Changes in Europe

1. Monarchs of Europe – 1500 -1800
2. Enlightenment and Revolution – 1550 -1800
3. The French Revolution and Napoleon – 1770 - 1820
Enlightenment and Revolution

1550 - 1800

1. The Scientific Revolution
2. The Age of Enlightenment
3. The American Revolution

- Beginning in the late 1500's, new discoveries and the use of reason in Europe during the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment led to changing ideas about government and society.

- Influenced by Enlightenment ideas, British colonists in North America established a new nation - the United States.
1. The Scientific Revolution

- New ways of thinking led to remarkable discoveries during the Scientific Revolution.
Dawn of Modern Science

- When some scholars in the Middle Ages had questions about the natural world, they sought answers from the church and ancient scholars.
- Mid 1500's - scholars challenged traditional authorities and began new ways of thinking.
The Old View

- Geocentric theory - belief that the Earth was the center of the universe.
- Greek philosopher - Aristotle - proposed the geocentric theory and for centuries it was the accepted view of the universe.
New View Points

- Europe learned about the scientific advances of the Arab world.
- Mid 1500’s - scholars began to challenge traditional authorities.
- Scientific Revolution - posed theories about the natural world and developed procedures to test those ideas.
- Reasons - The Age of Exploration led scientists to study the natural world
The Scientific Method

- A new approach to investigation
- Five basic steps
- First, scientists identify the problem
- Second, form a hypothesis to be tested
- Third, perform experiments to test hypothesis
- Fourth, record the results
- Fifth, analyze the results to form a conclusion
Discoveries in Astronomy, Physics, and Math

- Early scientists made significant contributions to fields of study.
- Their studies explored the complexities of the solar system and the limits of the physical world.
Copernicus

- 1500’s Polish astronomer - Nicolaus Copernicus - proposed heliocentric theory - idea that the Earth orbits the sun
- He created a complex model of the solar system.
- Did not publish in book because his work contradicted the church - On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres
Brahe and Kepler

- Two scientists who expanded upon Copernicus' ideas.
- Tycho Brahe and his assistant Johannes Kepler intended to prove that Copernicus was wrong, their new measurements led Kepler to prove that the heliocentric theory was correct.
Galileo

- Galileo Galilei - Italian scientist - built the first telescope used for astronomy in 1609, which he used to scan the heavens.
- He observed Saturn, the craters on the moon, sunspots, and the moons of Jupiter.
- Discovered the Milky Way - Starry Messenger
Sir Isaac Newton

- English scientist - *The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy* - explained the law of gravity.
- Developed Calculus
Discoveries in Biology and Chemistry

- As astronomers moved away from the works of ancient Greeks, other scientists used the scientific method, which in turn led to a scientific revolution.
Biology

- European doctors relied on the works of ancient Greek Galen - works were inaccurate
- Andreas Vesalius - Flemish - known for his work in anatomy - On the Working of the Human Body
- William Harvey - observed and explained the workings of the human heart.
- Anthony van Leeuwenhoek - Dutch - magnified lens to invent the microscope.
- Robert Hooke - English physicist - created with the term "cell"
Chemistry

- Robert Boyle - Father of Modern Chemistry
- The Sceptical Chemist matter as a cluster of tiny particles (atoms or molecules)
- Boyle’s law - how temperature, volume, and pressure affect gases.
- French chemist - Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier - the law of Conservation of Mass-Matter can not be created or destroyed
- First periodic table, 33 elements
Science and Society

- As science began to assume greater significance in society, the role of the Roman Catholic Church in a changing culture became important.
Science and the Church

- As the most powerful institution in Europe in the middle ages, the church became the primary source for knowledge and learning.
- Cathedral schools - eventually universities
- Conflict between church and European scientists
  - Church - explained the world through inspiration and revealed truth.
  - Scientists - explained the world through the accumulation of facts and logical reasoning.
- To a limited extent, the church began to embrace some of the achievements of the Scientific Revolution.
- Galileo - stood trial and found guilty and sentenced to house arrest for remainder of his life.
Science and Art

- During the Renaissance, the study of art and architecture were not separate from the study of science.
- Science and religion thus combined to produce the great artistic achievements of the Renaissance.
2. The Enlightenment

- European thinkers developed new ideas about government and society during the Enlightenment.
The Age of Reason

- Enlightenment - the Age of Reason - 1600's
  a new generation of philosophers began to search for new ways of searching for truths.
- Conclusion - general consensus was that reason could be used to solve all human problems
- Salons - social gatherings usually hosted by women.
New Views on Government

- European thinkers began looking for ways to apply reason in order to improve the human condition.
- Examine the organization of government.
Thomas Hobbes

- Thomas Hobbes - Leviathan - people need government to impose order
- Social Contract - exchange between society and government - a strong centralized government to promote order and safety.
John Locke

- English philosopher - believed that people were generally happy, tolerant, and reasonable.
- All people are born equal with certain inalienable rights - life, liberty, and property.
- Purpose of government was to protect people's natural rights.
Jean-Jacques Rousseau

- French - he believed that people were basically good people but that society corrupted people.
- Believed that government should work for the common good.
- His visions inspired many revolutionaries.
Baron de Montesquieu

- French - He argued that the best form of government included a separation of powers.
- Divide power among branches of government - The Spirit of the Laws - King and advisors (executive), Parliament (Legislative) and court system (judicial)
New Views on Society

- Some Enlightenment thinkers chose to deal with issues in society such as religious toleration, women's rights, and economic systems.
Voltaire

- One of the more outspoken French philosophers.
- Biting wit – attacks injustice among the nobility in the government and the church.
- Imprisoned twice and later exiled to England for two years.
Diderot and the Encyclopedia

- French philosopher who compiled all expansion of human knowledge into a single work, the Encyclopedia.
- 28 volume work explained new ideas in art, science, government, and religion.
- Helped spread Enlightenment ideas.
Mary Wollstonecraft

- Challenged traditional views on women in the role of wives and mothers.
- She demanded **equal rights** for women - especially in education - *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*
Scottish economist Adam Smith - The Wealth of Nations - business activities should take place in a free market.

Laissez-faire - little government interference in a nation’s economy.
Enlightenment Ideas Spread

- Enlightened Despots - monarchs who ruled according to Enlightenment ideas.
Prussia

- Frederick II - king of Prussia - his duty was to rule with absolute power to expand Prussia’s strength, but also introduced many Enlightenment reforms.
- A System of elementary education for all Prussian children
- Religious toleration and abolished torture
Russia

- Catherine II - Russia - 1762 - Dreamed of establishing order and justice in Russia while supporting education and culture.
- She drafted a code of laws and a constitution, but she was considered far too liberal and her reforms were never put into practice.
- Pressure from the wealthy landowners actually made her a tyrant and imposed serfdom on more Russians than ever before.
Austria

- **Joseph II** - the most radical enlightened despot, son of Maria Theresa of Austria.
- **Reform** - eliminated torture and the death penalty and provided free food and medicine for poor citizens.
- **Religious tolerance** to Protestants and Jews
- **Abolished serfdom** and required laborers be paid for their work.
Later Times and Places

- The Enlightenment in Europe spread quickly throughout the rest of the world.
- Particularly, the British colonies in the Americas, which in turn led to revolution, independence, and a new form of government.
3. The American Revolution

- Enlightenment ideas led to revolution, independence, and a new government in the United States.
Changes and Crisis

- By the mid 1700’s, dramatic new Enlightenment ideas had spread as far as North America.
- These ideas inspired Great Britain colonists to seek independence and forge a new nation founded on the ideals of the Enlightenment.
Opposing British Policies

- For a large part of the 1700's, the British colonies enjoyed a large measure of independence from Great Britain as British citizens.
- Trouble erupted when Great Britain began enforcing laws on her colonies due to reorganization of her empire from issues caused by the French and Indian War.
- The **Navigation Acts** were series of taxes that Parliament enforced upon the colonies without representation.
- This in turn led to the **Boston Massacre**, the **Boston Tea Party** which led to the Battles of Lexington and Concord and the start of the American Revolution.
Revolution Begins

- Thomas Paine – *Common Sense* - pamphlet to encourage rebellion in the colonies.
- **Patriots** - colonists who desired war against Great Britain
- **Loyalists** - colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain
Struggle for Independence

- The Continental Congress formed a committee to draft a declaration of independence against Great Britain.
- Committee members included Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, and Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania.
Declaring Independence

On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence.

- Inalienable rights – life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
- Their right to form an independent United States of America
The Revolutionary War

- Continental Congress - George Washington - Commander in Chief of the Continental Army and hero of the French and Indian War
- British General Charles Cornwallis -
- After years of bitter fighting and with the help of the French, Washington eventually defeated Cornwallis at the Battle of Yorktown.
- The treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary war and the United States of America became an independent nation west to the Mississippi River.
Forming a New Government

- The American Revolution was finally over.
- They had to ban together and form a new government and a new nation.
- Their revolution inspired other revolutions in Europe - France and Russia.
The Articles of Confederation

- Written by John Dickinson of Pennsylvania/Delaware and was the United States first written constitution.
- Although successful in leading the United States through revolution, the Articles had several weaknesses that led to a stronger national government.
The Constitution

- James Madison - The Father of the Constitution
- A Federal or national government divided into three branches with a system of checks and balances established among them.
- Executive - The President
- Legislative - The Congress (Senate and House)
- Judicial - The Supreme Court
- A Bill of Rights and Amendments

We the People

inorer domntl, Tranqulity. provide for the common defense, pr
and our Porterty, ordered and establish this Constitution for
andourse
The Bill of Rights

- The first ten amendments to the Constitution are known as the bill of rights.
- These amendments guarantee the rights that the government can not take away from you, does not guarantee you those rights.
The Bill of Rights

Ratified December 15, 1791

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

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.

A reminder to be ever vigilant in the protection of these rights
Presented in loving memory of Corliss Lamont 1902-1995

National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
New York, NY 10010
Impact of American Government

■ New of the American colonies successful revolution had a tremendous impact on other governments, especially in France and the rest of Europe.
■ The courage and determination of the soldiers who fought in the Revolution, and the wisdom of the framers of the United States Constitution, have stood as shining examples to movements against oppression ever since.