

Chapter 18

Section 1

Guided Reading Questions

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. Why did Charles I agree to sign the Petition of Right?
9. How did Charles attempt to deal with his problems with Parliament beginning in 1629?
10. Why did Charles I call Parliament in 1640, and why is it called the Long Parliament?
11. The Long Parliament forced Charles I to make what concession in 1640?
12. How did the Puritan Revolution actually break out?
13. What became of Charles I in 1649?
14. What three groups competed for political power after 1649?
15. Cromwell's death saw England return to what?
16. What democratic ideas resulted from the Puritan Revolution?

Vocab

Parliament	gentry	Cavaliers
House of Lords	Roman Catholic	Roundheads
House of Commons	Anglican Church	Oliver Cromwell
Tudors	High Church Anglicans	**regicide
"power of the purse"	Puritans	Commonwealth
Stuarts	Charles I	Lord Protector
James I	Petition of Right	

Section 2

Guided Reading Questions

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?

Vocab

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

Section 3**Guided Reading Questions**

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. The United States set the precedent for what type of government?
11. In adopting the idea of separation of powers, the United States referred to what Enlightenment philosopher from Europe?

Vocab

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

Section 4**Guided Reading Questions**

1. What effects did the American Revolution have on political developments in France?
2. What major advantages did France have 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 if the necessary reforms were to be made to the political and economic structure?
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?

Vocab

First Estate

bourgeoisie

Second Estate

Estates General

Third Estate

Section 5**Guided Reading Questions**

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. What is the significance of Bastille Day to the French?
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 much of the clergy?
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 heightening fears in the rest 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 effective in the field compared to many others?
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?

Vocab

Tennis Court Oath

Declaration of Pillnitz

Committee of Public Safety

National Assembly

**liberal

Maximilien de Robespierre

Bastille

**moderate

Reign of Terror

Declaration of the Rights of

**conservative

the Directory

Man

**radical

Napoleon Bonaparte

émigrés

guillotine

Marie Antoinette

Jacobins

Section 6

Guided Reading Questions

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. Why did the French people support Napoleon's rise to emperor?
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 on 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 nationalism in other European countries?
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?
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?

Vocab

First Consul

dictator

Code Napoleon

Battle Trafalgar

Confederation of the Rhine

Battle of the Nations

Elba

Waterloo

St. Helena