Enlightenment and Revolution

1550 - 1789

The Scientific Revolution

• Main Idea

In the mid-1500's, scientists began to question accepted beliefs and make new theories based on experimentation.

• Why It Matters Now

Such questioning led to the development of the scientific method still in use today.

The Scientific Revolution

Absolutism in Europe

Absolute Monarch – a king or queen who holds all of the power within their states' boundaries, controlling every aspect of society

- Absolute monarchs believed in divine right, the idea that God created the monarchy and that the monarch acted as God's representative on Earth.
- An absolute monarch regulated everything from religious worship to social gatherings.
 - Build large armies
 - Increase taxes

The Enlightenment in Europe

- Main Idea
 - A revolution in intellectual activity changed Europeans' view of government and society
- Why It Matters Now
 - The various freedoms enjoyed in many countries today are a result of Enlightenment thinking.

The Enlightenment in Europe

Peter the Great Comes to Power

- When Peter came to power, Russia was a feudal land of boyars (nobles) and serfs.
- Russia was isolated geographically from Europe. Russians were Eastern Orthodox Christians and viewed Europeans as heretics.
- Upon becoming czar, Peter embarked on a long tour of Western Europe to learn about customs and manufacturing techniques.

The Enlightenment Spreads

• Main Idea

Enlightenment ideas spread through the Western world and profoundly influenced the arts and government.

Why It Matters Now

An "enlightened" problem-solving approach to government and society prevails in modern civilization today.

The Enlightenment in Europe

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The Enlightenment Spreads

Monarchs Defy Parliament

- James I and his son, Charles I,
 - No imprisonment without due cause.

• Main Idea

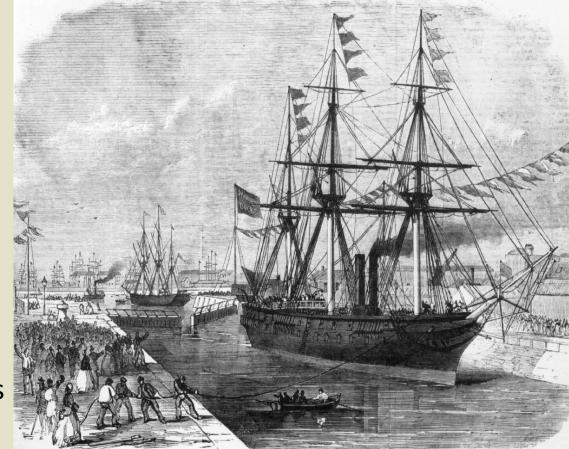
Enlightenment ideas helped spur the American colonies to shed British rule and create a new nation.

Why It Matters Now

The revolution created a republic, the United States of America, that became a model for many nations of the world.

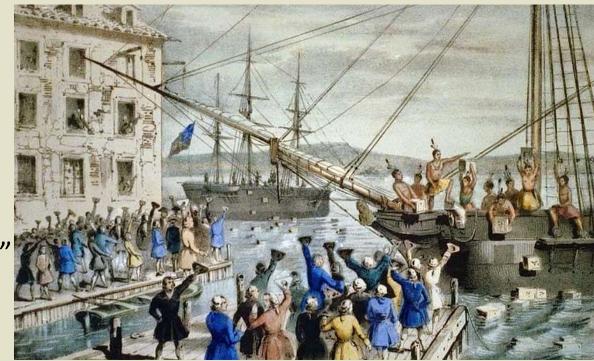
Britain and Its American Colonies

- The colonists of North America were British subjects and expected to obey British law.
- British Parliament passed the Navigation Act which forbid the colonists from selling products to any country except Britain.
- Colonists also had to pay high taxes on imports from other countries.



Americans Win Independence

- After the French and Indian War in North America, the British expected the
- colonists to pay much of thedebt from the war. Parliamentpassed new taxes to be paid bythe colonists.
- The colonists were outraged and accused the government of "taxation without representation."



Americans Win Independence

- In July 1776, colonial leaders issued the Declaration of Independence. Many assertions included in the Declaration were based on the ideas of John Locke.
- After 8 years of fighting, with help from the French military, the Americans won their independence.



Americans Win Independence

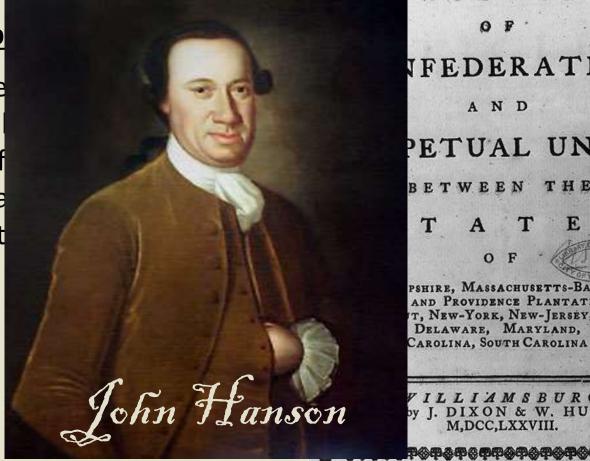
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IN CONGRESS. JULY 4. 1776. The unanimous Declaration 400 comes States of Memerica.

We hold these truths to be selfevident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

Americans Create a Rep

 The first government e the United States had and was ineffective. Af years, a convention wa revise the government



FEDERATION AND ETUAL UNION BETWEEN THE A E S 0 PSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, RHODE-AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, CON-T, NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYL-DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEOR-ILLIAMSBURG: by J. DIXON & W. HUNTER. M.DCC.LXXVIII.

U.S. Continental congress,

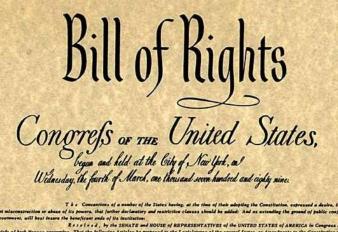
Americans Create a Republic

 The convention instead wrote a new document, the Constitution of the United States. This document set up a government with three branches and checks and balances, influenced by the ideas of Montesquieu.

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Americans Create a Republic

 After ratifying the Constitution, Congress added ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights. Many of these rights had been advocated by Voltaire, Rousseau, and Locke.



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	After the first summerston required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representation for every thirty thousand, wall it is number shall amount to one humbed, after which, the properties shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be as the list as one humber. Representations, one less that more lists in the properties shall be as regulated by Congress, that there shall be as the lists in the sone humber. Representations, one less that more lists in the properties shall be as regulated by Congress, that they resentative shall amount to the handred, after which, the properties shall be so regulated by Congress, they there shall not be less than two humbed Representations, or more these more Representative for every filly thousand persons. Mint Representative shall not be less than two humbed Representations, nor more these more Representative for every filly thousand persons. Mint Representations after a shall not be less than two humbed Representations, nor more these more Representative for every filly thousand persons. Mint Representations after a shall not be less than two humbed Representations, more more statementative for every filly thousand persons. Mint Representations after a shall not be less than two humbed Representations, more more these more the second statements and persons. Mint Representations after the shall be the lists that the source and the second statements after a shall be the lists that the source and the second statements after a shall be the lists that the source and the second statement of the second statement is the second statement of the
	No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. [Not Ratified]
	Congress shall make no law respecting on establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free esercise thereofy or abridging the freedom of speec or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of prioremotes.
Article the fifth	A well regulated Millia, being uncessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to here and bear Arms, shall not be infringed. No Soldier shall, in time of pasce, be quattend in any house, without the consurt of the numer, are in time of we, but is a manuar to be pre- scribed by item.
And the se	The right of the people to be accure in their persons, boases, papers, and effects, against unreasonable sourches and setures, shall not be violated, and no Bernmin shall lasse hat peop probable cause, supported by onth or effimation, and perticularly describing the place to be associated, and has persons on blogs to be setured.
	No person shall be held to assume for a capital, or otherwise informana crises, misess or a presentents or indictions of a grand part, except in cause attaining in the land or Namel forces, or in the Hillist, when it is natural service in time of the or phylic dangers nor shall may person be antifect for the same offence is to invice part is imposed of Hill or High nor shall be compelled in any contrast. To be a silvers against bisessift, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of laws so shall private property be taken for public as without fust compensation.
	is all criminal possessions, the accessed shall only the right is a speedy and public risk by an imparial (my of the States and Atsinfer wherein theoretics shall bene low committee, which district shall have been previously accessioned by lum, and to be informed of the nature and course of the accession, is be composed with the winnerses against him; to have computery process for obtaining witnesses for Ma frow, and to have the assistence of coursel for the deferror.
	In anits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed tuenty dollars, the right of trial by fury shall be preserved, and no fact, triad by a fury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, then according to the rules of the common law.
	Ascessive ball shell not be required, nor excessive flace imposed, nor creat and unusual panishments inflicted.
Article the eleventh	The exameration in the Constitution, of certain rights, aball not be construed to deay or dispurage others retained by the people.
	The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Scha Adams, Via President of the United States, and President of the Senet.

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• Main Idea

Spurred by discontent and Enlightenment ideas, peoples in Latin America fought colonial rule.

Why It Matters Now

 Sixteen of today's Latin American nations gained their independence at this time.

Latin American people were dominated by European colonial powers. Enlightenment ideas and successful revolutions in other countries sparked calls for independence in Latin America.

Colonial Society Divided

- In Latin America, class dictated people's place in society and jobs.
- At the top were people born in Spain, peninsulares. Next were people born in Latin America to Spanish parents, creoles. Only people born in Spain could hold high government office.
- Next came the mestizos, mulattos, African slaves, and finally the native people.

Revolutions in the Americas

- Encouraged by the American and French revolutions, slaves in the French colony Saint Domingue (Haiti) sought to gain freedom.
- A former slave, Toussaint L'Ouverture, led a revolt in Haiti. After 13 years of fighting, all slaves were eventually freed and the first independent country emerged.



Creoles Lead Independence

- When Napoleon appointed his brother king of Spain, the creoles of Latin America felt no loyalty to the French King. Several areas began a fight for independence. Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin led military forces against Spanish troops in the areas that would become Venezuela, Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile.
- By 1825, all the Spanish colonies of South America were independent.



Mexico Ends Spanish Rule

- In 1810, Padre Miguel Hidalgo called for a Mexican rebellion of the lower classes against the Spanish.
- In 1820, Mexico's creole's united in support of Mexican independence. Mexico gained independence in 1821.
- Soon after Mexico's independence, several Central American states declared their independence from Spain and Mexico.

