



# Social Studies Virtual Learning

# Period 2 Review: Vocab

**April 14, 2020**



# AP European History

Lesson: April 14, 2020

**Objective/Learning Target:** Students will be able to identify major concepts from period 2

# Warm Up



Age of Absolutism ~1640 – 1789

Scientific Revolution ~1550–1700

The Enlightenment ~1715 – 1789

**French  
Rev  
1789-  
1799**

**Napoleon  
1799-  
1815**

**Organize your Flashcards from Period 2 into chronological order**

The Age of Exploration ~1400 – 1700

It is strongly recommended to use a partner from class, a guardian, a friend as a discussion partner to go through these activities. Use your flashcards, notes, and textbook to help you in all lessons!

# Units from Period 2:

Absolutism (in western and eastern Europe)

18th century culture

Scientific Revolution

Enlightenment

French Revolution

Napoleonic Europe

# 18th Century Culture Vision Quest

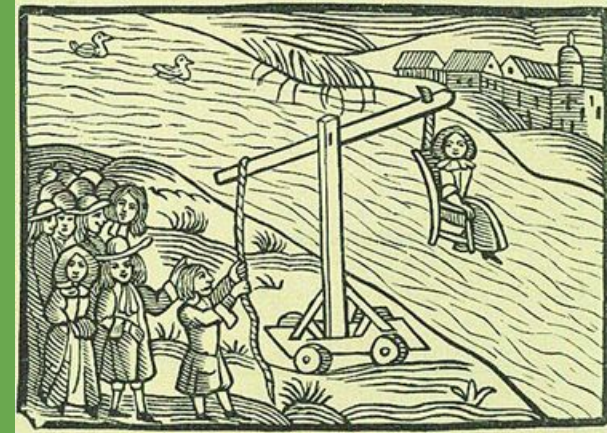
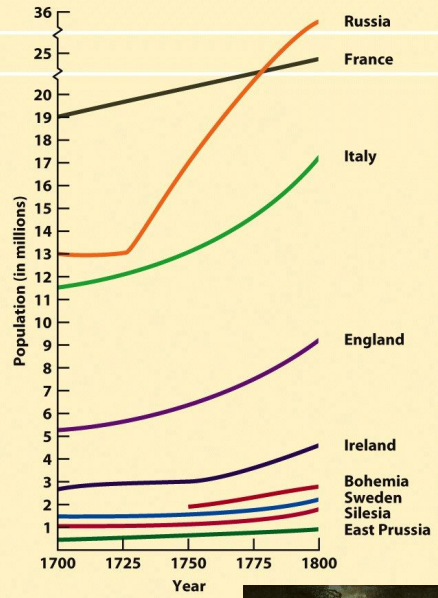


Figure 18.2 The Increase of Population in Europe, Chapter 18, *A History of Western Society*, Tenth Edition, copyright © 2011 by Bedford/St. Martin's, page 559





# 18th Century Culture Vision Quest

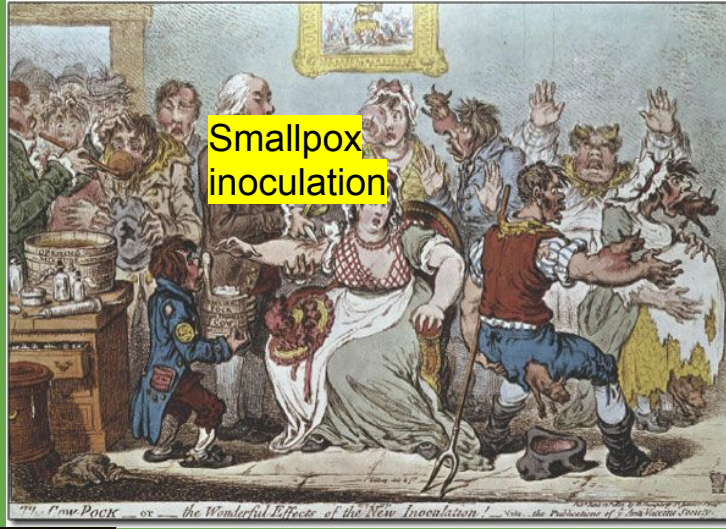
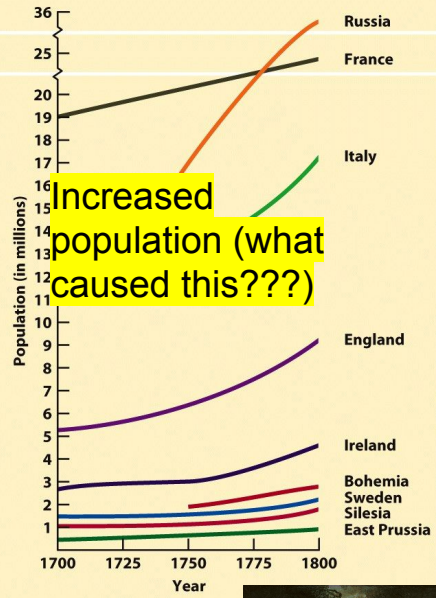


Figure 18.2 The Increase of Population in Europe  
Chapter 18, A History of Western Society, Tenth Edition  
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# SciRev- People & Discoveries

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Major Scientists and their discoveries

Heliocentric

Inoculation

Scientific method

Deism





1. Whose authority did the Scientific Revolution Threaten?
2. Why was the Scientific Revolution so threatening?

Joseph Wright, *Experiment with an Air Pump*

What is the point of view of the artist on the science?

What is the story in this picture? What does it show us about the scientific revolution

Galileo Facing the Inquisition





1. Whose authority did the Scientific Revolution Threaten?
  - a. The Church
2. Why was the Scientific Revolution so threatening?
  - a. If The Church is wrong about the world around them what else could they be wrong about? Questions their authority

## Joseph Wright, *Experiment with an Air Pump*

^1768 science show in a way of reverence which was formerly reserved for religion this shows the artist approved of the scientific revolution

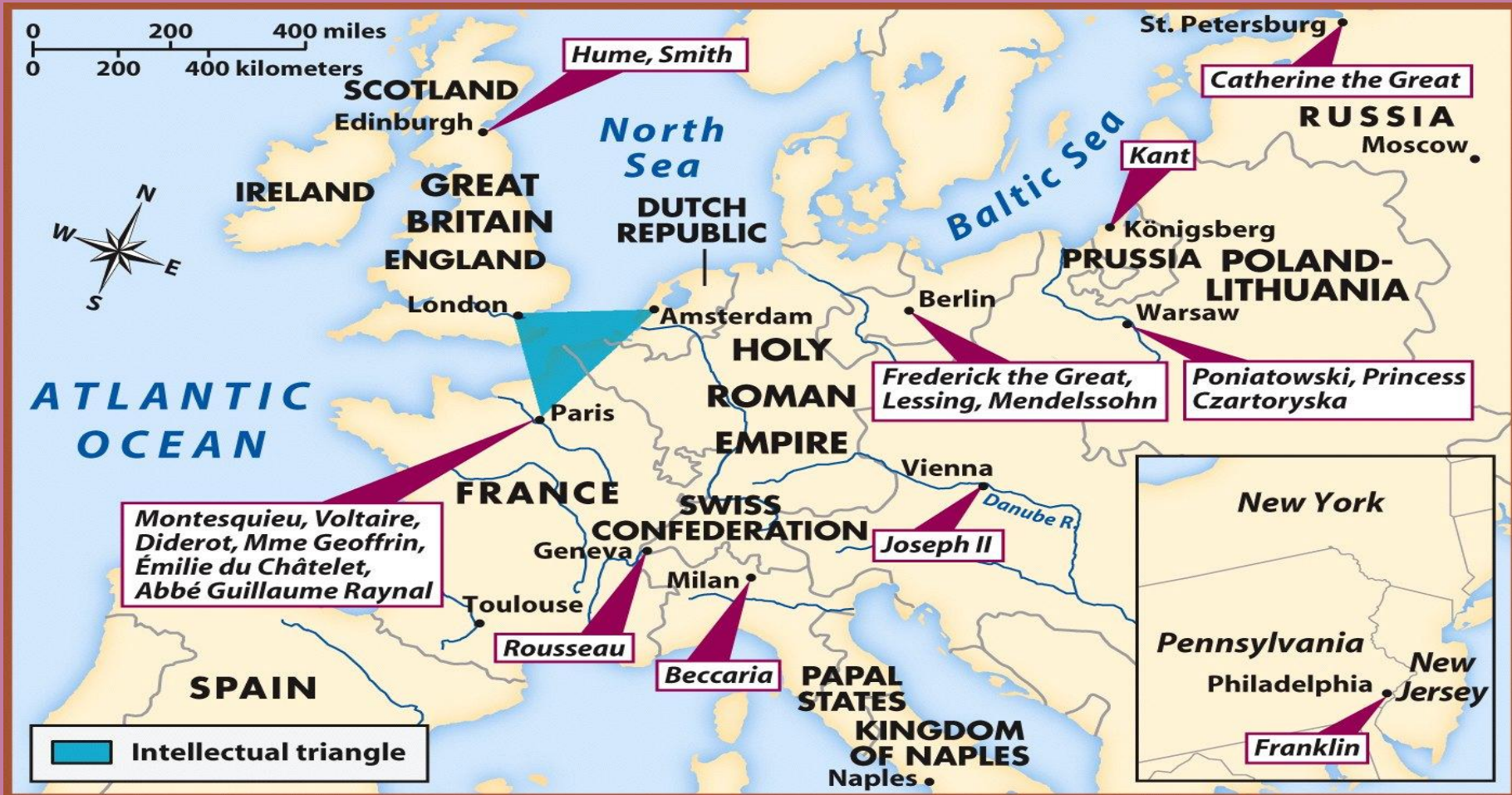
Religion vs. Science→

- Galileo has to take back his findings>>>
  - Copernicus did not publish until his death
  - Kepler and Newton were free to publish their findings
- (Continuity and change over time)

Galileo facing  
the Inquisition







Enlightenment → where were people centered?

# Enlightenment- 10 People & Ideas

# Enlightenment- People & Ideas

- **Locke**
- **Rousseau**
- **Adam Smith**
- **Didirot**
- **Voltaire**
- **Immanuel Kant**
- Beccaria
- Montesquieu
- Olympe de Gouges
- Mary Wollstonecraft
- Enlightened despots
  - Joseph
  - Fredrick
  - Catherine

\*\*enlightenment and scientific revolution are interwoven→ both are “new thinking”!

\*\*bold terms are a must know



**Make a timeline of the French Revolution, starting with the calling of the Estates General until the fall of the Directory.**

1. First do all you can from memory
2. Then add to your timeline using your flashcards, notes, textbook, etc
  - a. Make sure to add events, people, phases of the revolution, and key writings
3. Next, Choose the top 10 most important terms/people and compare with a classmate

Do a timeline of the French Revolution, starting with the calling of the Estates General until the fall of the Directory.

First do all you can from memory, then add to your timeline using your flashcards, notes, textbook, etc

**did you include:**

- the Civil Constitution of the Clergy?
- Levee en Masse?
- Edmund Burke and the English, conservative view of the revolution?
- Abbe Sieyes, What is the Third Estate?
- Justification on the Use of Terror?

## Vision Quest



Jacques-Louis David,  
*Death of Marat*





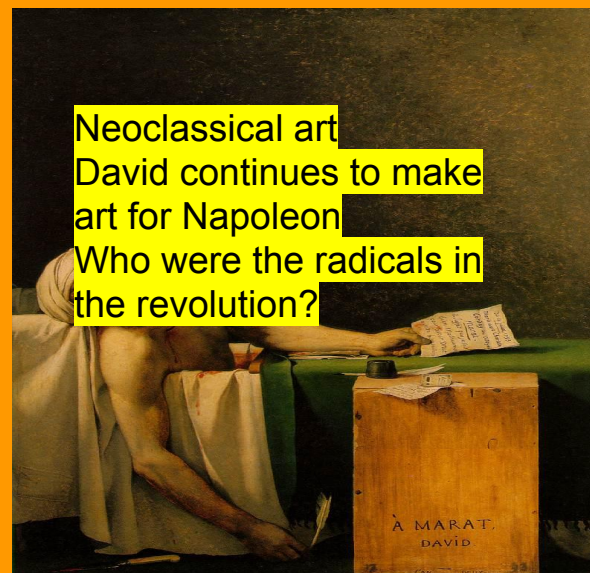
## Vision Quest



Old Regime and the three estates



Counter revolution



Neoclassical art  
David continues to make art for Napoleon  
Who were the radicals in the revolution?

Jacques-Louis David,  
*Death of Marat*

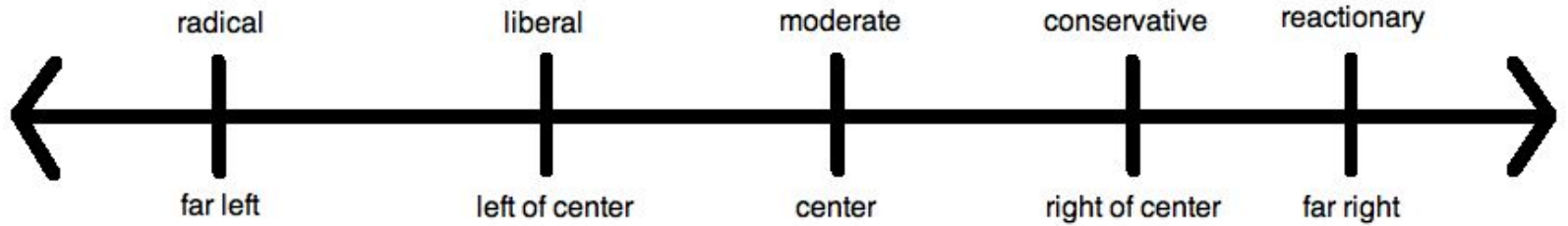


-Execution of King Louis XVI  
-Guillotine- invention of the enlightenment "Egalite"  
-Tricolor



Woman's bread march

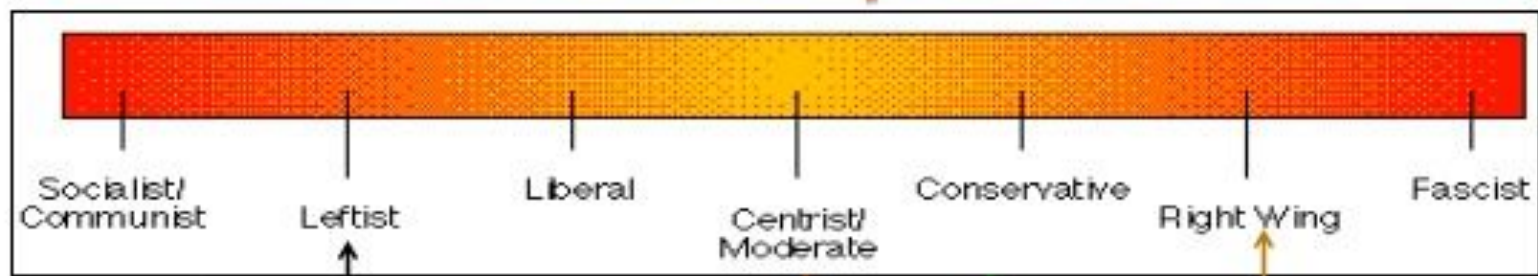
Draw a political spectrum and add the groups, people, and views in the appropriate section of the spectrum





TODAY:

# The Political Spectrum



1790s:

*Montagnards*  
(*"The Mountain"*)

*The Plain*  
(*swing votes*)

*Girondists*

*Monarchien*  
(*Royalists*)

*Jacobins*

Want change

Don't want change

Extreme

Moderate

Extreme

## Republic

- Jacobins
- Marat
- Robespierre
- Danton
- Sans-Cullotes
- Lafayette (noble who helped write "Declaration of Man")
- Talleyrand (liberal clergy)

## Constitutional Monarchy

- Madame Roland
- Girondists
- Charlotte Corday

## Limited Monarchy

## Absolute Monarchy

- Divine Right

Radical

Liberal

Moderate

Conservative

Emigres  
nobles and clergy

Reactionary

## Left Wing

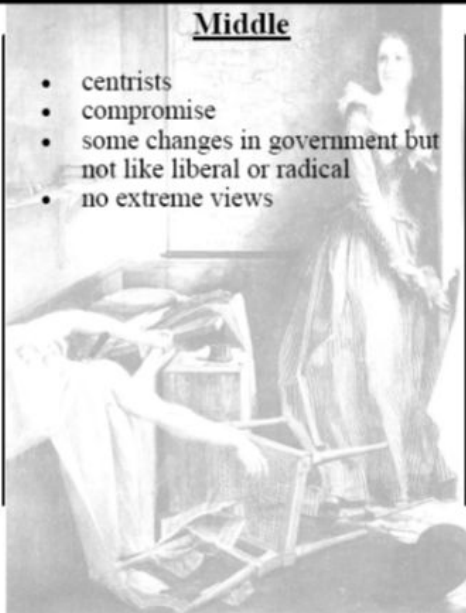
- overthrow and start over
- opposes King and idea of monarchy
- wants sweeping changes in government
- power to communicate on people
- willing to use violence



- more solutions to problem
- gradual democratic change

## Middle

- centrists
- compromise
- some changes in government but not like liberal or radical
- no extreme views



- likes the way it is; remain the same
- limited monarchy
- want few changes
- keep "status quo"

## Right Wing

- return to the past
- opposes all change
- willing to use violence





## Napoleon's Empire:

1. Successes?
2. Failures?
3. Was this an extension of the French revolution or the destruction of its ideals?



## Timeline of Napoleonic Era; Top 10 Terms

Jacques-Louis David,  
*Napoleon in his Study*





## Napoleon's Empire:

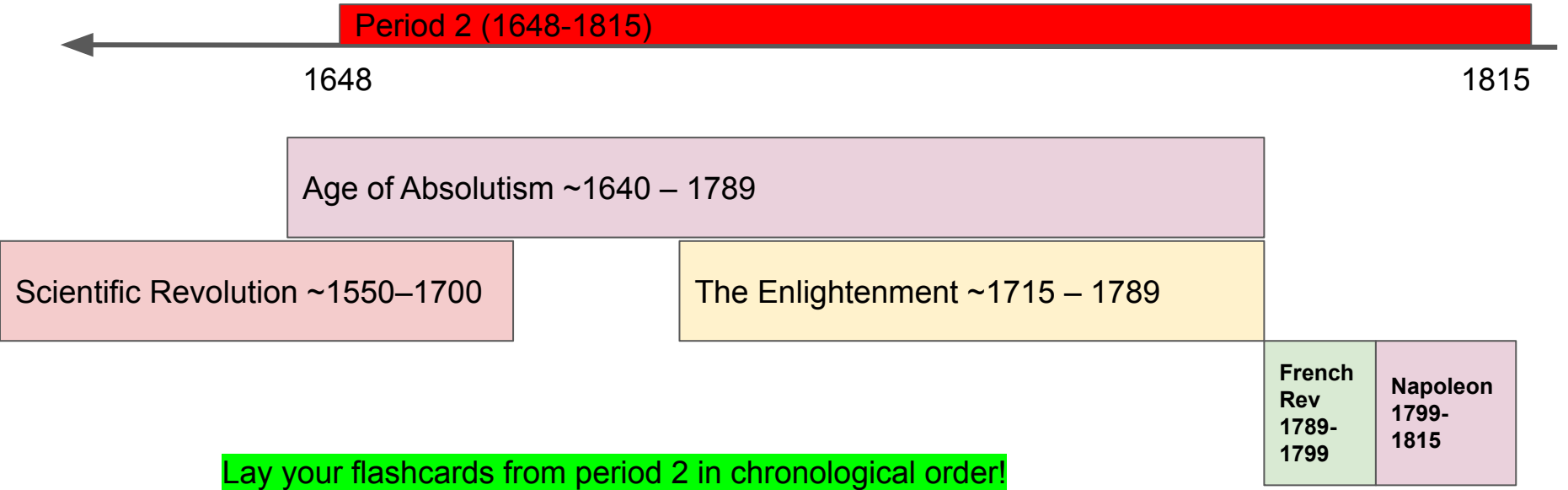
1. Successes?
2. Failures?
3. Was this an extension of the French revolution or the destruction of its ideals?



### Timeline of Napoleonic Era; Top 10 Terms

Metternich  
 Alexander I  
 Talleyrand  
 Castlereay  
 Napoleonic Code  
 Congress of Vienna  
 Jacques-Louis David  
 etc

# Let's put this into perspective!



The Age of Exploration ~1400 – 1700