

Modern World History Final Exam Study Guide

Chapter 17: Revolution and Enlightenment

Section 1: The Scientific Revolution Explain why the Ptolemaic system is called a geocentric system.

1. Contrary to the Ptolemy, how did Copernicus view the universe?
2. How did Kepler refine Copernicus' ideas of the universe?
3. What discoveries did Galileo make using a telescope?
4. How did the Catholic Church receive Galileo's discoveries about the universe?
5. What did Newton define in his book Principia? How did he use the works of previous scientists?
6. What were the main contributions of Galen, Vesalius, Harvey, Boyle, and Lavoisier to modern medicine/physics and chemistry?
7. What did Descartes believe in? Define rationalism.
8. Define scientific reasoning and inductive reasoning.

Section 2: The Enlightenment

1. Who were the philosophes?
2. According to Montesquieu, what were the three basic kinds of government?
3. Describe Montesquieu's idea of separation of powers and checks and balances. How did his idea influence our Founding Father's thinking of government?
4. Describe Voltaire's view of the religious philosophy of deism.
5. What was Diderot's most famous contribution to the Enlightenment AND why?
6. What was Adam Smith's most famous work AND what was the idea behind it (economics)?
7. Describe Rousseau's idea of the social contract and its influence on our Founding Fathers' view of government.

Section 3: The Impact of the Enlightenment

1. What artistic style replaced baroque during the Enlightenment?
2. What were the main characteristics of the artistic movement of rococo?
3. What musical style replaced baroque during the Enlightenment? Name two famous classical musicians.
4. What was the main literary genre during the Enlightenment?
5. How did the political idea of natural rights influence people's views of monarchs during the Enlightenment?
6. What were the main characteristics of enlightened monarchs?
7. Describe the reforms of the Austrian Emperor Joseph II. Why did they fail?
8. How did Maria Theresa and Catherine the Great view the philosophes' enlightened reforms with regards to their empires?
9. Were the three enlightened monarchs (Frederick II, Maria Theresa and Catherine the Great) truly enlightened? Why or why not?
10. What consequence did Maria Theresa's succession to the Austrian throne have on European power politics?
11. What was the balance of power (alliances) prior to the Seven Years War?
12. Why was the Seven Years War a worldwide conflict?
13. What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1763?

Section 4: Colonial Empires and the American Revolution

1. What European powers colonized South America AND why?
2. What role did the Catholic Church play in the colonization of South America?
3. What European powers colonized North America?
4. When and how did the Revolutionary War begin?
5. What European nations assisted the colonies in the Revolutionary War?

Chapter 18: The French Revolution and Napoleon

Section 1: The French Revolution Begins

1. What were the reasons for the French Revolution?
2. What were the goals/ideals of the French Revolution?
3. Describe each of the three estates of pre-revolutionary French society.
4. Describe the three subgroups of the Third Estate of French society.
5. What was the main point of contention between the first two estates and the Third Estate?
6. How did Louis XVI attempt to solve France's financial crisis?
7. What was the National Assembly (who established it and why)?
8. Describe the circumstances of the Tennis Court Oath.
9. What happened on July 14, 1789 AND why was the event significant?
10. What were the ideas of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen?
11. Describe the role of women in the French Revolution.
12. How did the National Assembly try to reform the Catholic Church, i.e. the clergy?
13. What did the Constitution of 1791 establish?