

SOL BLITZ REVIEW: AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT/REVOLUTIONS

1776	Enlightenment	Napoleonic Code
1789	Estates-General	nationalism
1848	French Revolution	north
American Revolution	Galileo	Old Regime
Bach	Glorious Revolution	Toussaint L'Ouverture
Simon Bolivar	William Harvey	Sir Isaac Newton
Congress of Vienna	Hidalgo	Parliament
Constitutional monarchy	Thomas Hobbes	peninsulares
Continental System	inflation	Reign of Terror
Copernicus	Johannes Kepler	Republic
Oliver Cromwell	John Locke	Restoration
Declaration of Independence	Louis XIV	Robespierre
Declaration of Rights of Man	Louis XVI	Social Contract
Democracy	Mercantilism	Third Estate
Diderot	Metternich	Triangle Trade
Divine Right	Mexican Revolution	Versailles
east	Montesqueiu	Voltaire
English Civil War	Mozart	west
Enlightened despots	Napoleon	

1. _____ Intellectual movement in the 17th and 18th centuries began a search for natural laws that governed man's existence; also called the Age of Reason
2. _____ Ineffective assembly of delegates in France before the Revolution; consisted of representatives from all three social classes
3. _____ Most violent period of the French Revolution in mid 1790s; tens of thousands of alleged opponents to the Revolution were executed
4. _____ Catherine the Great in Russia and Frederick the Great in Prussia are examples of monarchs who made political reforms, so they were called _
5. _____ The belief that monarchs receive their power from God and should be obeyed without question
6. _____ Began in 1642 overthrow of the British monarchy
7. _____ British legislative body that holds chief decision making power
8. _____ Revolutionary liberator of Gran Colombia in 1820
9. _____ He said people form governments to protect their rights to life, liberty and property. These, he said, were natural rights of all men. Government should be run only with the consent of the governed.

10. _____ Leaders of Latin American independence movements were inspired by successful revolutions such as these two.
11. _____ Napoleon Bonaparte, Jomo Kenyatta, and Simon Bolivar all promoted this idea during their independence movements
12. _____ As a result of the Glorious Revolution and the English Bill of Rights of 1689, government in Great Britain gradually became this type
13. _____ Spain benefitted economically from its relationship with its Latin American colonies through a policy known as
14. _____ Philosophe who championed freedom of speech: “I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.”
15. _____ The government controlled by the people; it originated in ancient Greece
16. _____ English mathematician and scientist who showed that all objects obey laws of motion
17. _____ Writer of the Encyclopedia, collecting information during the Enlightenment
18. _____ Of the following, which revolution came first? (French, American, Mexican)
19. _____ Extravagant palace built by French monarch Louis XIV; emphasized separation between monarch and French peasants
20. _____ Seized power in France after the French Revolution; tried to build an empire
21. _____ In 1815, this group met to arrange a balance of power in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon
22. _____ Italian astronomer who believed that the planets revolved around the sun
23. _____ Polish astronomer who first devised the heliocentric theory
24. _____ Democratic government in which citizens choose representatives to govern them
25. _____ Document written by Thomas Jefferson using ideas of the Enlightenment, signed on July 4, 1776, breaking ties between England and its American colonies
26. _____ Ruled England as “Lord Protector” during period of civil war
27. _____ War in which Britain’s American colonies won their independence
28. _____ Author of *Leviathan*, said that people are basically evil and must be controlled by government

29. _____ What year marked a series of revolutions in Europe? (Most of them were unsuccessful.)
30. _____ Who led blacks in Haiti to their independence in one of the rare successful slave rebellions in world history?
31. _____ Which coast of Africa was the key area from which slaves were sold or stolen?
32. _____ William and Mary came to power after which revolution?
33. _____ When Charles II of England (the “Merry monarch”) was returned to power after the English Civil War, it was called the
34. _____ Who used math to explain planetary motion?
35. _____ Excess precious metals from the Americas led to this economic condition in Spain
36. _____ People born on the Iberian peninsula (Spain or Portugal) but living in colonies in America; they held the highest position in colonial society
37. _____ The exchange of slaves, sugar and rum
38. _____ French code of laws guaranteeing freedom of religion and other rights
39. _____ Philosophe who believed people’s rights were best protected by a government that had separation of powers
40. _____ Classical musician, emphasizing order and balance in his work
41. _____ Baroque musician, emphasizing contrast between light and dark moods
42. _____ Napoleon’s plan to attack Britain economically by blocking trade; it backfired
43. _____ English doctor who discovered how the heart circulates blood; he encouraged other scientists to experiment
44. _____ Conservative leader who opposed nationalists and liberals; he helped restore balance of power in Europe after Napoleon
45. _____ Led Mexican Revolution for independence from Spain
46. _____ “Sun King”; best example of absolute monarch
47. _____ In France, social class which included workers and intellectuals; led the French Revolution
48. _____ Document written by French Revolutionaries

49. _____ French leader during Reign of Terror, eventually executed
50. _____ French king executed during French Revolution, along with his wife Marie Antoinette
51. _____ Theory of government mentioned by both Hobbes and Rousseau stating that government exists because people agree to limit their freedom in return for security
52. _____ Government in France before the Revolution