What forces drove the revolutions of the 1700s, 1800s, and early 1900s?

PREVIEW

Review the definition of revolution. Write the following statements in your notebook. Next to each statement, write whether it is revolutionary or not revolutionary.

1. Great Britain begins to pay more attention to its colonies.
2. Japanese armies restore the Meiji emperor to his throne.
3. The French King calls a rare meeting of the Estates-General.
4. Sardinia won some territory from Austria after defeating Austria in war.
5. Slaves in Saint-Domingue overthrow the French and set up the new nation of Haiti.
6. The French throw off the monarchy and establish the rule of law

READING NOTES

Key Content Terms

For each slide, read the word and four possible definitions. In your notebook, write down the word and the letter of the definition you think best describes the word. When the correct definition is revealed, write it next to the word.

industrialization  coup d’état  capitalism
political revolution  nationalism  socialism
republicanism  constitutionalism  imperialism
liberalism  capital

HISTORY LAB SHEET

In your notebook, letter a sheet of paper from A to P, in this sequence: A1, A2, B1, B2, . . . P1, P2. Allow two lines for each answer.

Match your Challenge Card to one of the placards posted around the classroom. Discuss the questions on the card, using your reading and the placard to help you.

Then answer the two questions for each Challenge Card in your notebook.
On a separate piece of paper, write a five-paragraph essay answering this Essential Question:

*What forces drove the revolutions of the 1700s, 1800s, and early 1900s?*

Use at least eight words from the word bank.

3. Express your opinion. For every opinion given, cite at least two pieces of evidence from the Student Text.

4. Make sure your writing clearly and concisely states your opinion. This assignment is meant to challenge your analytical skills.