Revolution of 1688, and Enlightenment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all influenced the outbreak of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For example, churches were places where colonists often gathered, and some ministers delivered sermons critical of the British government.
* The Glorious Revolution had demonstrated that English subjects could be justified in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ruler. John Locke and later Enlightenment philosophers made the colonists think it was unjust for the government to tax them without considering their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The cry, “taxation without representation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” went up throughout the colonies.
* To prevent unrest, the British government sent in more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They gave up on many taxes, but insisted the colonists pay a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*tax*) on tea to help the struggling East India Company. A group of colonists, disguised as American Indians, climbed on board a ship carrying some of this tea, and dumped it into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Harbor. The British responded by closing the harbor.
* Colonists sent representatives to Philadelphia to discuss the growing problem. In 1775, violence finally erupted near \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between British troops and colonial volunteers. From Massachusetts, the war quickly spread to the other colonies.
* An English writer, **Thomas Paine**, published a pamphlet, *Common Sense*, applying the Enlightenment idea of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the problem. Paine argued that it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the colonies, so far from England, to become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1776, the colonists in fact declared their independence.
* New demands were now heard in other parts of the world. Many Enlightenment reformers in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supported the American Revolution. They saw it as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their own ideas.
* Volunteers like the **Marquis de Lafayette** from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and **Taduesz Kosciuszko** from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traveled to America to assist the colonists. They also helped persuade the King of France to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the colonists in their dispute with Britain. The French thirsted for revenge for their defeat in 1763 and the loss of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, groups demanded more rights from the English government in imitation of the colonists.
* Shortly after winning their independence in 1783, the Americans sent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a **Constitutional Convention**. The basic challenge faced by the authors of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was to create a strong national government, but not so strong that it would threaten individual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The new **U.S. Constitution** created a system in which power was shared between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ governments. The Constitution further divided the three different types of government powers – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – among the three separate branches of government, as advocated by the Enlightenment thinker Baron de Montesquieu.
* In addition, the new Constitution gave each of these government branches several ways to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” the other branches (known as the system of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”) in order to ensure that no one branch became too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or tyrannical. Later, a Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to include protections of individual liberties. Finally, ultimate power rested with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who elected officials – creating a system of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where the people are supreme.

**The French Revolution**

* The American Revolution ended in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- when Britain signed the **Treaty of Paris** with the new United States. Only six years later, the desire for change crossed the Atlantic Ocean and erupted in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Paris became the center of this revolutionary explosion, sending shock waves throughout Europe.

**Causes of the French Revolution**

* Historians still debate whether the French Revolution could have been avoided, or whether it was inevitable. Most historians agree that changes in French society were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but they disagree on whether or not the changes could have taken place through peaceful reform or whether a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolution was necessary.

**French Social Divisions**

* Old Regime French society was divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ classes or “estates.” The **First Estate** was the clergy – consisting of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officials. The **Second Estate** was the nobility. The nobles held many special privileges, such as being exempt from many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and having the right to collect feudal dues. Nobles also served as officers in the army and held high positions at court.
* The **Third Estate**, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the three estates, was made up of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people. This estate included the **bourgeoisie** – the middle classes of merchants, professionals, and shopkeepers. It also included urban workers and the largest group in France – the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



**The Impact of Enlightenment Ideas**

* Enlightenment ideas made many Frenchmen unwilling to accept the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of kings and privileged positions of the Church and nobility. Many bourgeoisie , influenced by their rising \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Enlightenment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, resented the special privileges of the nobles. Many liberal nobles and clergy actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their beliefs. Although there was censorship, a flourishing “underground” press poked fun at the king and his unpopular queen, **Marie Antoinette**.

**Financial Crisis**

* The financial system in France was based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Different social classes and even different geographical regions paid different tax \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For example, some provinces had joined France later in history and had been given special rights. Towns and provinces taxed each other’s goods, hurting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Over time, the King had sold off the rights to collect many taxes to “tax farmers” and office-holders. By the late 1700s, many saw this whole system as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and unfair. Although France was actually a wealthy country, the government did not have efficient means for taxing this wealth.
* To finance their wars with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, French ministers had relied heavily on borrowing. Because of the high costs of helping the American colonists during their own war for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Crown now faced a severe financial crisis. By 1786, France’s finances were in a desperate situation. The finance minister informed the King he could no longer obtain any more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. To deal with the problem, the king’s ministers summoned the nobility to Paris in 1787 for a special Assembly of Notables. The government suggested that the nobles surrender their privileges to help the Crown pay off its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The nobles said that before they could take any such step, the government must hold an **Estates General** – a national assembly in which each of the three social classes was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in its own chamber.
* No Estates General had met since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The nobles felt they would be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Estates General, since the First and Second estates would vote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **King Louis XVI** gave in to their demands. Elections were held all over France to select \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the different estates. People became very excited as they debated issues and drew up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the delegates.

**Main Events of the Revolution**

* What began as a contest for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the king and the nobles quickly turned into a struggle over the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the monarchy and the existence of hereditary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the course of the revolution, power shifted first to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nobles and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bourgeoisie, then to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shopkeepers and craftsmen, and finally back to the bourgeoisie.
* Because of the greater number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Third Estate, they elected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as many delegates to the Estates General as the First and Second Estates. Enlightenment thinkers like **Abbe Sieyes** wrote that only the Third Estate represented the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens” of the nation. Sieyes called the nobles and clergy mere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When the Estates General met in May 1789, the delegates from the Third Estate quickly declared themselves to be a **National Assembly**.
* The King sought to break up the Assembly. When word of this attempt reached the people of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in July, they seized the royal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a search for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The King, fearful of popular unrest, reluctantly recognized the new National Assembly.
* In August 1789. the National Assembly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the privileges of the nobles. They also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church lands to pay off the state’s debts. The Assembly next issued a **Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**, proclaiming that government rested on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the people (***popular sovereignty***), not on the divine right of the king. The Declaration also announced that all Frenchmen were “free and equal.” The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Revolution became “**Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity**.” A written constitution was drafted and adopted, creating a national legislature and making France a **constitutional monarchy.** A constitutional monarchy is a form of government in which a monarch’s power is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a popular assembly and is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by law and tradition.

**The Revolution takes a Radical Turn**

* Meanwhile, there was a poor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1789. Hungry Parisians marched to the King’s palace at Versailles in October 1789, and dragged the royal family back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* For a short time, it seemed the King might \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the changes brought by the revolution. In July 1790, Louis XVI took an oath to the Constitution. However in June 1791, Louis and his family tried to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They were caught and returned to Paris. Soon after, the monarchy was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and France became a republic – a government without a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in which citizens are given the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their representatives. Under a new constitution every adult \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in France could vote. A single-chamber legislature, known as the Convention, was elected. Louis XVI was put on trial for crimes against his people and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1793.
* The new French republic was seen as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by other European rulers. Since 1792, France had been at war with other European countries. Parts of France were in open rebellion, and it seemed that France might \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the war until a Committee of Public Safety took over in 1793. The Committee began a “Reign of Terror.” They were directed by Robespierre and other radical leaders, who were idealistic followers of Rousseau. They felt they needed to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to achieve their goals. The Committee of Public Safety used savage repression to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rebels. Laws were passed allowing the government to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anyone. People even lost the right to defend themselves. Nobles, Catholic priests, and other suspected traitors were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Historians estimate as many as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suspects may have been killed.
* Meanwhile, France needed to raise a large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fight against neighboring European powers. France introduced mass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, requiring all males to serve in the army.
* France’s large armies and other forceful measures turned the tide of the war. Once the risk of losing the war \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Convention turned against its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Afraid for their own safety, the Convention members seized Robespierre and his followers, who were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The terror ended and power shifted back to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Rise and Fall of Napoleon**

* Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) came from the lower nobility on the island of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As a boy, he had been sent to military school in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Napoleon proved to be one of the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generals of all times. He developed new tactics for mass armies in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Rise of Napoleon**

* After the fall of Robespierre, France remained at war with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Under Napoleon’s leadership, French armies invaded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and defeated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1797. His rapid movements took his enemies by surprise.
* Wherever French armies went, they acted as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, helping local “patriots” against their former rulers. The French set up new republics in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1799, Napoleon seized power in France, where government had become unpopular. He then negotiated a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the other powers, including Britain.
* Napoleon used the breathing space to introduce domestic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including a new legal code combining traditional laws with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the revolution. He also reached a settlement with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Napoleon attempted to combine the social reforms of the French Revolution with his own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power.
* Five years later, Napoleon crowned himself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in December 1804. He was again at war with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. By the end of 1805, Napoleon put his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in power in Italy, Germany, Holland, Poland, and Spain.

**The Fall of Napoleon**

* Napoleon’s mighty ambitions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most of Europe against him. His inability to invade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, economic problems in Europe caused by his attempted boycott of British goods, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of French rule throughout Europe creating increasing strains on his empire. His conquests and wars awakened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feelings in Britain, Spain, Germany, Italy, and Russia.
* In 1809, the people of Spain rebelled against Napoleon’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whom Napoleon had put on the throne. In 1812, Napoleon invaded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his “Grand Army” of more than 600,000 men, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ army ever assembled up to that time. He defeated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but Tsar Alexander I refused to surrender. As winter approached, the Russians \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Moscow to the ground rather than provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and supplies to the French army. Napoleon’s forces were defeated on their retreat by the bitter Russian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Faced with typhus, hunger, and suicide few \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the long march back to France.
* Napoleon himself returned to Paris to prevent rising \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. After his failure in Russia, the other European powers combined to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him. Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria formed a coalition, which was also joined by smaller states. The allies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ France early in 1814. When Napoleon would not make concessions, the allied powers brought back the old French royal family. The new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Louis XVIII, granted his subjects a charter that guaranteed the people their basic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Napoleon was sent into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He suddenly reappeared in March 1815 and took over France for a brief time. He was defeated again at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in June 1815. This time, allies imprisoned him on a distant island in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where he died in 1821.

**The Impact of Napoleon**

* Although Napoleon ruled France for only 15 years, he had a tremendous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on France, Europe, and the rest of the world.

**France** – Napoleon created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by establishing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a law code that consolidated such achievements of the Revolution as social equality, religious toleration, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Europe** – Napoleon seized a large portion of Europe, introducing the ideas of the French \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ending the feudal restrictions and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wherever he conquered. For example, his conquests in Germany led to the liberation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens from traditional restrictions.

**The World** – French rule stimulated the growth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Napoleon weakened Spain, causing it to lose its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empire in Latin America. He sold the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Territory to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1803.

**Restoring the Old Order**

* After the defeat of Napoleon, the chief European rulers met in Paris and then at the Congress of Vienna (1415-1815) to redraw the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Europe. Their main objective was to settle the many issues arising from the French Revolution and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wars. They invited all the other states of Europe to participate.

**The Congress of Vienna**

* The allies restored many former \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, bringing Europe back in some measure to the way it had been before the French Revolution. At one level, this gathering of crowned heads was a triumphant celebration of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Napoleon. Against a brilliant backdrop of balls, concerts, and festivities, the allied leaders of Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia met privately, keeping all of the major decisions in their own hands.
* The allies sought to establish a balance of power – a system in which no single power like France could become so powerful that it could threaten to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other countries in the system. To accomplish this purpose, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was given to the Netherlands, the Rhineland to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Genoa to Savoy, and Northern Italy to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The leading powers disagreed about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Tsar wanted to take all of Poland and give Saxony to Prussia in compensation. Britain and Austria feared the growth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power and signed a secret treaty with their old enemy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to resist some of these demands.
* Fortunately for the allies, they reached a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just before Napoleon reappeared. The Congress also dealt with many other issues, including steps to abolish the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade and the rights of German \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Later in 1895, the allied statesmen agreed to hold further meetings and to cooperate to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolutionary change.
* William Wilberforce, an English reformer and devout \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was horrified by the plight of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He was responsible for leading the fight to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slavery in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1807, he persuaded Parliament to pass the Slave Trade Bill, which banned the slave trade. At his request, the British delegate at Vienna pressed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to also abolish the slave trade. Later, Wilberforce achieved the abolition of slavery itself throughout the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1833.

**The Spirit of Nationalism**

* Nationalism is the belief that each nationality (ethnic group) is entitled to its own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The French Revolution had ignited the spirit of nationalism throughout much of Europe by teaching that each government should be based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the people. Napoleon’s conquests also inspired nationalist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against the French. Despite the stirrings of nationalism, the statesmen at the Congress of Vienna failed to take into account the desire of many people to control their own governments. Instead, they favored legitimacy – maintaining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rulers. As a result, many European peoples were still not united; others lived under foreign rule.

**The Metternich Era (1815-1848)**

* Prince Klemens von Matternich of Austria was one of the leading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the Congress of Vienna. He was instrumental in establishing a system that prevented attempts at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or political \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe. The allies held several “Congresses” until 1822 to suppress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The thirty years following the Congress of Vienna witnessed a series of unsuccessful revolutions in Italy, Germany, and Poland.
* In each of these countries, national groups sought to achieve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but were defeated by the armies of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, in two cases nationalism triumphed: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ both achieved their independence in 1830. France overthrew the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ monarchy and established a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ monarchy in the same year.

**The Revolutions of 1848**

* The year 1848 is considered one of the turning points of the 19th century. In 1848, the constitutional monarchy of France was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a new French \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was created. Events in France inspired a new wave of revolutions in Italy, Germany, Austria, and Hungary. Revolutionaries in some of these countries sought to establish their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nation.
* German liberals even elected representatives to a “Parliament” in Frankfurt representing the entire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nation. These liberals offered the crown of a united Germany to the King of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their offer. By 1849, the tide began to turn. The Austrian army, with Russian support, proved too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the revolutionaries. Each revolutionary regime \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, except in France, where Napoleon’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took power and proclaimed himself as Napoleon III.

**The Independence of Latin America**

* One of the most far-reaching effects of the American and French Revolutions was that they led to the independence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Road to Independence**

* **Abuses of the Colonial System**

In the late 18th century, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colonial system caused increasing unrest in Latin America. Although the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the descendants of Europeans, they had been denied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power and resented European-born \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The colonists also resented Spanish economic restrictions that made it difficult for them to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ directly with countries other than Spain or to manufacture their own goods.

* **Revolutionary ideas spread to Latin America**

Both the American and French Revolutions spread revolutionary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Latin America. These revolutions taught that people should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a government that protected their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. During the Napoleonic wars in Europe, the colonists in Latin America had to govern themselves. When Napoleon was defeated in 1814, the King of Spain was restored to his throne. He re-imposed the old colonial system, prohibiting the colonists from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ directly with Britain or other countries except Spain. Latin American leaders refused to return to Spanish rule and demanded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Brazil declared its independence from Portugal in 1823. By 1824, Latin American independence was firmly established.

**Leaders in the Wars for Independence**

* **Toussant l’Ouverture** – led an uprising of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slaves in 1791, forcing the French out of Haiti – making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the first Latin American colony to achieve independence.
* **Jose de San Martin** – worked to liberate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Spanish rule in the years 1816 to 1818.
* **Simon Bolivar** – defeated the Spanish forces between 1819 and 1825, liberating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Columbia, Ecuador, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Bolivia.
* **Miguel Hidalgo** – a priest, began a rebellion against Spanish rule in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1810, but the uprising \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Mexico later achieved its independence in 1821.

**Bolivar and the Struggle for Independence**

* Simon Bolivar (1783-1830), was born in Venezuela and became known as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” A Creole aristocrat who trained in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ academy, he emerged as the most important leader in the struggle for the independence of South America from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Bolivar also left a legacy of military control over political affairs in South America.
* In 1813, Bolivar led the fight for the independence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His Decree of War to the Death threatened those who opposed him and sided with Spain. In 1815, Bolivar was forced to flee South America. He fled to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where he defined his goals and appealed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help. He next visited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where the government gave him support in exchange for his promise to abolish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1817, he returned to South America and with Haitian support recaptured New Granada. He used this area as a base to liberate Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1819, Bolivar joined together Ecuador, Venezuela, and Columbia in the newly independent country of Gran Columbia. He established himself as its first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and set out to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all of South America. Bolivar next joined with Argentine leader Jose San Martin and sought the liberation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1824, Bolivar successfully defeated Spanish forces.
* The Monroe Doctrine, issued by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1823, also helped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the newly independent countries of South America by warning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers against further intervention. Bolivar’s dream was to create a democratic South American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like the United States. However, in 1828 he declared himself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just as Napoleon had done in France. In 1830, Bolivar resigned the Presidency, and died shortly thereafter.