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GLOBAL HISTORY 2- La PADULA/ZURITA

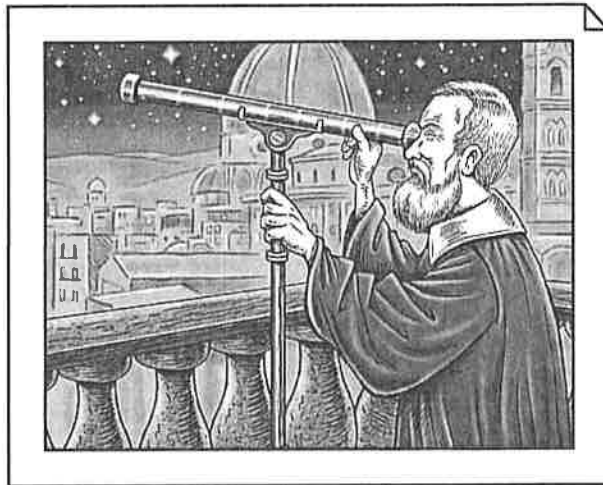
PACKET #????

GLOBAL HISTORY 2 PACKET



The Scientific Revolution

Until the mid-1500s, scientists agreed that the Earth was the unmoving center of the universe. The ancient Greek astronomer Ptolemy had come up with this theory in the second century A.D. His theory was accepted because it seemed like common sense and went along with the Church's views. The Church taught that God put Earth in the middle of the universe. However, scholars made discoveries in the 1500s and 1600s that changed the way people thought about science. This time in history is called the Scientific Revolution.



In 1543, Nicolaus Copernicus published a book that said Ptolemy's theory was wrong. Copernicus said that the Sun was the center of the universe, not the Earth. He also wrote that Earth was just one of several planets that revolved around the Sun. Most scholars did not believe Copernicus's theory. At that time, all scientific knowledge was based on ancient theories like Ptolemy's. If Ptolemy's theory was wrong, all scientific knowledge could be wrong!

Over the years, scientists looked for evidence of Copernicus's theory. In 1609, an Italian scientist named Galileo built a powerful telescope. It had a special lens that let him see things that had never been seen before. He saw mountains on the Moon, dark spots on the Sun, and four moons around Jupiter. The four moons revolved around Jupiter just like Copernicus said the Earth revolved around the Sun.

Galileo was not praised for his amazing discoveries. Instead, the Church was angry. Galileo's ideas clashed with the Church's belief that the heavens did not move. The Church did not want people to question its teachings. In 1633, Galileo was put on trial. Church officials told him to take back what he said or he would be put to death. Galileo agreed to say that he was wrong and that the Earth was the center of the universe. Legend says that Galileo muttered, "And yet Earth does move!" as he walked out of the court.

Scientists like Copernicus and Galileo started a new way of scientific thinking. Following their example, scholars like Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Francis Bacon, and René Descartes used a logical approach to solving problems. By the early 1600s, scientists used a process called the scientific method to study the natural world. Scientists collected and measured data and came up with a hypothesis, or possible explanation for the data. Then, they tested the hypothesis by observing or experimenting. Developed over many years, this step-by-step process is still used today.

The Scientific Revolution

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

☐

1. Until the mid-1500s, scientists agreed that _____ was the unmoving center of the universe.

A. the Sun
B. the Earth
C. the Moon
D. heaven

☐

2. In 1543, _____ published a book that said the Sun was the center of the universe.

A. Ptolemy
B. The Church
C. Copernicus
D. Galileo

☐

3. Through his telescope, Galileo saw _____.

A. mountains on the Moon
B. dark spots on the Sun
C. four moons around Jupiter
D. all of the above

☐

4. When the Church heard about Galileo's discoveries, it _____.

A. praised Galileo for his work
B. included Galileo's discoveries in its teachings
C. put Galileo on trial
D. agreed publicly with Galileo's findings

☐

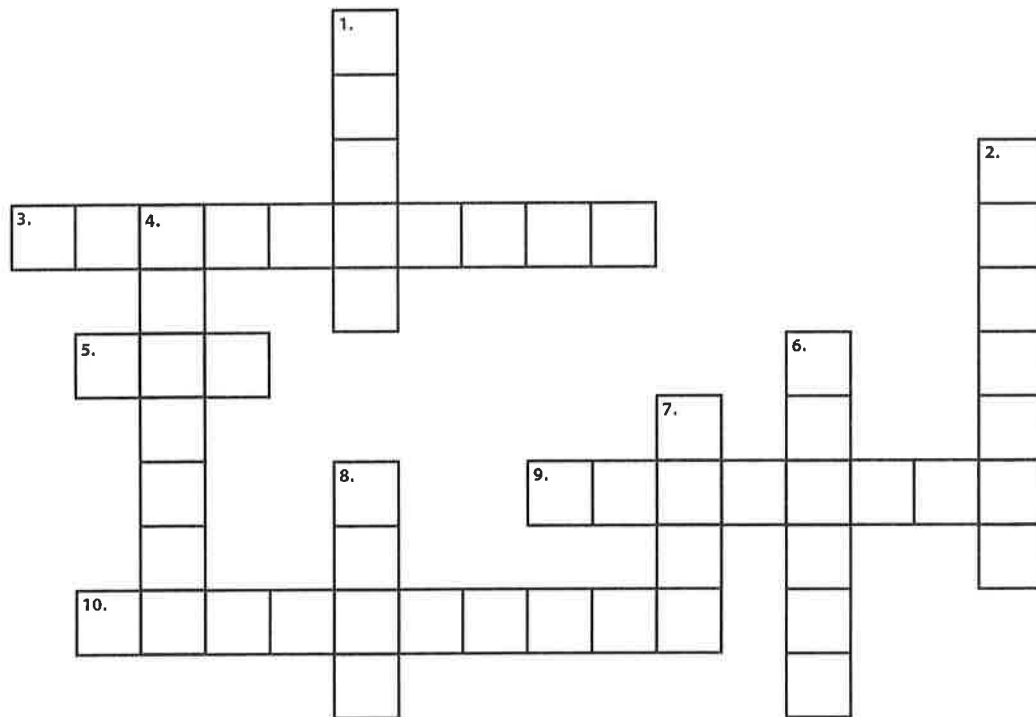
5. By the early 1600s, scientists used a process called the _____ to study the natural world.

A. scientific method
B. science fair
C. Scientific Revolution
D. international method

The Scientific Revolution

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

3. _____ said that Earth was just one of several planets that revolved around the Sun.
5. The Church taught that _____ put Earth in the middle of the universe.
9. The Church did not want people to _____ its teachings.
10. A/an _____ is a possible explanation for measured data.

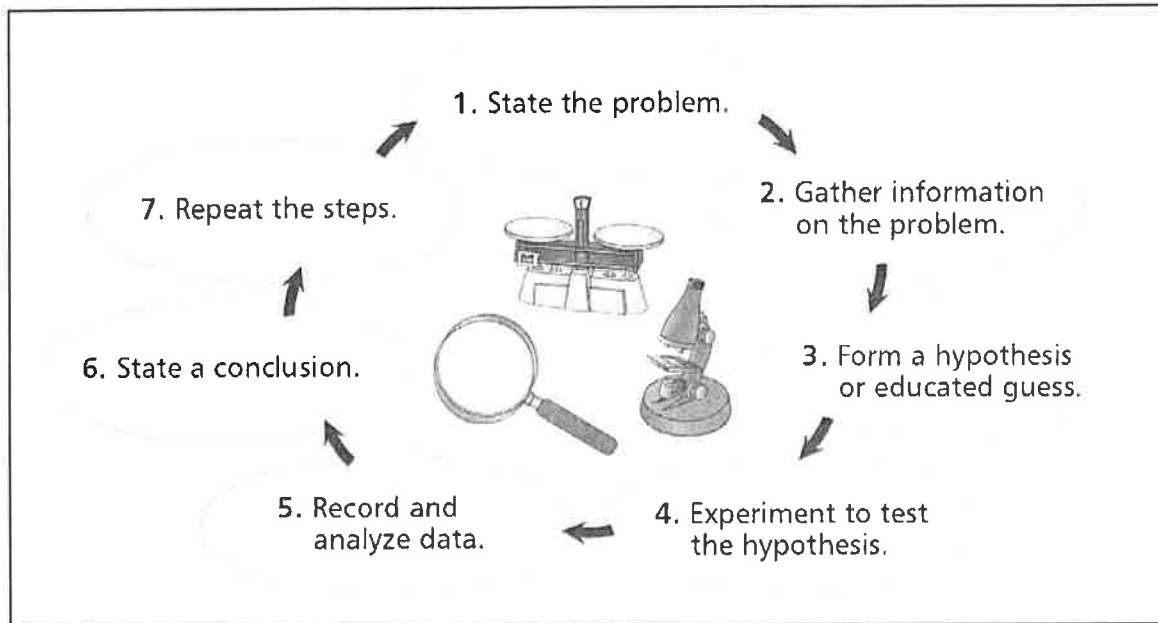
DOWN

1. If Ptolemy's theory was _____, all scientific knowledge could be wrong!
2. The Church taught that the _____ did not move.
4. Before Copernicus's theory, all scientific knowledge was based on ancient theories like _____'s.
6. The scientific _____ is still used today.
7. Galileo's telescope had a special _____ that let him see things that had never been seen before.
8. Scientists collected and measured _____.

The Scientific Revolution

Diagram – The Scientific Method

Use the diagram to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.



1. What should a scientist do before he or she forms a hypothesis?

2. What should a scientist do after he or she experiments?

3. Why do you think step 7 is included in the scientific method?

Quiz: The Scientific Revolution

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. Copernicus published a book that said the Earth was the center of the universe.
- _____ 2. By the early 1600s, scientists used a process called the scientific method to study the natural world.
- _____ 3. The Church praised Galileo for his discoveries.
- _____ 4. Ptolemy was an ancient Greek astronomer.
- _____ 5. The scientific method is still used today.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

☐

6. A/an _____ is a possible explanation for measured data.

A. question
B. method
C. experiment
D. hypothesis

☐

7. The Church taught that God put the _____ in the center of the universe.

A. Sun
B. Moon
C. Earth
D. Ocean

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. List four of the steps in the scientific method.

The Age of Reason

The Scientific Revolution helped start a new era called the Enlightenment, or the Age of Reason. People believed reason and logic could be used to study all areas of life, not just science. Scientists talked about the laws that govern nature, so philosophers looked for laws of human behavior. Some Enlightenment thinkers studied government and politics.

Thomas Hobbes and John Locke were two English political thinkers who started the Enlightenment. Both men had seen the Civil War and political changes of England in the 1600s. However, they came up with two very different ideas about government and human nature.



After seeing the violence of the English Civil War, Thomas Hobbes believed that all humans were naturally selfish. He thought that the best government was one with total control over the people. Hobbes thought that people needed government to keep law and order. Without it, they would fight each other all the time. To avoid this type of life, people invented government and gave up their rights to a strong ruler. Hobbes said that this agreement was a social contract.

John Locke had different ideas about government. He thought that people were responsible beings who had the natural ability to govern themselves. Locke said all people were born equal and had three natural rights: life, liberty, and property. He believed that a government's job was to protect these rights. The best government had limited power and was accepted by all people. If a government did not protect its citizens' rights, citizens could overthrow the government. Locke's idea that a government's power came from its people was the beginning of modern democracy.

In France in the mid-1700s, the Enlightenment reached its height. The Baron de Montesquieu, a French writer, studied politics. He admired Britain's government and spent a lot of time studying it. In his book, *The Spirit of Laws*, Montesquieu wrote about the British system of government. The book talked about the ideas of executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government; separation of powers; and checks and balances. Later, Americans used these ideas to write the U.S. Constitution.

The thinkers of the Age of Reason did not like old beliefs. They thought things like the divine right of kings and strict class systems were unreasonable. Enlightenment thinkers came up with new ideas about government, religion, economics, and society. These theories inspired the American and French Revolutions and other revolutions of the 1800s.



The Age of Reason

Multiple Choice

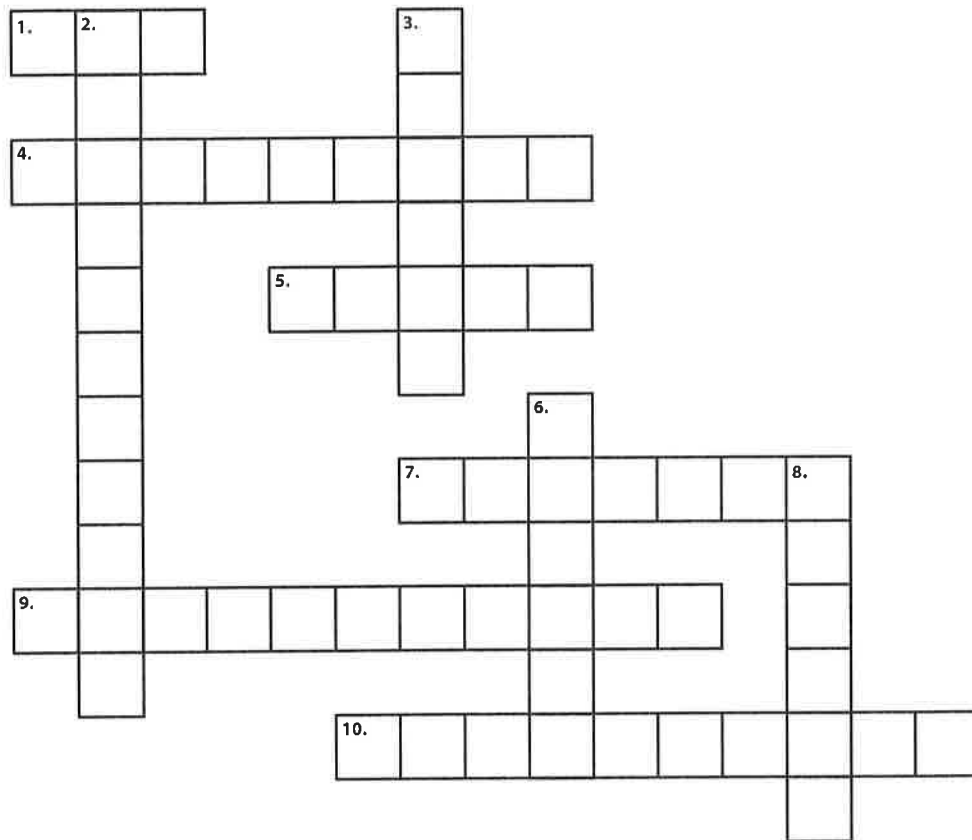
Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

- ☐ 1. Philosophers of the Enlightenment wanted to use _____ in all areas of life.
A. government
B. economics
C. politics
D. reason
- ☐ 2. _____ believed that without government, people would fight each other all the time.
A. Locke
B. Hobbes
C. Montesquieu
D. Smith
- ☐ 3. Locke believed that a government's power came from its _____.
A. army
B. power
C. people
D. science
- ☐ 4. Americans used _____'s ideas to write the U.S. Constitution.
A. Montesquieu
B. Hobbes
C. Rousseau
D. Voltaire
- ☐ 5. Enlightenment thinkers and theories inspired _____.
A. the French Revolution
B. the American Revolution
C. other revolutions of the 1800s
D. all of the above

The Age of Reason

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

1. Thomas Hobbes and John Locke had both seen the violence of the English Civil _____.
4. Locke's idea was the beginning of modern _____.
5. _____ thought the best government had limited power and was accepted by all the people.
7. Montesquieu wrote about the _____ system of government.
9. _____ described branches of government, separation of powers, and checks and balances.
10. Locke and Hobbes had different ideas about _____.

DOWN

2. The Enlightenment is also called the _____.
3. The Enlightenment reached its height in _____ in the mid-1700s.
6. Ideas like the _____ right of kings and class systems were considered unreasonable.
8. _____ thought that the best government was one with total control over the people.



The Age of Reason

Chart – Ideas of the Enlightenment

Use the chart to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

Thinker	Idea	Effect
Locke	natural rights: life, liberty, property	basic point of U.S. Declaration of Independence
Montesquieu	separation of powers	France, the United States, and Latin American countries use separation of powers in their new constitutions
Voltaire	freedom of thought and expression, freedom of religion	guaranteed in the U.S. Bill of Rights and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
Wollstonecraft	women's equality	women's rights groups form

1. What was the effect of Locke's idea?

2. Which thinker wrote about women's equality?

3. What ideas led to rights being guaranteed in the U.S. Bill of Rights and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen?

The Age of Reason

Extension Activities

Choose one of the following activities to complete. Write the answer in complete sentences.

- 1.** Who was Adam Smith? What did he write about? Look in your textbook, on the Internet, or at the library to find out.
- 2.** Would you rather have been a scientist during the Scientific Revolution or a political thinker during the Enlightenment? Explain your answer.
- 3.** Look on the Internet or at the library to find out three facts about Mary Wollstonecraft.

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Quiz: The Age of Reason

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. Montesquieu used American ideas to write the U.S. Constitution.
- _____ 2. Locke believed that a government's power came from its people.
- _____ 3. Hobbes believed that without government, people would govern themselves peacefully.
- _____ 4. The Enlightenment reached its height in England in the 1600s.
- _____ 5. Thinkers of the Age of Reason believed that the divine right of kings was a good idea.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

☐

6. Montesquieu described _____.
- A. branches of government
 - B. separation of powers
 - C. checks and balances
 - D. all of the above

☐

7. _____'s idea was the beginning of modern democracy.
- A. Hobbes
 - B. Locke
 - C. Montesquieu
 - D. Wollstonecraft

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. What political event in England had a strong effect on Thomas Hobbes and John Locke?

The French Revolution Begins

In 1789, the French were divided into three social groups called Estates. The First Estate was made up of Church leaders, and the Second Estate was made up of nobles. The Third Estate included everybody else, and more than 95 percent of the French people belonged to it. Like in other European countries, a king who had absolute power ruled the country. France also had a group of representatives called the Estates-General. That group was made up of representatives from each Estate.



France was having serious money trouble. The government had huge war debts to pay. Prices of goods were rising, and many people were out of work. Because of a bad harvest, there was very little food. In 1789, the country's economy was about to fall apart. King Louis XVI called the Estates-General to meet and come up with a solution.

At the meeting, representatives from the Third Estate said the best solution would be to change the government. Although the poorest people made up the Third Estate, it was the only one that had to pay taxes. The representatives thought France could start a constitutional government like the one the United States had just started. The new government would make the First and Second Estates pay taxes too. This would raise money for the country.

The First and Second Estates did not like this idea. By tradition, each Estate got one vote. So, the Third Estate was outvoted two to one by the other Estates. Third Estate representatives argued that, to be fair, each member should get a vote instead of each Estate. In the current government, the largest group of people had nearly no say in the government. King Louis said no to the proposed change.

Set on making changes, the Third Estate voted to rename itself the National Assembly on June 17, 1789. This action was the symbolic end of absolute monarchy and the beginning of representative government. Members of the National Assembly planned to write a constitution. But when they arrived at the meeting hall three days later, the doors were locked. Determined to meet, the delegates moved to a nearby tennis court. They swore to keep meeting until they had written a constitution. This famous pledge is called the Tennis Court Oath.

The king had to give in. He told the other two Estates to join with the Third Estate in the National Assembly. At the same time, however, King Louis was getting troops ready. He would tell the troops to force the National Assembly to stop meeting. The French Revolution had begun.

The French Revolution Begins

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

☐

1. The _____ Estate included more than 95 percent of the French people.

A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. Fourth

☐

2. France's _____ was made up of representatives from each Estate.

A. Parliament
B. Estates-General
C. Congress
D. Senate

☐

3. France was having money trouble because _____.

A. the government had huge war debts to pay
B. prices of goods were rising
C. many people were out of work
D. all of the above

☐

4. The _____ Estate voted to rename itself the National Assembly.

A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. none of the above

☐

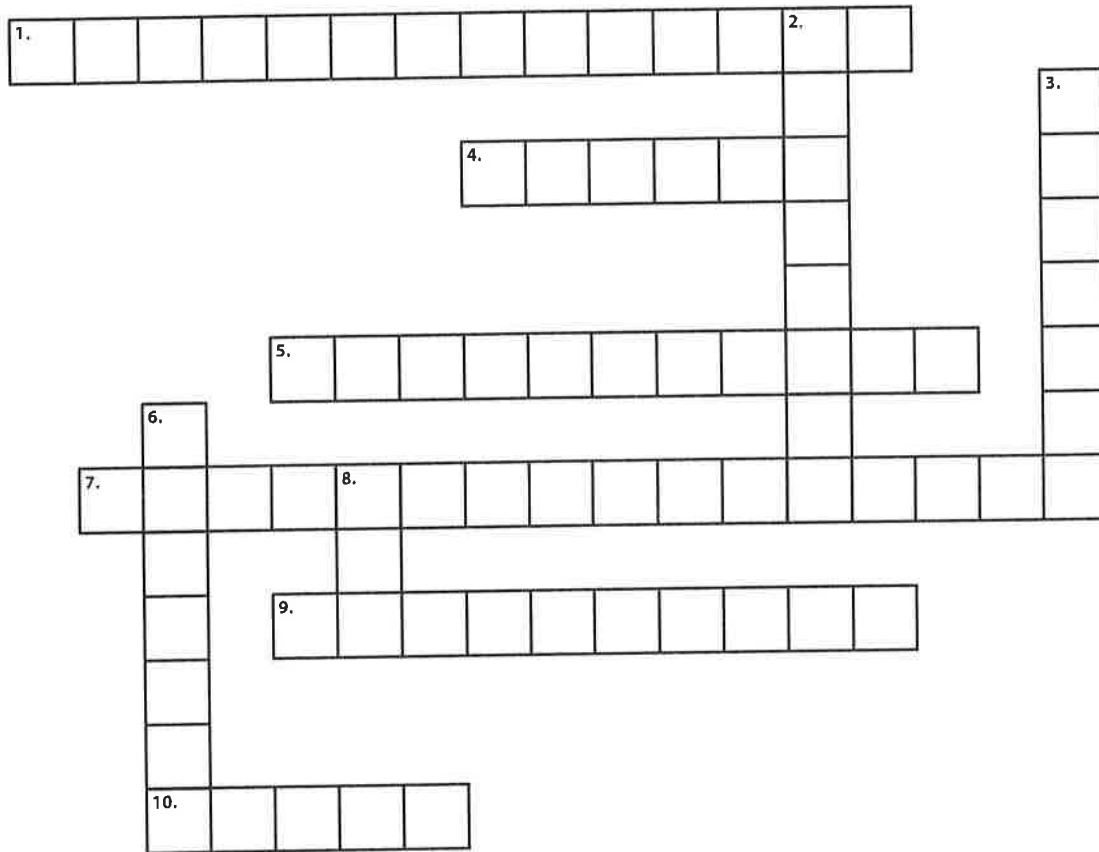
5. National Assembly members made a famous oath called the _____.

A. Tennis Court Oath
B. Racquetball Court Oath
C. Squash Court Oath
D. Constitution Hall Oath

The French Revolution Begins

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

1. The Third Estate representatives thought France could start a/an _____ government like that of the United States.
4. The king was getting _____ ready to force the National Assembly to stop meeting.
5. With the _____ Oath, the National Assembly delegates swore to keep meeting until they had written a constitution.
7. The king told the other two Estates to join the _____.
9. The French _____ started in 1789.
10. The Third Estate was the only one that paid _____.

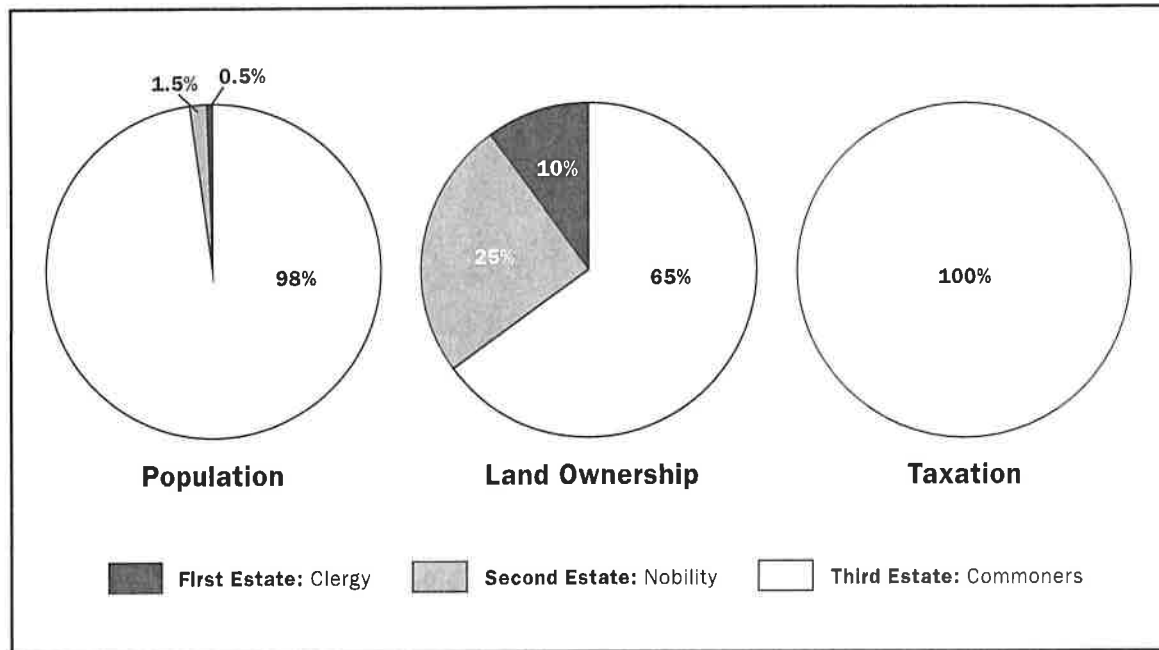
DOWN

2. King Louis XVI had _____ power.
3. In 1789, France's _____ was about to fall apart.
6. The _____ group of people had nearly no say in the government.
8. By tradition, each Estate got _____ vote.

The French Revolution Begins

Pie Chart – The Three Estates

Use the pie chart to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.



1. What percentage of the population was made up of the First Estate?

2. Which Estate owned 25 percent of the land?

3. What percentage of the taxes were paid by the Third Estate?

Quiz: The French Revolution Begins

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. The Estates-General was made up of representatives from each Estate.
- _____ 2. The National Assembly voted to rename itself the Third Estate.
- _____ 3. The Tennis Court Oath was a promise to lower taxes.
- _____ 4. King Louis XVI had absolute power.
- _____ 5. The largest group of people made all the government decisions.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

☐

6. The _____ Estate was the only one that paid taxes.

A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. all of the above

☐

7. In the Estates-General, each Estate got _____.

A. one vote
B. one vote for each member
C. 33 votes
D. 1,789 votes

Short Answer

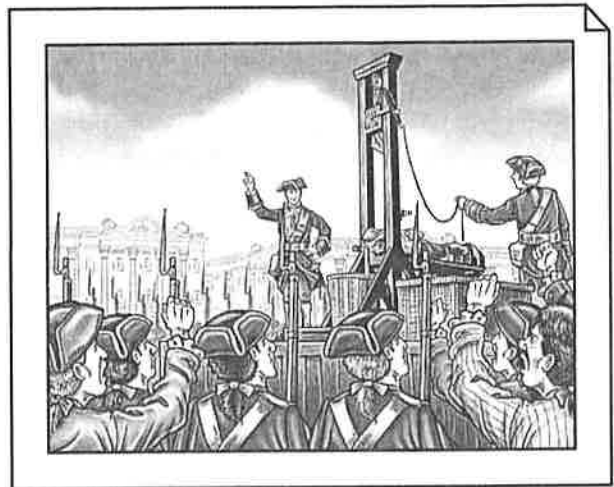
Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. List one reason that France was having money problems.

Execution of a King

In 1792, as the French Revolution continued, a group met in Paris at the National Convention. At this meeting, revolutionary leaders decided that France would no longer be ruled by a king. France was now a republic.

For some people, it was not enough to take away the king's power. Many blamed the country's problems on the king. The National Convention put King Louis XVI on trial as a traitor to France. They found him guilty of treason, or betraying his country, and sentenced him to death.



On January 21, 1793, Louis walked calmly to the guillotine. The guillotine was a machine that chopped a person's head off with a huge blade. It was on a platform in a public square. A large audience watched and cheered as Louis climbed to the top of the platform. He was put under the blade of the guillotine. With one stroke, it cut off his head. One of the guards picked up the king's severed head and showed it to the crowd. The audience cheered and shouted, "Long live the republic!"

Not everyone was happy about the king's death. People in some areas of France did not accept the National Convention's authority. They had been loyal to the king. Also, other countries were angry that French revolutionaries had killed the king. A group of countries, including Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Britain, and the Dutch Republic, joined together. They got ready to invade France. Their goal was to stop the French Revolution.

To protect the revolution, the National Convention started the Committee of Public Safety. Its job was to defend France from foreign threats and from threats at home. The way that the Committee of Public Safety dealt with the crisis became known as the Reign of Terror. The Committee arrested, imprisoned, and killed anyone it thought might be against the revolution. In one year, more than 30,000 people were killed. Of these, about 16,000 people were beheaded by the guillotine. Others died in prison or were killed when their towns were raided.

The Committee faced the international threat by raising a huge army. With over one million soldiers, France's army was the largest in European history. It pushed back the invaders and defeated most of its foreign enemies.

Maximilien Robespierre led the Committee. He was very powerful, and some leaders thought he went too far. In 1794, the National Convention voted to execute Robespierre. He was beheaded. A more moderate set of leaders took over the Committee, and the Reign of Terror ended.



Execution of a King

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

☐

1. The National Convention decided that France would no longer be ruled by a/an _____.

A. king
B. president
C. committee
D. assembly

☐

2. Louis XVI was found guilty of _____.

A. stealing
B. murder
C. treason
D. assault

☐

3. The job of the Committee of Public Safety was to _____.

A. defend France from foreign threats
B. defend France from threats at home
C. protect the revolution
D. all of the above

☐

4. During the Reign of Terror, more than _____ people were killed.

A. 300
B. 3,000
C. 30,000
D. 300,000

☐

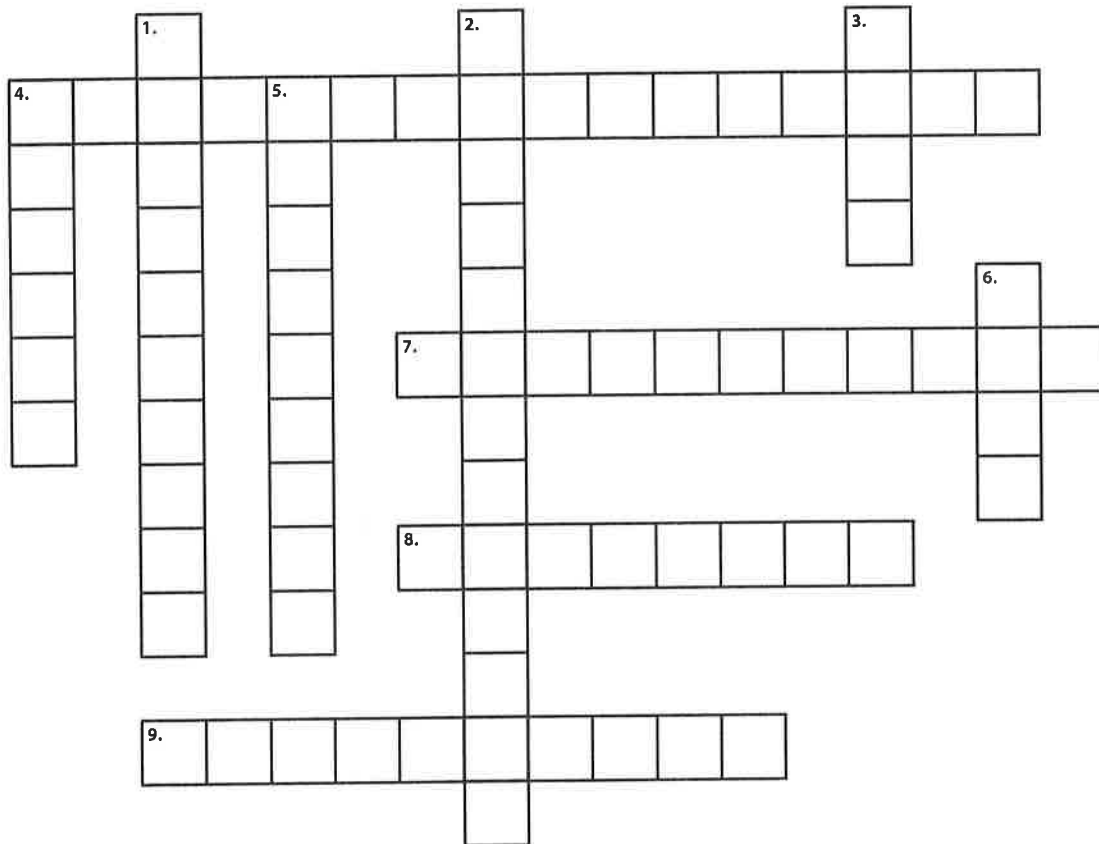
5. Maximilien Robespierre was the leader of the _____.

A. government
B. Committee of Public Safety
C. National Convention
D. international coalition

Execution of a King

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

4. A group of European countries got together to stop the _____.
7. Some leaders thought _____ went too far.
8. During the Reign of Terror, about 16,000 people were _____.
9. A/an _____ was used to kill Louis XVI.

DOWN

1. The French _____ started in 1792.
2. The _____ ended when a more moderate set of leaders took over.
3. People in some areas of France stayed loyal to the _____.
4. _____'s army was the largest in European history.
5. The _____ of Public Safety arrested anyone it thought might be against the revolution.
6. The Committee raised a/an _____ of over one million soldiers.

Execution of a King

Time Line – The French Revolution

Use the time line to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The French Revolution begins.• Delegates of the Estates-General take the Tennis Court Oath.• People storm the Bastille, a prison in Paris.
1792	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Convention establishes the French Republic.
1793	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• King Louis XVI is executed.• The Reign of Terror starts.
1794	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximilien Robespierre, the leader of the Committee of Public Safety, is arrested and executed.• The Reign of Terror ends.
1795	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A new constitution sets up a five-man Directory and a two-house legislature in France.
1799	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Napoleon Bonaparte, a great military leader, overthrows the Directory and takes control of France. The Age of Napoleon begins.

1. List two things that happened in 1789.

2. What did the constitution of 1795 do?

3. In what year did Napoleon Bonaparte take control of France?



Execution of a King

Extension Activities

Choose one of the following activities to complete. Write the answer in complete sentences.

- 1.** The French Revolution is a very complicated topic. Choose one event from the French Revolution, and do some research on the Internet or at the library. List five facts about that event.
- 2.** When did France stop using the guillotine for executions? Look in your textbook, on the Internet, or at the library to find out.
- 3.** Who was Marie Antoinette? Look in your textbook, on the Internet, or at the library to find out three facts about Marie Antoinette.

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Quiz: Execution of a King

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. King Louis XVI was convicted of treason and was beheaded.
- _____ 2. The National Convention wanted France to be led by a king.
- _____ 3. France's army was the largest in European history.
- _____ 4. The Reign of Terror happened during the American Revolution.
- _____ 5. About 3,000 people were killed during the Reign of Terror.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

☐

6. _____ was the leader of the Committee of Public Safety.

A. Maximilien Robespierre
B. Napoleon Bonaparte
C. King Louis XVI
D. Marie Antoinette

☐

7. The _____'s job was to defend France from foreign threats and from threats at home.

A. National Convention
B. Legislative Assembly
C. Committee of Public Safety
D. Reign of Terror Committee

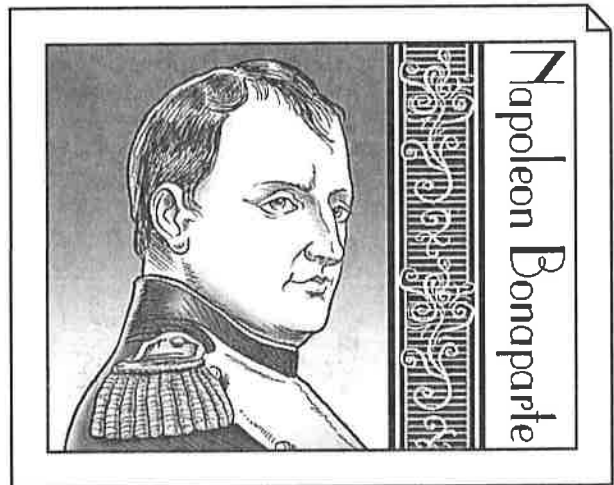
Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. What was the guillotine?

Napoleon

Near the end of the French Revolution, a group called the Directory ruled France. Not everybody liked the Directory, and it had enemies who plotted against it. Also, France was fighting wars with several European nations, including Russia, Great Britain, and Austria. For these reasons, the Directory depended on the military to help keep its power. This dependence would lead to the end of the Directory. In 1799, a military leader named Napoleon Bonaparte led a coup d'état. A coup d'état is a sudden overthrow of a government. Napoleon, a popular general, overthrew the Directory and took control of France.



The general had worked his way up the ranks in the French army. Napoleon won several victories as commander of the French armies and gained the support of his men. After the coup, Napoleon started a new government called the consulate. He said it was a republic, but by 1802, he had absolute power over the government. In 1804, Napoleon named himself emperor.

As France's leader, Napoleon did many things. He came up with the Napoleonic Code, a new set of laws. It included Enlightenment ideas like equality before the law and religious tolerance. Napoleon built a strong central government. He also made peace with the Catholic Church.

Napoleon was best known for his military leadership. In a series of battles, Napoleon's Grand Army defeated armies that stood up to him. These armies included the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian armies. Piece by piece, Napoleon took control of Europe. He planned to build a Grand Empire.

Soon, Napoleon's Grand Empire became a reality. Napoleon annexed some areas, or peacefully made them a part of France. His armies forced other countries to become French allies. The Grand Empire included France and parts of Italy, Spain, Holland, the Swiss Republic, Prussia, and Austria. One country France could not defeat was Great Britain.

European countries did not want to be part of Napoleon's Empire. Europe was in a state of continuous warfare. It was hard for Napoleon's armies to control such a large area. France constantly had to fight to maintain power. On June 18, 1815, the French army met a combined British and Prussian army at Waterloo, Belgium. The French army was completely defeated at the Battle of Waterloo. After this loss, France's Parliament forced Napoleon to step down as leader of France. He was sent away to a small island in the South Atlantic where he died in 1821.

Napoleon

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

☐

1. Napoleon overthrew the government of _____.

- A. France
- B. Great Britain
- C. the United States
- D. Canada

☐

2. A coup d'etat is a _____.

- A. type of emperor
- B. sudden overthrow of a government
- C. special weapon developed by the French
- D. fighting technique

☐

3. Napoleon was best known for his _____.

- A. set of laws
- B. peacemaking skills
- C. military leadership
- D. strong central government

☐

4. Napoleon could not defeat _____.

- A. Italy
- B. Russia
- C. Great Britain
- D. all of the above

☐

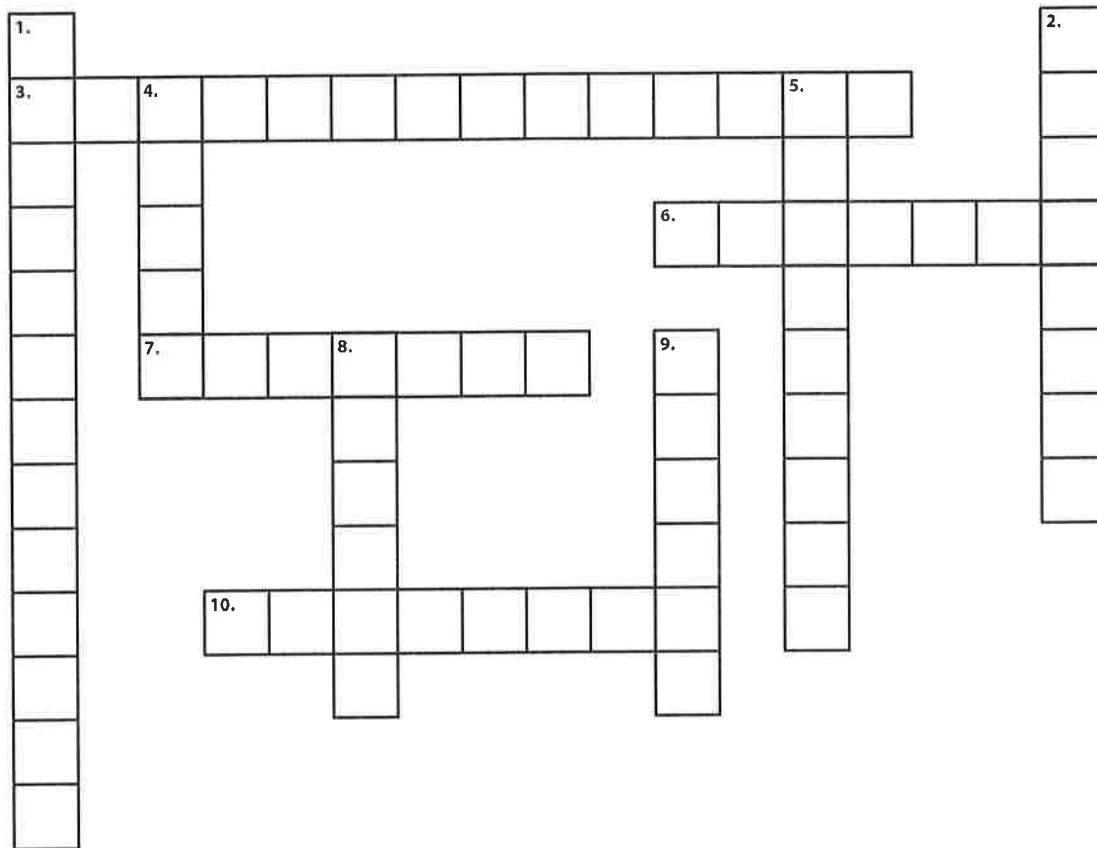
5. The French army _____ the Battle of Waterloo.

- A. won
- B. lost
- C. tied
- D. refused to fight

Napoleon

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

3. Napoleon came up with a new set of laws called the _____.
6. Europe was in a state of continous _____.
7. Napoleon named himself _____ of France.
10. _____ built a strong central government for France.

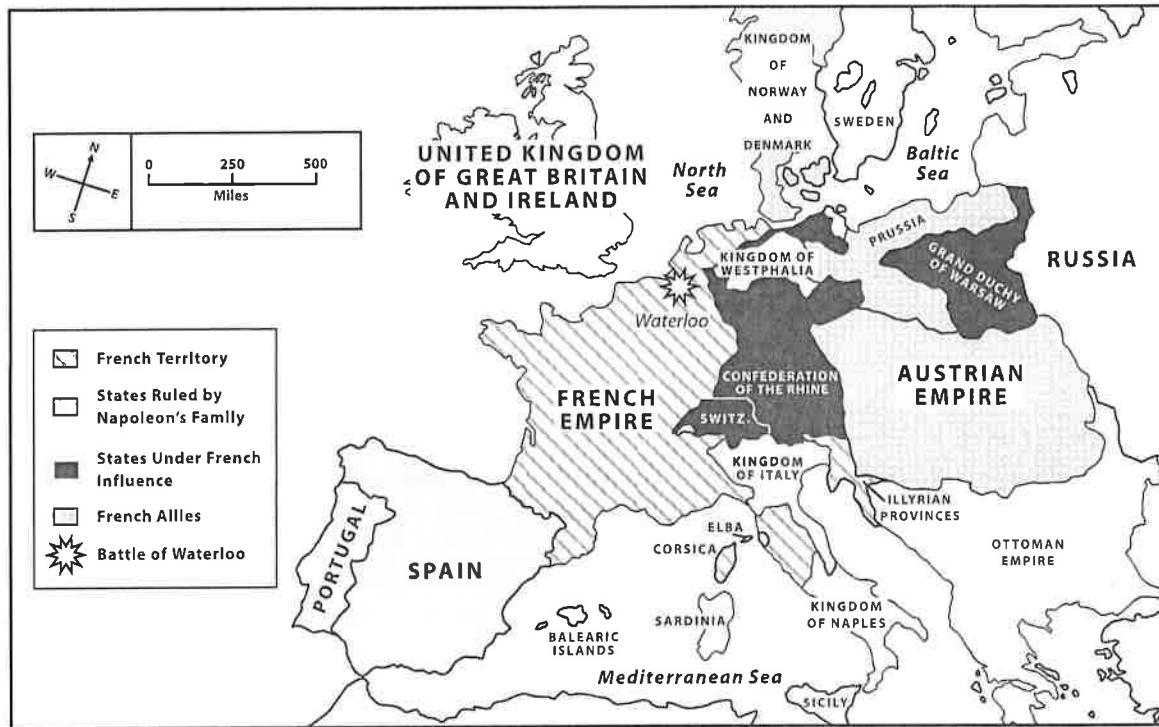
DOWN

1. The Napoleonic Code included _____ ideas.
2. After the Battle of _____, France's Parliament forced Napoleon to step down as leader of France.
4. Napoleon made _____ with the Catholic Church.
5. The _____ depended on the military to help keep its power.
8. Piece by piece, Napoleon took control of _____.
9. Napoleon was sent away to a small _____.

Napoleon

Map – Napoleon's Grand Empire, 1812

Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.



1. Name two countries that were not part of Napoleon's Grand Empire in 1812.

2. Name two countries that were ruled by Napoleon's family.

3. List two of France's allies.



Quiz: Napoleon

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. Napoleon built a strong central government for France.
- _____ 2. After the Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon became emperor of France.
- _____ 3. Napoleon fought a war against the Catholic Church.
- _____ 4. Great Britain was one of the first nations Napoleon conquered.
- _____ 5. Napoleon was best known for his military leadership.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

☐

6. A sudden overthrow of the government is called a _____.
A. Napoleonic Code
B. coup d'etat
C. Waterloo
D. Directory

☐

7. _____ was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo.
A. Napoleon's army
B. The British army
C. The Prussian army
D. All of the above

Short Answer

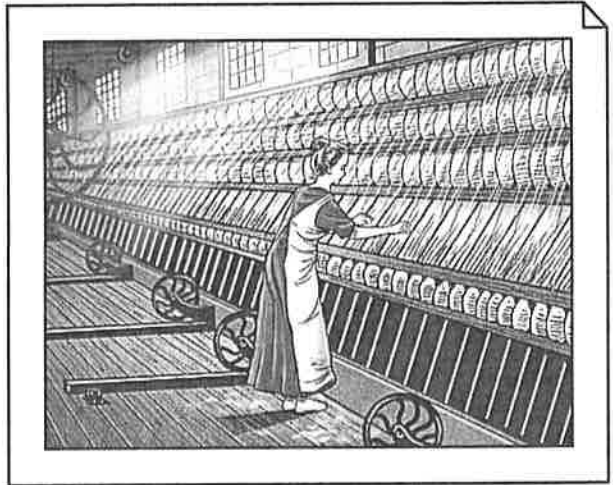
Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. Name two things Napoleon did as ruler of France.

The Industrial Revolution

For thousands of years, people lived in small farming villages. Villagers had always grown their own food and made all the goods they needed, like clothes. Beginning in the mid-1700s in Great Britain, the Industrial Revolution changed everything. People started to buy food, clothes, and other goods from stores, just like we do today.

Over the years, farming in Europe had been changing. People had invented new ways to farm that made farming easier and more efficient. As a result, it took fewer workers to grow more food. During the same time period, Europe's population grew. It was no longer possible for everyone to earn a living working on a farm. So, many people moved to cities looking for work.



The Industrial Revolution started in Britain's textile, or cloth, industry. British merchants had been importing cotton from India since the 1600s. This raw cotton was spun into thread and then woven into cloth. The merchants wanted to expand the cotton industry in England. They developed a system in which raw cotton was sent out to peasant families. Workers would spin and weave the cotton and then send it back to the merchants. Because the families worked in their homes, this production method was called cottage industry.

Under this system, production was slow. Inventors came up with ways to make spinning and weaving cloth faster. They invented tools like the spinning jenny, which spun many threads at one time, and the water-powered loom, which wove cloth quickly. With the invention of these machines, it did not make sense for people to work at home. Some machines were powered by water, so they had to be built next to rivers. Others were too big to be kept in people's homes. So, manufacturers built large sheds where they kept the machines. Spinners and weavers came to work in these factories instead of working at home.

From Great Britain's textile industry, the Industrial Revolution spread to other industries. It also spread to other countries. For example, Belgium, France, and Germany all experienced the Industrial Revolution. The ideas also crossed the Atlantic Ocean to the United States.

In industrialized nations, people's lives became very different than they had been a hundred years before. The majority of people in these nations now lived in cities instead of small farming villages. People bought food and clothing from stores. Instead of working on farms, many people worked in factories. The Industrial Revolution had changed the world forever.



The Industrial Revolution

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

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1. Before the Industrial Revolution, most people lived in _____.

- A. cities
- B. factories
- C. small farming villages
- D. apartments

☐

2. The Industrial Revolution started in _____'s textile industry.

- A. Britain
- B. Belgium
- C. Italy
- D. Germany

☐

3. An early production method was called cottage industry because workers _____.

- A. built cottages
- B. worked in their homes
- C. lived in factories
- D. made cottage cheese

☐

4. The spinning jenny _____.

- A. wove cloth quickly
- B. was powered by water
- C. made production slow
- D. spun many threads at one time

☐

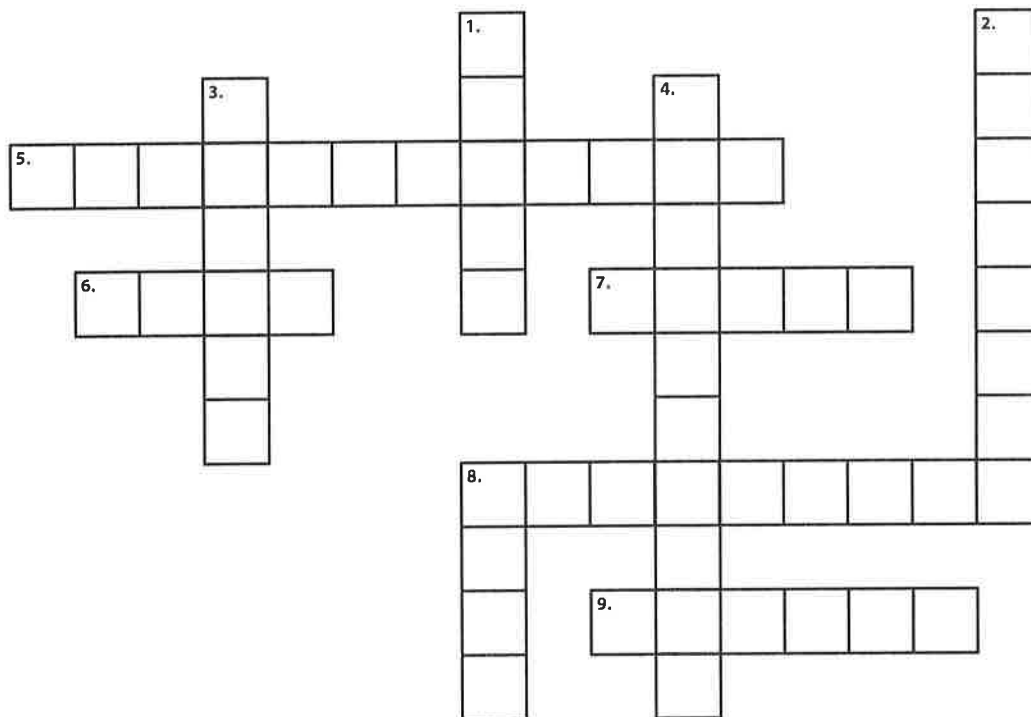
5. After the Industrial Revolution, people _____.

- A. bought food and clothing from stores
- B. worked in factories
- C. lived in cities
- D. all of the above

The Industrial Revolution

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

5. The Industrial Revolution spread to other European countries and the _____.
6. People moved to cities looking for _____.
7. At first, people spun and wove cotton in their _____.
8. Spinners and weavers later worked in _____ instead of their homes.
9. Raw _____ was spun into threads and then woven into cloth.

DOWN

1. Some machines were powered by _____.
2. _____ were invented to make spinning and weaving cloth faster.
3. After the Industrial Revolution, people bought goods in _____ instead of making them.
4. The Industrial _____ began in the mid-1700s.
8. Before the Industrial Revolution, people grew their own _____.

The Industrial Revolution

Chart – Inventions of the Industrial Revolution

Use the chart to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

Invention	Patent Date	Inventor	Purpose
Flying Shuttle	1733	John Kay	doubled the amount of work a weaver could do in a day
Spinning Jenny	1764	James Hargreaves	allowed one spinner to spin eight threads at a time
Water Frame	1769	Richard Arkwright	harnessed water power from streams to fuel spinning machines
Spinning Mule	1779	Samuel Crompton	made thread that was stronger than earlier spinning machines
Power Loom	1785	Edmund Cartwright	harnessed water power from streams to speed up the weaving process

1. Who invented the water frame?

2. In what year was the power loom invented?

3. What was the purpose of the spinning mule?



Quiz: The Industrial Revolution

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. Before the Industrial Revolution, most people worked in factories.
- _____ 2. The Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain.
- _____ 3. The spinning jenny was a farming technique.
- _____ 4. People moved to small farming villages looking for work.
- _____ 5. The Industrial Revolution started in the mid-1700s.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

☐

6. Under the production method called cottage industry, people worked _____.

A. in factories
B. at home
C. on farms
D. for free

☐

7. After the Industrial Revolution, people _____.

A. made their own clothes
B. grew their own food
C. bought goods in stores
D. lived mostly on farms

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. In what industry did the Industrial Revolution start?

New Ideas in Politics

After Napoleon was defeated, order had to be brought back to Europe. European leaders met at the Congress of Vienna in September of 1814. Prince Klemens von Metternich of Austria led the meeting. He thought Europe should go back to how it was before the French Revolution. The Congress tried to create peace and a balance of power. The group gave monarchs back their thrones and redrew national boundaries. However, Metternich warned that a “revolutionary seed” had been planted in Europe.



Metternich was a conservative. Conservatism is a political philosophy that is based on tradition. Conservatives thought the Congress was right to give back the thrones that Napoleon had taken away from monarchs. They also believed in having an established church. Conservatives felt that protests and rebellions should be stopped, with help from the military, if necessary. Most conservatives were monarchs, nobles, and church leaders.

Not everyone agreed with the conservatives. Liberals were inspired by the ideas of the Enlightenment. They did not like divine-right monarchy. They said governments should have written constitutions, or rules for governing. Liberals liked the idea of republican government, or government run by the people. They thought that if a government had a monarch, the monarch should at least be limited by a constitution. They also believed that government should protect people's basic freedoms, like freedom of speech and freedom of religion. Liberals spoke for the *bourgeoisie*, or middle class. This class included business owners, bankers, lawyers, and writers.

Another group that disagreed with conservative views was the nationalists. For years, European leaders had gained or lost land because of wars, treaties, and marriages. As a result, Europe had several empires that each included many nationalities. Nationalists thought that groups who shared common heritage, language, and customs should have their own countries. For example, the Greeks wanted independence from the Ottoman Empire, which had ruled them for centuries.

Inspired by liberal and nationalist ideas, a wave of revolutions broke out in Europe. In 1830 and 1848, street protests in Paris, France, turned into revolts against the government. These revolts spread to other countries, such as Belgium, Poland, Austria, the Italian States, and the German States. Rulers used military force against the revolutionaries. Most of the revolts were unsuccessful. However, in the following years, liberal and nationalist ideas would have growing influence on European politics.



New Ideas in Politics

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

☐

1. Prince Klemens von Metternich was a _____.
A. conservative
B. liberal
C. nationalist
D. all of the above

☐

2. The Congress of Vienna _____.
A. tried to create peace and a balance of power in Europe
B. returned European monarchs to their thrones
C. redrew national boundaries
D. all of the above

☐

3. _____ thought groups who shared common heritage, language, and customs should have their own countries.
A. Customists
B. Conservatives
C. Nationalists
D. Liberals

☐

4. Liberals spoke for the bourgeoisie, or _____.
A. monarchs
B. middle class
C. church leaders
D. nobles

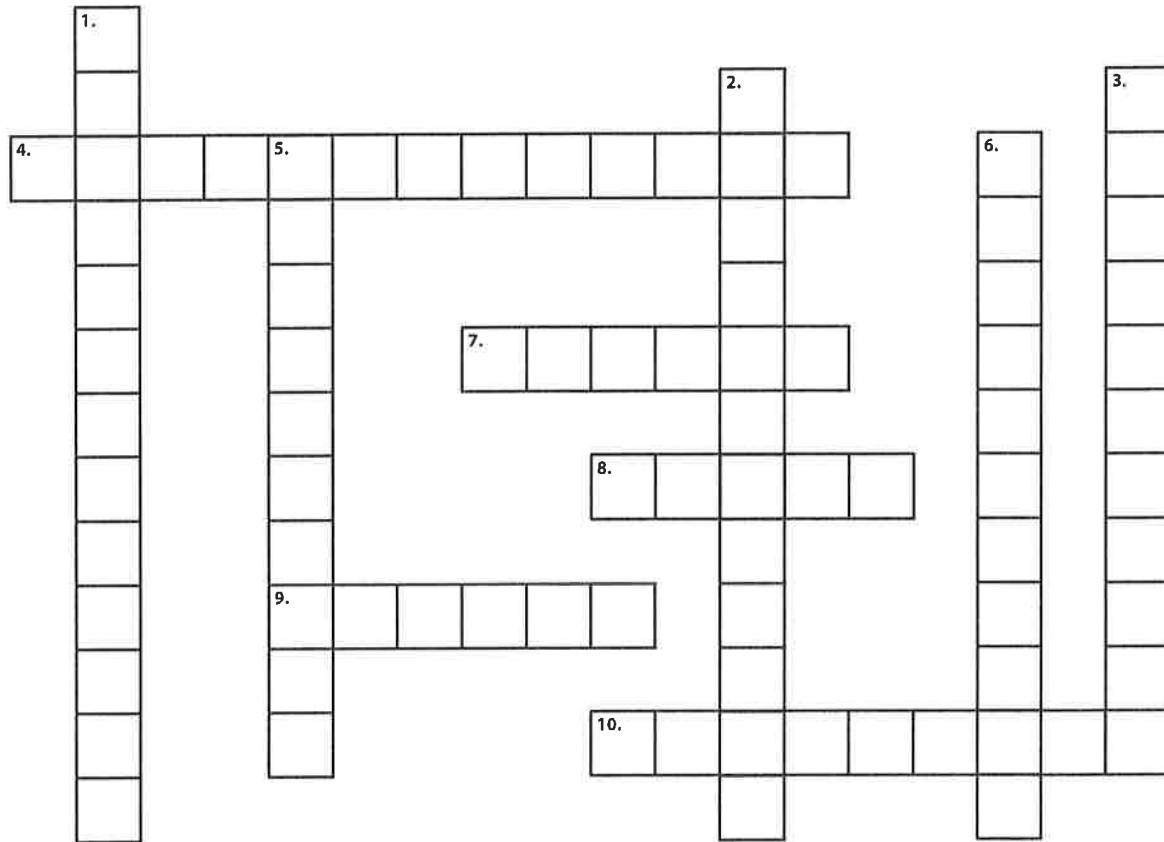
☐

5. Revolts in 1830 and 1848 started in _____ and spread to other countries.
A. France
B. Belgium
C. Greece
D. Poland

New Ideas in Politics

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

4. Liberals were inspired by ideas of the _____.
7. Conservatives believed in having an established _____.
8. Liberal and nationalist _____ had an influence on European politics.
9. After Napoleon was defeated, order had to be brought back to _____.
10. Nationalists thought that groups who shared common heritage, language, and customs should have their own _____.

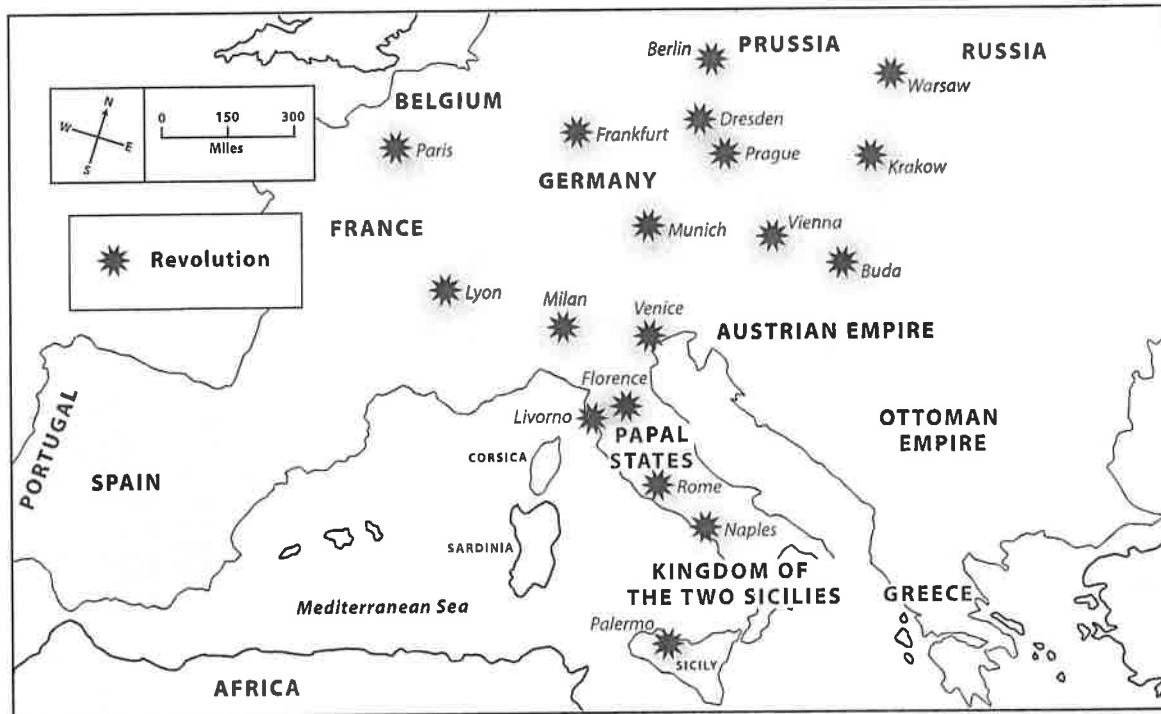
DOWN

1. Liberals said governments should have written _____.
2. Most revolts were _____.
3. Liberal and nationalist ideas inspired a wave of _____ in Europe.
5. In 1830 and 1848, street protests turned into revolts against the _____.
6. The _____ is the middle class.

New Ideas in Politics

Map – Revolutions in Europe, 1848–1849

Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.



1. List three cities in which revolutions took place.

2. Which empires still existed in 1848–1849?

3. Did any revolutions take place in Greece in 1848–1849?

New Ideas in Politics

Extension Activities

Choose one of the following activities to complete. Write the answer in complete sentences.

- 1.** Nationalists believed that people who shared common bonds, like heritage, language, and customs, should unite under a single government. Do you think the nationalist point of view makes sense? Explain your answer.
- 2.** Liberals believed that one of government's top responsibilities was to protect the freedoms of its citizens, like freedom of speech and freedom of religion. Why do you think monarchs disagreed with liberal ideas? Explain your answer.
- 3.** Prince Klemens von Metternich of Austria was an interesting conservative diplomat. Look in your textbook, on the Internet, or at the library to find out three facts about Metternich.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Quiz: New Ideas in Politics

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. Conservatives thought that groups who shared common heritage, language, and customs should have their own countries.
- _____ 2. Liberals spoke for the bourgeoisie.
- _____ 3. Revolts started in Paris, France, and spread to other countries.
- _____ 4. Most revolts were successful.
- _____ 5. Liberals said governments should have written constitutions.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

☐

6. Liberals were inspired by ideas of the _____.
A. Enlightenment
B. Congress of Vienna
C. Catholic Church
D. all of the above

☐

7. Nationalists thought that groups who shared common _____ should have their own countries.
A. heritage
B. language
C. customs
D. all of the above

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. List one thing the Congress of Vienna did.
