**Chapter 16 Guided Reading**

**I. Atlantic Revolutions in a Global Context**

1. Define “**revolution**” (hint: use definition in chapter wrap up)
2. In what ways were the Atlantic revolutions distinctive from other political upheavals occurring around the same time?
3. What enlightenment ideas helped shape these Atlantic revolutions?
4. Define “**popular sovereignty**”
5. What group in society gained the most from the democratic revolutions that occurred in the Atlantic world?
6. What other ideas did these Atlantic revolutions inspire around the world?

**II. Comparing Atlantic Revolutions**

 **A. The North American Revolution, 1775–1787**

1. In what ways were the North American colonies somewhat independent from Britain before the revolution ever occurred?
2. Why did North American colonists not want to breakaway from the British Empire initially?
3. How did social life in North America compare to that of Europe at the time?
4. Why did the British government suddenly “tighten its grasp” on its North American colonies?
5. What happened to society in America after it gained its independence?
6. What two groups still weren’t allowed to participate in politics after the revolution?

**B. The French Revolution, 1789–1815**

1. How did the ideas of the American Revolution make their way to France?
2. What was the Estates General?
3. What were the “three estates”? (List all 3)
4. What actions “launched” the French Revolution?
5. What major difference exists between the American Revolution and the French revolution in terms of the underlying conflict that caused them to begin?
6. Which was more violent- the American or French revolution?
7. List some examples of old social hierarchies being overturned or destroyed during the French revolution.
8. Why did women in France have more influence in politics after the revolution than women in America after its revolution?
9. How did women’s status in France change in 1793?
10. Explain the difference in the influence of the American Revolution versus the French revolution?
11. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte and why was he significant to the history of France?

**C. The Haitian Revolution, 1791–1804**

1. What made Saint Domingue the richest colony in the world?
2. Explain how the French Revolution led to a slave rebellion in the French colony of Haiti- sparking its revolution?
3. Who was the leader of the Haitian revolution?
4. What made the Haitian revolution unique from the other Atlantic revolutions?
5. Economically, what happened to Haiti after its revolution?
6. Overtime, what did “freedom” mean in Haiti?
7. What impact did the Haitian revolution have on slaves elsewhere in the Caribbean?
8. In what ways did the Haitian revolution ironically increase slavery in the Americas?

**D. Spanish American Revolutions, 1810–1825**

1. How was the beginning of revolutions in Spanish American colonies similar to that of the American Revolution?
2. How did the Enlightenment influence the Spanish American revolutions?
3. Why did the revolutions in South America occur so much later than the American Revolution?
4. Explain how one could argue that Napoleon caused the Spanish American Revolutions.
5. Define “**nativism**”
6. Who was the “enemy” in the Spanish American revolutions?
7. Describe the effects of the Spanish revolutions on people of the lower classes, Native Americans, and slaves.
8. How were women affected after the Spanish American revolutions?
9. Why was it so difficult to unite the Spanish American colonies?

**III. Echoes of Revolution**

1. When Britain lost their New England colonies, what region of the world did they start trying to intervene in?
2. Define “**suffrage**”
3. What countries/regions granted universal male suffrage by 1914?

**A. The Abolition of Slavery**

1. How did the Enlightenment help end slavery?
2. How did Christianity (religion) help to end slavery?
3. How did unsuccessful slave rebellions help to end slavery?
4. What were some of the techniques employed by abolitionists to gain support for their anti-slavery cause?
5. What was the last country to abolish slavery and in what year did they do so?
6. What groups resisted the abolition of slavery?
7. How did the end of slavery affect the lives of former slaves economically?
8. Explain why there was suddenly a large influx of indentured servants to the Americas.
9. Where did these indentured servants come from?
10. How did the end of slavery affect the lives of former slaves politically?
11. How was the end of serfdom in Russia different than the abolition of slavery?
12. How did Europeans justify colonizing Africa after losing colonies in the Americas and abolishing slavery?
13. How did the Islamic world approach the ending of slavery?

**B. Nations and Nationalism**

1. Define “**Nationalism**”
2. How did the revolutions in the Americas help support the growth of the ideas of nationalism?
3. How did printing encourage the idea of nationalism and the formation of national identities?
4. Give an example of nationalism unifying people into forming their own country (or nation).
5. Give an example of nationalism breaking apart pre-existing empires.
6. How did countries instill national loyalty in its citizens?
	1. BONUS: Give an example of how the United States tries to instill nationalism in its citizens.

**C. Feminist Beginnings**

1. Review- define “**patriarchy**”
2. How did the Enlightenment aid the beginnings of a feminist movement?
3. How did the French Revolution aid the beginnings of a feminist movement?
4. Explain how feminism was a “transatlantic movement.”
5. What were the major concerns of the feminist movement?
6. List some of the methods of protest used by these feminists.
7. What are some examples of progress in women’s rights by 1900?
8. What was the first country to give women the right to vote- and in what year did it occur?
9. Besides Finland and New Zealand, when did other countries finally allow women to vote?
10. What was the academic and medical argument against giving more rights to women?

**IV. Reflections: Revolutions Pro and Con**

1. What are some of the pros and cons of the political revolutions of the 19th century listed in the reflections section?
	1. Pros:
	2. Cons: