Praxis Review Sheet

World and United States History: Content Knowledge (0941)
World History
Political and Industrial Revolutions, Nationalism—1750-1914

History 122: Western Civilization II, History 151: U.S. History I,
History 329: French Revolution and Napoleon, History 330: 19th Century European History,
History 375: European Social History, History 450: American Colonial History

Praxis concepts addressed in these courses: American Revolution, French Revolution, and
Latin American Independence Movements

American Revolution

Review your materials from Dr. Grettler’s classes (History 151 and History 450). Dr. Grettler’s
advice for this period is as follows:

Students should review Irwin Unger, These United States (Vol. 1), chapters 4-6.
Key terms are in bold.

I. American Revolution
   A. Causes of the American Revolution
      1. The French and Indian War and the End of Salutary Neglect: After the end of
         the French and Indian War in 1763, British imperial policy changes with new
         Revenue Acts designed to raise money to pay for the war. Americans, however,
         saw these new taxes as a threat to the autonomy they enjoyed during Salutary
         Neglect and had come to expect after the Enlightenment. The Revenue Acts
         were much different than the older Navigation Acts that only regulated trade. As
         Americans resisted the Revenue Acts, the English Crown sought even more
         control over the colonies. By 1775, reconciliation was impossible and the
         American Revolution starts at Lexington and Concord in April 1775.
      2. The Revenue Acts:
         a. Sugar Act (1764)
         b. Stamp Act (1765-1766)
         c. Quartering Act (1765)
         d. Declaratory Act (1766)
         e. Townshend Revenue Acts (1767-1770)
         f. Tea Act leads to Boston Tea Party in 1773
         g. Coercive (Intolerable) Acts (1774)
         h. Prohibitory Act (1775). First and Second Continental Congresses
         held in 1774 and 1775.
B. Three Characteristics of the War:
   1. **Patriots or Whigs** were no more than a third of the population at any time during the war. **Loyalists** (people loyal to the Crown and against independence) were at least another third of the population.
   2. Armies and battles were small and fought in formal, European-style. Foreign generals trained American troops into an effective fighting force at **Valley Forge** during the winter of 1777-78.
   3. The Revolution was America's first universal experience--it was fought in every colony and at least one in seven men fought.

C. Five Key Events During War:
   1. Publication of *Thomas Paine*'s pamphlet *Common Sense* in January 1776 convinces people to fight for complete independence from Great Britain. Paves the way for the **Declaration of Independence** six months later in July 1776.
   2. On 25 Dec. 1776, Washington crosses the Delaware River to attack British and **Hessian** troops at the **Battle of Trenton**. Washington's **Continental Army** captures more than a thousand prisoners without a single casualty.
   3. **Battle of Saratoga** in October 1777 helps to convince the French to join the war against England in 1778.
   4. Last big battle of the war is the American victory at **Yorktown** in September 1781.
   5. **Treaty of Paris** ends the war in 1783.

**French Revolution:**

**Key terms:** Estates General, Bastille, National Assembly, Declaration of the Rights of Man, Louis XVI, Convention, Robespierre, Committee of Public Safety, Reign of Terror, Directory, Napoleon

**Important themes:** Underlying and immediate causes of the Revolution, attempts to make improvements during each phase of the Revolution, problems created by each attempt at reform, European-wide conflicts caused or intensified by Revolution, attempts to spread the values of the revolution beyond France, lasting results of the Revolution in France and elsewhere

See my French Revolution lecture: [http://www.northern.edu/marmorsa/frenchrev.htm](http://www.northern.edu/marmorsa/frenchrev.htm) and the outline below. For more thorough online coverage, see the WSU World civilizations Web site: [http://www.wsu.edu:8080/~dee/REV/REV.HTM](http://www.wsu.edu:8080/~dee/REV/REV.HTM)

**French Revolution (1789-1815)**

I. Causes of the Revolution
   A. Poverty and suffering?
   B. Unfair taxation
   C. Military failure
   D. Corruption within the church

Development of this review sheet was made possible by funding from the US Department of Education through South Dakota's *EveryTeacher* Teacher Quality Enhancement grant.
E. No effective equivalent to Congress or Parliament - Estates General hadn’t met for over 100 years!
F. Louis XVI (weak and indecisive: unable to make absolute monarchy work)

II. Start of the Revolution
A. Louis calls Estates General, but disputes over “doubling the third” make it ineffective
B. Commons (and some others) form National Assembly
C. Rumors that Louis will shut down NS lead to taking of Bastille
D. Louis decides to work with the National Assembly

III. National Assembly begins reforms
A. Gets rid of clergy and noble tax exemption
B. Issues Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
C. New constitution—limited monarchy
D. Confiscates church land and puts church under state control
E. Policies lead to inflation, war with other countries, split in church, and (eventually) conditions that allow a more radical group to take over

IV. Convention tries to “purify” France
A. Sets up “republic”—no more monarchy, but Robespierre dominates
B. Purifies arts and entertainment
C. Moves toward dechristianization, setting up “Cult of the Supreme Being”
D. Civil war within France leads to thousands of deaths
E. Universal conscription enlarges army, intensifies wars
F. The Committee of Public Safety and its associated Reign of Terror tries to weed out “enemies of the Revolution”
G. After executing Robespierre, the directionless Convention votes itself out of existence

IV. Directory tries to move France in a more moderate direction,
A. Ends terror, issues new constitutions, tries to negotiate end to wars
B. Continued problems lead to the appointment of three “consuls,” men with emergency powers. Napoleon, one of these men, uses his successes as consul as a springboard to power

V. Napoleon
A. Ends civil war, reforms government, reforms education, reforms laws, etc. Strengthens army and launches new offensives, claiming to be spreading “liberty, equality and fraternity” throughout Europe.
B. Napoleon proclaims himself emperor and places Bonapartes on thrones throughout Europe.
C. Invades Russia—and loses half-a-million men! Reorganizes, but is defeated again and sent into exile. Escapes, and tries again—but defeated at Waterloo. The allies who defeat him insist that France go back to the Bourbon monarchs. Twenty-six years of war and Revolution—and France is right back to square one…sort of.
**Latin American Revolutions:**

**Key terms:** Simon Bolivar, Miguel Hidalgo, Jose de San Martin, Toussaint l’Ouverture, Bernardo O’Higgins, Pedro I

**Important themes:** The ideas of the American and French Revolutions and the political conditions created by those revolutions (e.g., the weakening of Spain) led to a series of independence movements in Latin America.

A fascinating period of history that (unfortunately) we don’t spend much time at NSU. For purposes of the Praxis exam, fortunately, all you need is to know the important leaders of these movements and the approximate chronology.

For a good brief outline, see: [http://campus.northpark.edu/history/WebChron/Americas/Americas.html](http://campus.northpark.edu/history/WebChron/Americas/Americas.html)

Other useful outlines:
- [http://www.smhs.org/remmell/ch23.htm](http://www.smhs.org/remmell/ch23.htm)
- [http://www.history.ucsb.edu/faculty/marcuse/classes/2c/Col&NeoColonLatAmSCLine034.htm](http://www.history.ucsb.edu/faculty/marcuse/classes/2c/Col&NeoColonLatAmSCLine034.htm)