World History

Unit 6 The Age of Revolutions and Enlightenment

**SSWH13: Examine the intellectual, political, social, and economic factors that changed the**

**world view of Europeans from the sixteenth century CE/AD to the late eighteenth century**

**CE/AD.**

a. Explain the scientific contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and how

these ideas changed the European worldview.

b. Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and

Rousseau, and their relationship to politics and society

**SSWH14: Analyze the Age of Revolutions.**

a. Examine absolutism through a comparison of the reigns of Louis XIV and Tsar Peter the Great.

 b. Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825).

 c. Explain Napoleon’s rise to power, the role of geography in his defeat, and the consequences of France’s defeat for Europe

Unit 6 Vocabulary

1. Absolutism
2. Colony
3. English Civil War
4. Enlightenment (The definition with a capital E)
5. Glorious Revolution
6. Guillotine
7. Heliocentrism
8. Mestizos
9. Mulattos
10. Parliament
11. Scientific Method
12. Social Contract
13. Galileo Galilei (p. 625)
14. Isaac Newton (p. 626-627)
15. Jean-Jacques Rousseau (p. 631-632)
16. Johannes Kepler (p. 624)
17. John Locke (p. 629-630)
18. Maximillian Robespierre (p. 660-661)
19. Nicolas Copernicus (p. 624-625)
20. Voltaire (p. 630)
21. King Louis XIV
22. Tsar Peter the Great
23. Napoleon