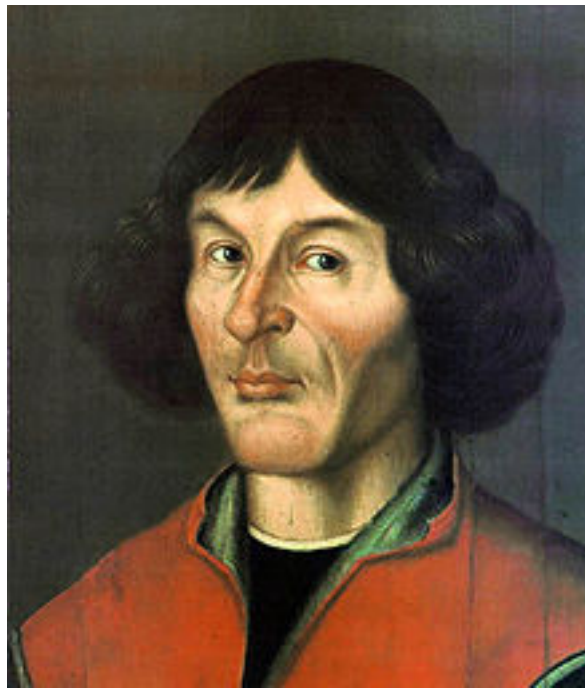


WHII SOL Review Packet 2

Nicolaus Copernicus

- Developed heliocentric theory
 - *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*
 - Sun-centered model of the universe
 - Went against accepted knowledge that the earth was the center of the universe



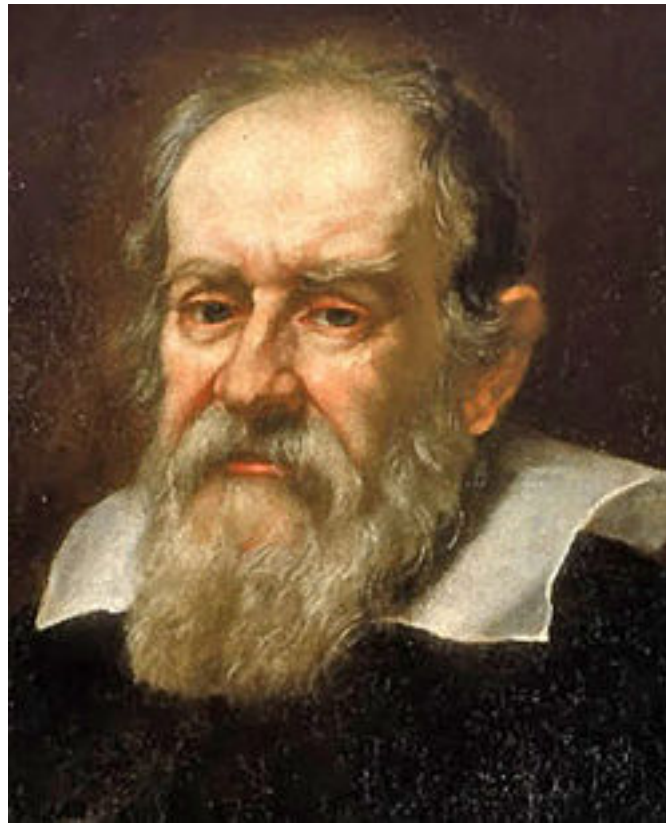
Johannes Kepler

- Discovered planetary motion
 - Calculated orbits of planets around the sun
 - Planets move in an oval shape - ellipse



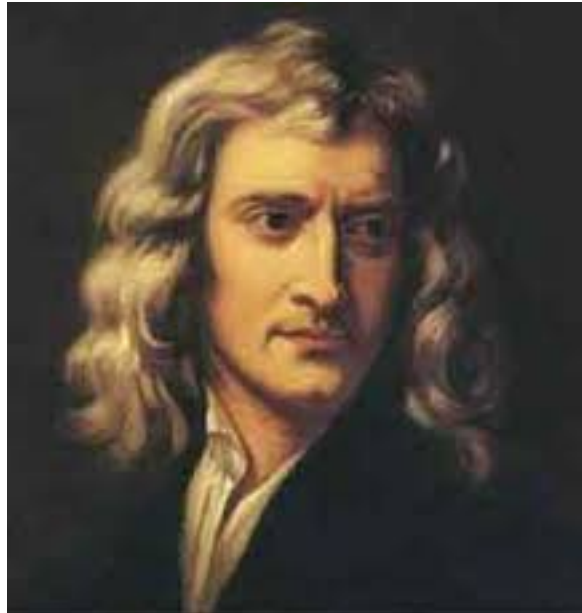
Galileo Galilei

- Used telescope to support heliocentric theory
 - Condemned by the Church – tried by Inquisition
 - Partially recanted findings to save his life



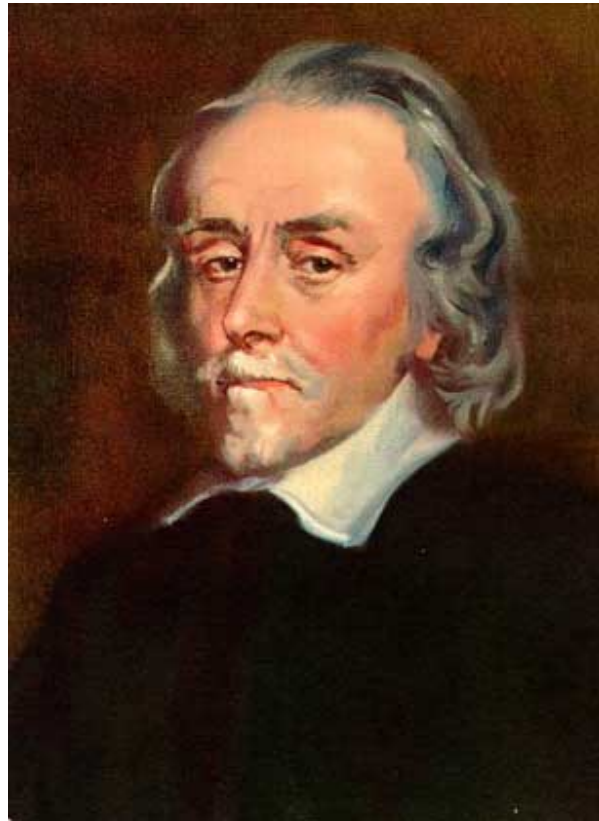
Isaac Newton

- Formulated law of gravity
 - Gravity keeps planets in their orbit around the sun
 - Believed all motion could be measured and described mathematically



William Harvey

- Discovered circulation of the blood
 - Showed how the heart functions as a pump to force blood through veins and arteries



Scientific Revolution

- Emphasis on reason and systematic observation of nature
- Formulation of the scientific method
- Expansion of scientific knowledge



The Age of Absolutism

- Characteristics of absolute monarchies:
 - Centralization of power
 - Concept of rule by divine right



Louis XIV of France (1643-1715)

- “The Sun King”
- Extended royal power – never called meeting of Estates General
- Appointed intendants in the provinces
- Built French army into the strongest in Europe



Peter the Great of Russia (1682-1725)

- Westernization of Russia
 - Adoption of western ideas, technology, and culture
 - St. Petersburg: “window to the West”
- Created largest standing army in Europe and world-class navy
- Centralized power
 - Imposed his will on the boyars



English Civil War

- Parliament (Oliver Cromwell) vs. Monarchy (Charles I)
 - Roundheads vs. Cavaliers
- Charles I executed – Oliver Cromwell becomes “Lord Protector”
 - Charles II restored to throne
 - James II forced from the throne
- Glorious Revolution: William and Mary



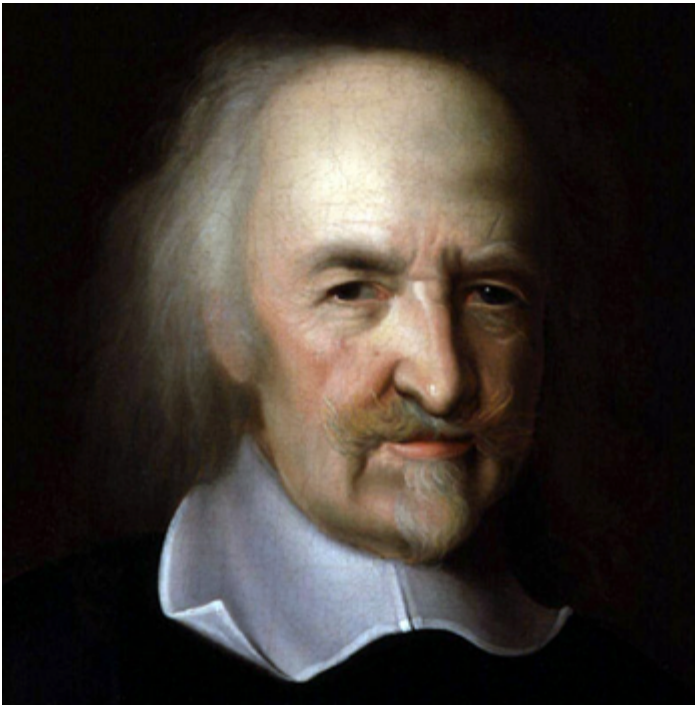
English Bill of Rights (1689)

- Ensured superiority of Parliament over the monarchy
 - Required monarchy to summon Parliament regularly and gave House of Commons “ power of the purse”
 - Restated traditional rights of English citizens, like trial by jury
- Increase of Parliamentary power and decrease of royal power



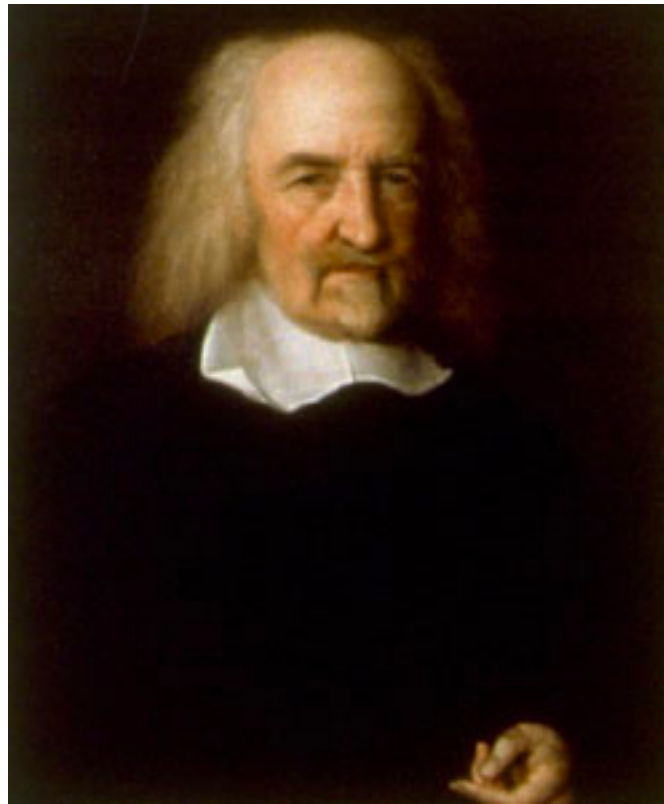
The Enlightenment

- Applied reason to the human world, as well as to the rest of the natural world
- Stimulated religious tolerance
- Fueled democratic revolutions around the world



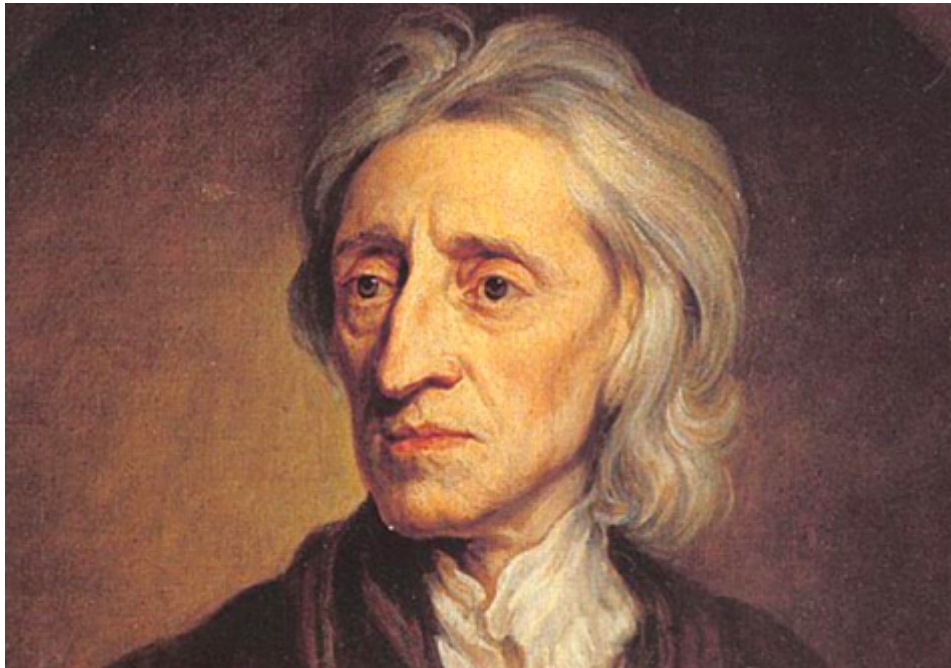
Thomas Hobbes

- Wrote *Leviathan*
- Humans exist in a primitive “state of nature” and consent to government for self protection



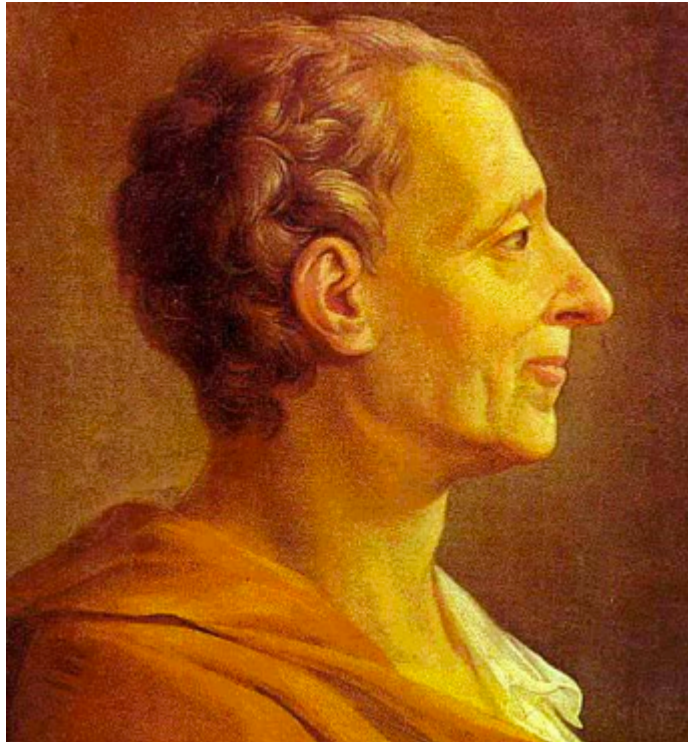
John Locke

- Wrote *Two Treatises on Government*
- People are sovereign and consent to government for the protection of natural rights to life, liberty, and property



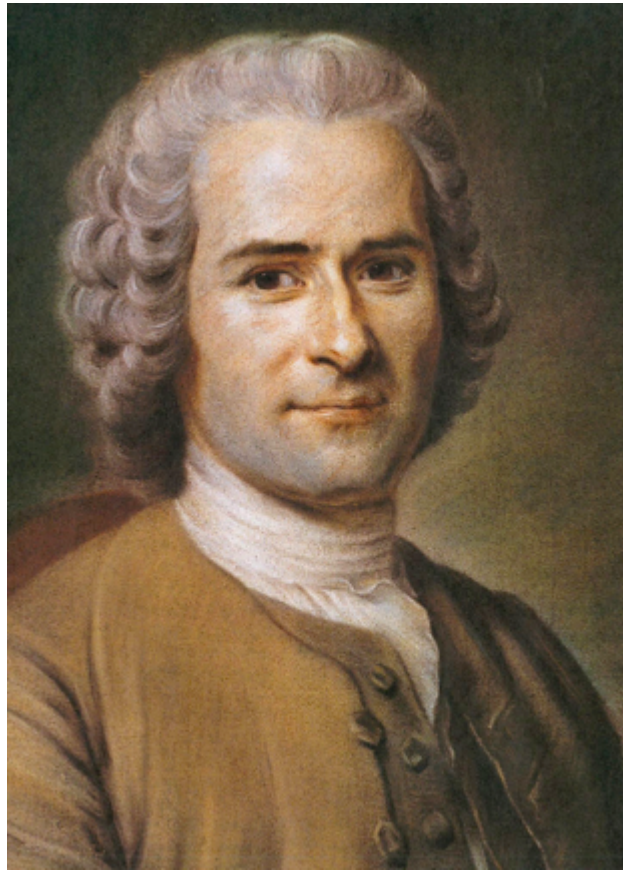
Baron de Montesquieu

- *The Spirit of Laws*
- The best form of government includes a separation of powers



Jean-Jacques Rousseau

- Wrote *The Social Contract*
- Government is a contract between rulers and the people



Voltaire

- Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism
- Separation of church and state



The French Revolution

- Causes:
 - Influence of Enlightenment ideas
 - Influence of the American Revolution



Outcomes of the French Revolution

- End of the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI
- Rise of Napoleon



Changes in the Arts: Composers

- Johannes Sebastian Bach: Baroque composer
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Classical composer



Changes in the Arts: Literature

- Miguel de Cervantes
 - The novel: *Don Quixote*



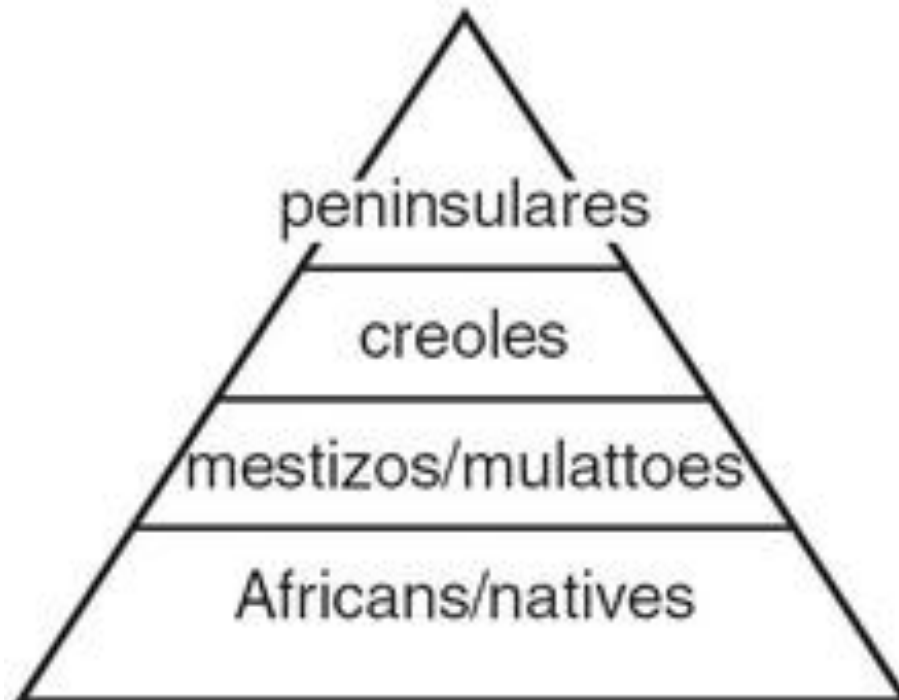
Changes in the Arts: Painting

- Eugene Delacroix
 - Transition to the Romantic School of the nineteenth century
- Paintings depicted classical subjects, public events, natural scenes, and living people (portraits)



Spanish Colonialism

- Viceroys: representative of the king – sent to rule colony
- Creole: full blooded Spanish, born in the Americas
- Mestizo: mixed race – Spanish and Native American



Mexico

- Father Miguel Hidalgo (Creole priest) started the Mexican independence movement
 - “el Grito de Dalores”: speech calling for freedom
 - Ragged army had early successes – eventually defeated
 - Hidalgo captured and executed



Haiti

- Contributions of Toussaint L'Ouverture
 - Former slave who led Haitian rebellion against the French
 - Defeated the armies of three foreign powers
- 1802: Napoleon sent army to reconquer Haiti
 - French agreed to a truce – Toussaint captured
 - French army decimated by yellow fever - surrendered



South America

- Contributions of Simon Bolivar
 - Native resident who led revolutionary efforts
 - Liberated the Northern areas of Latin America
 - Venezuela
 - Colombia
 - Panama
 - Ecuador
 - Peru
 - Bolivia



Impact of the Monroe Doctrine

- Latin American nations were acknowledged to be independent
- The U.S. would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere



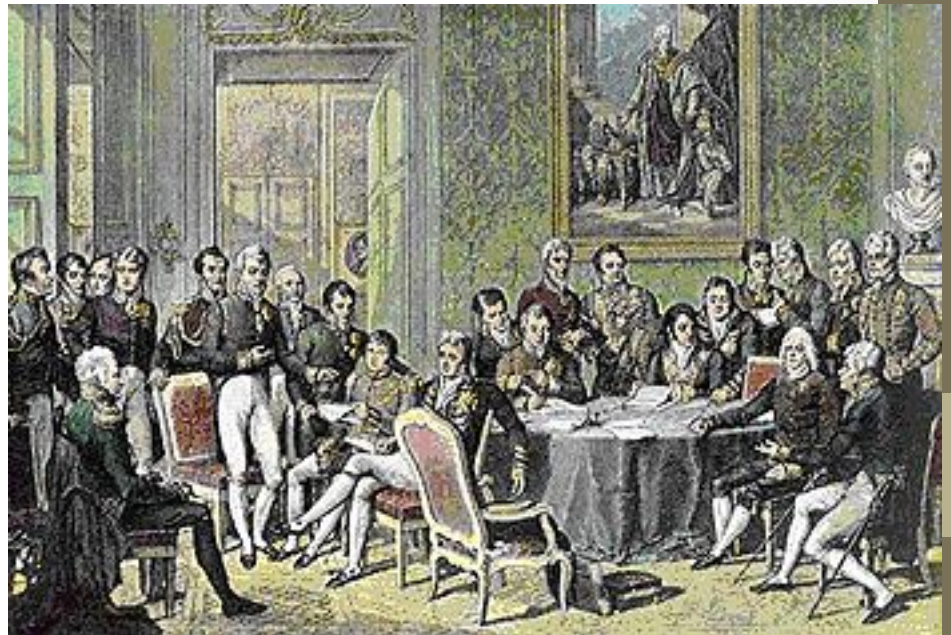
Napoleon's Legacy

- Unsuccessful attempt to unify Europe under French domination
- Napoleonic Code
- Awakening of feelings of national pride and growth of nationalism



Legacy of the Congress of Vienna

- Tried to restore Europe to how it had been before Napoleon and the French Revolution
 - “Balance of Power” doctrine
 - Restoration of the monarchies
 - New political map of Europe
 - New political philosophies
 - Liberalism
 - Conservatism



Unification of Italy

- Count Camillo Cavour unified Northern Italy
- Giuseppe Garibaldi joined southern Italy to northern Italy
- The Papal States (including Rome) became the last to join Italy



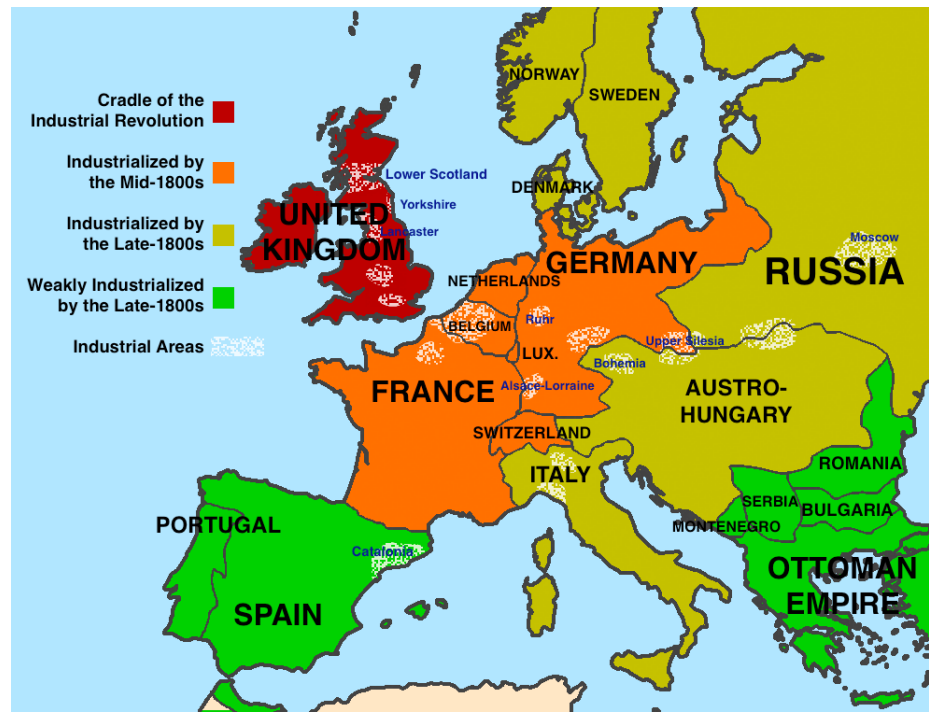
Unification of Germany

- Otto Von Bismarck led Prussia in the unification of Germany through war and by appealing to nationalist feelings
- Bismarck's actions were seen as an example of *Realpolitik*, which justified all means to achieve and hold power
- The Franco-Prussian War led to the creation of the German state



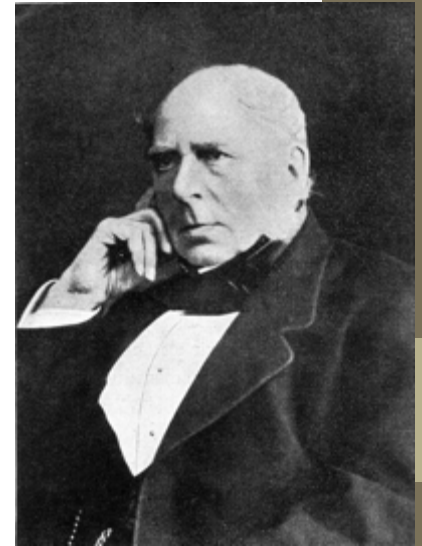
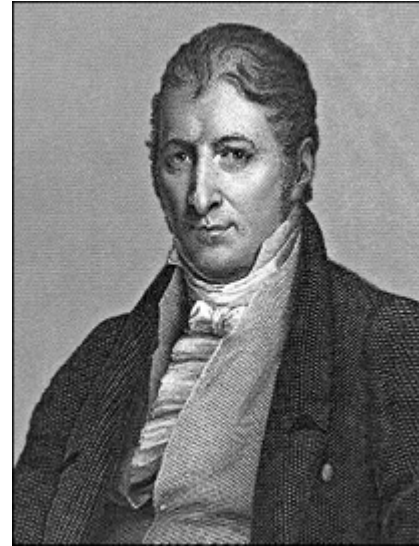
Industrial Revolution

- Originated in England because of its natural resources (e.g. coal and iron ore) and the invention and improvement of the steam engine
- Spread to Europe and the United States



Technological Advances

- Spinning jenny: James Hargreaves
- Steam engine: James Watt
- Cotton Gin: Eli Whitney
- Process for making steel: Henry Bessemer



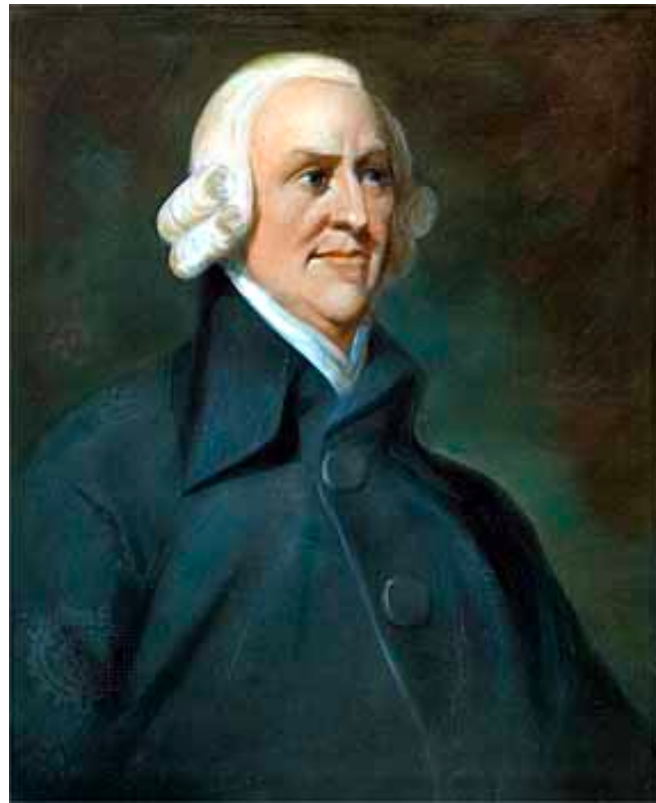
Advancements in Science and Medicine

- Development of the smallpox vaccination: Edward Jenner
- Discovery of bacteria: Louis Pasteur



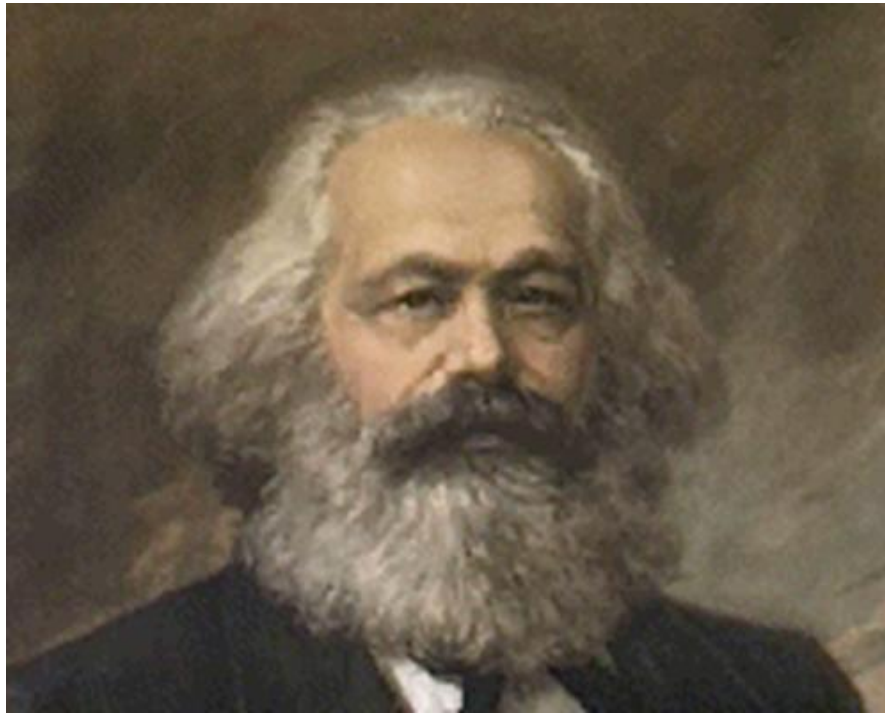
Capitalism

- Defined: Economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and operated for profit
- Adam Smith: *The Wealth of Nations*



Socialism and Communism

- Karl Marx's *The Communist Manifesto* (written with Friedrich Engels) and *Das Kapital*
- Response to the injustices of capitalism
- Importance to communists of redistribution of wealth

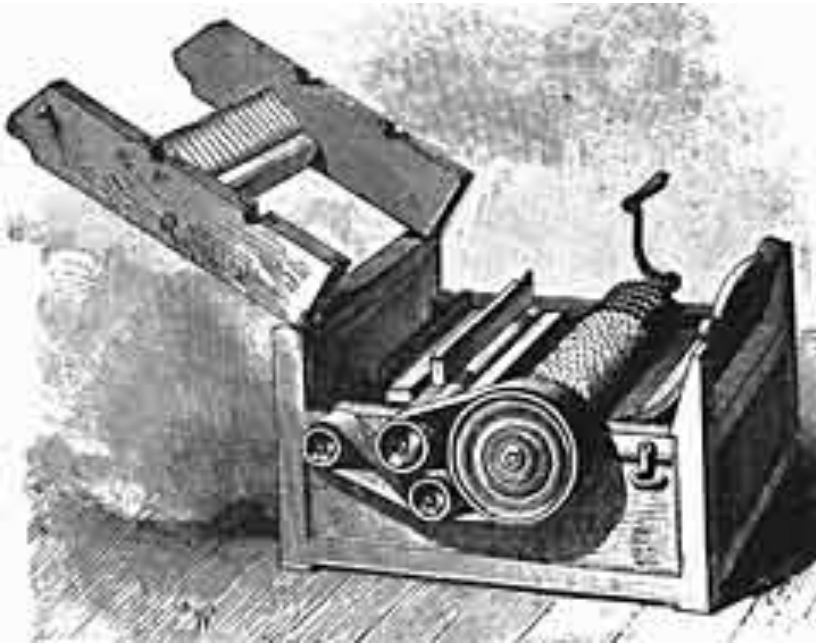


The Nature of Work in the Factory System

- Family-based cottage industries displaced by the factory system
- Harsh working conditions with men competing with women and children for wages
- Child labor that kept costs of production low and profits high
- Owners of mines and factories who exercised considerable control over the lives of their laborers

Impact of the Industrial Revolution on Slavery

- The cotton gin increased demand for slave labor on American plantations
- The United States and Britain outlawed the slave trade and then slavery



The Rise of Labor Unions

- Encouraged worker-organized strikes to demand increased wages and improved working conditions
- Lobbied for laws to improve the lives of workers, including women and children
- Wanted workers' rights and collective bargaining between labor and management



Imperialism

- Nationalism motivated European nations to compete for colonial possessions.
- European economic, military, and political power forced colonized countries to trade on European terms.
- Industrial goods flooded colonial markets and displaced their traditional industries
- Colonized peoples resisted European domination and responded in diverse ways to Western influences

Forms of Imperialism

- Colonies: possession of imperial nation
- Protectorates: sovereign nation under “protection” of imperial nation
- Spheres of Influence: region of a country where one nation had predominant influence

