

CLUSTER 1: DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHT (Standards 10.1-10.2)

ROOTS OF DEMOCRACY

| Contributors | Contributions |
|---------------------|---|
| Greeks | Reason & intelligence to discover natural laws; development of direct democracy, 3 branches of government |
| Romans | Republic & written legal code that applies equally to all citizens |
| Judaism | Emphasis on individual morality |
| Christianity | Equality of believers |
| Renaissance | Growth of individualism |
| Reformation | Challenging of traditional authority |

MAJOR IDEAS OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THEIR IMPACT

| Idea | Thinker | Impact | Book |
|--|----------------|--|--|
| Natural rights—life, liberty, and property | Locke | Fundamental to U. S. Declaration of Independence | <i>Two Treatises on Government</i> |
| Right to rebel | Locke | Fundamental to U. S. Declaration of Independence/American Revolution | <i>Two Treatises on Government</i> |
| Separation of powers | Montesquieu | France, United States, Latin American nations use separation of powers in new constitutions | <i>The Spirit of Laws</i> |
| Freedom of thought and expression | Voltaire | Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights, & French Declaration of Rights of Man, European monarchs reduce or eliminate censorship | Ideas contained in more than 70 books & essays |
| Abolishment of torture | Beccaria | Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights, torture outlawed or reduced in nations of Europe and the Americas | <i>On Crimes and Punishments</i> |
| Religious freedom | Voltaire | Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights & French Declaration of Rights of Man; European monarchs reduce persecution | Idea contained in more than 70 books & essays |
| Women’s equality | Wollstonecraft | Women’s rights groups form in Europe & North America | <i>A Vindication of the Rights of Women</i> |
| Social contract | Hobbes | The use of a periodic, consistent vote | <i>Leviathan</i> |
| Legitimate power comes from the people | Rousseau | Fundamental to U.S. Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution & American Revolution | <i>The Social Contract</i> |

French Revolution

| Causes of Revolution: | Prioritize the list |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Heavy taxes | |
| Desire for privileges | |
| Poor harvest & high bread prices | |
| Gap between rich & poor | |
| Poor leadership | |
| Government debt | |
| Enlightenment ideas | |

| Timeline of Events: | Add the dates |
|---|----------------------|
| Assembly creates a constitution | |
| War with Austria begins when Austria offers support for Louis XVI | |
| War goes badly for the French and mobs rule Paris | |
| King is Executed | |
| Reign of Terror begins as radicals take over the government | |
| Terror ends as moderates gain control | |

| French Legislative Assembly | | |
|---|---|---|
| Radicals | Moderates | Conservatives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sat on the left side of the hall; were called left-wring & said to be on the left • Opposed the king & the idea of a monarchy • Wanted sweeping changes in government & proposed that common people have full power in a republic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sat in the center of the hall & were called centrists • wanted some changes in government, but as many as the radicals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sat on the right side of the hall; were called the right-wring & said to be on the right • upheld the idea of a limited monarchy • wanted few changes in government |

Question: After the French rejected the king’s absolute control, they struggled to create a more democratic government. However, in 1793, Robespierre became a dictator. What caused this to happen?

Answer: War, economic problems, and struggling political factions caused confusion. People needed stability and leadership; Robespierre’s strong personality filled the vacuum.

Below is a chart of dates and events in Napoleon’s career. For each event, draw an arrow up or down to show whether Napoleon lost or gained power because of it.

| Defense of National Convention | Coup | Emperor | Winning Battles | Trafalgar | Large Empire | Russia | Elba | Waterloo |
|--------------------------------|------|---------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|--------|------|----------|
| 1795 | 1799 | 1804 | 1805 | 1805 | 1810 | 1812 | 1814 | 1815 |

Napoleon’s Journey to Emperor

- 1789 – French Revolution breaks out
- 1795 – Napoleon defeats royalist rebels
- 1796 – to 1799 – Napoleon wins many victories
- 1799 – Napoleon seizes power from the Directory
- 1800 – New constitution gives Napoleon all real power
- 1804 – Napoleon crowned emperor

| Napoleon Brings Order After the Revolution | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| | The Economy | Government & Society | Religion |
| Goals of the Revolution | Equal taxation Lower inflation | Less government corruption Equal opportunity in government | Less powerful Catholic Church Religious tolerance |
| Napoleon's Actions | Set up fairer tax code Set up national bank Stabilized currency Gave state loans to business | Appointed officials by merit Fired corrupt officials Created <i>lycees</i> (public schools) Created code of laws | Recognized Catholicism as "faith of Frenchmen" Signed concordat with pope Retained seized church lands |
| Results | Equal taxation Stable economy | Honest, competent officials Equal opportunity in government Public education | Religious tolerance Government control of church lands Government recognition of church influence |

| Napoleon's Mistakes | Effects on Empire |
|---|--|
| Continental system Peninsula War Russian invasion | Weakening of France Great loss of life & prestige Loss of much of army |

| Metternich's Plan at Congress of Vienna | |
|--|--|
| Problem | Solution |
| French aggression | Surrounding France with strong countries |
| Power struggles between countries | Creating a balance of power so that no country can dominate others |
| Lack of legitimate leaders | Restoring royal families to their thrones |

| Revolution | Causes | Hopes | Outcome |
|------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Glorious | | | |
| American | | | |
| French | | | |

The French Revolution and Napoleon

Long-Term Causes

- * Enlightenment-ideas-liberty and equality
- * Example furnished by the American Revolution
- * Social and economic injustices of the Old Regime

Immediate Causes

- * Economic crisis-famine and government debt
- * Weak leadership
- * Discontent of the Third Estate

Revolution



- * Fall of the Bastille
- * National Assembly
- * Declaration of the Rights of Man and a new constitution

Immediate Effects

- * End of the Old Regime
- * Execution of monarchs
- * War with the First Coalition
- * Reign of Terror
- * Rise of Napoleon

Long-Term Effects

- * Conservative reaction
- * Decline in French power
- * Spread of Enlightenment ideas
- * Growth of nationalism
- * Rise of international Organizations (Congress of Vienna)
- * Revolutions in Latin America

| <p align="center">CLUSTER 1 VOCABULARY Standard 10.1</p> | <p align="center">CLUSTER 1 VOCABULARY Standard 10.2</p> |
|---|---|
| <p>Students relate the moral and ethical principles in ancient Greek and Roman philosophy, in Judaism, and in Christianity to the development of Western political thought.</p> | <p>Students compare and contrast the Glorious Revolution of England, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution and their enduring effects world wide on the political expectations for self-government and individual liberty.</p> |
| <p>citizen</p> | <p>Bill of Rights</p> |
| <p>common law</p> | <p>constitutional monarchy</p> |
| <p>constitutional monarchy</p> | <p>Declaration of Independence</p> |
| <p>democracy</p> | <p>divine right</p> |
| <p>direct democracy</p> | <p>English Bill of Rights</p> |
| <p>government</p> | <p>enlightenment</p> |
| <p>Judaism</p> | <p>French Declaration of the Rights of Man</p> |
| <p>Judeo-Christian ideals</p> | <p>French Revolution</p> |
| <p>justice</p> | <p>Magna Carta</p> |
| <p>Magna Carta</p> | <p>monarchy</p> |
| <p>monarchy</p> | <p>Napoleon Bonaparte</p> |
| <p>natural laws</p> | <p>Nationalism</p> |
| <p>republic</p> | <p>natural rights</p> |
| <p>rule of law</p> | <p>Parliament</p> |
| <p>social contract</p> | <p>philosophers</p> |
| <p>tyranny</p> | <p>revolution</p> |
| <p></p> | <p>separation of powers</p> |
| <p></p> | <p>social contract</p> |