Chapter 17 Outline

The Enlightenment p. 544

-*Scientific Revolution* changed the thinking of people

 -believed that problems in life could be solved through science and thought

 -less emphasis on religion, more secular outlook

-The Enlightenment – 1700’s in France, great thinkers who used ideas of science

and logical thinking to reform (change) government and citizens’ rights

*Enlightenment Philosophes* (philosophers)

 -Thomas Hobbes – believed all people were selfish and evil

 -needed to form a social contract - give up individual power to a

strong leader (monarch) or else there would be chaos

 -John Locke –all people were born with natural rights (life, liberty, property)

 -government’s job was to protect these rights

 -Montesquieu – writer who wanted separatation of government powers

 -King, Parliament and judges

 -also included checks and balances

 -Voltaire – writer who criticized the French government, wanted freedom

of speech and religion

-imprisoned and sent into exile for his writings

 -Jean-Jacques Rousseau – believed in individual freedom, democracy was

the best government

 -do whatever is best for the most people in society

 -Mary Wollstonecraft – a leader in promoting Enlightenment ideas and

equality for women

 -Denis Diderot – combines all knowledge into a set of books, creates the

first *encyclopedia*

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Section 2 Pg. 550

-Enlightenment ideas spread quickly throughout Europe

 -affected the upper and middle classes first, eventually reaches all

 -many government and church leaders dislike the new ideas and some

writers faced censorship – restricting access to ideas/information

 -books destroyed, writers punished

-salons – social gathering places where thinkers, scientists and artists could

discuss ideas

-*classical music* develops, ballets and operas created by: Johann Sebastian Bach,

Frideric Handel, Joseph Haydn and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

-art changes and *novels* written

-some rulers accept these ideas, called Enlightened Despots

 -Frederick the Great (Prussia), Catherine the Great (Russia), Joseph II

(Austria) - religious freedom, no torturing criminals

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Section 3 Page. 558

-Great Britain (England) controlled 13 colonies in N. America

 -colonies used to bring wealth home through trade

 -many colonists were upset by having to serve Britain and King George III

 -Navigation Acts – colonists could only import/export items to and

from England

 -Stamp Act – taxed all paper products

 -Sugar Act – taxed many imports

 -protests occur against taxes, *“No taxation without representation”*

 -no taxes unless they have people to make decision in the Parliament

 -Boston Tea Party – colonists dressed as Indians and dumped 340

 boxes of imported tea into the ocean

 -Continental Congress – leaders from each colony met in

Philadelphia, PA to resolve the crisis

-decide to separate from Britain (Declaration of Independence)

 -say that their *natural rights* are being violated

-Revolutionary War (The American Revolution) begins as British

soldiers (redcoats) led by General Cornwallis arrive in the Americas

 -Americans not prepared for war, limited weapons and organization

 -some Americans still wanted to stay with Britain

 -Americans know the land and have more to lose than the British though

 -George Washington leads the American army to victory and they get help

from France also

New U.S. government uses ideas from the Enlightenment

 -Articles of Confederation – 1st constitution of the U.S.

 -limited government’s power

 -no president or court system

 -each state had more power than the national government

 -The U.S. Constitution – new and current set of laws for the U.S.

 -used many Enlightenment ideas

-created a republic - government run by the people

 -people can elect members of government (G. Washington 1st pres.)

 -3 branches of government (legislative, executive, judicial)

 -Bill of Rights – 1st 10 amendments (changes) to constitution, gave

basic rights to citizens