Comparing Atlantic Revolutions
1. In what ways did the ideas, and heart, of the Enlightenment contribute to the Atlantic Revolutions? List the old, conventional ideas and the new Enlightenment ideas that challenged them.
2. Explain similarities and differences between the Atlantic revolutions. (page 781)

American Revolution 1775 - 1787:
3. What was revolutionary about the American Revolution and what was not, in its break with Britain? 782
4. Where did the political authority remain after America’s independence from Britain? 783

French Revolution 1789 – 1815 (Includes the rule of Napoleon 1799 – 1815):
5. Describe the composition of the three estates in France. (p. 784)
6. How did the French Revolution differ from the American Revolution? (find the 4 differences) pp. 785-786
7. What French Revolution elements were spread throughout Europe by the conquests of Napoleon? 787
8. What revolutionary practices were imposed throughout Europe by Napoleon? 787

Haitian Revolution 1791 - 1804:
9. While the Haitian Revolution had been the only successful slave revolt in history, what were the social, political, and economic outcomes of it? 789

Latin American Revolutions 1810 - 1825:
10. Despite the creole elites’ disenchantment with Spanish rule, what events in Europe instigated independence movements in Latin America (include the movements of Fathers Hidalgo and Jose Morelos, and Simon Bolivar and Jose San Martin)? 791 - 792
11. How did the United States and Latin America develop differently after their independence? 793

Abolition of Slavery:
12. What were the years of the abolitionist movement? 793
13. List ideological, religious, economic and political factors that contributed to the end of slavery. 794
14. How did the end of slavery in the U.S. affect the lives of the former slaves? 795
15. Compare the southern United States period of radical reconstruction with that of Russia’s ending of serfdom. 795

Nationalism
16. How did Napoleon, through its conquest of Europe, inadvertently spread nationalism throughout Europe? 796
17. List the impact of nationalism on: 797 - 798
   a. Germany and Italy
   b. Greeks and Serbs
   c. Czechs and Hungarians
   d. Poles and Ukrainians
   e. The Irish
   f. European Jews
   g. Egypt
   h. Japan
   i. India
   j. Ottoman Empire
   k. China

18. What were the achievements and limitations of nineteenth century feminism? 801
1. The chief beneficiaries of all but one of the Atlantic revolutions were
(A) propertied white men of the “middling classes.”
(B) upper class, aristocratic women.
(C) lower class white men who did not own property.
(D) slaves and indentured servants.

2. A distinguishing characteristic of the French Revolution when compared to the American Revolution was that the French Revolution
(A) drew on Enlightenment ideas about liberty.
(B) sought to recreate society from scratch.
(C) sought to preserve existing liberties rather than to establish new ones.
(D) maintained the monarchy, whereas the Americans broke with this form of government.

3. Which of the following was an outcome of the American Revolution?
(A) Political authority no longer resided in the hands of pre-Revolutionary colonial elites.
(B) Enlightenment ideals were increasingly rejected as part of a quest for stability.
(C) It established nearly universal voting rights in the former colonies.
(D) It accelerated the established democratic tendencies of the colonial societies.

4. What was the most distinctive feature of the Haitian Revolution?
(A) Its status as the only completely successful slave revolt in world history.
(B) The success of different races at putting aside differences in the name of the revolution.
(C) Its failure to influence the populations of other Caribbean islands.
(D) Its relative lack of violence.

5. What best describes the result of Napoleon’s conquest and reform of European lands outside France?
(A) The conquered were grateful to Napoleon.
(B) The conquered accepted many of the reforms, but revolted against French control.
(C) The conquered refused to accept the reforms and fought bitterly against French control.
(D) The conquered refused to accept the reforms, but passively accepted French control.

6. Which of the following was an impact of the Haitian Revolution throughout the Atlantic world?
(A) Napoleon bought the Louisiana territory from the United States.
(B) The movement to abolish slavery collapsed as fear of free slaves grew.
(C) Slave owners and whites were filled with fear and trepidation.
(D) Similar slave insurrections spread throughout the Atlantic world, including Brazil, Jamaica, and Louisiana.

7. Which of the following is one reason why the Spanish American revolutions took longer and were more difficult than the (North) American Revolution?
(A) Language barriers in Spanish America
(B) Greater wealth in Spain than in Britain
(C) Divisions of class, race, and region within Spanish America
(D) Stability of the royal government in Spain

8. What great fear drove the Latin American creole elites to pursue independence and political change?
(A) They feared falling behind the United States economically and politically.
(B) They feared that the Church was gaining too much power over them.
(C) They feared that social unrest from the lower classes and nonwhites would get out of control.
(D) They feared the Spanish and Portuguese monarchies were going to replace them with new elites drawn from the lower classes.

9. Which of the following arguments made the cause of abolition widely acceptable in the nineteenth century?
(A) Slavery was immoral.
(B) Slavery was not condoned in the Bible.
(C) Slavery benefited Portuguese slave traders too much.
(D) Slavery was no longer necessary for economic progress.

10. Which of the following is true of the women’s movement by the early 1900s?
(A) It had secured widespread voting rights for women across Europe.
(B) In the most industrialized countries of the West, it had become a mass movement.
(C) Large numbers of working-class women had gained entrance to universities.
(D) While a number of nations had strong feminist movements, there was little or no contact between them.