

CQ: How did the Age of Revolutions and Rebellions impact world views?

EQ: What were the major ideas of the Enlightenment and how did they shape political ideas?

Philosophy
Placard
A

4 Philosophers Press Conference
Are Human Beings born with rights?

At what point do your freedoms take away freedom from others?
When does the government's protection of freedoms begin to limit freedoms?

Voltaire
(1694-1778)

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Nature of Human Beings | Basically evil and should be treated that way. He wondered why the God of the Old testament had created humans with the capacity for pleasure and then damned them for using that ability (sinning). |
| Believe in Natural Rights | Yes, everyone should have basic liberties of life, liberty, and property. Those with the ability to reason will be able to find these rights on their own without the need to state them. Mentioned people massacring each other and described people as liars, cheats, traitors, weak, cowardly, drunkards, fanatical, hypocritical, and silly. |
| View of Government | There should only be a king to rule and allow everyone else to be equal; there would be no nobles or lords, only the monarch. The people should be free and equal in society. This idea came from the English constitutional monarchy, where the people are equal the monarch serves as more of a figurehead for the country. |
| Contribution to Government | Strong distrust of democracy due to his belief in the stupidity of the masses (common people). |
| Works | <i>Candide</i> |

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Philosophy
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B

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John Locke
(1632-1704)

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Nature of Human Beings | Good by nature When left to choose, humans more often will make the right/moral/rational decision. Humans are rational and intelligent . |
| Believe in Natural Rights | Yes , he authored the idea. We all have the rights of life, liberty, and property —which we are born with! These rights are most important— more important than the common good (wellbeing of society as a whole). |
| View of Government | People form governments to protect their rights . This is the only thing governments should do. Governments should not be made up of nobles and monarchs , but should be chosen by the people . |
| Contribution to Government | Social Contract Theory —Stated that if the government did not protect the people's rights (hold up its end of the contract) then the people could overthrow that government . |
| Works | <i>Two Treatise on Government</i> |

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Philosophy
Placard
C

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Are Human Beings born with rights?

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When does the government's protection of freedoms begin to limit freedoms?

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

(1712-1778)

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Nature of Human Beings | Naturally good, but corrupted and enslaved by society. When humans are around others, they become more and more selfish and pursue only their own desires if it is left for them to decide. |
| Believe in Natural Rights | Yes, but some of them must be given up to the government. Common good (wellbeing of society as a whole) is more important than the single rights of individuals. |
| View of Government | Government has a duty to exist only in order to secure common good (wellbeing of society as a whole). If government does not do this, they must be overthrown by the people. Government does not have to be of nobles and monarchs. |
| Contribution to Government | The Social Contract—Stated that government involved in the social contract must follow the will of the people (common good). If not, the contract is broken. |
| Works | <i>The Social Contract</i> |

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Standard 1b

Topic: 3 Philosophers
Locke, Rousseau, Voltaire

Philosopher
DRC

3 Philosophers Data Retrieval Chart (DRC)

| | Nature of Human Beings | Believe in Natural Rights | View of Government | Contribution to Government | Works |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| John Locke | | | | | |
| Jean Jacques Rousseau | | | | | |
| Voltaire | | | | | |

Enlightenment Philosophers: Unit 8; E.Q. #3

| Philosopher | Major Idea(s) | Relationship to politics | Relationship to society |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| John Locke | <p>-Main book: "Treatises of Government"</p> <p>-People are born with Natural Rights. If gov. abused those rights, people had the right to overthrow that gov.</p> | <p>Reversed the power structure:</p> <p>-Old = Kings got power from god</p> <p>-New = God gives power to people who give power to gov. (can take back)</p> | <p>His ideas of rights and equality would be the most powerful idea of the Enlightenment</p> |
| Voltaire | <p>-Philosopher used satire to criticize almost anyone (kings, church, wealthy)</p> <p>-Main ideas: end intolerance, teach reason & religious freedom</p> | <p>-His willingness to write against kings earned him powerful enemies</p> <p>-supported individual liberty</p> | <p>Much of his writing questioned traditional social order (wealthy people felt threatened)</p> |
| Jean-Jacques Rousseau | <p>-Believed that civilization had hurt human freedom</p> <p>-"Man is born free, and everywhere is in chains."</p> <p>-Tried to abolish old orders of government and classes.</p> | <p>-His ideas of "Social Contract" were about creating a pure democracy. Anything less wouldn't protect freedom</p> | <p>-Believed that aristocracy and class would always hurt human freedom, so wealth should be made equal for all people.</p> |

SSWH14.B

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR & GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

Charles I and Parliament



- Wars caused Charles I to constantly need more money
- Parliament usually refused to give him the funds he wanted
- He usually dissolved parliament

Petition of Right

- In 1628, Parliament refused to give Charles I any more money unless he signed the "Petition of Right"
 - King could not imprison subjects without cause
 - King could not create a tax without the agreement of Parliament
 - No quartering of soldiers in private homes
 - No martial law in times of peace

Petition of Right

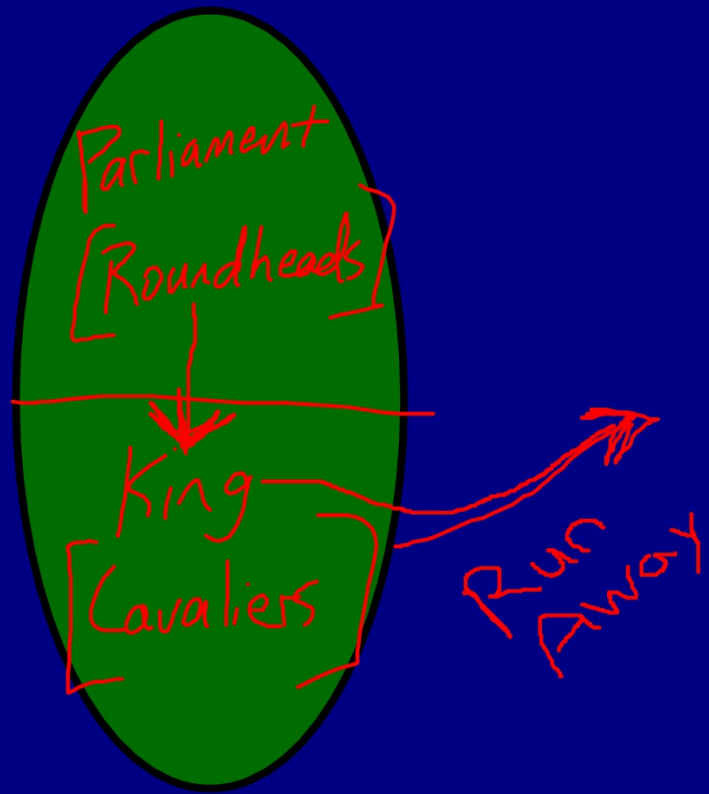
- Charles I signed the document, and then he acted like it did not exist.
- Charles I put heavy tax loads on the English people, and his approval rate among his subjects declined steadily.

How a Prayer Book Started a War

- The Presbyterian Church was very strong in Scotland.
- The Anglican Church was the official church of England. Anyone who was not a member was a rebel.
- Charles I demanded that the Scottish Presbyterians adopt the Anglican Prayer Book.
- The Presbyterians raised an army and threatened to invade England.

Charles I Needs Money Again

- Charles needed money to fight the Presbyterians, so he called Parliament into session
- Instead of giving him the money, Parliament creates laws limiting royal authority
- Charles issues orders that the members of parliament were to be arrested
- The citizens of London revolt, and Charles retreats to Northern England to form a royalist army



English Civil War 1642-1649



- Charles I leads a royal army of soldiers called "Cavaliers"
- The Parliamentary soldiers were called "Roundheads"
- Oliver Cromwell was given command of the Parliamentary forces

English Civil War



Oliver Cromwell



- Cromwell's military leadership gave the Roundheads the advantage.
- King Charles I was captured and imprisoned. The Parliamentary armies won the war.

The Execution of Charles I



- In 1648, the revolutionaries wanted to execute the king. Cromwell signed the death warrant for Charles I.
- He should be executed, because he was "a man of blood."

Cromwell In Power

- After the execution of Charles I, Parliament tried for five years to form a constitution. They were not able to agree.
- Cromwell grew impatient. He led a group of soldiers into Parliament in 1653 and shouted to the members, "The Lord be done with you!" Parliament was dissolved.

From Parliament to Protectorate

- Cromwell tried during his reign to form a constitution that supported his power, but Parliament never would agree with him, so he kept sending them home.
- Cromwell's rule became authoritarian. Local government was watched over by generals he knew he could trust.
- Both the radical parliamentary forces and the traditional royalist forces were furious, but there was not much they could do.

Lord Protector

- In 1657 Cromwell called Parliament into session again. The success of his military campaigns made it difficult to oppose him any longer.
 - Humble Petition and Advice – new constitution that made Cromwell's authority legal. He was given the title, Lord Protector.
- Oliver Cromwell was given the authority of the king of England...he just wasn't called the king.

Cromwell's Limited Ambition

- Cromwell had almost complete power, but he had no intention of using it like most kings.
 - He set up no hereditary succession
 - The Cromwells would not be a dynasty
 - These personal limits on his power came from a deep conviction that he was simply an "Instrument for God's Purpose"

Results of Cromwell's Rule

- "Britain emerged from the Commonwealth stronger, more efficient, and more secure. Perhaps the most remarkable qualities of Cromwell were his sobriety and his self-control. Few men have enjoyed such supreme power and abused it less."

-Encyclopedia of World Biography-

Restoration

- After Cromwell's death in 1658 the English people were tired of military rule.
- In 1659 Parliament asked Charles II (the son of the king they executed) to return to England and rule as king.
 - During the reign of Charles II, Parliament passes the ***Habeas Corpus Act***. This was a law stating that nobody – not even the king – could simply put someone in prison without cause or keep them there without a trial.

Glorious Revolution

- Charles II had no legitimate children, so his brother James II took his place when he died.
 - James II was a Catholic
- Almost immediately, James started to appoint Catholics to office.



Glorious Revolution

- When his wife had a son, the protestant English population became terrified at the idea of a Catholic dynasty in England.
- Parliament leaders contacted James II's oldest daughter Mary and her husband Prince William of the Netherlands. (Both Protestant)
- 1688 – William lands with his army. James flees without a fight = Glorious Revolution

English Bill of Rights

- As he took the throne, William agreed to a list of limits on royal power. Under the new English Bill of Rights, they would be Constitutional Monarchs.
 - No suspension of Parliament's laws
 - No taxes without the consent of Parliament
 - No censoring of Parliament

American Revolution

SSWH14.B

The Trouble Begins

- British Colonies grow in population
 - 1700 – 250,000
 - 1770 – 2,150,000
- Changing Colonial Identity
 - The population of the colonies was becoming one made up primarily of people who had lived their entire lives as Americans. The number of colonists who considered themselves as British was declining.
 - They still say themselves as British subjects. They were both subject to and protected by British law.

The Trouble Begins

- French-Indian War (1754-1763)
 - England and the colonists v. France and her Indian allies
 - England wins. Most French land in the New World falls into the hands of England and the American colonies.
- Victory was expensive.
 - England's view: the war was for the colony's benefit, so the colonies should pay the bill.
 - 1765 – Stamp Act
 - Colonial view: the levying of a direct tax upon them without representation was a violation of their natural rights.

A Troubling Decade

- 1773 – Boston Tea Party
 - British blockade of Boston
- 1st Continental Congress
 - Petition to King George III... ignored
- 2nd Continental Congress
 - In reaction to hostilities at Lexington-Concord, the decision was made to raise an army under the command for George Washington.

The Colonies Win the War

- Reasons for American Success:
 - Over confident British commanders
 - Time
 - Location
 - French support (For Louis XVI, the enemy of your enemy is your friend)

Declaration of Independence

- Heavily influenced by the ideas of John Locke
- An indictment of the policies of King George III
- Written by Thomas Jefferson

Articles of Confederation

- Most government power reserved for the states
- No executive
- Insufficient power to tax
- Passing laws was too difficult (9 of 13 states)

U.S. Constitution

- The delegates that formed the Constitution were all familiar with the writings of Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau.
- Checks and balances
- Bill of Rights

English Civil War & English Revolution: Unit 8 – E.Q. #4

Essential Question: What were the causes and results of the English Revolution?

| English Civil War | |
|---|--|
| Cause | Result |
| <p>-King Charles and Parliament did not get along. -King wanted money. Parliament refused. King threatened to arrest them. -Presbyterians in Scotland threatened to invade England, and Parliament's supporters joined their forces.</p> <p>King and "Cavalier" army versus Parliament's "Roundheads"</p> | <p>-Oliver Cromwell and the Roundheads defeat the army of Charles I. -King Charles I = beheaded</p> <p>-Cromwell fires Parliament and leads as "Lord Protector" -Has total control</p> <p>-Leads until his death. -"Restoration" = English people invite Charles II to return and rule as King.</p> |
| English Revolution | |
| Cause | Result |
| <p>-James II was the King of England, but he was a Catholic. As he appointed other Catholics to be leaders, the protestant people of England began to fear the return Catholicism.</p> <p>-When James II had a son, Parliament decided to invite William and Mary to take over the throne.</p> | <p>-William and Mary come to England with their army, supported by many English protestants.</p> <p>-James II sees that he has very little support and runs away.</p> <p>"Glorious Revolution" = the bloodless takeover by William & Mary as Constitutional Monarchs.</p> |

American Revolution: Unit 8 – E.Q. #5

Essential Question: What were the causes and results of the American Revolution?

| Causes | Results |
|--|--|
| <p>-England passed new taxes on American colonies in order to pay for 7 Years War.</p> <p>-American colonists argued that these taxes were illegal since the colonies had no representative in Parliament.</p> <p>-Each new tax caused an act of rebellion, which usually caused a new tax.</p> | <p>-Americans adopt the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>--This document used the ideas of John Locke to justify their rebellion. (Life, Liberty, Pursuit of Happiness)</p> <p>-Americans won their independence, and set up a new government using the ideas of the Enlightenment.</p> <p>--"Constitution"</p> |

Latin American Revolutions: Unit 8 – E.Q. #8

Essential Question: What were the causes and results of the revolutions in Haiti and Latin America?

| Causes | Results |
|---|---|
| <p>-South America was controlled mainly by Spain and Portugal.</p> <p>-During the early 1800s, the people of South America kicked their European rulers out.</p> <p>-These revolutions were often violent. Important leaders:</p> <p>--Simon Bolivar (South Am.)</p> <p>--Toussaint Louverture (Haiti)</p> | <p>-These revolutions often did not result in freedom or democracy but instead focused on self-rule (kicking out the Europeans).</p> <p>-Instead of creating a united Latin America, the result was a continent split into many, independent nations.</p> |