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Chapter 18 Textbook Assignment 2

Pages 554-565

WARS AND DIPLOMACY

Know:

- a) "balance of power"-
- b) "reason of state"-
 - How was war viewed by the philosophes?
 - Describe briefly international relations during the 18th Century.
 - Explain the new concept of "Reason of State" which emerged during the 18th century

The War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748)

Know:

- a) Pragmatic Sanction-
- b) Charles VI-
- c) Maria Theresa-
- d) Silesia-
- e) Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle
 - What was the Pragmatic Sanction? How was it violated and by whom?
 - This War of Austrian Succession was a worldly affair. Explain.
 - What was the significance of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle and what did it accomplish?

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

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ADDITIONAL NOTES:

AP REVIEW

1) The War of Austrian Succession was caused by the fact that in 1740, the heir to the Austrian throne was a

- a) Woman
- b) Child
- c) Catholic
- d) Protestant
- e) alien advocate

The Seven Years War (1756-1763)

Know:

a) Count Wenzel von Kaunitz-

b) Diplomatic Revolution-

c) Battle of Rossbach-

d) Peter III-

e) Peace of Huberstuburg-

f) Great War for Empire-

g) Robert Clive-

h) William Pitt-

i) Louisbourg-

j) Duquesne-

k) General James Wolfe-

l) General Louis-Joseph Montcalm-

m) Treaty of Paris-

- Explain the Diplomatic Revolution and how it led to a new war.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- How did the European conflict end?
- What was the result of the 7 Years War?
- Who was responsible for turning the tide for Britain? How?
- What were the results of the Treaty of Paris?
- PRIMARY SOURCE QUESTION (page 557)
 - In what ways, if any, would Clive's account likely have been different if the Battle of Plassey had occurred in Europe? According to this letter, what role did native Indians seemingly play in the battle? Why does Clive give them such little mention?

REVIEW

- 1) The European theatre of the Seven Years' War witnessed
 - a) a combined force of Austrian, Russian, and French troops defeated by Prussia
 - b) The victory of Frederick the Great at the Battle of Rossbach in Saxony
 - c) an end to the dream of a European balance of power
 - d) the recognition of Russian territorial gains under the peace of Huberstuburg

European Armies and Warfare

- What became the standard in European states during the 18th Century in terms of military?



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- The armies were a reflection of society. Explain.
- What was different about Britain's military in comparison with the rest of Europe?
- Why were death tolls not as high in the wars of the 18th Century?

REVIEW

1) European warfare in the Eighteenth Century was characterized by

- a) a continued reliance on mercenary armies on the mainland
- b) ideological fervor that led to bloody battles
- c) limited objectives and elaborate maneuvers
- d) massive direct confrontations and pitched battles

ECONOMIC EXPANSION AND SOCIAL CHANGE

- The Dismal times of the 16th and 17th Century began to dwindle away. Explain.

Growth of European Population

- What was the population like in the later ½ of the 18th century in comparison to the first ½? Why?
- Give a brief description of the life for the poor during the 18th century.

Family, Marriage, and Birthrate Patterns

- Describe marriages for young aristocrats and nobles.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- What taboo existed with breastfeeding?
- - What was the weird result of this?
- What does the painting on page 534 by John Bacon reveal about attitudes toward children?
- What did Rousseau do to this view in “Emile?”
- What were other options for overcrowded houses rather than infanticide?
 - What was the average marriage age for men and women?
- What kept the birth rate and population from further exploding?
- Describe the family economy.

REVIEW

- 1) European society of the 18th century witnessed
 - a) earlier marriages
 - b) the continued dominance of the nuclear family
 - c) a decline in the importance of the woman in the family’s economy
 - d) laws that ended infanticide and illegitimacy

An Agricultural Revolution?

Know:

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- a) "little ice age"-
- b) open field system-
- c) alfalfa, turnips, and clover-
- d) Jethro Tull-
- e) Potato and Maize-
- f) Columbian Exchange-
- g) yeomen farmers-
- h) Enclosure movement-
- i) Enclosure Acts-
- j) Agricultural revolution-

- Where did most of the significant changes in agriculture take place? Why was this so?
- List a few of the reasons of why there were increases in food production during the 18th century.
- What were the enclosure acts and what were their results?

REVIEW

- 1) The "agricultural revolution" of the 18th century
 - a) depended on the emergence of the open field system
 - b) occurred despite an absence of new crops
 - c) was best suited to large farmers who could make use of new agricultural techniques
 - d) was resisted by aristocrats like Jethro Tull

New Methods of Finance and Industry

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

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Know:

a) Bank of England-

b) "national debt"-

c) John Law-

d) Amsterdam-

e) London-

f) "putting out" system/ Domestic system-

g) "cottage industry"-

h) flying shuttle

i) Richard Arkwright-

- What luxury did England possess which others did not in terms of bankruptcy? Why was this significant?

- What was the most important industry throughout Europe during the 18th century?

- Briefly explain the different (Old School) ways of producing textiles.

- Explain the new means of technology in producing textiles and how it affected people.

- PRIMARY SOURCE QUESTION (page 563)

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

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- What clues do you find in Arthur Young's *Travels* that he may have arranged his "findings" to fit the argument for English agricultural practices he intended to make from the start?

- PRIMARY SOURCE QUESTION (page 565)
 - How does the British Woolen Workers' Petition of 1786 reflect the two conflicting definitions of "progress" in that day?

Mercantile Empires and Worldwide Trade:

- Explain the concept of a Global Economy.
- What nations dominated the global economy in the 18th century?
- How were the Fr. And Br. Colonies in the West Indies similar?
- Describe the French North American colonies.
- Describe the British North American colonies.
- Explain mercantilism focusing on the relationship between the mother country and the colony.
- Explain triangular trade.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

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