	Way 01, 2
Revolution and Enlightenment During the Middle Ages many educated Europeans based their study of the world on the work of Aristotle, which was incorrect. After the Renaissance, scientists started to question the work of Aristotle and the fields of science exploded with a new way of understanding the universe known as the Scientific Revolution.	
Examples:	
-Nicholas Copernicus : heliocentric theory which said the sun was in the center of the solar system.	
- <u>Galileo Galilei</u> : planets are not "orbs of light" but are similar to earth. This earned him the wrath of	
the Catholic Church.	
- <u>Isaac Newton</u> : universal law of gravitation and the motion of the universe.	

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The Scientific Method: a system of procedure for collecting and analyzing evidence, was a major outcome of this movement.	
Francis Bacon was a philosopher who was most responsible for this method. He emphasized arriving at conclusions about nature using inductive reasoning, or making generalizations from particular observations and experiments organized to test hypotheses.	
Rene Descartes: a French philosopher who has been	
called the father of <u>rationalism</u> . (A system of thought that is based on the idea that reason is	
the chief source of knowledge.)	
"I think, therefore I am." 1637	

The Enlightenment: an 18th century philosophical movement built off the achievements of the Scientific Revolution.	
The Enlightenment philosophers sought to apply the principles of the scientific method to understanding of all life which they called <u>reason</u> .	
-They believed that society was governed by natural laws just as the Newtonian physical universe was.	
John Locke: -tabula rosa, or blank	
slate. Locke believed that people	
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<u>Philosophe</u> : French word for philosopher. The philosophes believed the role of	
philosophy was to change the world.	
Montesquieu: Charles-Louis de Secondat,	
the Baron de Montesquieu.	
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-He believed that government functioned	
through a separation of powers. He	
believed that England had three branches of government by default: the executive	
(monarch), the legislative (parliament), and	
the judicial (courts of law).	
Montesquieu argued these three branches	
control each other through a <u>system of</u> <u>checks and balances</u> . By preventing any	
one person, or group, from gaining too	
much power, this system provided for the	
greatest freedom and security for the state.	
Voltaire: Francois Marie-Arouet was the	
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<u>Jean-Jacques Rousseau</u> : 1762. Through a social contract, an entire society agrees to be	
governed by its general will. Individuals who	
wish to follow their own will must be forced to	
abide by the "general will" because is best for society.	
Mary Wollstonecraft: In a Vindication of Rights	
of Women, Wollstonecraft argued:	
-the same people who argued that women	
must obey men, argued that government	
based on the arbitrary power of the monarch over their subjects was wrong.	
over their subjects was wrong.	
Also the Enlightenment was based on recen	
-Also, the Enlightenment was based on reason of all human beings, therefore, women should	
have equal rights in education, as well as	
economic and political life.	
The French and Indian War: A war fought in	
America between the English colonists	
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1. French Monarchs lacked financial discipline.	
Louis XIV:	
-Built Versailles.	-
-Fought four costly wars over fifty years	
with little financial gain.	
Louis XV:	
-spent in excess.	
-made no attempt to fix the inequity of the tax system.	
Louis XVI:	
-attempts to fix the tax problems but is	
rebuffed. (Attempts to tax the Nobles, they say "No!" In a French accent.)	
-Supports the American in the American	
revolution despite alarming economic	
conditions.	
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2. Inequities of the Estate System	
The Estate System was a political	-
system which divided the population of France into social groups. Each	
group had different rights, and	
responsibilities as citizens.	
First Estate: Made of the Roman	
Catholic clergy. (Priests and church officials.)	
-The clergy made up 1% of the	
population, but owned over 10% of land.	
-They paid no taxes.	
-They had legal rights.	
They mad regul rights.	

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Second Estate: made up of the nobility. -Nobles made up 2-3% of the population but owned 60% of the land. -They paid NO taxes. -They had legal rights.	
Third Estate: everyone else. -94% of the total population. -Approximately 82% of the Third Estate lived as peasants. -Paid taxes to the king. -Paid feudal dues to the lords. -Paid tithes to the church. (10% tax paid to the church.) -Had no legal rights.	
Bourgeoisie: This term was used to describe the educated and wealthy middle class. Ex: doctor's, lawyers, scholars, wealthy merchants, etc. This group was inspired by the philosophes, the Age of Reason, and American Revolution.	

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2 Climata shangar	
3. Climate change:	
A "mini-ice" age drops global	
temperatures by 1 degree. This resulted in massive crop failures which	
caused starvation, panic, and	
revolution.	
10.000000000000000000000000000000000000	
The Estates General	
The Estates General was a consultive	
body summoned by the king of France.	
Each estate had a seperate assembly	
which was summoned and dismissed by	
the king and gave advice to the king.	
In 1789, Louis XVI summoned the Estate	
General for advice on dealing with	
General for advice on dealing with	
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Five Governments of Revolutionary France	
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I The National Assembly (constitutional managery)	
I. The National Assembly (constitutional monarchy)	
-This government began when the king locked	
the members of the Third Estate out of the Estates General over a dispute on voting in the	
assembly. They swore an oath to write a	
constitution for France. (Tennis Court Oath).	-
Important events: Storming of the Bastille,	
Great Fear, Declaration of Rights of Man and	
of the Citizen. (You will be responsible for these. You may refer to your timeline of events	
or your textbook for more information.)	
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Great Fear:	
Fearing that the nobility would raise an army	
to attack the common people as in response	
to the attack on The Bastille, panic spreads quickly across France and the homes of	
nobles are attacked across the country side.	
Several nobles, and any servants of nobles were killed and feudal records were seized	
and destroyed.	
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National Assembly writes The Declaration of	
Rights of Man and the Citizen. (French	
Constitution. Shortly after many of the nobles	
decided to join the National Assembly after fearing that they would lose everything.)	-
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-Nobles agree to following: elimination of feudalism (no more serfs), abolition of feudal	
dues and church tithes that commoners were	
forced to pay, and all male citizens could hold	
government, church or army offices.	

II. National Convention	(republic)
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This government formed a republic with a unicameral legislature which was dominated by the Jacobins and Danton, Robespierre, and Marat. This government had no tolerance for anyone who did not favor a republic.

Important Events: Declared France to be a republic, granted Universal Manhood Suffrage, executed Louis XVI for treason.

Problems: This government was led by extreme liberals. The government had a one-house legislature with no checks and balances. Jacobins dominated this group.

III. Committee for Public Safety (marshal law)

This government was appointed by the National Convention when France was facing war with six countries as well as dealing with internal rebellion. The committee, led by Danton, Robespierre, and Marat drafted all men between ages 18 and 45 for the war, arrested Girondists who disagreed with them, and carried out a Reign of Terror in which they used the guillotine to eliminate any internal resistance to the republic resulting in the death of approximately 17,000 French citizens in eighteen months.

V. The Consulate		
Napoleon returns from a defeat in Egypt and		
is received as a savior. He leads a coup		
d'etat against the Directory, and sets up a		
new government called the Consulate with		
himself as First Consul.		
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