

World History B Unit 3 Study Guide

1. Identify significant ideas and achievements in science and philosophy during the Scientific Revolution, including those of Copernicus, Galileo, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, and Robert Boyle.
2. Explain how scientific theories and methods challenged medieval beliefs and traditions and changed the European worldview.
3. Investigate the major causes of Enlightenment political thought.
4. Summarize significant ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, including John Locke, Baron de Montesquieu, Voltaire, Thomas Hobbes, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Diderot, Mary Wollstonecraft, and Cesare Beccaria, using information from tables or charts.
5. Explain how Louis XIV and the Versailles Palace of France exemplified the features of absolutism and the belief in the divine right of kings.
6. Compare absolutism in France (Louis XIV), Russia (Peter the Great), and Prussia (Frederick the Great).
7. Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia using charts and/or diagrams.
8. Explain the progression of events in England that led to a constitutional monarchy, including the Magna Carta, the Petition of Rights, the English Bill of Rights, the English Civil War, and the Glorious Revolution.
9. Explain how the ideas of Enlightenment philosophers challenged existing political, economic, social, and religious structures.
10. Investigate the cultural impacts of Enlightenment philosophy, including satirical literature, satirical cartoons, and Neoclassical artwork through the use of primary and/or secondary sources.
11. Investigate how the rise in Enlightenment thinking, including laissez-faire capitalism, impacted economic systems in Western Europe.
12. Explain the characteristics and historical origin of the free enterprise system.
13. Analyze Baron de Montesquieu's argument in *The Spirit of the Laws* regarding the powers, responsibilities, and limits of government, including the separation of powers.

14. Summarize the key events of the French Revolution, including the Estates General meeting, Tennis Court Oath, storming of the Bastille, execution of Louis XVI, Reign of Terror, and rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressing their meaning and historical implications.
15. Analyze changes and continuities in France from the reign of Louis XVI to Napoleon Bonaparte.
16. Explain how the philosophy of government in Russia under Czars Peter the Great and Catherine the Great incorporated both absolutist rule and Enlightenment philosophy.
17. Identify the key geographical features of Scandinavia and the Baltic region and explain the rise of Prussia, Poland, and Sweden in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries using maps.
18. Explain the impact of the British constitutional monarchy on the American colonies using textual evidence.
19. Identify the causes of the American Revolution and the impact of Enlightenment philosophy using charts and/or tables.
20. Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
21. Analyze whether revolutions in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were a response to the economic theory and practice of mercantilism, shifting social structures, or Enlightenment political philosophy.