

Essay Question:

- How do we see Enlightenment themes leading to democratic revolutions in today's world?
- How have these democratic revolutions influenced each other?

Essay Question:

- Write down and respond following question (s):
 - What is the relationship between the scientific revolution and the enlightenment?
 - How did Scientific Revolution lead up to Enlightenment?
 - Similarities & Differences

Absolutism

- Causes:
 - Europe rich from mercantilism (colonies)
 - constant war since Prot. Ref.
 - Breakdown of Catholic Church monopoly



Louis XIV

Absolute Monarchs

- Monarchs take total control
 - to do this they need a big army
 - to pay for the army they raise taxes

- **VICIOUS CYCLE**



“Sire... the peasants are revolting because of high taxes”

“Well, then we shall raise them to pay for a military big enough to control their revolt”

Absolute Monarchs

- Louis XIV - France
- “I am the State”
- Versailles



Russia

- Peter the Great
- Catherine the Great
- Westernization
 - shave beards
 - European architecture



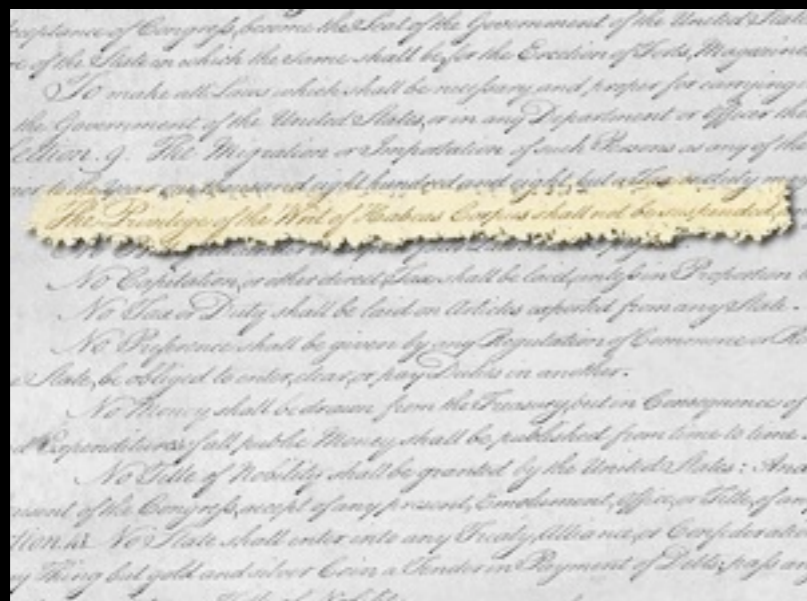
Peter the Great of Russia

Democracy Develops in England



The Magna Carta

1215 in England



Scientific Revolution

- What was it?
- What were the main areas of accomplishment?
- What impact did it have on the world?

Scientific Revolution

- Scientists begin to explain natural world
 - heliocentrism vs. geocentrism
- Isaac Newton
 - universal laws
- Descartes & Francis Bacon
 - scientific method
- Medicine & Chemistry
 - inoculations, thermometers, microscopes

1300s

1400s

1500s

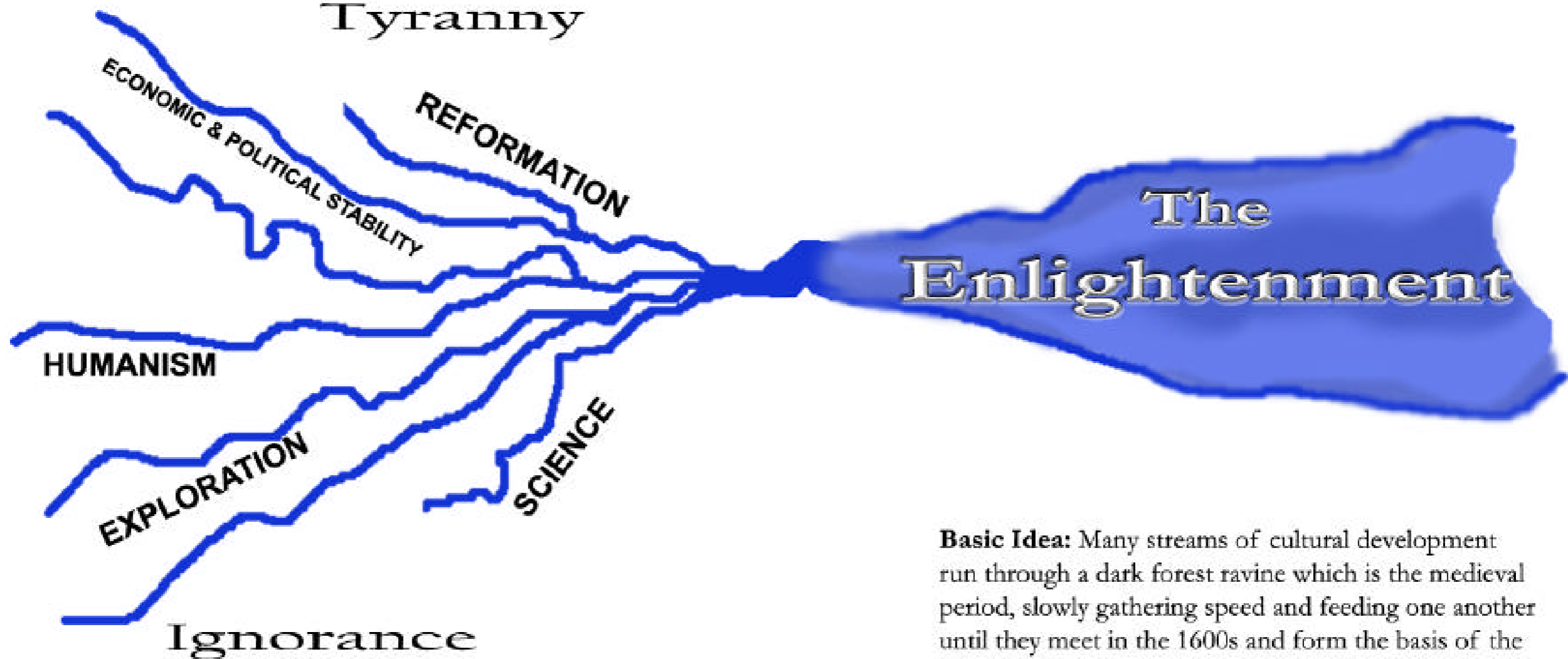
1600s

1700s

1800s

Superstition

Tyranny



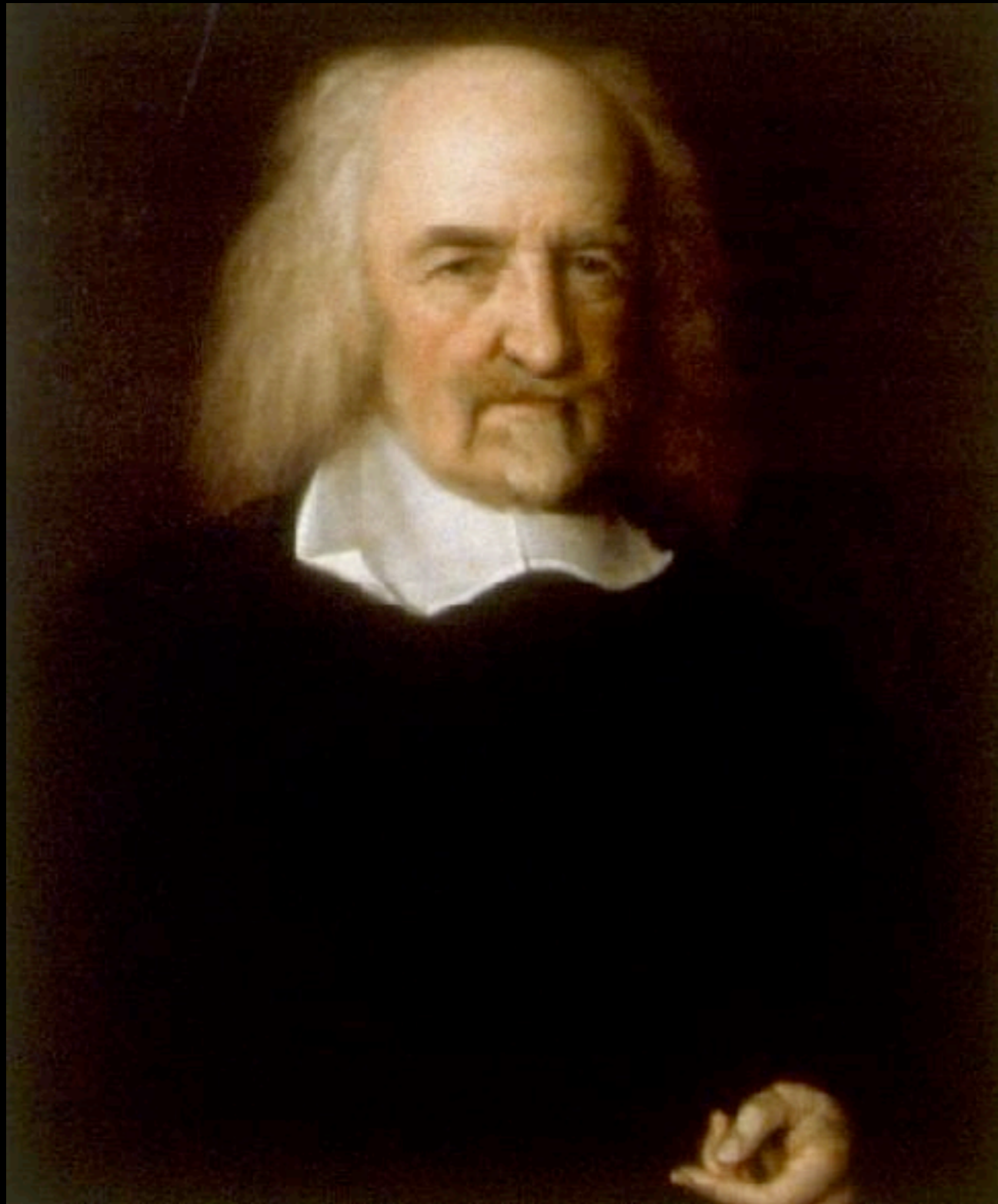
Basic Idea: Many streams of cultural development run through a dark forest ravine which is the medieval period, slowly gathering speed and feeding one another until they meet in the 1600s and form the basis of the period of time known as the "Enlightenment"

The Enlightenment

- When:
- Where:
- A.K.A. -
- Reason: What does it mean to be rational?



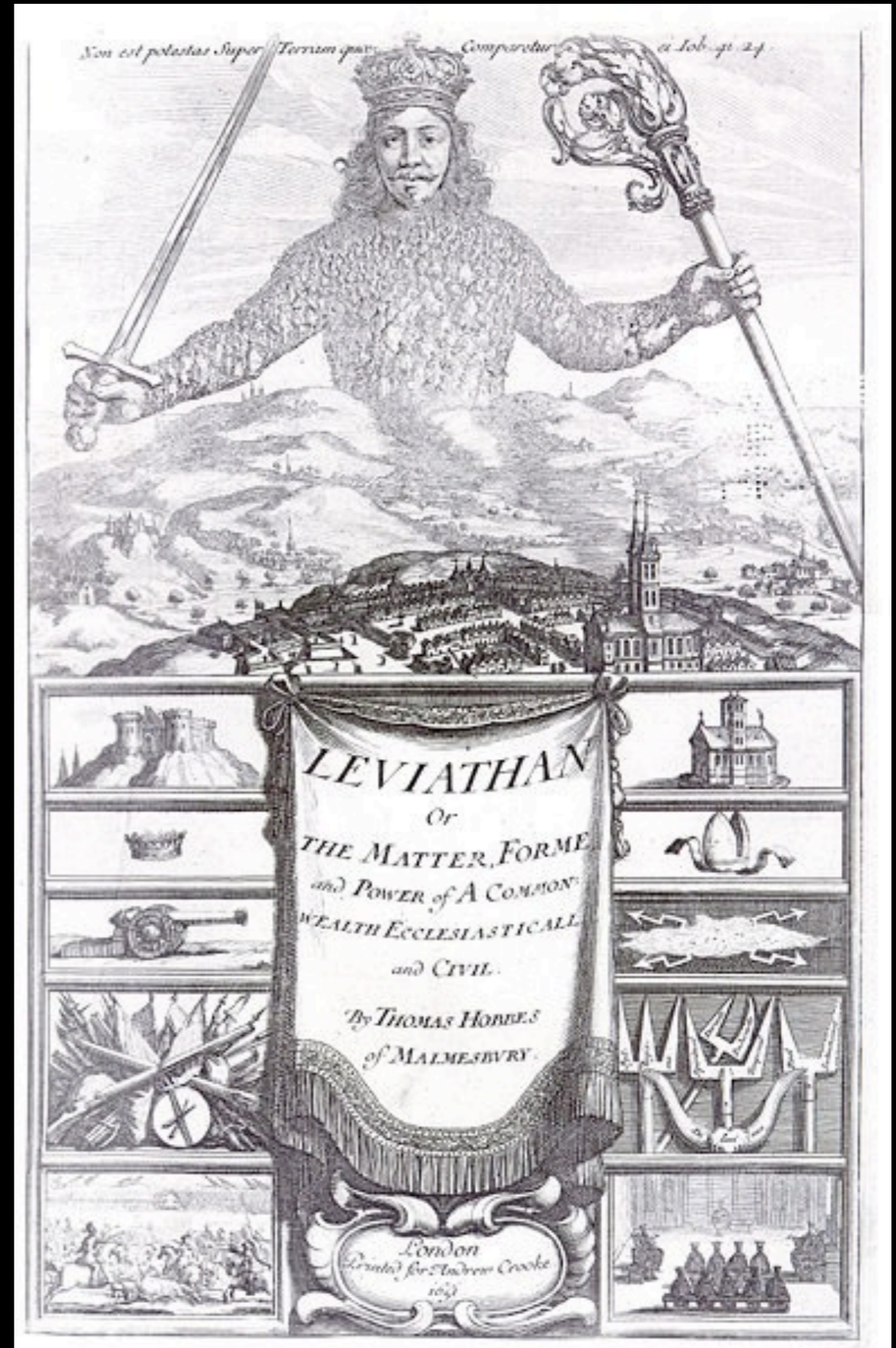
Thomas Hobbes



- People are bad
 - People give up freedom to live in organized society
- Social Contract**

The Leviathan

- Leviathan = sea monster
- Book written by Hobbes



John Locke



- **Natural Rights**
for all people (life,
liberty, and *property*)

Locke influenced Voltaire, Rousseau,
and Thomas Jefferson

Voltaire



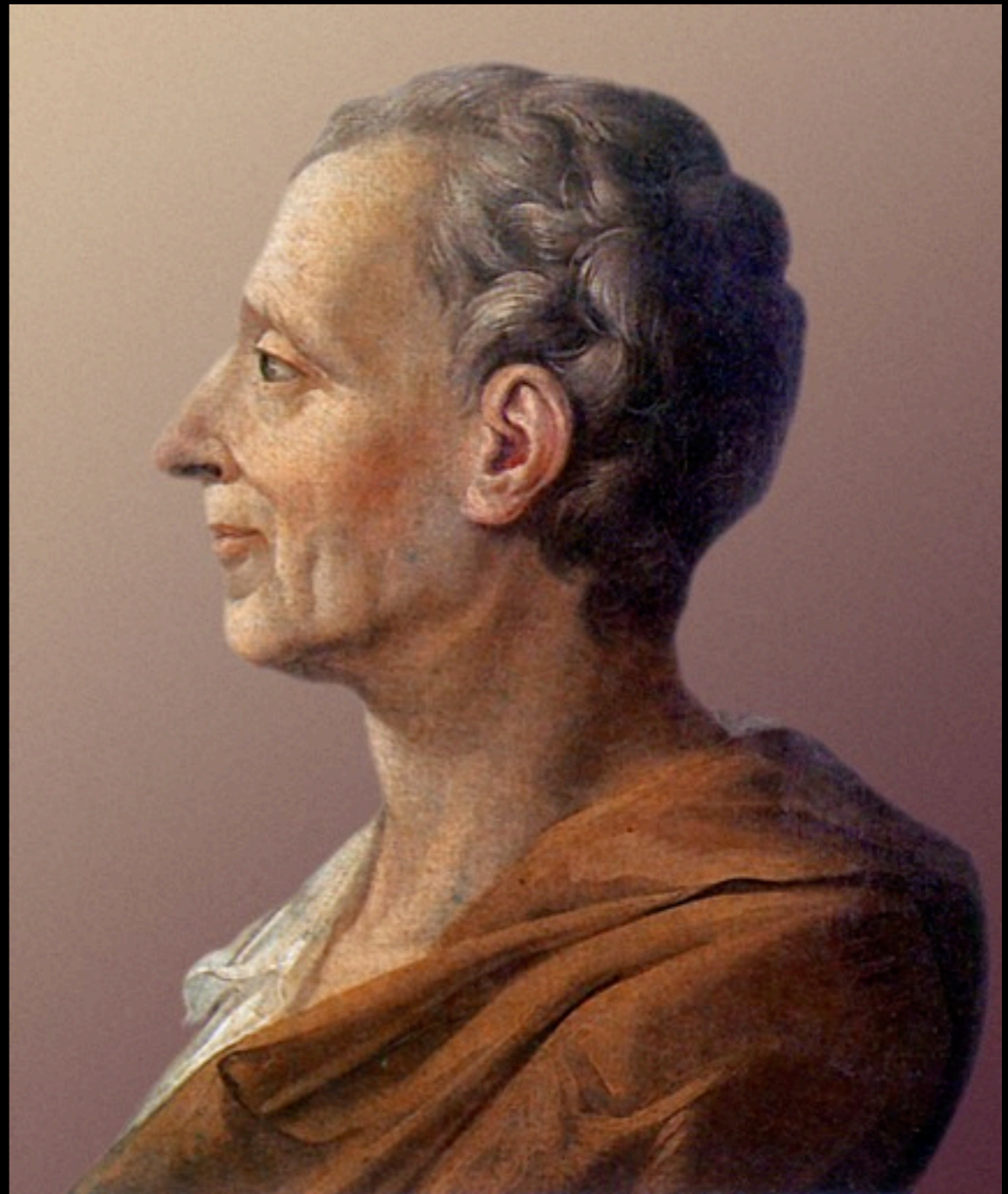
Tolerance

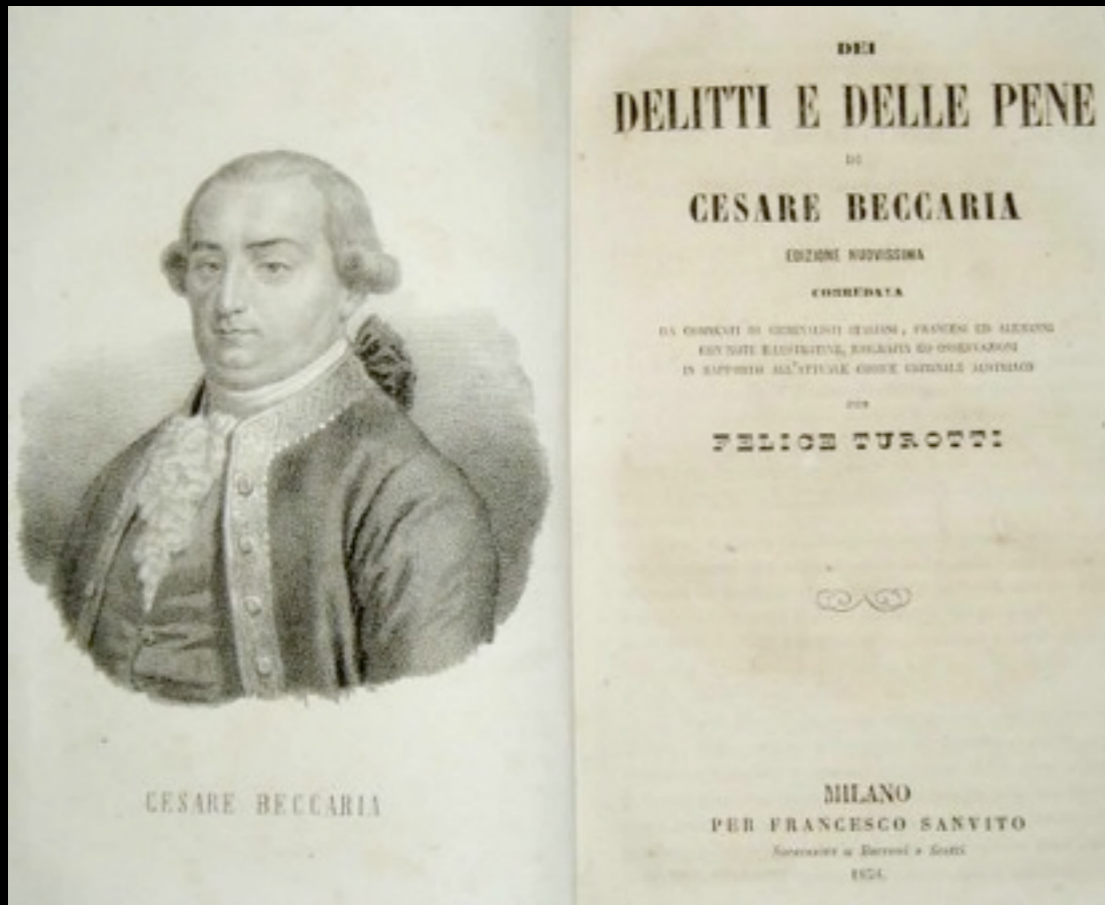
- Freedoms (speech, religion, & press)
- “I do not agree with a word that you said,” he is thought to have said, “but I will defend to the death your right to say it.”

Montesquieu

Separation of Powers

- Why is this good?





Beccaria

Rights of the Accused

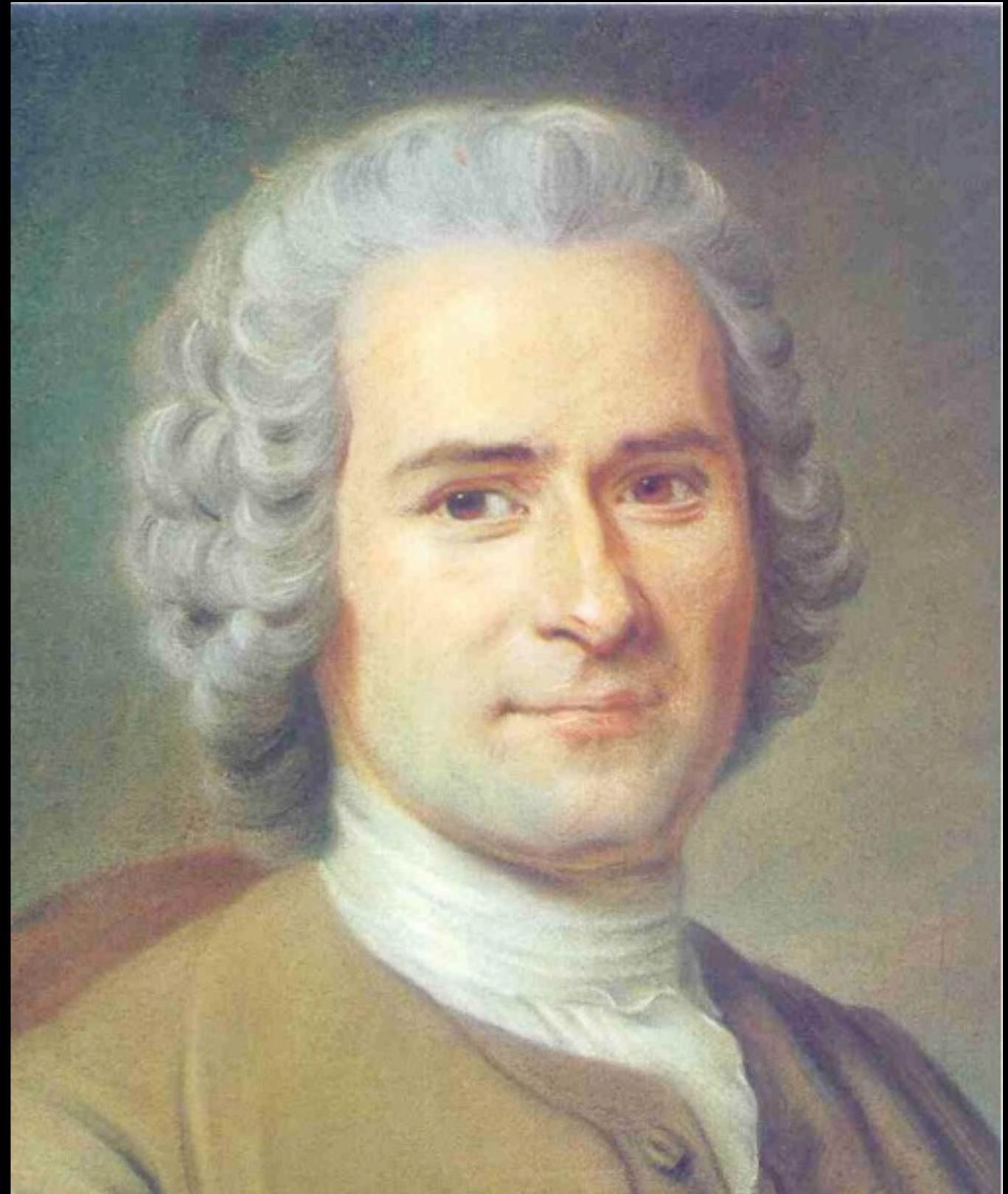
- No cruel punishment



Rousseau

Freedom

- People are born free



Mary Wollstonecraft

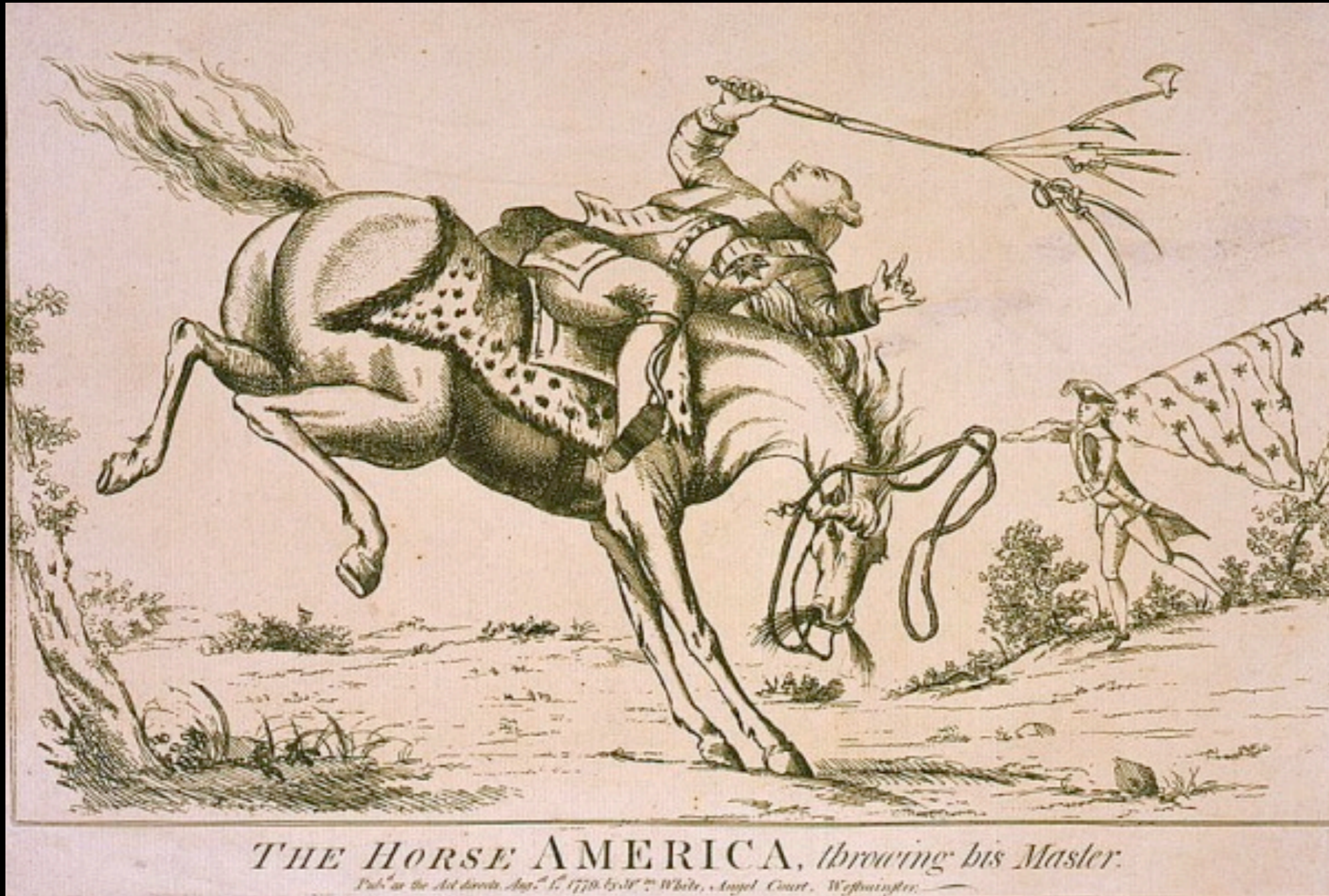
- Women's Equality
- Education leads to virtue and usefulness
- Women have right to participate in society



American Revolution

- How would you summarize the American Revolution?
 - Who was fighting?
 - What were they fighting over?

British View of American Colonies



American View of British Policies



The able Doctor, or America swallowing the Bitter Draught.