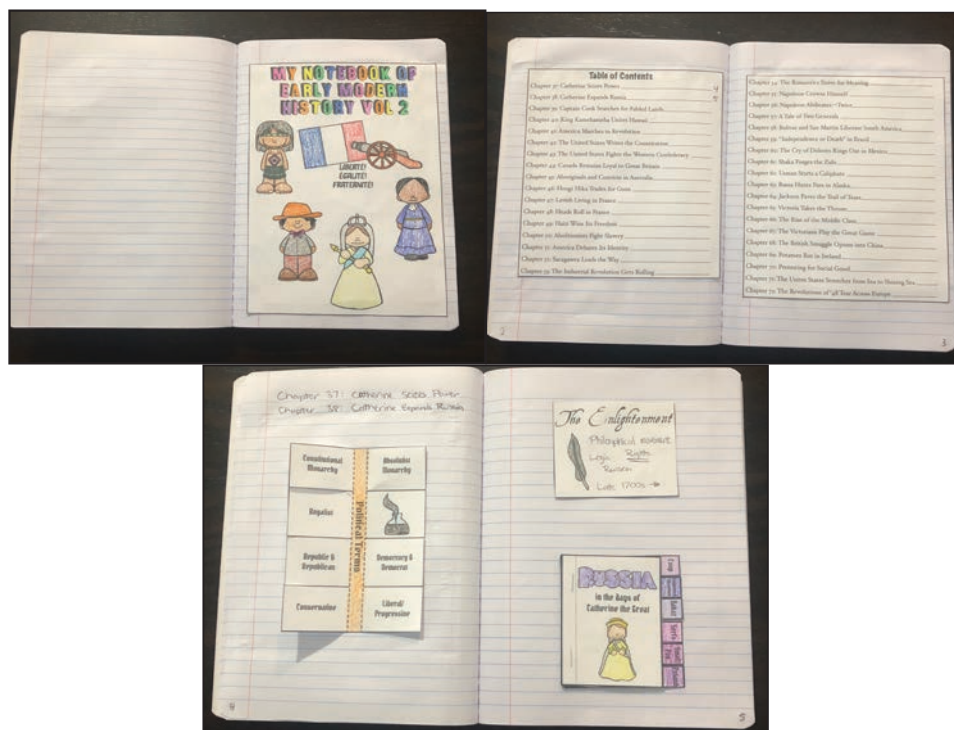


# Early Modern History Vol. 2

## Interactive Notebooks from

# CURIOSITY CHRONICLES



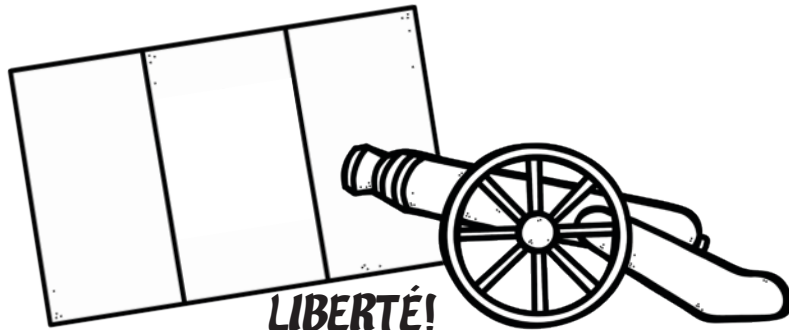
*with prewritten answers*

Written by Rachel Meyers M.A.

Images courtesy of



# MY NOTEBOOK OF EARLY MODERN HISTORY VOL 2



**LIBERTÉ!  
ÉGALITÉ!  
FRATERNITÉ!**



# Organization and Instructions

This product includes the pieces for a year-long interactive history notebook. Pieces are arranged in chapter order. This allows you to print off the pages you need for each chapter as you go along.

Arrange the pieces however you want in your interactive notebook. A table of contents has been included for you to paste into your interactive notebook so you can keep track of where different topics are located. See the file EarlyModern2-Instructions.pdf for more details on how to set up your interactive notebook.

If you wish you arrange your notebook by topic, rather than in chapter order, cover pages for five major geographic areas have been provided at the end of this file.

In this file, many components of the lapbook are accompanied by a prewritten answer. For example, a flap that defines “History” is accompanied by a definition of history to glue under the flap. This file is best suited to younger students or students who struggle with handwriting or if you simply want a shortcut to the lapbooking. If you do not want prewritten answers, use the file EarlyModern1-INB-NoAnswers.pdf.

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# Chapter 37: Catherine Seizes Power

Monarch with limited power.

Constitution.

Multiple branches of government.

Some representation.

Monarch with absolute power.

No constitution.

No representation.

Person or ideas that support monarchy.


The definition of political terms can change with time.

Government with divided power and some elected leaders.

People or ideas who support republics.

glue to page

*Culture Corner*

Constitutional Monarchy		Absolutist Monarchy
Royalist	Political Terms	
Republic & Republican		Democracy & Democrat
Conservative		Liberal/Progressive

Government with direct voting and representation.  
People or ideas who support voting rights.

People or ideas who support creating a more equal society, expanding voting and education, and limiting/destroying the nobility.

People or ideas who support a rigid social order, special privileges for the nobility, and maintaining the balance of power.

## *The Enlightenment*



- A philosophic movement that started in Europe in the mid-1700s.
- Supported logic and reason.
- Believed in individual rights for all people.
- Believed in separating church and state.
- Wanted to expand education.
- Major figures included Voltaire, Denis Diderot, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

## Coup

Catherine the Great was the wife of Emperor Peter III of Russia.

Peter III withdrew from the Seven Years War, harming Russian finances and honor.

Peter III preferred his little duchy of Holstein-Gottorp over the vast empire of Russia.

Catherine the Great conspired with Grigory Orlov to oust her husband and become Empress of Russia.

Catherine got the military to swear allegiance to her. She was crowned by the clergy. She then ordered the arrest of Peter.

## Enlightened Absolutism

Catherine the Great called herself an Enlightened Absolutist.

She believed in the ideals of the Enlightenment such as individual rights and expanding education.

Yet, Catherine ruled as an absolutist. She did not expand representation or protect individual rights.

Other Enlightened Absolutists, like Joseph II of Austria, ran into significant problems when they tried to enact enlightened reforms.

## Nakaz

Catherine the Great wrote a book about how to write laws called the Nakaz.

The Nakaz was an important part of the Russian Enlightenment.

Catherine wanted her people to help her reform the laws of Russia.

Catherine assembled 500 representatives to reform the laws.

The representatives did not understand the Nakaz and the laws were not reformed.



# Chapter 38: Catherine Expands Russia

Small pox was a deadly disease that killed millions of people.

Catherine the Great and her son Paul never had small pox, putting them at risk of catching it and dying.

Inoculation was a process to give people immunity to small pox.

Catherine summoned a leading expert in inoculation, Thomas Dimsdale, to Russia to give her and her son inoculations.

Catherine believed in science and set an example for her people so they would also receive inoculations and be protected from small pox.

Small  
Pox

## RUSSIA

in the days of  
Catherine the Great



90% of Russians were serfs.

Serfs were basically slaves. They had to farm the land they lived on without pay. The noble who owned the land controlled almost every part of their life.

Because of her enlightened ideas, Catherine considered freeing the serfs.

Serfs violently revolted against Catherine during Pugachev's rebellion.

Because of the rebellion, Catherine never freed the serfs.

Serfs

Russia, Prussia, and Austria all bordered Poland.

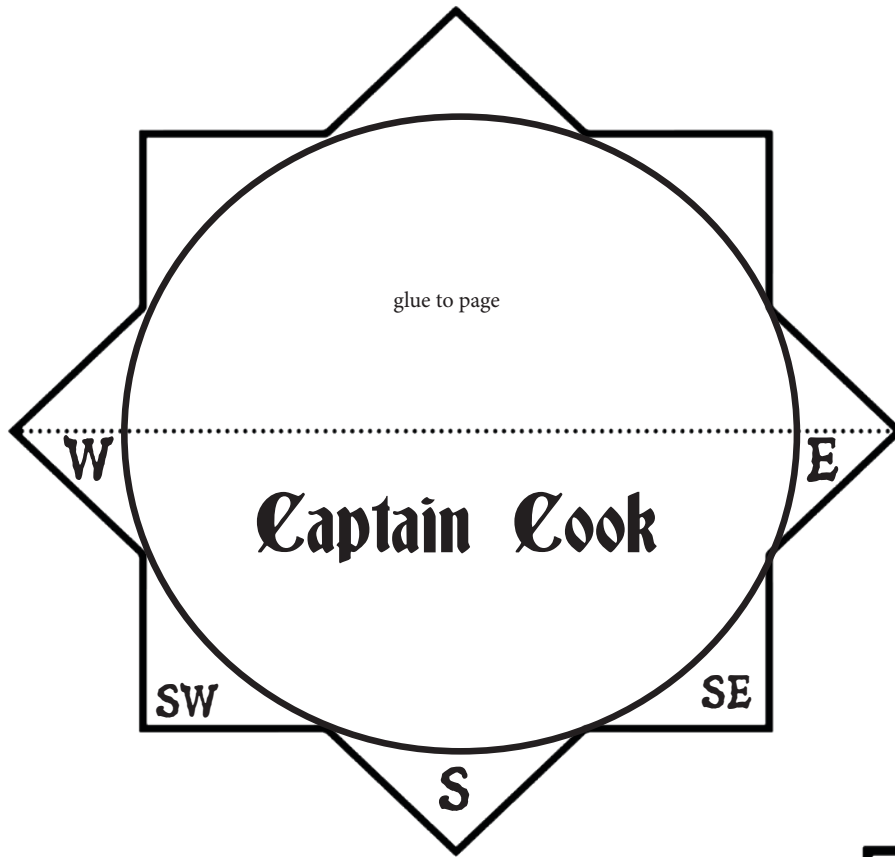
In 1772, the three countries all add a large chunk of Poland to their territories. This is the First Partition of Poland.

In 1792, Russia and Prussia partitioned Poland again.

In 1795, all three countries partitioned Poland a final time and wiped Poland off the map.

Poland

# Chapter 39: Captain Cook Searches for Fabled Lands

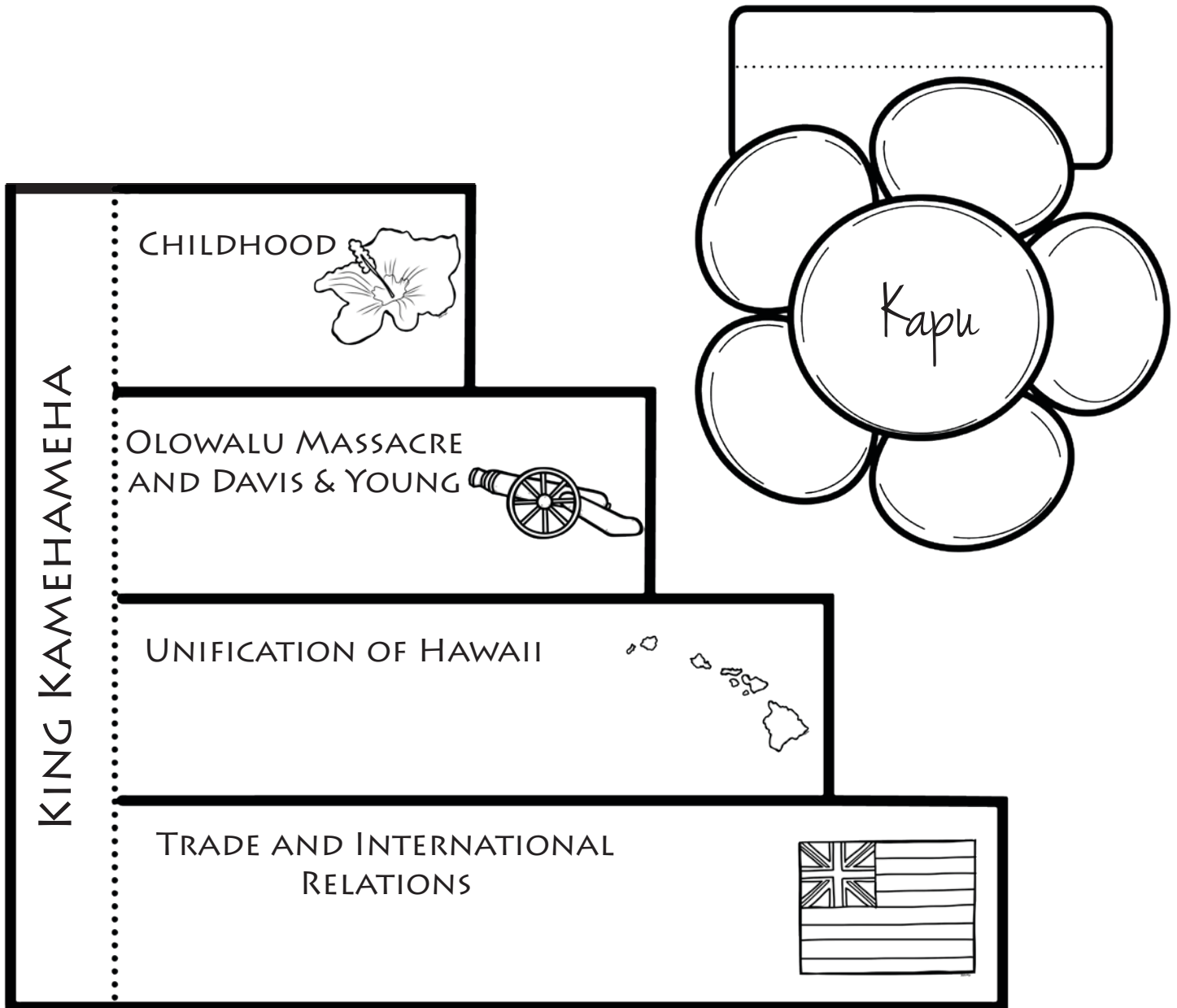


Captain Cook embarked on three circumnavigations of the globe. He was aided in his navigations by the Polynesian navigators Tupai and Omai. Cook's voyages dispelled myths about a Terra Australis and the Northwest Passage. Cook maps part of Australia, all of New Zealand, Hawaii, and many other Pacific islands. Cook was killed in Hawaii when he tried to kidnap a Hawaiian ruler.






# Chapter 40: King Kamehameha Unites Hawaii



## *He'e Nalu*



- He'e Nalu means surfing in Hawaiian.
- Surfing, as we know it today, started in Hawaii.
- Surfing was religious, political, and recreational.
- Some types of boards and beaches were reserved just for royalty.
- Modern surfing was popularized in the early 1900s by Hawaiians like George Freeth and Duke Kahanamoku.

Kapu was a Hawaiian system of rules to protect mana. Kapu were extremely strict and regulated every single aspect of daily life.

When Liholiho took the throne, he and Queen Ka'ahumanu intentionally broke kapu. When there was no divine consequences, the kapu system was abandoned.

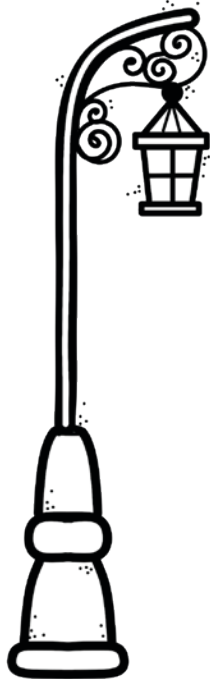
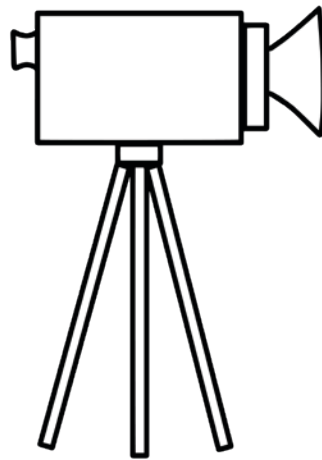
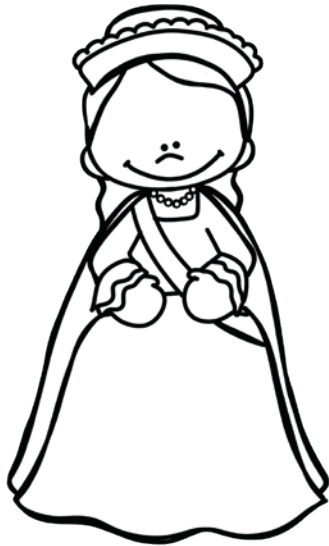
A prophecy said Kamehameha would defeat the other ali'i and unite Hawaii. King Alapai ordered Kamehameha killed. Instead, the baby was smuggled away from the palace and he grew up alone.

The ship the Elenora signaled it was at Olowalu for trade, but instead open fire killing over 100 Hawaiians. After the Olowalu Massacre, the Americans Isaac Davis and John Young were taken captive and brought to Kamehameha. Kamehameha used Davis and Young to gain access to guns to help in his war to unite Hawaii.

Kamehameha fought wars for many years to unite Hawaii. The turning point came when an enemy army was killed in a volcanic explosion. After that Kamehameha was finally able to unite the Big Island. He then conquered all but one island by 1795. In 1810, Kaua'i submitted to Kamehameha's rule, completing the unification of Hawaii.

Kamehameha welcomed international merchants to Hawaii. Sandalwood was extremely valuable and made Hawaii an important trade stop. Kamehameha encouraged his people to learn to repair Western boats, so they could charge resupply, repair, and docking fees. Kamehameha liked Western ideas about kingship and incorporated many of them into his reign.

# EARLY MODERN EUROPE



# EARLY MODERN OCEANIA AND THE PACIFIC

