

THIS IS GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER THIRTEEN

This packet has been published even though it is still under construction. Consider this a rough draft. The notes that summarize each topic of study are still in the process of being created. Although it is incomplete, it is still an excellent study tool.

THE TOPICS OF STUDY IN THIS PACKET ARE:

- **THE ENLIGHTENMENT**
- **THE FRENCH REVOLUTION**
- **THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA**
- **LATIN AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS**

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

Enlightenment Ideas:

- All individuals have **NATURAL RIGHTS**.
- The use of **REASON** would lead to human progress.

Philosophers of the Enlightenment period believed that society could best be improved by applying **REASON** and the **LAWS OF NATURE**.

Philosophes and Their Ideas:

- John Locke's (wrote *Two Treatises of Government*)
 - governments should be based on the consent of the people
 - the chief role of government was to protect natural rights
- Rousseau (wrote *The Social Contract*)
- Montesquieu (wrote *The Spirit of the Laws*)

The writings of Jean Jacques **ROUSSEAU**, Baron de **MONTESQUIEU**, and John **LOCKE** were similar in that each supported the principles of a **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**.

The ideas of Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu influenced movements for **POLITICAL REFORM**.

The writings of the 18th-century French philosophers Diderot, Rousseau, and Voltaire influenced the policies of the **ENLIGHTENED DESPOTS**.

Catherine the Great = Enlightened Despot

The **SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION** had a great influence on the Enlightenment ideas of **NATURAL LAW** and **REASON**.

The **SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION** and the Enlightenment were similar in that they encouraged the **SPREAD OF NEW IDEAS**.

The Enlightenment and the **AMERICAN REVOLUTION** were both major influences on **19th century** uprisings in **LATIN AMERICA**.

Which statement expresses an idea of the Enlightenment?

- (1) The king is sacred and answers only to God.
- (2) History is a continuous struggle between social classes.
- (3) Those who are the most fit will survive and succeed.
- (4) All individuals have natural rights.**

One contribution that John Locke made to Enlightenment philosophy was the idea that

- (1) absolute monarchies should continue
- (2) the punishment should fit the crime
- (3) individual rights should be denied
- (4) governments should be based on the consent of the people**

607-17

According to John Locke, the chief role of government was to

- (1) protect natural rights**
- (2) fight territorial wars
- (3) ensure the wealth of citizens
- (4) redistribute land

107-18

Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . The Laws ought to be so framed, as to secure the Safety of every Citizen as much as possible.

. . . The Equality of the Citizens consists in this; that they should all be subject to the same Laws. . . .

— Documents of Catherine the Great, W.F.Reddaway, ed., Cambridge University Press (adapted)

These ideas of Catherine the Great of Russia originated during the

- (1) Age of Exploration
- (2) Age of Enlightenment**
- (3) Protestant Reformation
- (4) French Revolution

806-25

Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*, Rousseau's *The Social Contract*, and Montesquieu's *The Spirit of the Laws* were works written during which time period?

- (1) Middle Ages
- (2) Renaissance
- (3) Enlightenment**
- (4) Reformation

606-23

One similarity in the rule of Julius Caesar, Genghis Khan, and **Catherine the Great** is that each leader

- (1) required the use of Latin throughout the empire
- (2) engaged in territorial expansion**
- (3) introduced the use of gunpowder in warfare
- (4) encouraged the spread of independence movements

606-44

Which period of history had the greatest influence on the Enlightenment ideas of natural law and reason?

- (1) Pax Romana
- (2) Middle Ages
- (3) Age of Exploration
- (4) Scientific Revolution**

106-47

Base your answers to the following questions on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“ . . . Finally, gather together all that we have said, so great and so august [important], about royal authority. You have seen a great nation united under one man: you have seen his sacred power, paternal and absolute: you have seen that secret reason which directs the body politic, enclosed in one head: you have seen the image of God in kings, and you will have the idea of majesty of kingship. God is holiness itself, goodness itself, power itself, reason itself. In these things consists the divine majesty. In their reflection consists the majesty of the prince. . . .” – Jacques-Benigne Bossuet

Which concept is associated with this quotation?

- (1) direct democracy
- (2) imperialism
- (3) socialism
- (4) divine right**

805-14

Which individual most likely opposed the form of government described in this quotation?

- (1) Ivan the Terrible
- (2) Thomas Hobbes
- (3) John Locke**
- (4) Louis XIV

805-15

The Enlightenment and the American Revolution were both major influences on 19th century uprisings in

- (1) Latin America**
- (2) the Middle East
- (3) Vietnam
- (4) Japan

805-22

Philosophers of the Enlightenment period believed that society could best be improved by

- (1) relying on faith and divine right
 - (2) borrowing ideas from ancient Greece and Rome
 - (3) applying reason and the laws of nature**
 - (4) studying the practices of successful leaders
- Cities of 100,000 to 300,000 people
605-21

Which idea became a central belief of the Enlightenment?

- (1) The use of reason would lead to human progress.**
 - (2) Mathematics could be used to solve all human problems.
 - (3) The ancient Romans had the best form of government.
 - (4) People should give up their natural rights to their rulers.
- 105-21

One way in which Alexander II, **Catherine the Great**, and Boris Yeltsin played similar roles in Russian history was that they

- (1) led communist revolutions
 - (2) encouraged reforms**
 - (3) were subjects of Stalinist purges
 - (4) supported territorial expansion
- 105-46

The ideas of Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu most influenced

- (1) the growing power of priests in the Roman Catholic Church
 - (2) improvements in the working conditions of factory workers
 - (3) the rise of industrial capitalism
 - (4) movements for political reform**
- 804-20

One way in which the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment were similar is that they

- (1) encouraged the spread of new ideas**
 - (2) strengthened traditional institutions
 - (3) led to the Protestant Reformation
 - (4) rejected Renaissance individualism
- 604-24

“ . . . Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good. . . . ”

—Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, 1789

Which principle of the Enlightenment philosophers is expressed in this quotation from the French Revolution?

(1) natural law

(2) nationalism

(3) free trade

(4) socialism

604-25

The writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau, Baron de Montesquieu, and John Locke were similar in that each supported the principles of

(1) a military dictatorship

(2) an autocracy

(3) a theocratic society

(4) a democratic republic

104-24

The writings of the 18th-century French philosophers Diderot, Rousseau, and Voltaire influenced the

(1) policies of the enlightened despots

(2) start of the Neolithic Revolution

(3) success of the German unification movement

(4) spread of imperialism to Africa and Asia

803-18

Which solution would Baron de Montesquieu offer to avoid the enactment of tyrannical laws?

(1) granting freedom of speech

(2) reinstating absolute monarchies

(3) separating the branches of government

(4) limiting natural laws

603-26

Base your answers to the following two questions on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Article 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. . . .

Article 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. . . .

Article 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. . . .

— The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

In which time period of Western history did thinkers first express these ideas in written form?

(1) Renaissance

(2) Reformation

(3) Enlightenment

(4) Middle Ages

603-47

Which pair of 20th-century leaders most clearly violated these principles?

(1) Anwar Sadat and Charles DeGaulle

(2) Corazon Aquino and Margaret Thatcher

(3) Jawaharlal Nehru and Reza Pahlavi

(4) Pol Pot and Joseph Stalin

603-48

“When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates [government officials], there can be no liberty; because apprehensions [fears] may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws to execute them in a tyrannical manner. . . .” — Baron de Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*

One similarity of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment is that both

(1) had the support of the Roman Catholic Church

(2) placed great value on traditional beliefs

(3) emphasized the value of human reasoning

(4) contributed to the end of feudalism

103-23

“If man in the state of nature is free, if he is absolute lord of his own person and possessions, why will he give up his freedom? Why will he put himself under the control of any person or institution? The obvious answer is that rights in the state of nature are constantly exposed to the attack of others. Since every man is equal and since most men do not concern themselves with equity and justice, the enjoyment of rights in the state of nature is unsafe and insecure. Hence each man joins in society with others to preserve his life, liberty, and property.” — John Locke, *Two Treatises of Government*, 1690

This statement provides support for the

- (1) elimination of laissez-faire capitalism
- (2) formation of government based on a social contract**

- (3) continuation of absolute monarchy
- (4) rejection of the natural rights philosophy

103-25

The Enlightenment philosophers believed that the power of government is derived from

- (1) divine right rulers
- (2) the middle class
- (3) a strong military

- (4) those who are governed**

102-23

Base your answers to the following two questions on the quotations below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“The rule of law is more powerful than the rule of the tyrant.” – Simón Bolívar

“Whoever has the . . . supreme power . . . is bound to govern by established standing laws.” – John Locke

What is the main idea expressed in these quotations?

- (1) Rulers should govern with unlimited power.
- (2) All governments must be democratic.
- (3) Rulers must be subject to the law.**
- (4) Governments should be based on the laws of God.

801-26

These ideas were first expressed during which period of European history?

- (1) Pax Romana
- (2) Enlightenment**
- (3) Middle Ages
- (4) Renaissance

801-27

Base your answers to the following two questions on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. . . .”

This statement best expresses the philosophy of

- (1) Adam Smith
- (2) Karl Marx
- (3) Thomas Hobbes
- (4) John Locke**

601-20

The statement best represents the values of

- (1) the Enlightenment**
- (2) Social Darwinism
- (3) feudalism
- (4) communism

601-21

Base your answers to the following questions on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: “The majesty of the king is borrowed from God, who gives it to him for the good of the people. It is good for the people to be checked by a superior force.”

Speaker B: “Reason . . . teaches that all men are equal and independent, and that no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions.”

Speaker C: “My view is that it is desirable to be both loved and feared; but it is difficult to achieve both, and, if one of them has to be lacking, it is much safer to be feared than to be loved.”

Speaker D: “The enjoyment of liberty, and even its support and preservation, consists in every man being allowed to speak his thoughts and lay open his sentiments.”

Which two speakers would most likely support the idea of democracy?

- (1) A and B
- (2) B and C
- (3) C and D
- (4) B and D**

601-50

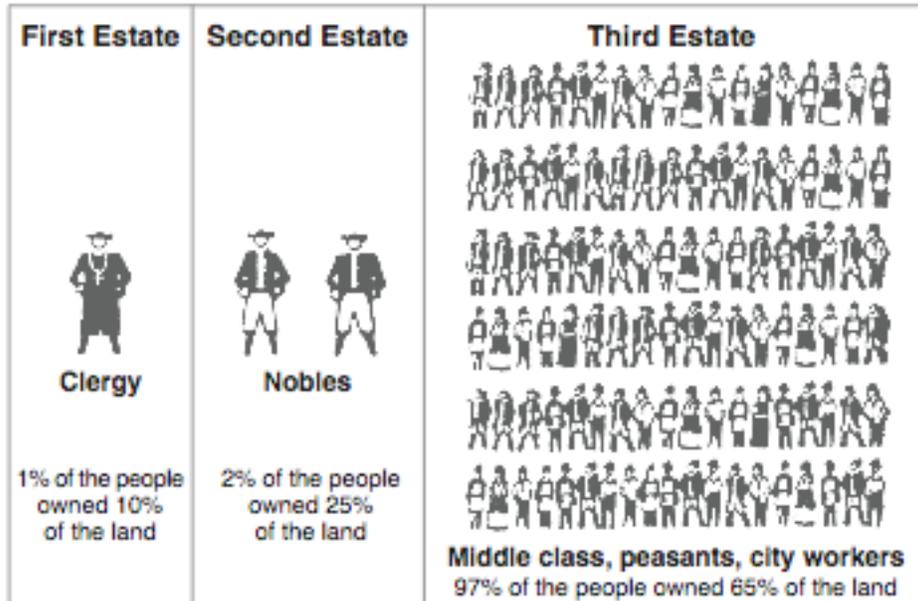
A major concept promoted by philosophers of the Enlightenment was the need for

- (1) a return to traditional medieval ideas
- (2) the use of reason for rational and logical thinking**
- (3) overseas expansion by western European nations
- (4) strengthening the power of the organized religions

600-16

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Schwartz and O'Connor, *Democracy and Nationalism*,
Globe Book Company (adapted)

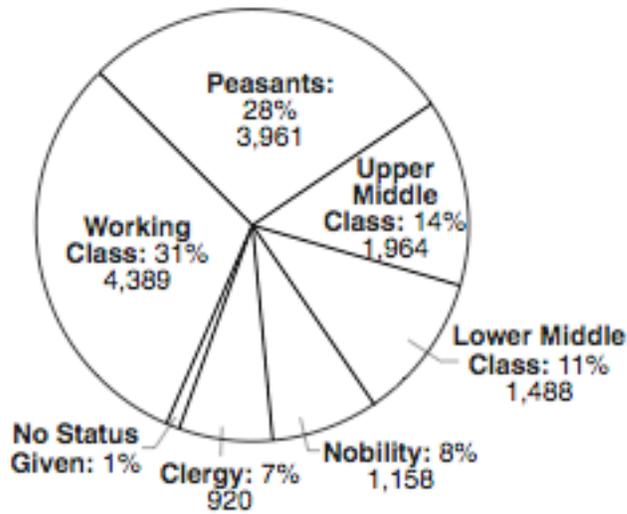
Which revolution resulted from the division of society shown in this diagram?

- (1) Puritan (1642)
- (2) French (1789)**
- (3) Mexican (1910)
- (4) Russian (1917)

807-46

Base your answers to the following two questions on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Executions During the Reign of Terror



Source: Dennis Sherman et al., eds., *World Civilizations: Sources, Images, and Interpretations*, McGraw-Hill (adapted)

During which revolution did these executions occur?

- (1) **French**
 - (2) Russian
 - (3) Chinese
 - (4) Cuban
- 806-47

Which statement is best supported by information found in this chart?

- (1) Clergy were spared from the Reign of Terror.
 - (2) The Reign of Terror affected all classes equally.
 - (3) **The Reign of Terror crossed social and economic boundaries.**
 - (4) Peasants were the most frequent victims of the Reign of Terror.
- 806-48

What was a major cause of the French Revolution?

- (1) **inequalities in the tax structure**
 - (2) economic success of mercantilism
 - (3) failure of the Congress of Vienna
 - (4) Continental System in Europe
- 606-25

A comparison of the actions of the Jacobins during the French Revolution and the actions of the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution indicates that revolutions sometimes

- (1) occur in a peaceful manner
- (2) gain the support of wealthy landowners
- (3) ignore urban workers

(4) bring radicals to power

606-50

Which factors protected Russia from control by Napoleon's army?

- (1) religious and cultural similarities
- (2) industrialization and modernization

(3) geographic size and location

- (4) political and economic instability

106-24

Which geographic factor in Russia played a role in Napoleon's defeat in 1812 and Hitler's defeat at Stalingrad in 1943?

- (1) Siberian tundra
- (2) Caspian Sea
- (3) arid land

(4) harsh climate

805-46

Before the French Revolution, the people of France were divided into three estates based mainly on their

- (1) education level
- (2) geographic region

(3) social class

- (4) religious beliefs

805-23

How did geography affect both Napoleon's invasion and Hitler's invasion of Russia?

- (1) Deserts made invasion possible.
- (2) The climate created obstacles to success.**
- (3) The tundra enabled the movements of troops.
- (4) Warm-water ports prevented the flow of supplies.

605-33

One similarity between the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution and the Cultural Revolution in China was that both

- (1) limited the power of absolute leaders
- (2) illustrated the power of public opinion in forming national policy
- (3) established social stability and economic growth

(4) used violent methods to eliminate their opponents

605-50

“ . . . Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good. . . .”

—Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, 1789

Which principle of the Enlightenment philosophers is expressed in this quotation from the French Revolution?

(1) natural law

(2) nationalism

(3) free trade

(4) socialism

604-25

Which action taken by both Hitler and Napoleon is considered by historians to be a strategic military error?

(1) invading Russia with limited supply lines

(2) introducing combined ground and naval assaults

(3) invading Great Britain by land

(4) using conquered peoples as slave laborers

604-50

Which statement describes a similarity between the French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia?

(1) The leaders in power before the revolutions favored changing the political system in their country.

(2) Both revolutions were the result of government denial of basic human rights and stressful economic conditions.

(3) Most of the revolutionary support was provided by radicals from other countries.

(4) The new democracies created by the revolutions gave people greater representation in their governments.

104-48

Which list of French leaders is in the correct chronological order?

(1) Louis XVI → Napoleon → Robespierre

(2) Robespierre → Napoleon → Louis XVI

(3) Louis XVI → Robespierre → Napoleon

(4) Napoleon → Louis XVI → Robespierre

603-23

Which factors helped cause the defeat of Napoleon during his invasion of Russia?

(1) the severe winters and large size of Russia

(2) the many rivers and mountains of Russia

(3) the coalition between the Russian czar and the democratic leaders

(4) the well-trained and well-supplied Russian army

603-27

The American and French Revolutions were turning points in global history because the results of these revolutions

(1) led to the abolition of slavery

(2) inspired other peoples seeking democracy and independence

(3) marked the end of European influence in the Western Hemisphere

(4) demonstrated the need for strong international peacekeeping organizations

802-22

Base your answers to the following questions on the drawing below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *The Way We Saw It: ...*, Highsmith, Inc., 1998

This drawing illustrates conditions that contributed primarily to the beginning of the

(1) Protestant Reformation

(2) French Revolution

(3) Napoleonic Wars

(4) European Renaissance

802-23

Which conclusion can be drawn from this drawing?

(1) One group paid heavy taxes that supported the other two groups.

(2) Hard work, prayer, and a good example allowed for a stable government in France.

(3) Peasants and professionals in this society were gaining political and economic power.

(4) French society emphasized the importance of natural law and social equality.

802-24

One similarity in the actions of Simón Bolívar and Napoleon Bonaparte is that both leaders

(1) encouraged nationalism

(2) relied on diplomatic negotiations

(3) established a representative form of government

(4) rebelled against imperialism

102-25

“Estates General Meet for First Time in 175 Years”

“National Assembly Issues Declarations of the Rights of Man”

“Reign of Terror Ends; Robespierre Dies”

Which event in European history is most closely associated with these headlines?

(1) Puritan Revolution

(2) Hundred Years War

(3) French Revolution

(4) signing of the Magna Carta

102-26

Which two revolutions most influenced 19th-century Latin American independence movements?

(1) Agricultural and Industrial

(2) French and American

(3) English and Russian

(4) Commercial and Green

801-23

Base your answers to the following two questions on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“During the greater part of the day the guillotine had been kept busy at its ghastly work . . . Every aristocrat was a traitor . . . For two hundred years now the people had sweated, and toiled, and starved to keep a lustful court in lavish extravagance; now the descendants of those who had helped to make these courts brilliant had to hide for their lives.”

Which event is referred to in this passage?

(1) French Revolution

(2) Sepoy Mutiny

(3) Protestant Reformation

(4) Mexican Revolution

101-19

Which generalization best summarizes the views of the author of this passage?

(1) The common people of the nation deserved to be punished for violating the country's laws.

(2) The goals of fraternity, equality, and liberty were achieved in this period.

(3) The nobility was being punished for bringing benefits to the nation.

(4) Because of past abuses by the nobility, the common people staged a bloody revolt.

101-20

One way in which Maximilien Robespierre, Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong, and Saddam Hussein are similar is that these leaders all

(1) purged their nations of political opponents

(2) followed the teachings of Karl Marx

(3) supported the ideals of the European Enlightenment

(4) obtained their goals through the use of passive resistance

101-47

The French people supported Napoleon Bonaparte because they hoped he would

(1) adopt the ideas of the Protestant Reformation

(2) restore Louis XVI to power

(3) provide stability for the nation

(4) end British control of France

600-18

THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

At the Congress of Vienna (1815), the governments of Europe reacted to the French Revolution and the rule of Napoleon by attempting to

- (1) restore old regimes to power**
- (2) spread the idea of democracy
- (3) encourage nationalist movements
- (4) promote the European free-trade zone

108-23

One of the main purposes of the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) was to

- (1) promote the unification of Italy
- (2) preserve the German territories gained by Otto von Bismarck
- (3) restore the power of the Holy Roman Empire
- (4) establish a balance of power in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon**

602-27

A major goal of the Congress of Vienna was to

- (1) establish democratic governments in all European nations
- (2) maintain a balance of power in Europe**
- (3) return Napoleon Bonaparte to power
- (4) create independent governments for Austria and Hungary

801-25

“Congress of Vienna Restores Monarchy to France”

“Czar Nicholas I Limits Freedom of the Russian Press”

“Reform Movements Crushed in Hungary, Italy, and the German States”

These headlines could be described as

- (1) reactions to the French Revolution**
- (2) movements to unify all of western Europe
- (3) efforts to improve the conditions of factory workers
- (4) attempts to promote trade between European nations

600-17

LATIN AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Which continent's economic and political development has been influenced by the Andes Mountains and the Amazon River?

- (1) Asia
- (2) Africa
- (3) Europe
- (4) South America**

807-2

A study of the revolutions in Latin America in the 19th century would show that

- (1) religion was a major cause of the conflicts
- (2) Spanish-born peninsulares led most of the Latin American uprisings
- (3) nationalism had little influence on the outcome
- (4) events in North America and Europe influenced Latin Americans**

607-19

The Enlightenment and the American Revolution were both major influences on 19th-century uprisings in

- (1) Latin America**
- (2) the Middle East
- (3) Vietnam
- (4) Japan

805-22

One similarity in the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta, José de San Martín, and Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) is that they

- (1) supported nationalistic movements
- (2) organized communist rebellions
- (3) opposed trade with other nations
- (4) established democratic rule in their countries**

805-24

Which geographic feature made it difficult to unify South America?

- (1) Andes Mountains**
- (2) Straits of Magellan
- (3) Gulf of Mexico
- (4) Argentinian pampas

605-22

Base your answers to the following questions on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Goldberg and DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

Based on a comparison of these maps of South America, which conclusion is accurate?

(1) Many regions of South America gained their independence between 1790 and 1828.

(2) All of South America was independent by 1828.

(3) Spain continued to gain South American colonies in the 19th century.

(4) Between 1790 and 1828, South American political boundaries remained unchanged except for Brazil.

804-23

Which individual is most closely associated with the changes indicated on these maps?

(1) Emiliano Zapata

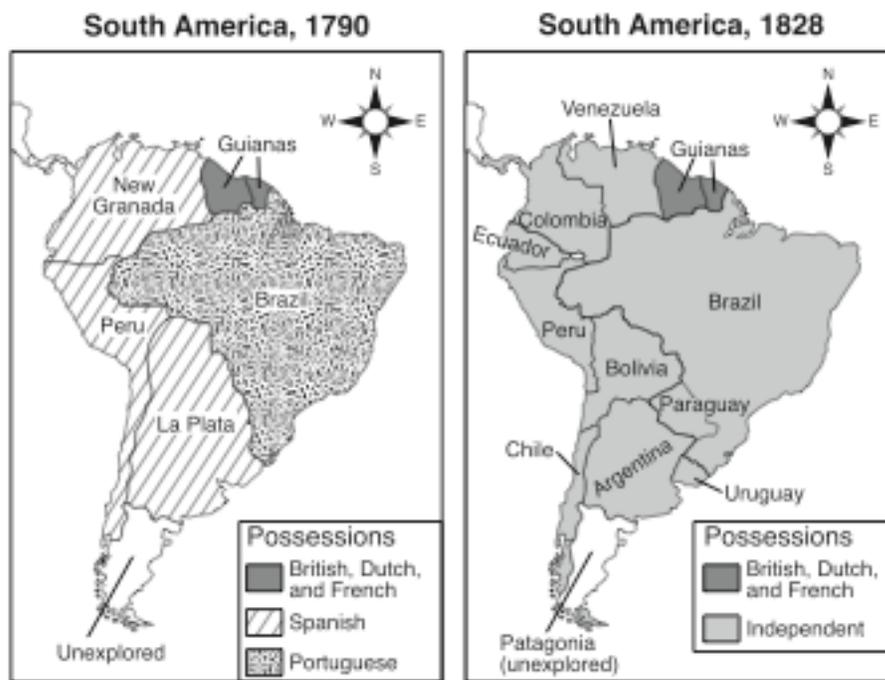
(2) Simón Bolívar

(3) Porfirio Díaz

(4) Pancho Villa

804-24

Base your answer to the following question on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Steven Goldberg and Judith Clark DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

Between 1790 and 1828, which situation helped cause the change reflected on these maps of South America?

- (1) The Aztecs regained control of many areas of South America.
- (2) South American voters removed Spanish and Portuguese rulers from power.
- (3) Spain sent conquistadores to South America.

(4) Enlightenment and revolutionary ideas spread from Europe and thto South America.

104-28

“ . . . Give Venezuela such an executive power in the person of a president chosen by the people or their representatives, and you will have taken a great step toward national happiness. No matter what citizen occupies this office, he will be aided by the Constitution, and therein being authorized to do good, he can do no harm, because his ministers will cooperate with him only insofar as he abides by the law. If he attempts to infringe upon the law, his own ministers will desert him, thereby isolating him from the Republic, and they will even bring charges against him in the Senate. The ministers, being responsible for any transgressions committed, will actually govern, since they must account for their actions. . . .” — Simón Bolívar, 1819

In this passage, which type of government is Simón Bolívar proposing for Venezuela?

- (1) theocracy
 - (2) monarchy
 - (3) democracy**
 - (4) dictatorship
- 803-22

“Americans today, and perhaps to a greater extent than ever before, who live within the Spanish system, occupy a position in society no better than that of serfs destined for labor, or at best they have no more status than that of mere consumers. . . .”

This quotation, written in September 1815, represents the views of

- (1) Martin Luther
 - (2) Catherine the Great
 - (3) Simón Bolívar**
 - (4) Adam Smith
- 103-24

The American and French Revolutions were turning points in global history because the results of these revolutions

- (1) led to the abolition of slavery
 - (2) inspired other peoples seeking democracy and independence**
 - (3) marked the end of European influence in the Western Hemisphere
 - (4) demonstrated the need for strong international peacekeeping organizations
- 802-22

Which geographic factor most limited the growth of Latin American unity of the early 19th century?

- (1) the region’s diverse landforms**
 - (2) most of the region’s rivers flowed north to south
 - (3) the region’s location close to the equator
 - (4) the region’s lack of natural resources
- 802-25

One similarity in the actions of Simón Bolívar and Napoleon Bonaparte is that both leaders

- (1) encouraged nationalism**
 - (2) relied on diplomatic negotiations
 - (3) established a representative form of government
 - (4) rebelled against imperialism
- 102-25

Which two revolutions most influenced 19th-century Latin American independence movements?

- (1) Agricultural and Industrial
- (2) French and American**
- (3) English and Russian
- (4) Commercial and Green

801-23

Base your answers to the following two questions on the quotations below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“The rule of law is more powerful than the rule of the tyrant.” – **Simón Bolívar**

“Whoever has the . . . supreme power . . . is bound to govern by established standing laws.” – John Locke

What is the main idea expressed in these quotations?

- (1) Rulers should govern with unlimited power.
- (2) All governments must be democratic.
- (3) Rulers must be subject to the law.**
- (4) Governments should be based on the laws of God.

801-26

These ideas were first expressed during which period of European history?

- (1) Pax Romana
- (2) Enlightenment**
- (3) Middle Ages
- (4) Renaissance

801-27

Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín, and Toussaint l’Ouverture are important in Latin American history because they were

- (1) 20th-century caudillos
- (2) leaders of liberation movements**
- (3) members of the Organization of American States (OAS)
- (4) winners of the Nobel Peace Prize

800-17