

**WORLD HISTORY**  
**Unit 6: Absolutism & Revolution**  
**STUDY GUIDE**  
**Test Tues., 1/30**  
 Text Reference: Ch. 19, 21, 23

**SSWH11**

Examine political and social changes in Japan and in China from the fourteenth century CE/AD to mid-nineteenth century CE/AD.

Ch	a. Describe the impact of the Tokugawa Shogunate policies on the social structure of Japan.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The Tokugawa Shogunate:</b> feudal period in Japan; Tokugawa Ieyasu (shogun - military leader/dictator); peaceful period internally, no outside influence</li> <li><b>Social Structure:</b> daimyos (lords who collected taxes for the shogun); samurai (upper-class non-fighting warriors who served as bureaucrats); peasants - paying taxes to shogun</li> <li><b>Struggles:</b> corrupt shogunate; financial struggles</li> <li><b>End of Shogunate:</b> Commodore Matthew Perry opens trade, shogunate is overthrown (Meiji Restoration)</li> </ul>
Ch	b. Describe the impact of the Qing and Ming Dynasty policies on the social structure of China.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ming Dynasty:</b> overthrew Mongols, sea power; Great Wall of China, moved capital (Beijing); Confucianism &amp; civil service system; scholars (noble government workers), canals; limited trade (Canton)</li> <li><b>Qing Dynasty:</b> Manchu people, segregation of Manchu &amp; Chinese, increase in population, corruption, flooding (broken canals), widespread hunger; forced to open trade with the West, Taiping Rebellion</li> </ul>

**SSWH12**

Describe the development and contributions of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal empires.

Ch.	a. Describe the development and geographical extent of the Ottoman, Safavid, and the Mughal Empires.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Gunpowder Empires:</b> explosive powder as a mass weapon (gunpowder) through cannons, gunpowder empires - Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal; cavalry, composite bows</li> <li><b>Ottoman Empire:</b> took over Anatolia &amp; Balkan peninsula; Timur - one of first leaders, Mehmed II - captured Constantinople, renamed it Istanbul; Golden Age leader - Suleyman "the Magnificent"; empire grew to Hungary, Vienna, Eastern Europe, Caucasus Mountains, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Northern Africa; controlled Europe &amp; Asia link (Gallipoli - Dardanelles strait)</li> <li><b>Safavid Empire:</b> middle of Ottoman Empire (West) and Mughal Empire (East); (present-day Iran, parts of Iraq), Abbas the Great - leader; regained territory &amp; moved capital - Isfahan empire declines on his death</li> <li><b>Mughal Empire:</b> Babur - leader against Turkish Muslims; Akbar (Babur's grandson) - made peace w Hindus through marriage; peace &amp; loyalty results; Shah Jahan - unites India; Aurangzeb (son) - strict Islamic law; ends religious toleration; Civil War - Muslims and Hindus</li> </ul>
Ch.	b. Describe the cultural contributions of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ottoman Culture:</b> non-fixed social classes; religious diversity; millets (Non-Muslim neighborhoods); Suleyman - justice system, forts, roads, bridges, mosques, arts, manuscripts</li> <li><b>Safavid Culture:</b> Ismail - Shah, converted from Sunni Muslim to Shi'ite; Shah Abbas the Great - centralized govt, encouraged carpet weaving &amp; fabric trade; lowered taxes for farmers; built Isfahan, tolerated non-Muslims</li> <li><b>Mughal Culture:</b> Akbar - tolerant of cultures/religions, (Taj Mahal - Persian, Islamic, and Hindu architecture)</li> </ul>

**SSWH13**

Examine the intellectual, political, social, and economic factors that changed the world view of Europeans from the sixteenth century CE/AD to the late eighteenth century CE/AD.

Ch.	a. Explain the scientific contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and how these ideas changed the European worldview.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Copernicus:</b> heliocentric universe (sun is center of universe); was not believed</li> <li><b>Kepler:</b> proved Copernicus's theory through math; elliptical orbit of planets</li> <li><b>Galileo:</b> prove Copernicus's theory with telescope; proved objects fall at same rate forced to deny his proofs (anti-religious)</li> <li><b>Newton:</b> theory of gravity (makes objects fall &amp; keeps planets in orbit); laws of motion through math; causes divide btwn belief in physics (Scientific Revolution) vs ancient views/Church</li> </ul>
Ch.	b. Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau, and their relationship to politics and society.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Locke:</b> belief that govt &amp; people have contract; 'natural' rights - life, liberty, property)</li> <li><b>Voltaire:</b> freedom of religion &amp; speech</li> <li><b>Rousseau:</b> wanted minimal govt control; collectivism (priority of the group, not the individual)</li> <li><b>Effect:</b> philosophers beliefs' inspire American &amp; French revolutions</li> </ul>

SSWH14  
Analyze the Age of Revolutions.

Ch.	<p><b>1. Examine absolutism through a comparison of the reigns of Louis XIV and Tsar Peter the Great.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Louis XIV:</b> King of France; wanted absolute power after violent childhood; fought back against commoners (moved palace to Versailles), the Catholic church (took back Edict of Nantes), and the nobility (intendants – commoners who Louis appointed to govt officials/tax collectors)</li> <li>• <b>Tsar Peter the Great:</b> Tsar (like ‘Caesar’) of Russia; wanted to ‘Westernize’ (modernize) Russia like the ‘West’ – Europe; forced Western dress on boyars, build army/navy – was able to take some Swedish territory &amp; establish St Petersburg as new capital &amp; warm water port for trade w Europe; replaced noble govt officials w commoners, replaced patriarch (like pope) position w Holy Synod who he appointed</li> </ul>
Ch.	<p><b>2. Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>English Revolution (1689):</b> <u>English Civil War</u> – Charles I forced to sign Petition of Right (limited king’s powers on taxation &amp; other powers); English Civil War began btwn Parliament leader Oliver Cromwell &amp; Charles I (beheaded); Charles II becomes king after Cromwell’s death; <u>Monarchy Restored (Catholic)</u> – Catholic brother James II made king; unrest – Parliament asks daughter Mary (Protestant) &amp; husband William (from Netherlands) to invade England (‘Glorious Revolution’); <u>Monarchy Restored (Protestant)</u> – ‘constitutional monarchy’ (monarch &amp; Parliament rule together), W&amp;M sign English Bill of Rights (rule of law &amp; free speech)</li> <li>• <b>American Revolution (1776):</b> <u>French &amp; Indian War Debt</u> – (Stamp &amp; Tea Act); <u>Taxation without Representation</u> – British soldiers occupy Boston &amp; close harbor; <u>Declaration of Independence</u> – declare their independence (Thomas Jefferson – author; influenced by Enlightenment philosopher John Locke); Revolutionary War, draft Articles of Confederation, later a Constitution, based on ideas of Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Voltaire</li> <li>• <b>French Revolution (1789):</b> <u>Unrest</u> – 3 Estates (1<sup>st</sup> – Church, 2<sup>nd</sup> – nobility, 3<sup>rd</sup> – middle/lower class majority); <u>Reaction from Monarchy</u> – Louis calls mtg with all estates to talk about the debt; National Assembly to develop constitutional monarchy; 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate – tennis court to draft constitution, mob robs a national prison/armory (Bastille); <u>Reaction to Monarchy</u> – Declaration of the Rights of Man; <u>Reaction from European Countries</u> – Prussia &amp; Austria declare war; Louis runs away to Austria – captured &amp; killed; <u>Effects - Radical Rule</u> – Jacobins (majority party of National Convention) – radical, want no church influence; Maximillian Robespierre – majority party leader, Committee of Public Safety – kills anyone against Jacobins (‘Reign of Terror’); <u>Effects - Dictatorship</u> – Napoleon Bonaparte</li> <li>• <b>Haitian Revolution (1791):</b> <u>Unrest</u> – Saint Domingue (French colony in Caribbean); 3 classes – European (controlled govt/wealth; Gens de Couleur (mixed race, middle class), African (slaves); <u>Rebellion</u> – Gens de Couleur want independence Toussaint L’Ouverture organizes slaves to rebel; <u>France’s Reaction</u> – National Convention abolishes slavery in French colonies; Napoleon takes over France &amp; forces Saint Domingue back into slavery; St Domingue fights back &amp; earns independence from France – becomes known as Haiti; <u>Effect on the US</u> – US southern legislators pass stronger laws to strengthen power of slave owners; Louisiana Territory purchased from France</li> <li>• <b>Latin American Revolutions (1808-1825):</b> <u>Spanish South America</u> – class division struggles: Peninsulares (European-born, political power); creoles (Latin American-born, economic power); Simon Bolivar &amp; José de San Martín build army with majority; South American colonies become independent from Spain; <u>Spanish North America (Mexico)</u> – Miguel Hidalgo &amp; peasants attack Peninsulares in Mexico City, creoles help Peninsulares at first, later fight against Peninsulares; <u>Portuguese South America (Brazil)</u> – Portuguese King John VI runs away to Brazil, leaves his son Pedro in charge; Pedro declares Brazil independent; Pedro’s son (Pedro II) takes over &amp; restores Brazil to monarchy, later republic</li> </ul>
Ch.	<p><b>c. Explain Napoleon’s rise to power, the role of geography in his defeat, and the consequences of France’s defeat for Europe.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rise of Napoleon:</b> military general, seized govt, Napoleonic Code – law code, justice system</li> <li>• <b>Defeat due to Geography:</b> Russia – attacks in the fall, winter sets in, troops have no supplies, Napoleon forced to take troops back to France; later forced into exile at Elba, defeated at Waterloo, exile at St Helena</li> <li>• <b>Consequences for Europe:</b> Congress of Vienna, European countries decide no more revolution/nationalism</li> </ul>