



The  
Enlightenment  
& Revolution

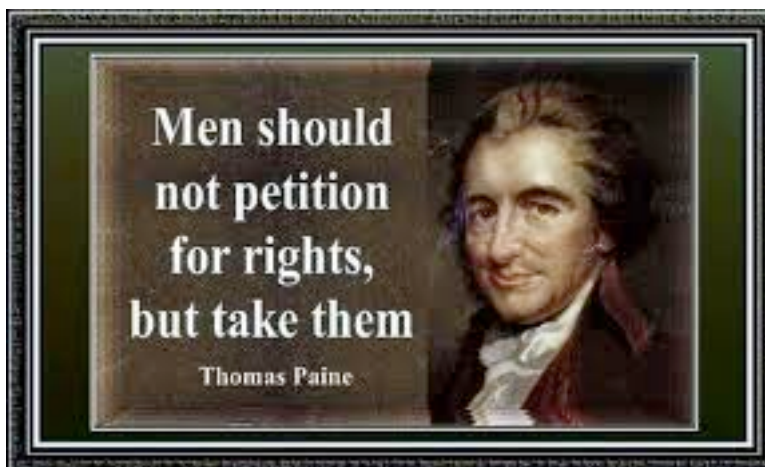
# What is the Enlightenment?

- Who: European philosophers
- What: A movement to reform (change) society using reason
- When: 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - 17<sup>th</sup> century = 1600's; 18<sup>th</sup> century = 1700's
- Where: Started in France; spread over Europe, Americas
- Why: To encourage progress, tolerance, and freedom to use own intelligence



# Characteristics

- People should use REASON and LOGIC
- Encouraged Deism
  - God created people, but doesn't interfere with life on earth
- Belief in natural rights
  - Natural rights = rights all people are born with
  - Govt. should respect people, not control them
  - These rights were worth fighting and dying for



# QUICK SUMMARY

- Pretend that your partner has been in the bathroom for the last 2 slides, and needs a quick summary to catch them up on what they missed.
  - Partner A: Summarize as much as you can in 20 seconds
  - Wait till you hear “Switch” then,
  - Partner B: In 20 seconds, fill in the details that Partner A missed
- Be prepared to share out key points with the class

# Major Philosophers

PHILOSOPHER	MAIN IDEAS
John Locke	Natural rights; Right to overthrow the government
Voltaire	Freedom of speech, religion
Jean Jacques Rousseau	General will; Social contract
Baron de Montesquieu	Separation of powers
Mary Wollstonecraft	Education rights for women
Cesare Beccaria	Against torture

# Major Revolutions

	GLORIOUS REVOLUTION	AMERICAN REVOLUTION	FRENCH REVOLUTION	LATIN AMERICAN IND.
WHO	Parliament vs. King James II	Colonists vs. England	People vs. King Louis XVI	People vs. Spain, FR, Portugal
WHAT	Bloodless revolution	Fight for independence	Violent, bloody, & long rev.	Fights for independence
WHEN	1688	1775 - 1783	1789 - 1799	1791 - 1822
WHERE	England	United States	France	Haiti, Mexico, S. America
WHY	King ruled with absolute power	Colonists had no representation	King ruled w/ absolute power	People wanted freedoms