



IDX G9/10 History H
Study Guide Issue 1st Semester Midterm
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Scientific Revolution:

- **Heliocentric Theory**
 - Proposed that the **Sun** is at the center of the universe, with planets (including Earth) orbiting around it.
 - Challenged the long-accepted **Ptolemaic (geocentric)** model supported by the Church.
 - Marked a fundamental shift in humanity's view of its place in the cosmos.
- **Empiricism**

- Emphasized **observation and experience** as the primary sources of knowledge.
- Advocated experimentation rather than reliance on ancient authorities or pure logic.
- Closely associated with **Francis Bacon**, who urged scientists to gather data and draw conclusions inductively.
- **Rationalism**
 - Held that **reason and logical deduction** are the main pathways to knowledge.
 - Argued that truth can be discovered through systematic doubt and thought, rather than only through the senses.
 - Championed by **René Descartes**, who sought certain knowledge through mathematics and reasoning.
- **Scientific Method**
 - Combined **empirical observation** and **rational analysis** into a systematic approach.
 - Involved forming hypotheses, conducting experiments, analyzing data, and drawing conclusions.
 - Provided a repeatable and objective way to investigate natural phenomena.
- **Natural Laws**
 - Universal, mathematical principles governing the behavior of the natural world.
 - Suggested that the universe operates like a **machine**, predictable and ordered.
 - Most famously demonstrated by **Newton's laws of motion and gravitation**.
- **Copernicus**
 - Wrote *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres* (1543).
 - Introduced the **heliocentric model**, with planets orbiting the Sun in circular paths.
 - Sparked debate by contradicting Church doctrine and Aristotelian cosmology.
- **Galileo Galilei**
 - Improved the **telescope** and observed moons of Jupiter, sunspots, and the phases of Venus.

- Confirmed and supported **Copernican heliocentrism** with direct observational evidence.
- Advocated for experimentation and mathematics as the language of science.
- Tried by the **Inquisition** and forced to recant his support for heliocentrism.
- **Johannes Kepler**
 - Developed the **three laws of planetary motion**, showing planets orbit in **ellipses**.
 - Provided mathematical models supporting **Copernicus's** theory.
 - Demonstrated that celestial bodies followed predictable, lawful patterns—helping link astronomy and physics.
- **Francis Bacon**
 - Known as the “**father of empiricism**.”
 - Rejected purely theoretical speculation and urged systematic **inductive reasoning**.
 - In *Novum Organum* (1620), he laid out a new method for acquiring scientific knowledge through experimentation.
- **René Descartes**
 - Promoted **deductive reasoning** and the use of mathematics to understand nature.
 - Famous for the phrase “**Cogito, ergo sum**” (“I think, therefore I am”).
 - Advocated breaking complex problems into smaller parts to solve them systematically.
- **Isaac Newton**
 - Unified the work of **Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo** into a comprehensive theory.
 - Formulated the **laws of motion** and **universal gravitation** in *Principia Mathematica* (1687).
 - Demonstrated that the same natural laws govern motion on Earth and in the heavens.
 - His synthesis marked the **culmination** of the Scientific Revolution, shaping modern physics.

The Enlightenment:

- **Natural Rights**

- The belief that all people are born with **fundamental rights**—such as life, liberty, and property.
- These rights are **inherent** and cannot be justly taken away by governments.
- Central to the political philosophies of **John Locke** and the foundation for modern democracy.

- **Social Contract**

- The idea that governments derive their authority from an **implicit agreement** with the people.
- Individuals give up some freedom in exchange for protection of their rights and order in society.
- Interpreted differently by **Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau**, shaping diverse views of government.

- **Separation of Powers**

- Proposed that government power should be divided among **different branches** to prevent tyranny.
- Advocated for **checks and balances** between legislative, executive, and judicial bodies.
- Most famously developed by **Baron de Montesquieu** in *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748).

- **Religious Tolerance**

- The principle that people should be **free to practice any religion—or none at all—without persecution.**

- A reaction against the religious wars and intolerance of earlier centuries.
- Strongly promoted by **Voltaire**, who attacked fanaticism and defended freedom of conscience.

- **Deism**

- The belief in a **rational Creator** who designed the universe but does not intervene in human affairs.
- Rejected organized religion and miracles, emphasizing **reason and natural law** as guides to morality.
- Common among Enlightenment thinkers who sought harmony between **faith and reason**.

- **Rationalism**

- Emphasized **reason and logical thought** as the highest sources of knowledge.
- Advocated using human intellect rather than tradition or superstition to understand society and nature.
- Influenced political theory, ethics, and philosophy during the Enlightenment, building on Descartes's legacy.

- **Secularism**

- The movement toward separating **religion from politics, education, and science**.
- Encouraged focus on **worldly progress** and human reason rather than divine authority.
- Key to the Enlightenment's challenge of church power and emphasis on individual freedom.

- **Progress**

- The belief that through **reason, science, and education**, humanity could continually improve.
- Reflected optimism about human potential and the reform of institutions.

- Inspired advances in **politics, economics, and social reform** throughout the 18th century.

- **Thomas Hobbes**

- Wrote *Leviathan* (1651), arguing that humans are naturally selfish and violent.
- Believed a **strong, absolute government** was necessary to maintain order.
- Saw the **social contract** as a way for individuals to surrender freedoms to a sovereign authority for security.

- **John Locke**

- In *Two Treatises of Government* (1690), argued that people are born with **natural rights** to life, liberty, and property.
- Believed government's role is to **protect** these rights; if it fails, citizens may **rebel**.
- His ideas influenced the **American and French Revolutions** and modern liberal democracy.

- **Baron de Montesquieu**

- Wrote *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748), advocating for the **separation of powers** in government.
- Believed political liberty depends on **balancing** power among branches.
- His ideas directly influenced the **U.S. Constitution** and Western political thought.

- **Jean-Jacques Rousseau**

- In *The Social Contract* (1762), argued that sovereignty belongs to the **general will** of the people.
- Believed humans are born **innocent** but corrupted by society.
- Advocated for popular sovereignty and direct participation in government.

- **Voltaire**

- A leading voice for **freedom of speech, religion, and press**.
- Criticized intolerance, dogma, and the abuses of church and state.

- Famous for saying (paraphrased): “I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.”
- **Immanuel Kant**
 - Defined the Enlightenment as “**man’s emergence from his self-imposed immaturity.**”
 - Urged people to “**dare to know**” (*sapere aude*)—to think independently using reason.
 - Sought to reconcile **empirical observation** with **rational thought**, bridging earlier Enlightenment ideas.

The American Revolution:

- **Enlightenment Ideals**
 - The American Revolution was deeply influenced by **Enlightenment principles** of reason, liberty, and equality.
 - Emphasized that legitimate governments exist to **protect individual rights** and promote justice.
 - Thinkers like **Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau** inspired American leaders to challenge monarchy and hereditary privilege.
- **Natural Rights**
 - The belief that individuals are born with **unalienable rights**—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (Jefferson’s adaptation of Locke).
 - These rights were cited as justification for independence from Britain.
 - Formed the moral and philosophical foundation of the **Declaration of Independence.**
- **Popular Sovereignty**

- The idea that **political power comes from the people**, not monarchs or divine authority.
- Citizens give authority to governments through their consent and can withdraw it if abused.
- Reflected in the formation of representative government after independence.
- **Consent of the Governed**
 - Governments derive their **legitimacy** from the voluntary agreement of the people.
 - If a government violates citizens' rights, the people have the right to **alter or abolish it**.
 - This principle was central to **Thomas Jefferson's** justification for rebellion in 1776.
- **Republicanism**
 - Advocated for a **government by elected representatives**, accountable to the people.
 - Rejected monarchy and hereditary rule, favoring civic virtue and participation.
 - Became the political model for the **United States** after independence.
- **Thomas Jefferson**
 - Author of the **Declaration of Independence** (1776), articulating Enlightenment ideals of liberty and equality.
 - Drew heavily on **Locke's** concepts of natural rights and social contract.
 - Later promoted limited government and individual freedoms as the foundation of democracy.
- **Thomas Paine**
 - Wrote *Common Sense* (1776), a pamphlet that urged colonists to break from Britain.
 - Used clear, persuasive language to promote **republican government** and **popular sovereignty**.
 - Emphasized the absurdity of monarchy and inspired widespread revolutionary support.

- **George Washington**
 - Commander-in-Chief of the **Continental Army**, leading colonial forces to victory.
 - Symbolized unity, leadership, and republican virtue.
 - Later presided over the **Constitutional Convention** and became the first U.S. President.
- **U.S. Constitution**
 - Ratified in 1787 to create a **federal republic** with limited and divided powers.
 - Reflected Enlightenment principles: government based on **reason, law, and consent**.
 - Established the framework for **checks and balances** and **separation of powers**.
- **Bill of Rights**
 - The first ten amendments to the Constitution, ratified in 1791.
 - Guaranteed individual freedoms such as **speech, religion, press, and due process**.
 - Addressed concerns about government overreach and protected **natural rights**.
- **Separation of Powers**
 - Divided the government into **legislative, executive, and judicial branches**.
 - Ensured no single branch could dominate or abuse power.
 - Based on **Montesquieu's** Enlightenment philosophy.
- **Checks and Balances**
 - Created mechanisms for each branch to **limit the powers** of the others.
 - Prevented tyranny and maintained accountability within the government.
 - Became a cornerstone of the **U.S. political system**, ensuring stability and fairness.

The French Revolution:

- **Estates-General**

- The traditional representative assembly of France, divided into **three estates**: clergy (First), nobility (Second), and commoners (Third).
- Summoned by **King Louis XVI in 1789** to address the financial crisis.
- Disagreements over voting rights led the **Third Estate** to break away and initiate revolutionary change.
- **National Assembly**
 - Formed in June 1789 by the **Third Estate**, claiming to represent the French people.
 - Marked the first act of revolution against royal authority.
 - Began drafting a **new constitution** to establish equality and limit monarchy.
- **Tennis Court Oath**
 - Taken by members of the National Assembly after being locked out of their meeting hall.
 - They vowed **not to disband until France had a constitution**.
 - Symbolized unity and defiance against the monarchy's power.
- **Storming of the Bastille**
 - Occurred on **July 14, 1789**, when Parisian crowds attacked the royal fortress-prison.
 - Represented the people's **uprising against tyranny** and the **symbolic start** of the Revolution.
 - Led to widespread rebellion across France and the fall of feudal authority.
- **Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**
 - Adopted in **August 1789** by the National Assembly.
 - Asserted **natural rights** of liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.
 - Reflected **Enlightenment ideals** of equality before the law and popular sovereignty.
- **Constitutional Monarchy**
 - Established by the **Constitution of 1791**, limiting the king's power and creating a **Legislative Assembly**.

- Attempted to balance monarchy with representative government.
- Collapsed as internal and external pressures radicalized the Revolution.
- **Reign of Terror**
 - Period from **1793 to 1794**, dominated by revolutionary extremism and mass executions.
 - Led by the **Committee of Public Safety** to eliminate “enemies of the Revolution.”
 - About 40,000 people were executed by **guillotine**, including **King Louis XVI** and **Marie Antoinette**.
- **Committee of Public Safety**
 - Established in 1793 as an executive body to defend the Revolution from threats.
 - Led by **Maximilien Robespierre**, it exercised **dictatorial control** during the Reign of Terror.
 - Justified its harsh measures as necessary to protect liberty and the republic.
- **Directory**
 - The five-member government that ruled France from **1795 to 1799** after the fall of Robespierre.
 - Characterized by **corruption, political instability, and economic hardship**.
 - Its weaknesses paved the way for **Napoleon Bonaparte’s rise to power**.
- **Coup of 1799**
 - Occurred when **Napoleon Bonaparte** overthrew the Directory in **November 1799**.
 - Established the **Consulate**, with Napoleon as **First Consul**, effectively ending the Revolution.
 - Marked the transition from republican ideals to **authoritarian rule**.
- **Maximilien Robespierre**
 - A Jacobin leader and major figure of the **Reign of Terror**.
 - Believed virtue and terror were necessary to preserve the Revolution.

- Executed in **1794**, ending the radical phase of the Revolution.
- **Napoleon Bonaparte**
 - Military general who rose to power after the Revolution and crowned himself **Emperor of France** in 1804.
 - Consolidated revolutionary gains while creating a strong, centralized state.
 - Expanded French influence across Europe through conquest and reform.
- **Napoleonic Code**
 - A comprehensive **civil law code** introduced by Napoleon in 1804.
 - Guaranteed **equality before the law**, religious freedom, and protection of property.
 - Influenced legal systems across Europe and beyond, preserving key revolutionary principles.
- **Congress of Vienna**
 - Convened in **1814–1815** after Napoleon’s defeat to restore **stability and balance of power** in Europe.
 - Led by Austria’s **Prince Metternich**, it aimed to **reinstate monarchies** and suppress revolutionary movements.
 - Redrew Europe’s map and established a conservative order lasting much of the 19th century.

The Haitian Revolution:

- **Saint-Domingue**
 - The French colony on the western part of Hispaniola—**the wealthiest colony in the Caribbean**.
 - Produced vast amounts of **sugar, coffee, and indigo** through enslaved labor.
 - Its social and economic system was built on extreme racial and class divisions.

- **Racial Hierarchy**

- **Grand-Blancs:** Wealthy white planters and merchants who owned plantations and slaves; sought greater autonomy from France.
- **Petits Blancs:** Poorer whites—artisans, overseers, and shopkeepers—who resented both the grand-blancs and free people of color.
- **Free People of Color (Gens de Couleur Libres):** Often mixed-race individuals; many were educated, owned property, and even slaves, but faced discrimination and were denied political rights.
- **Black Slaves:** The majority population; endured brutal working conditions on plantations and became the driving force of the revolution.

- **Enslaved Revolt**

- Began in **August 1791** as a massive uprising of enslaved Africans in northern Saint-Domingue.
- Inspired by the **French Revolution's ideals of liberty and equality**.
- Marked the beginning of the **only successful slave revolt in history** leading to an independent nation.

- **Abolition of Slavery**

- In **1793**, facing rebellion and foreign invasion, French commissioners abolished slavery in the colony.
- The **French National Convention** confirmed abolition across all French colonies in **1794**.
- Freed people joined the revolutionary armies, transforming the struggle into a broader fight for freedom and equality.

- **Toussaint Louverture**

- A formerly enslaved man who became the **leader of the Haitian Revolution**.
- Allied with France after the abolition and expelled foreign forces from the island.

- As governor, he restored the economy and established order while promoting equality.
- Captured by the French in **1802**, and died in prison, but his leadership laid the foundation for independence.
- **Jean-Jacques Dessalines**
 - Successor to Louverture and a key general in the later stages of the revolution.
 - Led the final battles against the French and **declared Haiti's independence in 1804**.
 - Became Haiti's first ruler, emphasizing the permanent end of slavery and colonial rule.
- **Independence of Haiti**
 - Officially proclaimed on **January 1, 1804**, making Haiti the **first independent Black republic**.
 - Renamed the nation **Haiti**, using its Indigenous Taíno name.
 - Marked the first successful overthrow of colonial slavery and inspired liberation movements worldwide.
- **French Revolution Influence**
 - The **principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity** inspired both free people of color and enslaved Africans to challenge colonial oppression.
 - The political chaos in France weakened colonial authority, creating an opportunity for rebellion.
 - However, revolutionary leaders in France often failed to extend full equality to colonies, fueling deeper resistance.
- **Enlightenment Ideals of Equality**
 - Enlightenment thought—especially Locke's and Rousseau's ideas about **natural rights** and **social contracts**—shaped revolutionary goals.

- The Haitian struggle extended Enlightenment principles to include **racial equality and universal human freedom**.
- The revolution exposed contradictions in Enlightenment societies that promoted liberty while upholding slavery.

Latin American Revolutions:

- **Creoles**

- People of **European (mainly Spanish) descent born in the Americas**.
- Often wealthy and educated, but denied top government and church positions reserved for **peninsulares**.
- Became the **leaders of independence movements**, inspired by the Enlightenment and revolutionary ideals.

- **Peninsulares**

- **Spaniards born in Spain** who held the highest political, military, and religious offices in the colonies.
- Represented the power of the **Spanish crown** and maintained colonial control.
- Their dominance caused deep resentment among Creoles and other colonial groups.

- **Mestizos**

- People of **mixed European and Indigenous ancestry**.
- Occupied a lower social status than Creoles and peninsulares but often supported independence in hopes of gaining equality.
- Played vital roles in revolutionary armies throughout Latin America.

- **Enlightenment Ideals**

- Emphasized **liberty, equality, popular sovereignty, and natural rights**.
- Inspired colonial leaders to question Spain and Portugal's absolute rule.

- Thinkers like **Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu** influenced revolutionary manifestos and constitutions.
- **Independence Movements**
 - Began in the **early 1800s**, fueled by Creole frustration, Enlightenment ideas, and the **weakening of Spain** due to Napoleon's invasion.
 - Included uprisings and wars across Mexico, South America, and the Caribbean.
 - Resulted in the creation of new republics across Latin America between **1810–1825**.
- **Nationalism**
 - A growing sense of **shared identity and pride** among people born in the Americas.
 - United diverse groups in the fight against colonial powers.
 - Helped inspire the creation of independent nations but also led to **regional rivalries** after independence.
- **Caudillos**
 - **Military strongmen** who gained power after independence.
 - Often ruled through personal charisma and force rather than democratic institutions.
 - Contributed to **political instability** in many newly independent states.
- **Simón Bolívar**
 - Known as “**The Liberator**,” he led revolutions across northern South America.
 - Fought for the independence of **Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia**.
 - Dreamed of a united Latin America, founding the short-lived **Gran Colombia**.
 - Deeply influenced by Enlightenment ideals and admired the American and French Revolutions.
- **José de San Martín**
 - Revolutionary leader who liberated the **southern regions** of South America—Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

- Worked with Bolívar to secure independence for Peru in **1824**.
- Advocated for unity, discipline, and constitutional government in the new nations.
- **Father Miguel Hidalgo**
 - A **Catholic priest** who initiated Mexico's independence movement in **1810**.
 - Issued the "**Grito de Dolores**", calling for social justice and an end to Spanish rule.
 - His movement, supported by mestizos and Indigenous peasants, was eventually crushed, but it inspired future revolutionaries.
- **José María Morelos**
 - Took leadership of Mexico's independence struggle after Hidalgo's death.
 - Advocated for **racial equality, land reform, and a republican government**.
 - Executed in **1815**, but his vision influenced Mexico's eventual independence in 1821.
- **Gran Colombia**
 - A federation formed by Bolívar in **1821** that united modern-day Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Panama.
 - Created to promote unity and strength among northern South American republics.
 - Dissolved by **1830** due to internal divisions and regional rivalries.
- **Political Instability**
 - After independence, many nations struggled with **weak institutions, economic inequality, and regionalism**.
 - Power often shifted between **liberal and conservative factions**, and caudillos seized control.
 - Despite political challenges, the revolutions ended centuries of colonial rule and established new national identities.