World History II Exam I Outline

Scientific Revolution

- Ptolemy
- Geocentric universe

Nicolaus Copernicus
- Heliocentric

Johannes Kepler

Galileo Galilei

- Isaac Newton
  - Three laws of Motion
  - Laws of Gravity

Medicine Advances

- Galen

Andreas Vesalius  Belgian

William Harvey

Paracelsus

Anton van Leeuwenhoek
Women in the Origins of Modern Science
Margaret Cavendish
Madame du Châtelet

Science and Women

Scientific Method
Francis Bacon

Rene Descartes

Religion in the Seventeenth Century
Pascal

**Enlightenment Outline**

Reason

The *Philosophes* and their Ideas
Paris, France
Deism

**Political Thought**

Thomas Hobbes
John Locke

Examples of Key Philosophes
Kant
Montesquieu, Voltaire, Diderot

Immanuel Kant
Montesquieu
Voltaire
Denis Diderot

Enlightenment and Economic Thought
Adam Smith

The Later Enlightenment
Rousseau

The “Woman’s Question” in the Enlightenment

Mary Wollstonecraft, Vindication of the Rights of Woman, 1792
Social Environment of the *Philosophes*

🌟 Salons

Culture during the Enlightenment
Baroque & Classical Music

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Society and the Enlightenment

Schools and Universities

Crime and Punishment

Religion and the Churches

Significance of the Enlightenment

**Enlightened Despotism, 18th Century Outline**

I. War of Spanish Succession, 1702-13

II. Enlightened Absolutism?
III. Top European Powers in the 18th Century

France
Britain
Austria
Prussia
Russia

France
Bourbons

Great Britain:

🌟 Act of Union

United Kingdom
Parliament

🌟 House of Hanover
– King George I
George II,
George III

Absolutism in Central Europe: Austria & Prussia

3. Austria, Habsburgs

4. Prussia

🌟 Hohenzollerns

🌟 Junkers
🌟 Frederick the Great
5. Russia

🌟 Romanovs

IV. War of Austrian Succession (1740-48)
Charles VI
Pragmatic Sanction
Maria Theresa
Silesia

V. Seven Years War 1756-63

VI. Catherine the Great

Pugachev Rebellion

VII Joseph II

VIII. Partition of Poland
French Revolution

*Ancien Régime*: Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette

Marie Antoinette

Causes of the French Revolution

Estates General

- First Estate
- Second Estate
- Third Estate

Jacques Necker

Tennis Court Oath

Robespierre

Bastille, July 14, 1789

*Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen*

Marat

Women’s March to Versailles

Constitutional Monarchy
“Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”
Citizens

Catholic Church
Varennes, June 1791
Émigrés

Foreign Intervention
Brunswick Manifesto
Tuileries
Valmy

French Republic
Girondins
Jacobins
September Massacre
Sans-culottes

Execution of King & Queen

French Women’s Movement & Key Women Figures during the Revolution

Olympe de Gouges
Madame de Staël
Charlotte Corday
Madame Roland

Terror
Committee of Public Safety
Robespierre

🌟 De-Christianization
🌟 Georges Danton

Reaction and the Directory

**Napoleon Bonaparte**

Josephine de Beauharnais

French in Egypt
Nelson

Republic of France
First Consul 1799

French Empire
Concordat

Civil Code

Coalitions

Austerlitz
Jena
Tilsit

Holy Roman Empire dissolved 1806
Rhineland Confederation

Austrian Empire

Grand Duchy of Warsaw

Problems of the Grand Empire
Great Britain
- Trafalgar 1805
- Nelson
Continental System
Nationalism
Spain

Marie Louise

Fall of Napoleon
Invasion of Russia, 1812

Battle of Nations 1813
Elba

Waterloo 1815
- Wellington
- Von Blücher
St. Helena
Restoration, Reaction, Revolution, and Romanticism, 1815-1850

**Congress of Vienna, 1814-15**

- Castlereagh
- Hardenberg
- Alexander
- Metternich

Louis XVIII
German Confederation
Rejected republicanism

Conservatism

Concert of Europe

Greece

Conservatism

- German Confederation
  - Karlsbad Degrees

- Russia
  - Nicholas I
Ideologies of Change

🌟 Liberalism

🌟 Nationalism

Revolution and Reform, 1830-1850

Revolutions of 1848

◆ 2nd Republic
  • Napoleon III

Revolution : Central Europe, March 1848

Frankfurt Parliament 1848-49

Failure of the 1848 Frankfurter Parliament

Revolution in Austria
Palacký
Hungarian War of Independence 1848-49
Bach
Franz Joseph

Italy
Mazzini
Romanticism

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

Friedrich Schiller

Heinrich Heine

Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley

Caspar David Friedrich

Eugène Delacroix

Romanticism & Music

🌟 Ludwig van Beethoven
Industrial Revolution

Great Britain
   Agricultural revolution

New Technology
   Hargreave
   Cartwright

Steam engine
   Watt

British centers of industry

Transportation Revolution
   Steamboats
   Canals
   Roads
   Railroad

Spread of Industrialization
   British monopoly

Great Exhibition: Britain 1851

Queen Victoria & Albert
Limiting the Spread of Industrialization

Friedrich List
♦ Zollverein

Bad working conditions

Efforts at Change

Opponents of Industry
Artisans
Unions

Population Growth
Urbanization

Class in Urban Europe