## Unit 6 reading Guide

## Section 2: China Limits European Contacts (page 536)

**The Voyages of Zheng He**

1. How did the voyages of Zheng He differ from those of European traders?
	* Describe Zheng’s fleet

## Ming Relations with Foreign Countries

1. How did the Ming emperors attempt to isolate China?
	* What products were sought in and out of China?

## Section 3: Japan Returns to Isolation

1. What caused the unity of Japanese Shogun to fall apart?

## A New Feudalism under Strong Leaders Local Lords Rule

1. What was the period of “Warring States?”
	* what are *daimyo*?

## New Leaders Restore Order Tokugawa Shogunate Unites Japan

1. How did Tokegawa Ieyasu unite Japan?
	* How did the alternate attendance policy help to keep unity?

## Contact Between Europe and Japan

**Portugal Sends Ships, Merchants, and Technology to Japan**

1. What Portuguese products were brought to Japan?
	* How did the importing of guns and cannons impact Japan?

## Christian Missionaries in Japan

1. How did Ieyasu respond to the spreading of Christianity in Japan?
	* what did he require as the state religion?

## The Closed Country Policy

1. Why did Japan seek a closed country policy?

## Japan in Isolation

1. In what ways did Japan isolate itself from the rest of the world?

# Section 2: The Enlightenment in Europe (p. 629)

## Setting the Stage

1. Define The Enlightenment:

## Two Views on Government Hobbes Social Contract

1. How did Hobbes view humankind?
2. What was Hobbes’ social contract?

## Locke’s Natural Rights

1. How did John Locke view humankind?
2. What was the purpose of government, according to Locke?

## The Philosophes Advocate Reason

1. Who were the philosophes and what 5 concepts formed the core of their beliefs?

## Voltaire Combats Intolerance

1. Describe Voltaire’s contribution(s) to the Enlightenment?

## Montesquieu and the Separation of Powers

1. Who was Montesquieu and how did he contribute to the Enlightenment?

## Rousseau: Champion of Freedom

1. Describe Rousseau’s beliefs and writings:

## Women and the Enlightenment

1. In what ways did women contribute to the Enlightenment?
2. What did Mary Wollstonecraft write about?

# Chapter 21: Absolute Monarchs in Europe

**1500 - 1800 (Unit 12 Absolutism, Enlightenment, & Revolution!)**

## Absolutism in Europe (p. 594) Theory of Absolutism

1. Absolutism:
	* Absolute power =
	* Monarch =
	* divine right =
	* to whom did an absolute Monarch answer?

## The Growing Power of Europe’s Monarch

1. Why did the Middle class support Monarchies?
2. What impact did the breakdown of church authority have monarchies?

## Crises lead to Absolutism

1. What caused continuous warfare?
	* How did Monarch respond to the crises that they faced?

# CHAPTER 21.4: Absolute Rulers of Russia

## Setting the Stage

1. List the three main accomplishments of Ivan III of Moscow:
2. What years did he rule?

## The First Czar

1. What does *czar* mean?
2. Why were the years 1547-1560 called Ivan IV’s “good period?”

## Rule by Terror

1. How and why did Ivan get the name “The Terrible” during his bad period?
2. What happened to Ivan’s sons?

## Peter the Great

1. Why did Peter get the name “The Great?”

## Russia Contrasts with Europe

1. Describe three of Russia’s limitations and differences compared to Europe:

## Peter Rules Absolutely

1. What is *westernization?*

## Peter’s Reforms

1. List 5 of Peter’s reforms for Russia: a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

## Westernizing Russia

1. List 5 ways Peter westernized Russia: a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

1. What was the purpose of St. Petersburg and what cost was spent in its creation?

**English Revolution (p. 614)**

**Monarchs defy Parliament**

1. What was the main source of conflict between James I, Charles I, and James II, and parliament?

-

**English Civil War**

1. List the causes , participants, and outcomes of the English Civil War

-

1. Why was the death of Charles I revolutionary?

-

**Restoration and Revolution**

1. What rights were guaranteed by the Habeas Corpus Act?

-

**Limits on Monarch’s Power**

1. How does a constitutional monarchy differ from an absolute monarchy?

-

**American Revolution (p. 640)**

1. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read this section, note some causes and effects relating to the American Revolution and the establishment of the United States as a republic.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Causes** | **Events** | **Effects** |
|  | 1. British parliament passes Stamp Act. |  |
|  | 2. British close Boston harbor and station troops in city. |  |
|  | 3. Second Continental Congress votes to form an army under command of George Washington. |  |
|  | 4. France enters the war in 1778. |  |
|  | 5. By approving the Articles of Confederation, states create a weak national government. |  |

6. Write a brief summary explaining how the **Declaration of Independence** and the U.S. Constitution reﬂect Enlightenment ideas about government. Use the following terms in your writing:

**checks and balances federal system Bill of Rights**

***Recognizing Facts and Details*** As you read this section, ﬁll out the chart below to help you better understand why and how Latin Americans fought colonial rule.

# Independence for Haiti

**Reasons**

* 1. Why did slaves in the French colony of Saint- Domingue revolt?

# Strategy

* 1. What events led up to General Dessalines’s declaration of independence for Haiti?


# South American Wars of Independence

**Reasons**

* 1. How did events in Europe lead to revolution in the Spanish colonies?

# Strategy

* 1. What tactics did José de San Martín and Simón Bolívar use to defeat Spanish forces in South America?


# End of Spanish Rule in Mexico

**Reasons**

* 1. What is the signiﬁcance of the *grito de Dolores?*

# Strategy

* 1. What role did Indians, mestizos, and creoles play in Mexico’s independence from Spain?

* 1. Explain the divisions within Latin American colonial society. In your writing, use the following terms:

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***peninsulares* creoles mulattos**

# Chapter 23: The French Revolution and Napoleon

**Section 1: The French Revolution Begins (p. 651) Setting the Stage**

1. What had been causing great unrest in France?

## The Old Order

**The Privileged Estates**

1. Who made up the First, Second and Third Estates:

## The Forces of Change

1. Using the information on pages 652-653 describe the following items in two ways:

## What was it?

1. **How was it a cause of the French Revolution?**

Enlightenment Ideas: Economic Troubles:

Louis XVI & Marie Antoinette:

## Dawn of the Revolution

**The National Assembly**

1. What was the National Assembly?
2. What was the Tennis Court Oath and how did it come about?

## Storming the Bastille

1. What happened at the Bastille?

## A Great Fear Sweeps France

1. What was the Great Fear?

## Section 2: Revolution Brings Reform and Terror (p. 656) The Assembly Reforms France

**The Rights of Man**

1. What did the “Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen” provide?

## War and Execution

**France at War**

1. What happened on August 10, 1792?

## Jacobins Take Control

1. Who was Jean Paul Marat?
2. What happened to Louis on January 21, 1793? What was the Guillotine?

## The Terror Grips France Robespierre Assumes Control

1. Describe Maxilmilien Robespierre’s actions during the French Revolution:
2. What was the Reign of Terror?

## End of the Terror

1. What happened to Robespierre and the Revolution *after* Robespierre?

## Section 3: Napoleon Forges an Empire (p. 663) Setting the Stage

**Napoleon Seizes Power Hero of the Hour**

1. How did Napoleon become the hero of the hour in October 1795?
2. Where did Napoleon have early successes? Where was he defeated and by whom?

## Coup d’etat

1. Describe Napoleon’s Coup d’etat:

## Napoleon Rules France

1. What is a plebiscite?

## Restoring Order at Home

1. Describe 3 ways Napoleon helped reform France:

## Napoleon Crowned as Emperor

1. How was Napoleon crowned emperor?

## Napoleon Creates an Empire

**Loss of American Territories**

1. How are Napoleon and the Louisiana Purchase connected?
2. How much was the land sold for?

## Battle of Trafalgar

1. What happened at the Battle of Trafalgar?

## The French Empire

1. Who did Napoleon control as of 1812?

## Section 4: Napoleon’s Empire Collapses (p. 668)

Describe Napoleon’s Three Costly Mistakes:

-The Continental System

-The Peninsular War

-The Invasion of Russia

##  Napoleon’s Downfall

**The Hundred Days**

1. Using the following words, describe Napoleon’s Downfall:

Elba, Hundred Days, Waterloo, St. Helena, Prussia, Russia, escape, Louis XVIII