

Enlightenment

The Enlightenment (The Age of Reason)

- 1600s and 1700s
- Great importance on reason and logic
- Hoped to solve problems like poverty and war
- Use of reason could bring knowledge, freedom and happiness-improving society
- **Enlightenment**-a period of using reason in shaping people's ideas about society and **politics-**
6.1.13

New Ideas about Government

- Kings believed they ruled through divine right (god gave them the right to rule however they chose)
- Thinkers challenged the idea of divine right, believing that rulers' powers should be limited and that one role of government should be to protect people's freedoms.

John Locke

- English philosopher
- Thought that there should be a contract between government and people.
- Believed all people had the **natural rights** of: Life, Liberty and Property

Jean-Jacques Rousseau-scholar, built of Locke's ideas

- **Popular sovereignty- power of the people**-the people give government power to make and enforce laws

The Age of Revolution 1600's-1700s

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Brought on by the ideas of the Enlightenment

- **American Revolution**- 1775, American colonists unhappy with English rule
- Declaration of Independence**, July 1776, written mostly by Thomas Jefferson
- **English Civil War**- 1642, Limiting the Monarchs power
- English Bill of Rights**, 1689-Parliament held most of the political power in England

The French Revolution

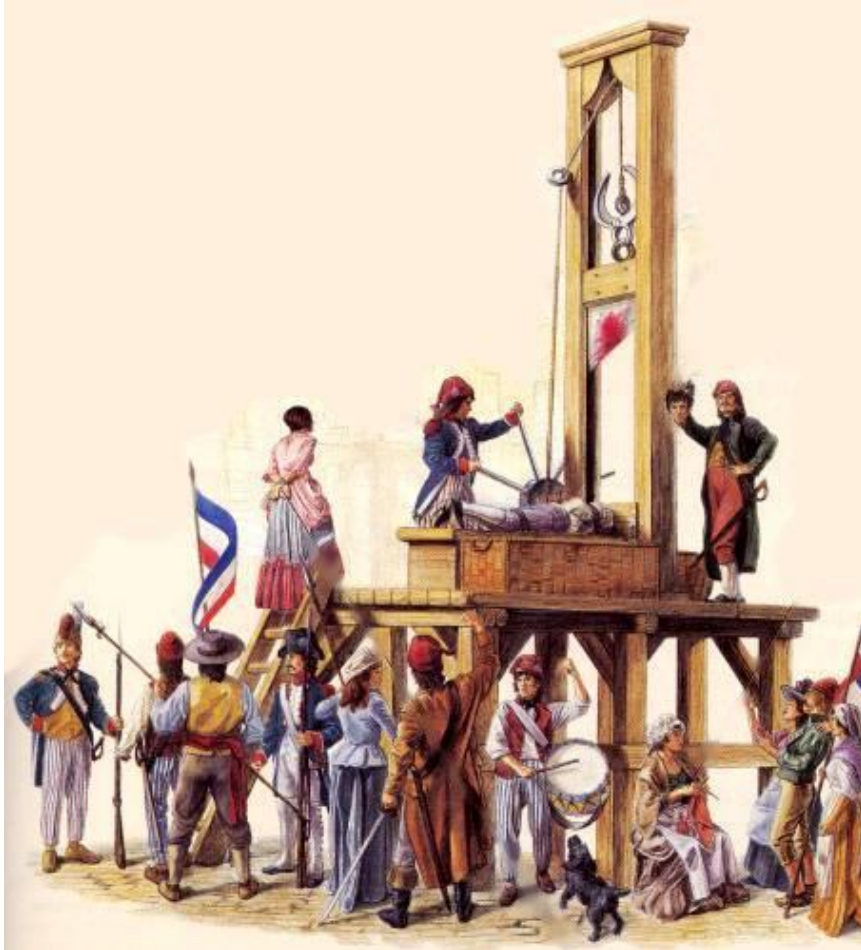
- Major cause-differences between social classes (Estates)
 - poorest(3rd estate) had to pay the most taxes
- Stormed the Bastille(prison in Paris) July 14, 1789
- Created the National Assembly-leaders of the Revolution
- Wrote, **Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**, 1789, gave some rights to citizens and made taxes fairer

The French Republic

- Created by the French Revolution leaders (National Assembly)
- 1793 Louis XVI(French king) was executed
- Government began arresting anyone who questioned it-the beginning of the **Reign of Terror**

A bloody period of the French Revolution during which the government executed thousands of its opponents by guillotine.

The Guillotine



How Many People died during the **Reign of Terror (1793-1794)?**

- 40,000 people were executed in 1 years time.
On average. . .

1. How many were sent to the guillotine in one week?
2. How many people were executed every day?
3. How many people were executed every single hour during the Reign of Terror?

Napoleon Bonaparte

- French General, took control of France in 1799
- 1804, crowned himself emperor of France

Military Conquests and Rule

- By 1810, the French Empire included most of Europe
- Napoleon created a strong French government, fair taxes and public school
- **Napoleonic Code-legal code, ideals such as equality, equal civil rights**

Napoleon's Defeat

- 1812, Napoleon led an invasion of Russia.
- Bad weather makes the invasion a disaster, many French soldiers died, Napoleon retreats.
- 1814, defeated again in attempt to invade Russia, and again a year later.
- Napoleon, exiled by the British dies in 1821.
- 1814, Congress of Vienna, map of Europe was redrawn in hopes of balancing power, map on page 364.