

People

Enlightenment

Jean-Jacques Rousseau _____

John Locke _____

American Political Leaders

Simón Bolívar _____

José de San Martín _____

George Washington _____

Toussaint Louverture _____

European Political Leaders

Prince Klemens von Metternich _____

Count Camillo di Cavour _____

Giuseppe Garibaldi _____

Giuseppe Mazzini _____

Otto von Bismarck _____

Women's Rights

Olympe de Gouges _____

Elizabeth Cady Stanton _____

Mary Wollstonecraft _____

Theodore Herzl _____

Alfred Dreyfus _____

French Revolution

Maximilien Robespierre _____

Louis XVI _____

Marie Antoinette _____

Napoleon Bonaparte _____

Vocabulary

nationalism _____

Divine Right of Kings _____

Popular Sovereignty _____

“blood and iron” (p. 835) _____

“no taxation without representation” _____

“liberty, equality, and fraternity” _____

Zionism _____

Jacobins / Committee on Public Safety _____

abolition _____

conservative _____

moderate _____

liberal _____

radical _____

Historical Events / Trends

Seven Years' War _____

The Social Contract _____

(American/Jefferson's) Declaration of Independence _____

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen _____

Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen _____

A Vindication of the Rights of Women _____

Reign of Terror _____

Congress of Vienna _____

French Revolution Battles (where fought, who won, and what was the result/significance?)

Trafalgar 1805 _____

Russia 1812 _____

Waterloo 1815 _____

Battle of Yorktown _____

French Revolution Governments		
Name	Political Makeup / Description	Accomplishments vs. Weaknesses
The Three Estates (Ancien Régime)		
National Assembly		
Legislative Assembly		
National Convention		
Directory		
Napoleon		

Concepts

1. Why did the French Revolution turn against itself when the American Revolution didn't? Could it be argued that the American Revolution did turn against its roots? Were there limits to the social and political change in the American Revolution?
