

Lesson 91: Enlightenment and Revolutions Terms World History

1. **Charles I** – King of England; executed by Oliver Cromwell
2. **Charles II** – Restored as King of England in 1646
3. **Cavaliers** – group that supported Charles I in English Revolution
4. **Roundheads** – group that supported Parliament and Cromwell in English revolution
5. **Puritans** – religious group that opposed King Charles I
6. **Oliver Cromwell** – leader of Parliament and the Roundheads; made dictator of England
7. **Glorious Revolution** – bloodless installment of William and Mary as monarchs of England
8. **William and Mary** – became monarchs of England in 1688
9. **John Locke** – English Enlightened philosopher; developed Social Contract theory of Government
10. **Thomas Hobbes** – English Enlightened philosopher; believed in a strong central government
11. **Leviathan** – book written by Thomas Hobbes
12. **Two Treaties on Government** – book by John Locke on government structure
13. **Divine Right of Kings** – belief by absolute monarchs that God had chosen them to rule
14. **Absolute Rulers** – monarchs that had total authority in their countries
15. **English Bill of Rights** – signed by William and Mary; gave Parliament ultimate control in England
16. **Philosophes** – Enlightenment philosophers in France
17. **Enlightenment** – movement begun in France; logic and reason could solve societal problems
18. **Isaac Newton** – Enlightened scientist; developed theory and laws of gravity
19. **Denis Diderot** – wrote the first Encyclopedia
20. **Thomas Jefferson** – American founding father; wrote the Declaration of Independence

Lesson 91: Terms (cont.)

World History

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21. **Jean Jacques Rousseau** – Enlightened philosopher who preached on the separation of powers
 22. **Adam Smith** – developed the idea of "laissez-faire" economics
 23. **Voltaire** – French Enlightened philosophe; often criticized the Catholic Church
 24. **Adam Montesquieu** – Enlightened philosophe who preached three branches of government
 25. **Louis XVI** – absolute ruler of France in the early 1600's; the "Sun" King
 26. **Old Regime** – social structure in France before 1789; made up of three estates
 27. **Robespierre** – leader of the Reign of Terror phase of the French Revolution
 28. **Reign of Terror** – murderous phase of the French Revolution in 1793
 29. **Napoleon Bonparte** – became emperor of France in 1804
 30. **Marie Antoinette** – queen of France at the time of the French Revolution
 31. **Great Fear** – wave of panic that swept the French peasants during the French Revolution
 32. **Waterloo** – place in Belgium that was Napoleon's final defeat
 33. **Continental System** – disastrous economic policy of Napoleon
 34. **Bastille** – French armory; rebellion here began the French Revolution
 35. **Peninsulares** – upper class in Latin American society; people born in Spain
 36. **Creoles** – sons and daughters born in Latin American of the Peninsulares
 37. **Mestizos** – people of Spanish and Latin American Indian descent
 38. **Caudillo** – Latin American military dictators
 39. **Toussaint L'Ouverture** – leader of the Haitian Revolution
 40. **Bolivar** – leader of the revolution in Columbia
 41. **San Martin** – leader of the revolution in Argentina
 42. **Dom Pedro** – Mexican Revolutionary leader
 43. **Hidalgo** – priest who helped begin the revolution in Mexico

Lesson 91: Terms (cont.)

World History

- 44. **Taiping Rebellion** – (1850-64) Large scale rebellion against the Qing dynasty and the presence of foreigners in China
- 45. **Opium War** – war between Britain and China in the 1800's
- 46. **Commodore Matthew Perry** – Commodore of the U.S. Navy who compelled the opening of Japan to the West with the Convention of Kanagawa in 1854
- 47. **Tokugawa Teyasu** – Shogun of Japan in the 1600's