***Instructions: You need to be familiar with these topics for your test on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Age of Absolutism and Revolutions. Double check your notes and the website so you feel comfortable with the topics. Remember what was in red, blue, and black in your notes! You will receive two extra credit points for completing this study guide—remember: I am looking to see that you studied! No partial extra credit will be given!***

1. What is absolutism?
	1. What is Divine Right?
2. Louis XIV the “Sun King”
	1. The palace of Versailles
3. Louis XV and the Seven Years War
4. Louis XVI – what was his role in the French Revolution?
5. The Seigneurial System—who was taxed, what type of system was it?
6. The Three Estates—each’s responsibilities
7. The Estates General and how it voted
8. Why the French were in debt:
	1. Seven Years War
	2. War of Spanish Succession
	3. American Revolution
	4. Finance Minister Necker’s decision to tax the First and Second Estates
9. Influences on the French Revolution: Enlightenment, American Revolution
10. The 3rd Estates formation of a new government: the National Assembly
	1. The Tennis Court Oath
11. The storming of the Bastille prison
12. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
13. The March of Women and Louis XVI’s reaction to it (he fled Paris!!)
14. New Constitution (1791)
15. National Convention creates a Revolutionary Calendar and abolishes the monarchy (ends it)
	1. Who are the radical factions? The Jacobins v. Girondins
16. The Guillotine’s invention—name at least two famous victims of the guillotine (Louis XVI in 1793 and Marie-Antoinette)
17. Robespierre, a radical Jacobin, who headed the Committee of Public Safety
18. The Committee of Public Safety
	1. The Reign of Terror (July 1793-July 1794): how many died? How did it end? What was its purpose?
19. New Constitution (1795): the executive branch is the Directory
20. How did Napoleon come to power/popularity? He acted to end a riot!
21. Napoleon Bonaparte
	1. 1799 coup d’état (takes over power) – end French Revolution
	2. The Consulate (his new government)
	3. 1804: Crowned himself emperor
	4. Napoleon’s takeover of Europe
		1. Exiled to Elba Island after the fall of Paris in 1814…escapes from Elba!
		2. 1815: Battle of Waterloo
		3. Napoleon’s final prison: St. Helena Island
22. Congress of Vienna (1814-1815): what were its terms?
23. Legacies of the French Revolution: end of absolutism, nobles’ power ends, peasants can own land, rise of nationalism, and spread of Enlightenment ideals
24. Causes of the American Revolution: French & Indian War (aka 7 Years War), debt that England passes taxes to repay (Sugar and Molasses Act, Stamp Act, Tea Act)
25. Colonists’ reactions to the taxes: Boycotts, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party
26. First Continental Congress’s Purpose
27. Thomas Paine’s “Common Sense”
28. American Revolution fighting:
	1. Begins at the Battle of Lexington and Concord (1781)
29. The Articles of Confederation: first U.S. written constitution
30. Effects of the American Revolution:
	1. Treaty of Paris (1783) ends the war
	2. Ohio River Valley can be settled by colonists