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| **Previous Understanding:**  Emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement (the Scientific Revolution) changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.  - Enlightenment thinkers believed that human progress was possible through the application of scientific knowledge and reason to issues of law and government.  The Age of Absolutism takes its name from a series of European monarchs who increased the power of their central governments.  - The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution prompted further development of the rights of Englishmen. | **Current Understanding:**  The ideas of the Enlightenment and French participation in the American Revolution influenced the French people to overthrow the absolute monarchy and establish a new government.  The Age of Reason witnessed inventions and innovations in technology that stimulated trade and transportation.  The French Revolution left a powerful legacy for world history: secular society, nationalism, and democratic ideas.   * Napoleon’s attempt to unify Europe under French domination was unsuccessful.   The Congress of Vienna attempted to restore Europe as it had been before the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquests. | **Next Understanding:**  Latin American revolutions of the nineteenth century were influenced by the clash of European cultures in the development of governments and ruling powers.   * Examples of these revolutions (French & American) influenced the people of Latin America to establish independent nations, most notably in Haiti and Mexico. * Contributions of Toussaint L’Ouverture and Simón Bolivar led to the development of independent states in Latin America.   After the American Revolution, The Monroe Doctrine was issued in 1823, alerting European powers that the American continents should not be considered for any future colonization. |
| **Essential Vocabulary:**  American Revolution  French Revolution  Storming of the Bastille  Reign of Terror  absolute monarchy  Louis XVI  Napoleon  Johann Sebastian Bach  Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart  Voltaire  Miguel de Cervantes  Eugène Delacroix  *Don Quixote*  Napoleonic Code  Nationalism  Congress of Vienna  Liberalism  conservatism | 1. **How did the ideas of the Enlightenment /Age of Reason contribute to causing the French Revolution?**   **Main Concepts:**  **French Revolution, Napoleon, & Age of Reason**   1. **Why were people willing to let Napoleon take charge after the French Revolution?**   **Essential Questions:**   1. How did the ideas of the Enlightenment contribute to causing the French Revolution? 2. What were the three major events during the French Revolution? 3. What were the three outcomes of the French Revolution? 4. What was the legacy of Napoleon? 5. What was the significance of the Congress of Vienna? 6. Who were the composers, artists, philosophers, and writers of the period (also what did they create)? 7. What improved technologies and institutions were important to European economies? | Main Concept Answers: |

**Grading Checklist: Date: Grade Earned:**