**Chapter 28: Revolutions and National States in the Atlantic World**

1. **Popular sovereignty and political upheaval**
   1. Enlightened and revolutionary ideas
      1. Popular sovereignty: relocating sovereignty in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Traditionally monarchs claimed a "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" to rule
         2. The Enlightenment challenged this right, made the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ responsible to the people
         3. John Locke's theory of contractual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comes from the consent of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Individuals retain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to rulers
      2. Freedom and equality: important values of the Enlightenment
         1. Demands for freedom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and freedom of expression and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equality
         2. Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)
            1. Argues for equality of all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, regardless of class, before the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Equality not extended to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, peasants, laborers, slaves, or people of color
         4. Ideals of Enlightenment were significant global influence
   2. The American Revolution
      1. Tension between Britain and the North American colonies
         1. Legacy of Seven Years' War: British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, North American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ burden
         2. Mounting colonial protest over taxes, trade policies, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule
            1. Colonial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of British goods and attacks on British officials; Boston Tea Party, 1773
         3. Political protest over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Parliament: Continental Congress, 1774
      2. The Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776
         1. Continental Congress formed (1774), coordinates colonists’ resistance to British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. July 4, 1776, adopts Declaration of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Influence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: retention of individual rights, sovereignty based on consent of the ruled
      3. The American Revolution, 1775-1781
         1. British advantages: strong government, navy, army, plus loyalists in colonies
         2. American advantages: European allies, George Washington's leadership
         3. Weary of a costly conflict, British forces surrendered in 1781
      4. Building an independent state: Constitutional Convention, 1787
         1. Constitution guaranteed freedom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. American republic based on principles of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Full legal and political rights were granted only to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of property
   3. The French Revolution
      1. Summoning the Estates General
         1. Financial Crisis: half of government revenue went to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. King Louis XVI forced to summon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to raise new taxes
         3. Many representatives wanted sweeping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. First and Second Estates (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) tried to limit Third Estate (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
      2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ formed by representative of Third Estate, 17 June 1789
         1. Demanded a written \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and popular sovereignty
         2. Angry mob seized the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on 14 July, sparked insurrections in many cities
         3. National Assembly wrote the "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
            1. Sovereignty resides in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Individual rights, and Equality of men
      3. "Liberty, equality, and fraternity" was the slogan and values of the National Assembly
         1. National Assembly abolishes old social order
         2. Seizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lands, redefines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as civilians
         3. New constitution retains king, but subject to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Convention: elected by universal male \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         5. *Levée en masse:* conscription for war
         6. 1793: King Louis and Queen Marie Antoinette found guilty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sent to guillotine
      4. Maximilien Robespierre
         1. “The Incorruptible,” leader of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ closed, priests forced to marry
            1. Promoted “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” as secular alternative to Christianity
            2. Calendar reorganized: Ten-day weeks, proclaimed Year I
         3. Executed 40,000; imprisoned 300,000
   4. The reign of Napoleon, 1799-1815
      1. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)
         1. Brilliant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leader; became a general in the royal army at age twenty-four
         2. Supported the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; defended the Directory
         3. Overthrew the Directory and named himself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Napoleonic France brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after years of chaos
         1. Made peace with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Extended freedom of religion to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Napoleon's empire: 1804, proclaimed himself emperor
         1. Dominated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continent: Iberia, Italy, Netherlands
         2. Defeated Austria and Prussia; fought British on high seas
         3. Disastrous invasion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1812 destroyed Grand Army
      4. The fall of Napoleon
         1. Forced by coalition of enemies to abdicate in 1814, exiled on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Escaped, returned to France, raised army, but was defeated by British in 1815
2. **The influence of revolution**
   1. The Haitian Revolution: the only successful slave revolt in history
      1. Saint-Domingue, rich French colony on western Hispaniola
         1. Rich Caribbean colony: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Society dominated by small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class
         3. 90 percent of population were slaves working under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Large communities of escaped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         5. Free blacks fought in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, brought back revolutionary ideas
         6. Widespread discontent: white settlers sought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, slaves wanted freedom
      2. Toussaint Louverture (1744-1803)
         1. Son of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, literate, skilled organizer, built a strong and disciplined army
         2. Controlled most of Saint-Domingue by 1797, created a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1801
         3. Arrested by French troops; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in jail, 1803
      3. The Republic of Haiti
         1. Yellow fever ravaged French troops; defeated and driven out by slave armies
         2. Declared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1803; established the Republic of Haiti in 1804
   2. Wars of independence in Latin America
      1. Latin American society \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Social classes: *peninsulares*, creoles, slaves, and indigenous peoples
         2. Creoles sought to displace the *peninsulares* but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their privileged position
            1. 30,000 *peninsulares*, 3.5 million creoles
      2. Mexican independence
         1. Napoleon’s invasion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1807) weakens royal authority in colonies
         2. Priest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1753-1811) leads revolt
            1. Hidalgo captured and executed, but rebellion continues
         3. 1822 Mexico is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Simon Bolivar (1783-1830) led independence movement in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Inspired by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, took arms against Spanish rule in 1811
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces overcame Spanish armies throughout South America, 1824
         3. Bolivar's effort of creating the Gran Colombia failed in 1830s
      4. Creole dominance in Latin America
         1. Independence brought little social change in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Principal beneficiaries were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Testing the limits of revolutionary ideals: slavery
      1. Movements to end \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: began in 1700s, gained momentum during revolutions
         1. In 1807 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Parliament outlawed slave trade
         2. Other states followed suit, though illegal slave trade continued from some time
      2. Movements to abolish slavery: more difficult because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. In Haiti and much of South America, end of slavery came with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. In Europe and North America, campaign against slave trade became campaign to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Abolition brought legal freedom for slaves but not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. Testing the limits of revolutionary ideals: women's rights
      1. Enlightenment ideals and women
         1. Enlightenment thinkers remained conservative regarding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Rousseau argues women should receive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prepare for lives as wives and mothers
            2. Mary Astell (England, 1666-1731) argues that women essentially born into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            3. Mary Wollstonecraft (England, 1759-1797)

women possessed same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + 1. Women crucial to revolutionary activities
       1. Women active in all phases of French revolution
          1. Women storm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1789, demands for food
          2. Yet hold few official positions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
          3. Yet women not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, major task of nineteenth century

1. **The consolidation of national states in Europe**
   1. The emergence of national communities
      1. Congress of Vienna, 1814-15
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders determined to restore old order after defeat of Napoleon
         2. Succeeded in maintaining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe for a century
         3. Failed in repressing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideas
      2. Nationalist rebellions against old order throughout nineteenth century
         1. Greek rebels overcame \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule in 1827
         2. 1830 and 1848, rebellions in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Conservative government usually restored afterward but ideals persisted
   2. The unification of Italy and Germany
      1. Cavour and Garibaldi united Italy by 1870
         1. Cavour led nationalists and expelled Austrian authorities in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Italy, 1859
         2. Garibaldi controlled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Italy, 1860
      2. Prussian prime minister Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898) created a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Germany
         1. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, nationalist rebellion was repressed in 1848
         2. Bismarck provoked three wars that swelled German \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. 1871, Prussian king proclaimed emperor of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Reich