

## Section A – Timeline of early modern changing societies

<b>1707</b> Act of Union. England and Scotland join to become one	<b>1746</b> Battle of Culloden between England and Scotland	<b>1776</b> American Declaration of independence	<b>1783</b> Treaty of Paris. Great Britain recognises The United States as an independence county	<b>1789</b> Tennis Court Oath. French third estate agree on a new constitution	<b>1793</b> Execution of Louis XVI	<b>1804</b> Napoleon becomes Emperor	<b>1805</b> Battle of Austerlitz	<b>1814</b> Napoleon's exile to Elba	<b>1815</b> Battle of Waterloo
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## Section B: Key people

<b>Jean-Jacques Rousseau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enlightenment thinker who said “<i>No man has any natural authority over his fellow men</i>”.</li> </ul>
<b>James Stuart</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pretender to the throne of Great Britain who started the Jacobite Rebellion.</li> </ul>
<b>George Washington</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General during the American Revolution and first president of the United States.</li> </ul>
<b>Maximilien Robespierre</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key politician during the French Revolution who called for the death of King Louis XVI.</li> </ul>
<b>Louis XVI</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The last king of France before the revolution. It was his failures which led to the revolution.</li> </ul>
<b>Napoleon Bonaparte</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emperor of France who conquered much of Europe.</li> </ul>
<b>Arthur Wellesley</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duke of Wellington. Napoleons greatest rival who defeated him at Waterloo.</li> </ul>

## Section D: Key words

<b>Enlightenment</b>	New ideas that emerged in the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>Revolution</b>	A drastic political or society change that usually happens in a short space of time.
<b>Union</b>	An agreement where more than one nation agrees to join together.
<b>Guillotine</b>	A weapon of execution used in France during the French Revolution.
<b>Estates system</b>	The legal system of 18 <sup>th</sup> century France where three areas of society controlled an equal share of politics.
<b>Austerlitz</b>	A battlefield in modern-day Czech Republic.
<b>Elba</b>	A small island off the coast of Italy.
<b>Constitution</b>	A written set of laws which govern a nation.

## Section C: Key Events

<b>The Enlightenment</b>	The period of the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century where new political and social ideas were being widely circulated that changed the way people saw the world.
<b>The Act of Union</b>	When England and Scotland agreed to join a political union that created the new country called The United Kingdom of Great Britain.
<b>The Jacobite Rebellion</b>	An uprising largely in Scotland that opposed the British crown being given to the Protestant George I instead of James Stuart, a Catholic and the closest living heir to Queen Anne.
<b>The American Revolution</b>	A war between American republicans and Great Britain in which the Americans were attempting to leave the British Empire and start their own nation.
<b>The Storming of the Bastille</b>	The beginning of the French Revolution where people of Paris destroyed the Bastille Prison which was a symbol of the kings authority.
<b>The French Revolution</b>	A series of conflicts and uprisings in order to bring down the estates system and declare France a republic where everyone is equal.
<b>The Reign of Terror</b>	A period where over 16,000 aristocrats were executed in France.
<b>The Napoleonic Wars</b>	A series of wars fought between France and other European powers which allowed Napoleon to control much of continental Europe.
<b>The Battle of Waterloo</b>	The final battle of the Napoleonic wars when Napoleon was defeated by an allied army of Great Britain, Prussia and the Netherlands. After the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon was exiled to St Helens where he later died.

## Section F Homework - Read/Cover/Write and Self –Mark.

- 1) Read/Cover/Write and self-mark the key words and meanings in Section D.
- 2) Learn/Cover/Write and self-mark the timeline in Section A.
- 3) Read/Cover/Write and self-mark the Key Events in Section C.
- 4) Read/Cover/Write and self-mark the Key people in Section B.

EXT: Write a summary of one of the revolutions of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and explain the causes of the revolution.