

# DR. HARTNELL



Age of Revolutions





# AGE OF REVOLUTIONS



*Age of Revolutions* starts with Enlightenment philosophers trading revolutionary concepts across the Atlantic. Some questioned the role of monarchies and the purpose of government itself. The American Revolution and the U.S. Constitution embraced such ideas and turned them into a blueprint for social and political movements that swept across Europe, Latin America, and Russia.



**Unit #3:**  
*Age of Revolutions*



**Unit #3:**  
*Age of Revolutions*



**Unit #3:**  
*Age of Revolutions*

**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**





## TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON



# Lesson 1

(MW 3.01)



Dr. Hartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**





# AGE OF REVOLUTIONS:

American Revolution

French Revolution

Latin American Revolutions

Revolutions of 1848

1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Industrial Revs.

Russian Revolution



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**





# AGE OF REVOLUTIONS:

*What's a revolution?*



**A revolution is a sometimes violent change of the political and/or social nature of a country.**



**Dr. Hartnell's  
135 LIVE!**





# AGE OF REVOLUTIONS:

*What's a war of independence?*



**A war of independence is an armed struggle by a colony against its mother country. It doesn't need to lead to change in society, only change in the government.**



**Dr. Hartnell's  
135 LIVE!**





# AGE OF REVOLUTIONS:

*What's a revolt?*



**A revolt is a failed attempt at revolution.**



**Dr. Hartnell's  
135 LIVE!**





# AGE OF REVOLUTIONS:

2 types of revolutions:

1. Political (government)

2. Social (society)

Some revolutions are *both*.

Not all revolutions work.



Dr. Hartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**





## Political Rev EXAMPLES:

English Revolution (1640-60)

Glorious Revolution (1688-89)

American Revolution (1775-83)

French Revolution (1789-99)

Revolutions of 1848 (1848)

Irish Revolution (1916-23)

Russian Revolution (1917)



Remember... something changed in the government.

**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**





# Social Rev EXAMPLES:

Neolithic Rev. (8000s BC)

Renaissance & Ref. (1300-1600)

Industrial Rev. (1760-1914)

Russian Revolution (1917)

Sexual Revolution (1960s)

Civil Rights Mov. (1955-Now)

Digital Revolution (1950-Now)

Remember... something changed in society.



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**





## Society BEFORE Am. Rev.:

White males w/land had all political power.

Middle class = farmers.

Women had no rights.

Slavery existed.

Britain was America's #1 trading partner.



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**





## Society AFTER Am. Rev.:

White males w/land had all political power.

Middle class = farmers.

Women had no rights.

Slavery existed.

Britain was America's #1 trading partner.



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**





**Govt. BEFORE Am. Rev.:**

Ruled by a king.

**Govt. AFTER Am. Rev.:**

NOT ruled by a king.



Thus, if the **American** “**Revolution**” was a revolution, it was a **political revolution**... or a War of Independence... **because society didn't change.**



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**





# AGE OF REVOLUTIONS



*What causes a revolution?*



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**





# WHAT CAUSES A REV.?

Plenty of reasons for revolution!

1. High taxes (ECONOMICS!).

2. Cruel / ignorant king.

3. Haves vs. Have Nots.

4. Religion.

5. Lack of rights / liberties.

6. Defeat in war.

7. A desire for change.



Dr. Hartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**





## AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT:

Occurred in 1700s but ended with French Revolution in 1789.

It was a time when current **philosophers** looked at past philosophers and did a lot of **questioning** about **society**.

Like the Renaissance, it **centered on human reason**.

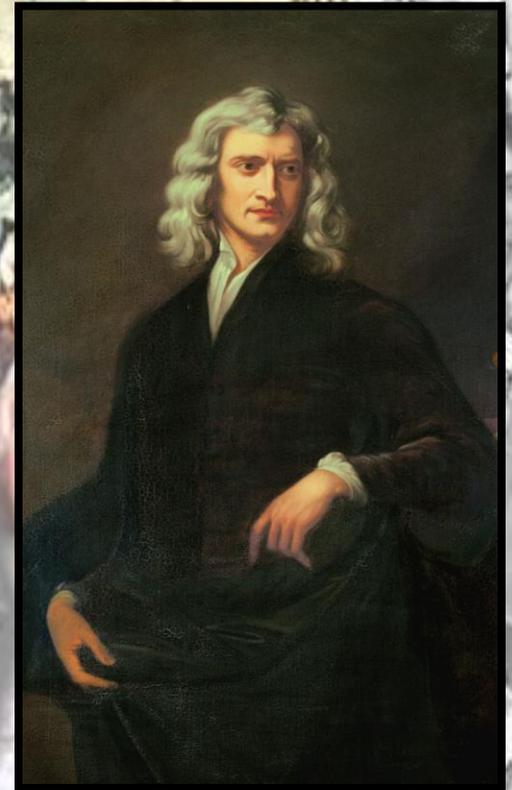




## AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT:

The **AOE** was influenced by Sir Isaac **Newton's** discovery of **gravity** in **1687**.

If we could unlock laws of the universe (seen as God's own laws)... then *why couldn't we discover laws underlying all of nature and society?*



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**





## AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT:

Through proper education, we could alter human nature for the better.

Emphasis put on discovery of truth through observations ourselves, instead of studying authoritative sources like the Bible.





## AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT:

**Believed** the Christian **church** was the principal force that *“enslaved human mind”*.

**Most AOE thinkers** did not renounce religion. Many **were Deists**, who accept existence of God, but reject intricacies of Christian theology.



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**





# AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT:

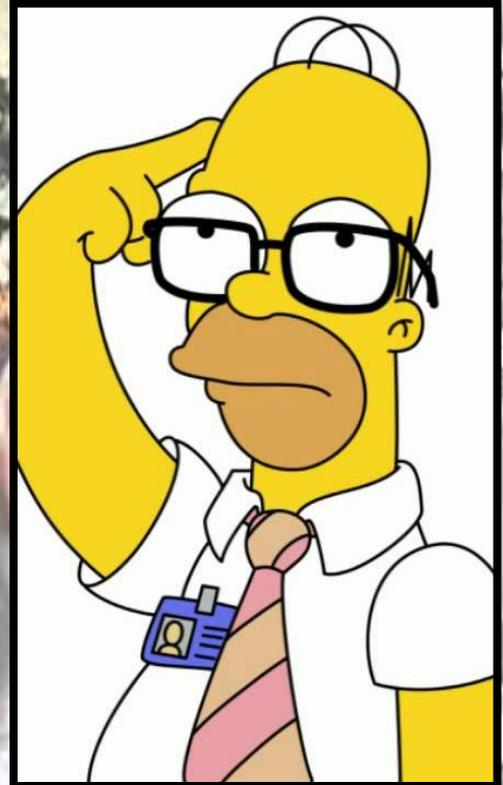
**Believed we should not focus on next life; instead should focus on improving this life.**



**Worldly happiness was placed before religious salvation.**



**All about the here and now.**



**Dr. Hartnell's  
135 LIVE!**





## AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT:

Christian Church was attacked because of its wealth, political power, and suppression of free exercise of reason.

Motto of AOE could have been *“Dare to know”* due to desire to reexamine previous ideas and values; explore new ideas.





## AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT:

France was “home” for AOE.  
Letters spread ideas around.

*Dec. of Ind. and American Rev.*  
proved AOE ideas could be  
put into practice.

AOE and American Revolution  
ideas spread around world.

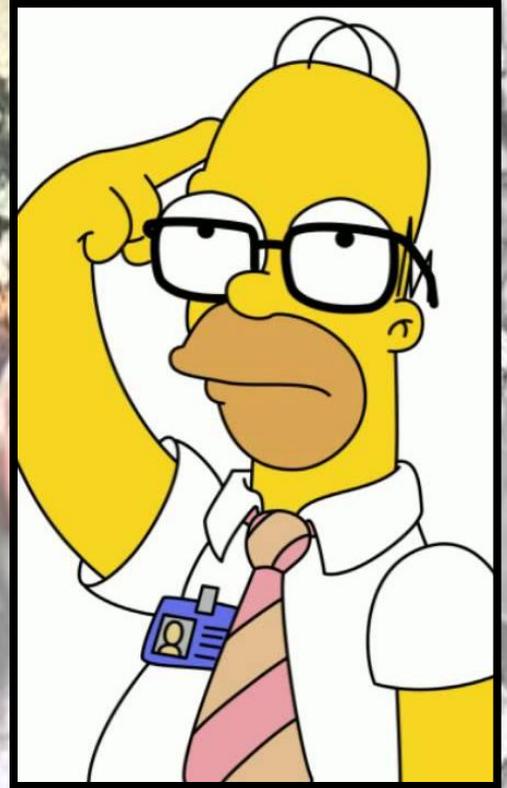




## BIG HITTERS OF AOE:

**FRANCE:**

- \* François Marie Voltaire
- \* Charles de Montesquieu
- \* Jean Jacques Rousseau



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**



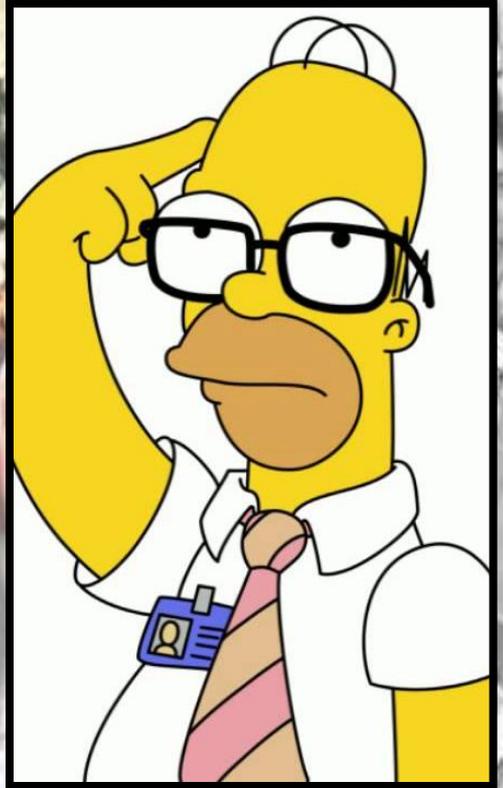


# BIG HITTERS OF AOE:



**ENGLAND:**

- \* Thomas Hobbes
- \* John Locke



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**



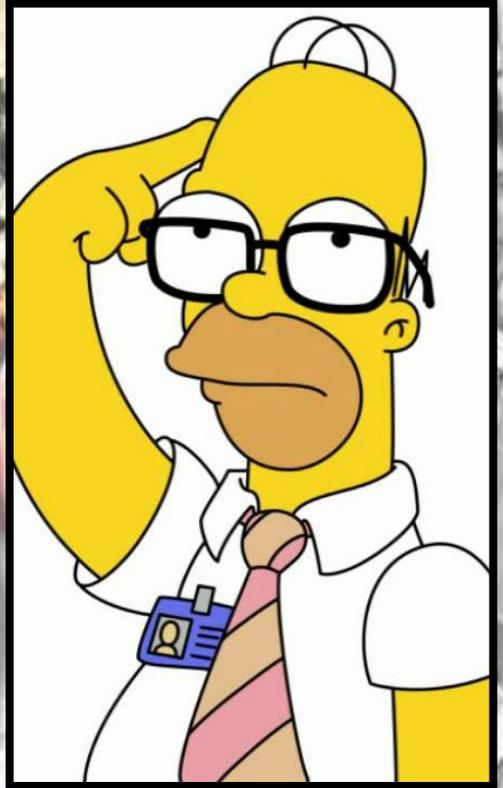


# BIG HITTERS OF AOE:



**UNITED STATES:**

- \* Benjamin Franklin
- \* Thomas Jefferson



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**



Who's  Who?  
**Enlightenment**

# HELLO

my name is

## François Marie Arouet

1694-1778

I was a French philosopher and writer **better known by my pen name "Voltaire"**.

I wrote over 20,000 letters and 2,000 books.  
I **advocated freedom of religion/expression and separation of church and state.**

I'm incorrectly credited with saying,  
*"I do not agree with what you have to say, but I'll defend to the death your right to say it!"*



Dr. Bartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**

Who's  Who?  
**Enlightenment**

# HELLO

my name is

## René Descartes

1596-1650

I was a French philosopher, scientist, and mathematician.

I'm best remembered for my philosophical statement "*Cogito, ergo sum*", which means "*I think, therefore I am.*" (Doubting your own existence serves as proof of your existence.)

I've been dubbed the "Father of Modern Philosophy".



Dr. Hartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**

Who's  Who?  
**Enlightenment**

**HELLO**  
my name is

## **Benjamin Franklin**

**1706-1790**

I was an American printer, author, diplomat, philosopher, scientist... and *nudist*.

I “**discovered**” **electricity** by flying a kite in a thunderstorm, **authored** *Poor Richard's Almanack*, **founded** the **University of Pennsylvania**, and **co-wrote** the **Dec. of Ind.**

For dabbling in just about everything, I've been **dubbed** “**The American da Vinci**”.



Dr. Bartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**

Who's  Who?  
**Enlightenment**

# HELLO

my name is

## Thomas Hobbes

1588-1679

I was an English philosopher, writer, and political theorist.

I discussed human nature, the necessity of governments, and the “state of nature” (which is the condition we would be in if governments and laws did not exist).

I further explained the “social contract” that exists between people and their government.

Dr. Hartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**

Who's  Who?  
**Enlightenment**

**HELLO**  
my name is

## **Thomas Jefferson**

**1743-1826**

I was the **3rd U.S. President (1801-1809)** and wrote the **Declaration of Independence**.

I was the “go-to” guy when it came to revolutions. I **spoke 5 languages**, served as **Secretary of State**, served as **Vice President**, founded the **University of Virginia**.

Ironically, I died on **July 4, 1826**... the **50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of American independence**.



Dr. Hartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**

Who's  Who?  
**Enlightenment**

**HELLO**  
my name is

## **Immanuel Kant**

1724-1804

I was a German philosopher considered to be the most influential thinker of modern times.

I **challenged** my readers to ***“Dare to Know!”*** because it was their civic and moral duties to **exercise** their fundamental freedoms of thought and expression.

I was **against** democracy because I felt majority rule threatened individual liberty.



Dr. Hartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**

Who's  Who?  
**Enlightenment**

# HELLO

my name is

## Baruch Spinoza

1632-1677

I was a Dutch philosopher/religious thinker.

I **supported pantheism**, which believed that God and the world were one and the same.

I **saw God as indifferent** and not a “fatherly” figure. God lacked feeling and did not act according to purpose. **People should study God instead of worshiping Him.** Doing so eliminates religious error and superstition.



Dr. Hartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**

Who's  Who?  
**Enlightenment**

# HELLO

my name is

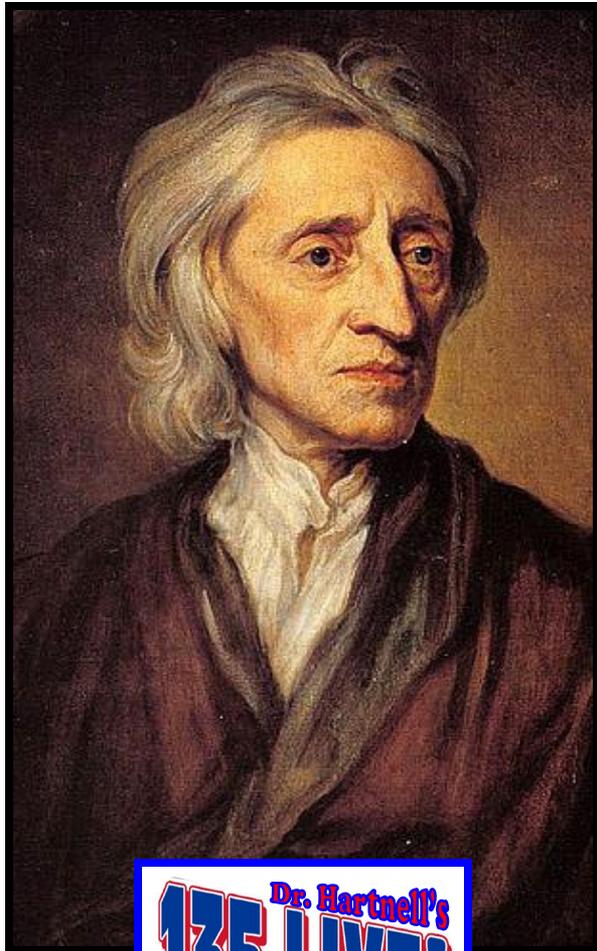
## John Locke

1632-1704

I was an English philosopher and theorist.

I argued that we all have “natural rights” (life, liberty, property) and that “*all men are equal*”. I believed that if a government broke its social contract to protect its people, then the people had the right to abolish it and start over.

Thomas Jefferson borrowed a lot of my ideas.



Dr. Hartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**

Who's  Who?  
**Enlightenment**

# HELLO

my name is

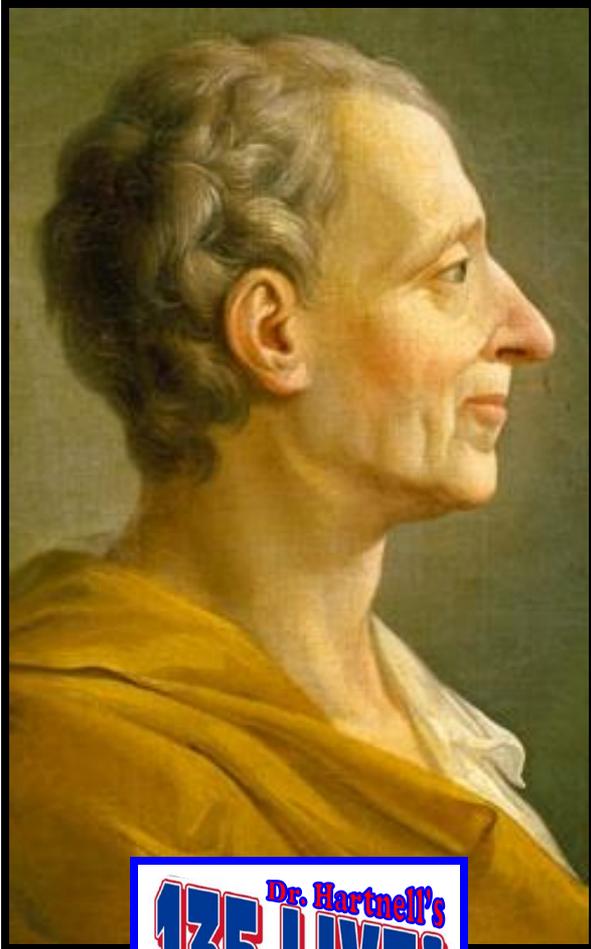
## Charles de Montesquieu

1689-1755

I was a French philosopher and theorist.

I **suggested** putting the French social classes into a **system of “checks and balances”** where **power could be divided up among** the three (**Legislative, Executive, and Judicial**) so each had some power over the other.

America's Founding Fathers used my idea of “checks and balances” in the Constitution.



Dr. Bartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**

Who's  Who?  
**Enlightenment**

# HELLO

my name is

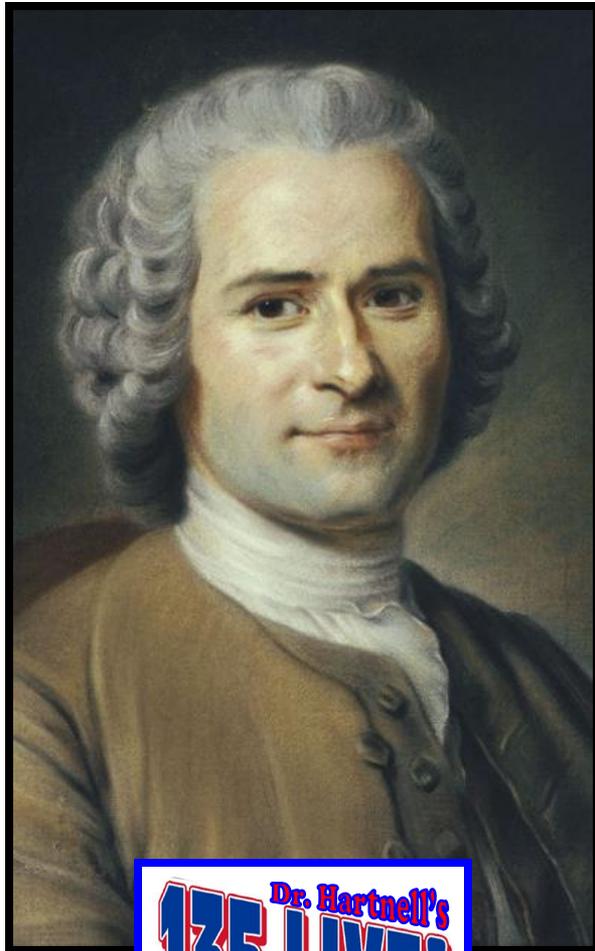
## Jean-Jacques Rousseau

1712-1778

I was a French philosopher and theorist.

I blamed materialism and society for fostering competition, comparison, hatred, and an urge for power among humans.

By forming social contracts, humans get rights (right to life) in exchange for giving up certain freedoms they would've had in a "state of nature" (freedom to kill).



Dr. Hartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**

WHAT  
DID WE  
LEARN  
TODAY?



135 LIVE!



**FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 1 (MW 3.01)**

**QUESTION 1** 

1. Using the information in this lesson, define "revolution", "war of independence", and "revolt".



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**



**FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 1 (MW 3.01)**

**QUESTION 2** 

2. What is the difference between a "political" and a "social" revolution?



**Dr. Hartnell's  
135 LIVE!**



**FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 1 (MW 3.01)**

**QUESTION 3** 



3. What are 7 things that can cause a revolution?

**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**



**FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 1 (MW 3.01)**

**QUESTION 4** 

4. What was the Age of Enlightenment? Why could the motto of the AOE have been "*Dare to know*"?



**Dr. Hartnell's**  
**135 LIVE!**



## FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 1 (MW 3.01)

QUESTION

5



5. Pick one important person from the Age of Enlightenment and explain for what they are "best known".

! THINK

✓ CHECK

> SUBMIT



Dr. Hartnell's  
**135 LIVE!**