1. What is a revolution?
2. What were some of the battle cries in revolutions between 1688-1789?
3. What year was England’s Glorious Revolution?
4. Who was Thomas Hobbes?
5. Who was John Locke?
6. What year was the Royal Society of London founded?
7. What year was the Copernican Revolution?
8. What are the two paintings that Leonardo da Vinci is most famous for?
9. What is empiricism?
10. Who was Nicolas Copernicus? (1473-1543)
11. Who was Galileo Galilei? (1564-1642)
12. What was the Catholic Church’s Index?
13. What Italian astronomer was tried by the Inquisition in 1633 and found guilty of having taught his doctrines against the orders of the church.
14. In 1610 what model was designated a heresy?
15. In 1616, De Revolutionibus and all other writings that affirmed the earth’s motion was put on the Catholic Church’s what?
16. Who was Isaac Newton?
17. In what year was the Bill of Rights written in England?
18. Who were the philosophes?
19. In what year did Napoleon Bonaparte come to power in France?
20. What king was beheaded in the French Revolution?
21. What were the Jacobins?
22. Who were the Girondins?
23. Who were the Montagnards?
24. What was the name of Haiti when it was a colony?
25. What freed black, was the leader of Saint Domingue and established an alliance with the Spanish rulers against both the slave system in Saint Domingue and the French?

**Answers**

1. Fundamental and often rapid change in the way a system operates. Whether political, economic, intellectual, or social. In a major revolution several groups may participate and cooperate in the struggle to replace an existing government.
2. Liberty, equality, fraternity, natural rights, the pursuits of happiness, property, and no taxation without representation.
3. 1688
4. - England’s leading political philosopher.
* Declared that the king could claim his authority not by virtue of special, personal rights, nor by virtue of representing God on earth.
* The King has authority to the extent that he represents the will of the people.
1. - Glorious Revolution
* Second Treatise on Government
* If there must be kings they too must live under the constitution.
* Common consent.
* Absolute monarchy, which by some men is counted the only government in the world, is indeed inconsistent with the civil society.
* Government was for property owners.
1. 1662
2. 1957
3. Mona Lisa and The Last Supper
4. Theory that all knowledge originates in experience; the practice of relying on direct observation of events and experience for determining reality.
* Polish astronomer
* Commissioned by Pope Paul III to devise a calendar that would correct the errors of the Julian calendar.
* Proposed a Heliocentric theory, refuting Ptolemy’s theory that was not supported by the Catholic Church.
* 1609, Italian astronomer used the newly invented telescope.
* Milky Way is not just a dull glow in the sky but a gigantic collection of stars.
* The moon’s surface is irregular with craters and hills.
1.
* List of writings that were forbidden to be taught or even read.
1.
* Galileo Galilei
1.
* Copernican Model
1.
* Index
1.
* Studied at Cambridge University
* Discovered Calculus
* Optics; Focused on the spectrum of light as it passed through a prism.
* A body set in motion tends to continue moving at the same speed in the same direction.
* Inertia, Gravity, Friction
1.
* 1689
1.
* Group of 18th century French writers & philosophers who emphasized the supremacy of human reason and advocated freedom of expression and social, economic, and political reform.
1.
* 1799
1.
* Louis XVI
1.
* French revolutionary party founded in 1789. It later became the most radical party of the revolution. Responsible for Reign of Terror.
1.
* French revolutionary group formed largely from the middle class. Originally from the Gironde region.
1.
* Radical French revolutionary party; close to Jacobins
* Supported by the artisans, shoekeepers
1.
* Saint Domingue
1.
* Toussaint L’Ouverture