The Enlightenment and Democratic Revolutions

1215-1791
Homework

• Read pgs. 17-27

• Answer Section 4 Assessment; Questions 1, 2, and 3 on pg. 27

• BRING YOUR TEXTBOOKS ON THURSDAY/FRIDAY
Learning Objectives

• Comprehend how Martin Luther led the Reformation and the impact this had on Europe
• Understand the ideas of English Enlightenment thinkers, such as John Locke and Thomas Hobbes
• Connect the ideas of Hobbes and Locke to the Glorious Revolution and the English Bill of Rights
Warm Up

1. How do you think the Pope and the Church are going to use their power as the unifying force in Europe? What impact is this going to have on Europeans?
Martin Luther-The Reformation (1517)

- 95 Theses: Luther listed all the problems he had with the church in Rome
- Printing Press: New invention that allowed for people to mass-produce written works
- Pope Leo X starts the Counter-Reformation
- Portugal, Spain, Italian city-states, Austria= Catholic (loyal to Rome)
- England, Netherlands, German city-states= Reformed Christians
- France= Both Catholic and Reformed
Map of Europe (Reformation Period)

- Branches of Christianity
  a. Lutheran-Reformed
  b. Calvinist-Reformed
  c. Anglican-Reformed
  d. Roman Catholic
Color your maps on the Test

- Use one color in the countries and areas that became Reformed
- Use a second color in the countries and areas that remained Catholic
- Go through your test and decide what questions you have for Mr. Rosenberg
- Review Test
Reading on Luther

• Indulgences: Money that Catholics paid to the church in order to be freed from their sins
• Excommunication: The Pope’s ability to claim that someone was no longer part of or protected by the Roman Catholic Church
• Salvation: To be freed from ones sins in the eyes of God and thereby worthy of going to Heaven
• Scriptures: The Old and New Testaments of the Bible
Answer the following questions

1. Why does Luther disagree with the practice of indulgences?
2. How does Luther feel about the Pope?
3. Who do you think Luther’s thoughts and teachings are going to appeal to?
England - The King vs. The People

- The Magna Carta - 1215
- Parliament - 1300’s
- Glorious Revolution - 1689
- Constitutional Monarchy - 1689
- The English Bill of Rights - 1689
English Bill of Rights-1689

- Separation of powers in the government
- Limitation of the powers of the King/Queen
- Calls for the people to have more say in the government and to be given more rights
- Freedom of Speech

- Do we include any of these concepts in the US form of government. If so, how do we? EXPLAIN your answer!!!
England’s North American colonies
The Ten Amendments (1791)-US Constitution: Check For Understanding

• What connections do you see between the US Constitution and the English Bill of Rights?
• What wars were fought so that these rights could be established?
• If the English owned the US colonies before their independence, do you think it was a wise decision for the English to spread their ideas to the American colonies?
John Locke/Thomas Hobbes-Major Influences on England’s change in governments

- Natural Rights
- State of Nature
- Social Contract Theory
- Democracy

-Complete Reading
-Fill in the graphic organizer
Wrapping Up

• Do you agree with Hobbes and Locke about humans in their natural state?
• What do the ideas of these Enlightenment thinkers tell you about the need for government in society?
Pgs 162-182: Enlightenment Thinkers

- Which thinkers helped advance the way to the Scientific Revolution and what did each contribute?
- Name three types of freedoms that Enlightenment thinkers believed in
- How did government of the US reflect Enlightenment ideas?
- How does the Constitution divide power in the US?
The French Revolution

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HbLzOpYSBi8

ONLY PLAY FIRST 15 MINUTES and 30 Seconds (up until the consequence of the French getting involved in the American Revolution)