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*Living World History*

## Chapter 18 Vocabulary

### ***Section 1***

Parliament  
House of Lords  
House of Commons  
Tudors  
“power of the purse”  
Stuarts  
James I  
gentry  
Roman Catholic  
Anglican Church  
High Church Anglicans  
Puritans  
Charles I  
Petition of Rights  
the Short Parliament  
the Long Parliament  
Cavaliers  
Roundheads  
Oliver Cromwell  
\*\*regicide  
Commonwealth  
Lord Protector

### ***Section 2***

Charles II  
Habeus Corpus Act  
Whigs  
Tories  
James II  
William III  
Mary Stuart  
Glorious Revolution  
Revolution Settlement  
Bill of Rights  
Toleration Act  
Anne  
Hanoverians  
George I  
cabinet  
Robert Walpole  
prime minister

### ***Section 3***

mercantilism

French and Indian War  
Navigation Acts  
Boston Tea Party  
Intolerable Acts  
George III  
July 4, 1776  
Thomas Jefferson  
Battle of Saratoga

### ***Section 4***

First Estate  
Second Estate  
Third Estate  
bourgeoisie  
Estates General

### ***Section 5***

Tennis Court Oath  
National Assembly  
Bastille  
Declaration of the Rights of Man  
émigrés  
Marie Antoinette  
Declaration of Pillnitz  
\*\*liberal  
\*\*moderate  
\*\*conservative  
\*\*radical  
guillotine  
Jacobins  
Committee of Public Safety  
Maximilien de Robespierre  
Reign of Terror  
the Directory  
Napoleon Bonaparte

### ***Section 6***

First Consul  
dictator  
Code Napoleon  
Battle Trafalgar  
Confederation of the Rhine  
Battle of the Nations  
Elba  
Waterloo  
St. Helena

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## Chapter 18 Guided Reading Questions

### **Section 1**

1. Why was England's royal power never as strong as in the rest of Europe?
2. How were the Tudors able to rule almost absolutely?
3. How did England and Scotland become the United Kingdom?
4. What Stuart belief brought James I into conflict with Parliament?
5. Where were the gentry and bourgeoisie represented in the English government?
6. How did religion become a problem during the reign of James I?
7. What two issues caused tension between the Crown and Parliament in the early 1600's?
8. How did French Protestants create a problem for the English Crown?
9. Why did Charles I call Parliament in 1640?
10. The Long Parliament forced Charles I to make what concession in 1640?
11. How did the Puritan Revolution actually break out?
12. What became of Charles I in 1649?
13. What three groups competed for political power after 1649?
14. Cromwell's death saw England return to what?
15. What democratic ideas resulted from the Puritan Revolution?

### **Section 2**

1. The Puritan Revolution resulted in a sharing of power between whom?
2. What characteristic made Parliament suspicious of Charles II?
3. What two consequences resulted from Parliament's uneasiness with Charles II?
4. What two characteristics made James Stuart unpopular in 1685?
5. What event in 1688 forced Parliament to offer the throne to William and Mary?
6. What were the three most important parts of the Revolution Settlement?
7. What type of government was created by the Glorious Revolution?
8. What dynasty succeeded Anne Stuart in 1714?
9. Under George I, the Cabinet began to exercise what type of power?
10. Robert Walpole's actions set what precedent for British Prime Ministers?

### **Section 3**

1. Describe the relationship between England's colonies in America and the rest of the world in the early 1600's.
2. List three factors which worked to separate the colonists from their English counterparts.
3. According to the English mercantilism, what was the role of colonies?
4. Why did England decide to enforce the Navigation Acts after 1763?
5. Why did the colonists object to taxation by Parliament after 1763?
6. What laws brought the American colonists to the point of revolution by 1774?
7. When were the first shots of the American Revolution fired?
8. How did Thomas Jefferson justify the American Declaration of Independence in July 1776?
9. Why would France support the colonists during the American Revolution?
10. Why would Spain support the colonists during the American Revolution?
11. The United States set the precedent for what type of government?
12. In adopting the idea of separation of powers, the United States referred to what Enlightenment philosopher from Europe?

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### **Section 4**

1. What effects did the American Revolution have on political developments in France?
2. France enjoyed what advantage during the early 1700's?
3. Explain the French social structure in the 1700's.
4. What two groups monopolized French society, economy and politics in the early 1700's?
5. Why was the bourgeoisie resentful of the first two Estates?
6. Why were the French peasants particularly resentful of the aristocracy?
7. What was unfair about the French tax system?
8. What did France need to make the necessary reforms?
9. Why were government tax officials unable to promote tax reform during the 1770's?
10. What event in 1789 opened the door to the French Revolution?

### **Section 5**

1. Why did the members of the Third Estate insist on change to the voting system in the Estates General?
2. How did the creation of the National Assembly change the Estates General?
3. How can Bastille Day be seen as the beginning of the French Revolution?
4. According to the Declaration of the Rights of Man, government must be based on what?
5. How did the National Assembly lose the support of many churchmen?
6. The National Assembly created what kind of government in 1790?
7. Why were European monarchs fearful of the French Revolution?
8. What role did émigrés serve in frightening the monarchs of Europe?
9. Why was the Austrian emperor expected to lead a war against France?
10. Why did France declare war against Austria in 1792?
11. What was the purpose in creating the National Constitutional Convention?
12. What two groups made up the Convention in 1793?
13. Which groups came to control the Convention by June 1793?
14. What was the purpose in the Reign of Terror?
15. What factor made the French army of 1794 so efficient?
16. What became of Robespierre in July 1794?
17. Why did the Directory turn to Napoleon Bonaparte in 1797?
18. What development in 1798 paved the way for a strong military ruler?

### **Section 6**

1. When did Napoleon seize control of the Directory?
2. Although a dictator, Napoleon, as First Consul, was able to make what reforms in France?
3. In what year did Napoleon officially claim absolute power in France?
4. Why was Napoleon unable to conquer Britain in 1805?
5. How did Napoleon alter the German political structure in 1806?
6. How was Napoleon able to count in the support of so many of the nations he had conquered?
7. Because he couldn't invade England, Napoleon decided to weaken England how?
8. How did Napoleon encourage the growth of European nationalism?
9. Why did Napoleon invade Russia in 1812?
10. What was the result of the French invasion of Russia?
11. What battle marked the downfall of the French Empire?

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12. Who was chosen to rule France in 1814?
13. What battle ended Napoleon's dreams of empire once and for all?
14. What revolutionary reforms were spread throughout Europe by Napoleon?
15. Napoleon's failure to understand what movement eventually led to his downfall?