UNIT 5: CONFLICT, CRISIS, AND REACTION IN THE LATE 18TH CENTURY

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| MAIN  IDEA | KEY CONCEPTS | NOTES AND VOCABULARY |
| Contextualizing 18th Century States | Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.  *•The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe’s existing political and social order.*  *•Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French control over much of the European continent, which eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction.* |  |
| The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.  *•Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era.* |
| The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment’s application of these concepts and practices to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture.  *•While Enlightenment values dominated the world of European ideas and culture, they were challenged by the revival of public expression of emotions and feeling.*  *•Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism.* |
| The Rise of Global Markets | The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.  *•Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era.*  *•European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century.*  *•Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British rivalries in Asia culminated in British domination in India and Dutch control of the East Indies.* |  |
| Britain’s Ascendancy | Rivalry between Britain and France resulted in world wars fought both in Europe and in the colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power |  |
| Review | Explain the context in which the European states experienced crisis and conflict from 1648 to 1815.  Explain the causes and consequences of European maritime competition from 1648 to 1815.  Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815 | |
| The French Revolution | The French Revolution resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes, as well as Enlightenment ideas, exacerbated by short-term fiscal and economic crises. |  | |
| The first, or liberal, phase of the French Revolution established a constitutional monarchy, increased popular participation, nationalized the Catholic Church, and abolished hereditary privileges. |
| After the execution of Louis XVI, the radical Jacobin republic led by Robespierre responded to opposition at home and war abroad by instituting the Reign of Terror, fixing prices and wages, and pursuing a policy of de-Christianization. |
| Revolutionary armies, raised by mass conscription, sought to bring the changes initiated in France to the rest of Europe |
| Women enthusiastically participated in the early phases of the revolution; however, while there were brief improvements in the legal status of women, citizenship in the republic was soon restricted to men. |
| The French Revolution’s Effects | Revolutionary ideals inspired a slave revolt led by Toussaint L’Ouverture in the French colony of Saint-Domingue, which became the independent nation of Haiti in 1804. |  | |
| While many were inspired by the revolution’s emphasis on equality and human rights, others condemned its violence and disregard for traditional authority. |
| Review | Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution.  Explain how the events and developments of the French Revolution influenced political and social ideas from 1648 to 1815. | | |
| Napoleon’s Rise, Dominance, and Defeat | As first consul and emperor, Napoleon undertook a number of enduring domestic reforms while often curtailing some rights and manipulating popular impulses behind a façade of representative institutions. |  |
| Napoleon’s new military tactics allowed him to exert direct or indirect control over much of the European continent, spreading the ideals of the French Revolution across Europe. |
| Napoleon’s expanding empire created nationalist responses throughout Europe. |
| The Congress of Vienna | After the defeat of Napoleon by a coalition of European powers, the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) attempted to restore the balance of power in Europe and contain the danger of revolutionary or nationalistic upheavals in the future. |  |
| Review | Explain the effects of Napoleon’s rule on European social, economic, and political life.  Explain the nationalist responses to Napoleon’s rule in Europe.  Explain how states responded to Napoleonic rule in Europe and the consequences of the response. | | |
| Romanticism | Rousseau questioned the exclusive reliance on reason and emphasized the role of emotions in the moral improvement of self and society. |  | |
| Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. |
| Consistent with the Romantic Movement, religious revival occurred in Europe and included notable movements such as Methodism, founded by John Wesley. |
| Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. |
| Review | Explain how and why the Romantic Movement and religious revival challenged Enlightenment thought from 1648 to 1815. | | |