Explain how the Enlightenment caused the American, French, and Latin American Revolutions? Remember…your essay should start with an introduction, have at least 3 paragraphs of evidence in the body, and finish with a conclusion. Attach an additional sheet of paper if you need to.
Fill in the blank in each sentence with the word or phrase from the box. Not all of the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agustín Iturbide</th>
<th>Robespierre</th>
<th>Thomas Jefferson</th>
<th>Adam Smith</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father Miguel Hidalgo</td>
<td>Simón Bolívar</td>
<td>José de San Martín</td>
<td>Louis XVI</td>
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1. The leader of Mexican independence, ____________________, was a Creole.

2. ____________________ was blamed for the many problems in France.

3. ____________________ became known throughout South America as “The Liberator.”

4. The man who wrote the Declaration of Independence was ____________________.

5. General ____________________ helped Bolívar in his wars of independence.

6. This person fought against the ideas of mercantilism. ____________________

Circle the correct answer in the blank provided.

6. What led to the widespread drive for independence in South America?
   a. Discontent among peninsulares became stronger.
   b. The “Cry of Dolores” was published in several countries.
   c. Discontent among Latinos and a desire for natural rights.
   d. Napoleon tried to reconquer Hispaniola.

7. Latin American Creoles were inspired by the ideas of
   a. Haitian rebels                        c. Napoleon
   b. Mercantilists                        d. the Enlightenment

8. Which answer below was not a cause of the American Revolution?
   a. Taxation without representation      c. Equality
   b. Enlightenment ideas                  d. Absolutism
The last phase of the French Revolution is known as the Age of Napoleon. Napoleon Bonaparte started his rise to power as a young officer. By 1804, he had become the emperor of France. At each step of his rise, Napoleon held a plebiscite. People voted, but Napoleon always kept absolute power.

Napoleon made the central government stronger. All classes of people supported his economic and social reforms. One of his longest lasting reforms was the Napoleonic Code. This new code of laws embodied Enlightenment principles of equality, religious tolerance, and the end of feudalism.

From 1804 to 1812, Napoleon fought to create a vast French empire. Before each battle, he drafted a completely new plan. Because of this, opposing generals could never anticipate what he would do next. He rarely lost. Napoleon annexed, or added to his empire, most European nations except Britain and Russia. He tried to wage “economic war” through the Continental System. This system closed European ports under French control to the British shipping routes. Many Europeans did not like this blockade. Some countries secretly traded with Britain anyways.

In 1812, Napoleon invaded Russia. The Russians burned crops and villages. This scorched-earth policy left the French with food or shelter. The French retreated from Moscow through the Russian winter when they could not take it. Only 20,000 of the 600,000 soldiers that left France made it back alive.

The Russian disaster destroyed Napoleon’s reputation for success. In 1815, British and Prussian forces crushed Napoleon’s forces after his return from exile. His loss at Waterloo would be his last. Napoleon was forced to abdicate. European leaders decided to meet together in an attempt to stop future wars. This meeting of European leaders was called the Congress of Vienna. In addition, they tried to restore the monarchies of Napoleon’s defeated countries back to power.

1. Which was one of Napoleon’s longest lasting reforms?

2. What led to the destruction of Napoleon’s reputation?

Find the word anticipate in the underlined sentence. If you were a general, how would changing your battle plans affect your enemies? Use this clue and a dictionary to figure out what anticipate means.
Working with Primary Sources and Bias

As you read consider the opinions of the writer. Is the writer’s opinion biased? Then answer the questions below.

The Royal Family in Prison

[August 1792]

Because of my brother’s health, we went for walks in the garden every day, and almost every time my father was insulted by the guards. Rocher [the doorkeeper] tried to molest my father in every way. He sang the “Carmagnole” [a street song] and other horrors, and in passing blew smoke into his face, knowing that my father was bothered by the smoke. My father suffered all this very gently.

One other day, they sounded alarm during dinner; one thought the foreigners [an awful army] was coming. Rocher seized his big sabre and told my father, “If they come, I will kill you!” Simon [the caretaker] abused my brother when he wept because of the separation from us. The child became disturbed and no longer dared to shed any tears. Simon put a red cap on his head and put a Jacobin’s coat on him. Several soldiers appeared and insisted that my father should show himself at the window. When my father asked what was going on, one officer told him, “Well Monsieur, if you want to know, they want to show you the head of the Princess de Lamballe.” My mother was petrified with horror.

On August 2, 1793 they woke us up at two in the morning to read a decree of the Convention to my mother. She was brought to the judge to be put on trial. When she arrived, they put her in the dirtiest, dampest, unhealthiest room in the whole building. She was being watched constantly by a guard. When accused, she answered, “I appeal to all mothers.” The people were touched. The judges hurried to send her to her death. My mother listened to this with great composure. During the winter, my brother suffered several attacks of fever. He was always kept very close to the fire for warmth. He grew weaker and weaker and died in agony. Some say he was poisoned. I do not believe he was poisoned.


Questions to Write About

1. Does the princess believe that her family was treated fairly? Why?

2. Do the guards believe the family was treated fairly? Why?

3. Do you believe the family was treated fairly? Why?
1. List the ideas of Hobbes and Locke below.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Locke</th>
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Are there any similarities? What are the differences?

2. How did the Enlightenment cause the American Revolution?

3. What are some Enlightenment ideas that can be found in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution?

4. What kind of economy does the United States have? Give three examples to show why this is true.