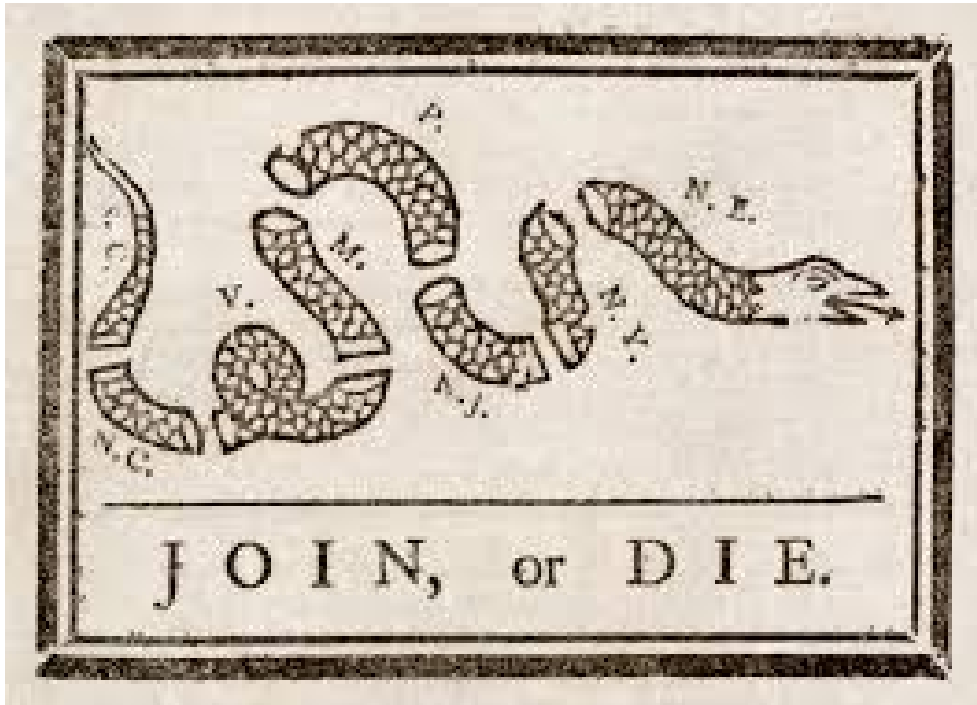


# Unit 5 1750-1900 5.1

## Revolutions!



5.1. The Enlightenment

5.2 Nationalism and Revolutions in the Period from 1750-1900

5.3 Industrial Revolution Begins

5.4 Industrialization Spreads in the Period from 1750-1900

5.5 Technology of the Industrial Age

5.6 Industrialization Governments Role

5.7 Economic Developments and innovations of the Industrial Age

5.8 Reactions to The Industrial Economy

5.9 Society and The Industrial Age

5.10 Continuity and Change in the Industrial age

10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England the US France and Latin America

Students will be able to:

Define the **Scientific Revolution**.

Compare the **Enlightenment Philosophers**

# The Enlightenment Philosophers

Cause and Effect Historic Thinking Skill

**The Scientific Revolution** leads to---

**Enlightenment** which leads to the **US and French Revolutions**



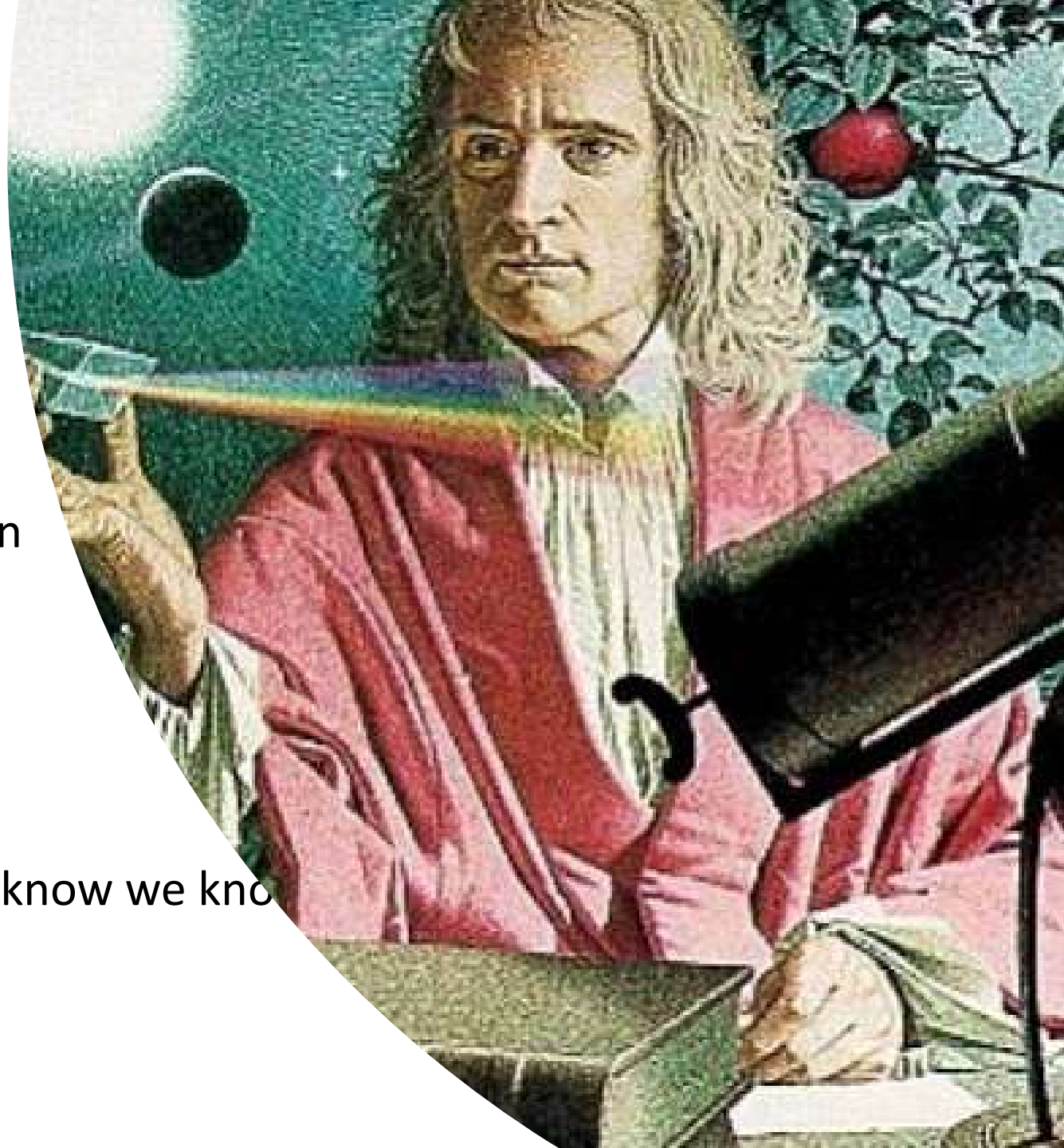
Scientific Revolution

Enlightenment

US Revolution and  
French Revolution

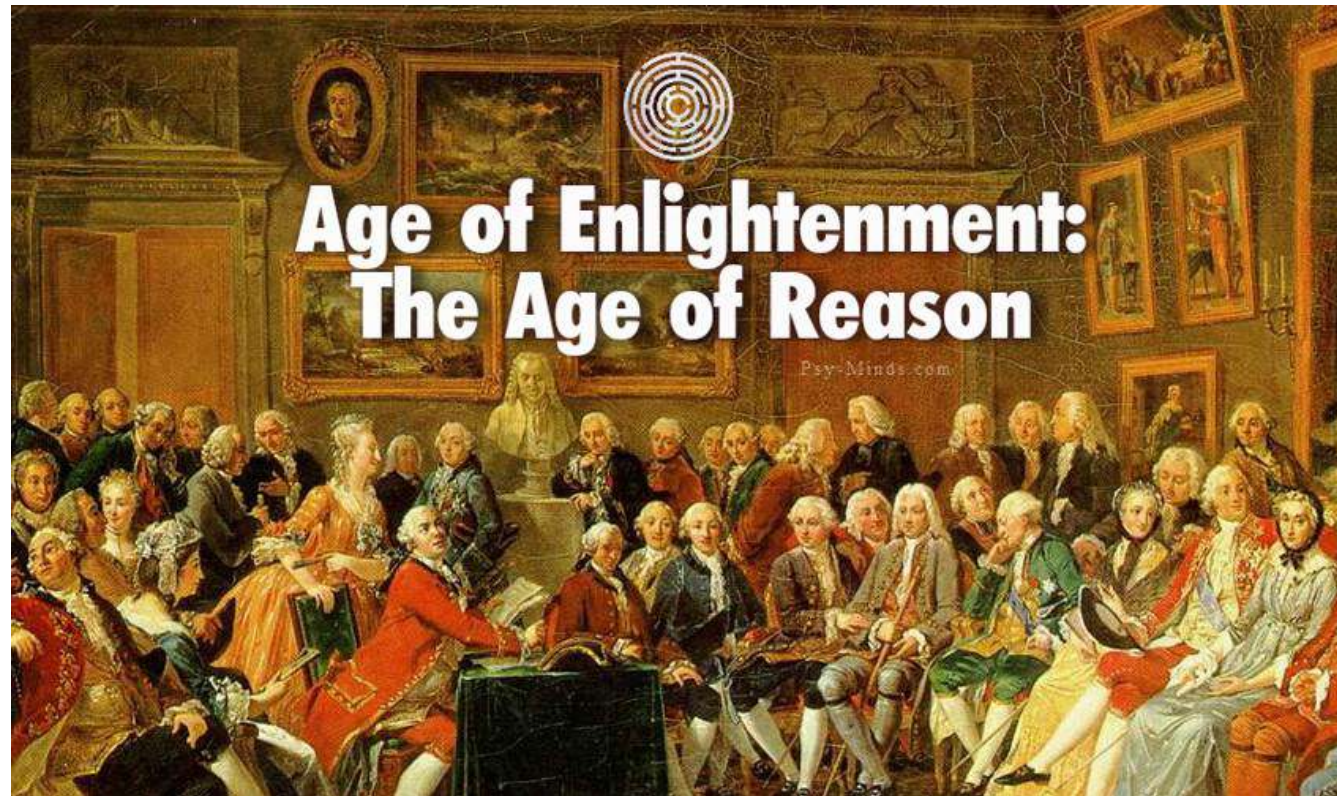
# What was the Scientific Revolution?

- 1500's and 1600's
- “Natural Law”—laws discovered by reason
  - Laws of Physics
  - Gravity
  - Magnetism
  - Small pox vaccine
- Empiricism—Francis Bacon. What we know we know through our senses.



# Some “thinkers” start to apply ideas of REASON in science to human behavior

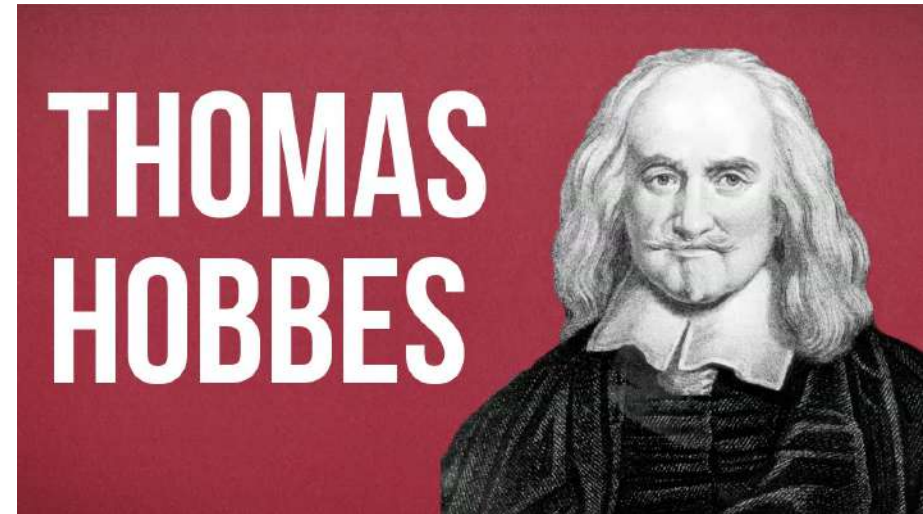
- This general time period is called the **Enlightenment**



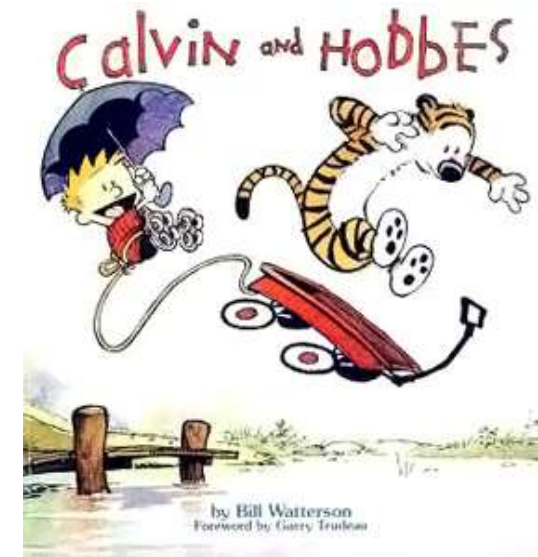


# The Enlightenment Thinkers

## Thomas Hobbes



- **#1 Thomas Hobbes**
- From England. Wrote **the Leviathan**
- **Main Idea:** People are basically bad, cruel, greedy and selfish
- People need a **Social Contract**









# Enlightenment Philosopher #2

John Locke:

English

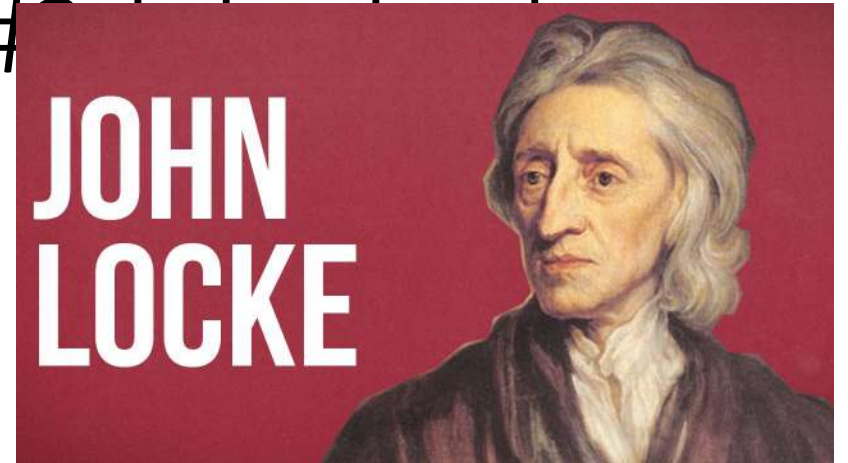
**Book:** The Two Treatises on Government

**Main Ideas:** You have **NATURAL RIGHTS**—Life, liberty and property  
AND the *right to rebel if the government isn't treating you right.*

**Best Government?** By the citizens.

**Social Contract**—you give up some of your power to live

Flawed Government: Divine Right of Kings.





John Locke—Lost. “Don’t tell me what I can and can’t do!”



# Voltaire

- French
- **Main Ideas:**
  - a. The right to think, is the most Important right.
  - b. Freedom of religion—no one religion is right!
  - c. Freedom of speech

**Books: (15 plus)**

Candide (novel)

History of Philosophy

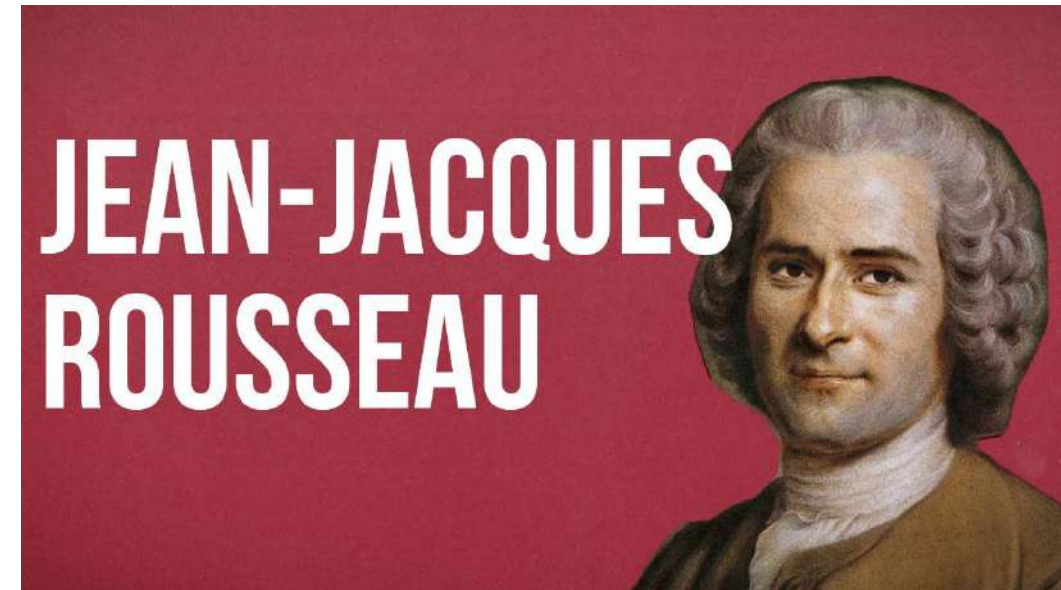


# Jean Jacque Rousseau

- **French**
- **Main Idea:** People are born good, but society corrupts them
- **Quote** : “Man was born free but everywhere is in chains”



- “Tabla Rasa”- Blank Slate (Aristotle AND Rousseau)

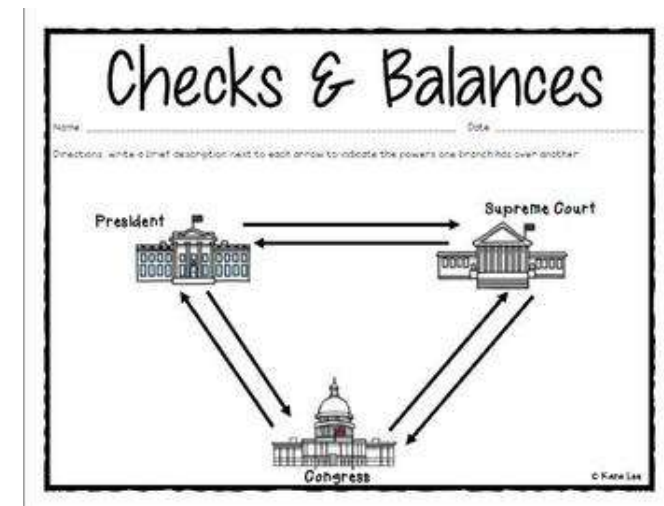
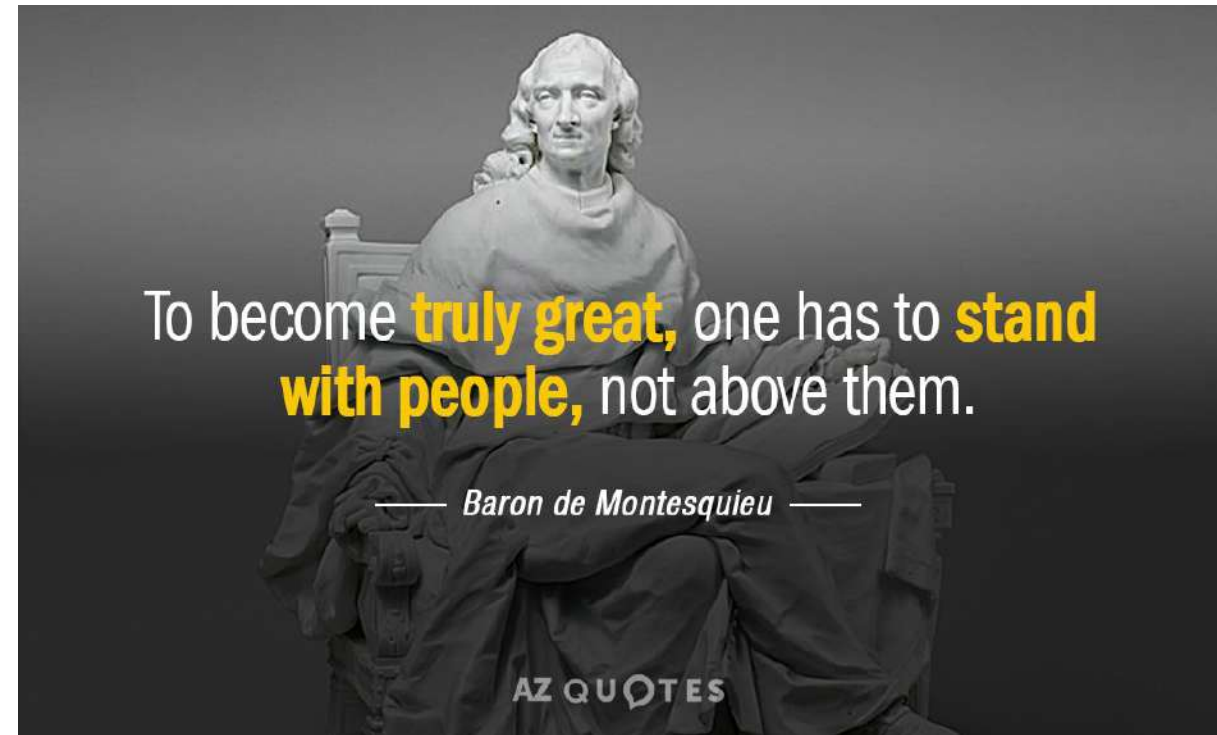




# Baron Von Montesquieu

French Judge

Main ideas: **Separation of Powers**  
**and Checks and Balances.**



# Mary Wollstonecraft

- English author
- *“I do not wish them [women] to have power over men; but over themselves.”*
- Famous Work: Vindication of the Rights of Women
- **Main Idea:** Society is wasting its assets by keeping women in a subservient role.



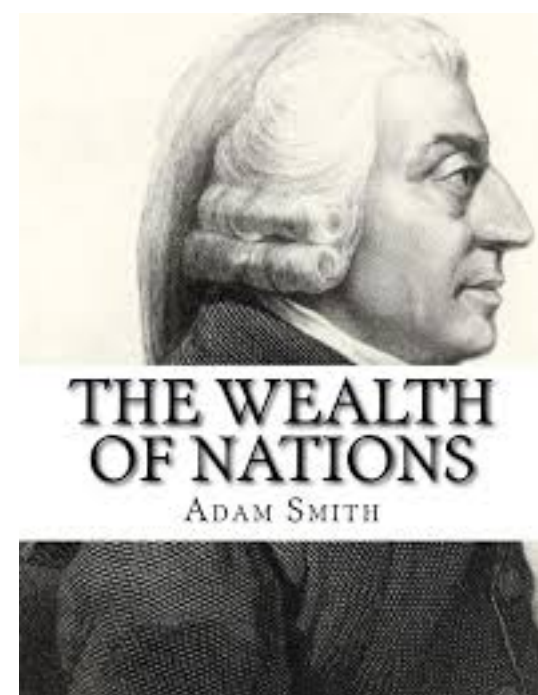
# Adam Smith

- 1776. The Wealth of Nations
- Supply and Demand
- **CAPITALISM. A Country's economics is controlled by private owners, not the state**

- **Laissez Faire**—left alone

**Vs. Mercantilism (countries export more than import. "Mother Countries" try TO gain silver and gold. Manufacture good to EXPORT)**

- **"Free Hand of the Market"**





# Your assignment: The Philosopher's Cartoon

- Put your philosophers and yourself in a modern situation, espousing their philosophy.