

▶ CHANGES FROM FIRST SEMESTER

- ▶ Must come in within one week for test corrections and to make up tests
 - ▶ Not ALL homework is going to be due
 - ▶ More Timed writes in class
- ## ▶ Geography
- ▶ Will be starting with European Geography – Same as first semester
 - ▶ Have as many opportunities to get 100%

WELCOME TO SEMESTER 2

- ▶ Describes the period 1789-1918
 - ▶ **Unit 6: The Atlantic Revolutions:** modern government is born
 - ▶ **Unit 7: Industrial Revolution:** the second great societal shift occurs
 - ▶ **Unit 8: New Imperialism:** Europe sets out to conquer the world
 - ▶ **Unit 9: Nationalism:** modern ideas of nation and identity form, uniting states and tearing others apart.
 - ▶ **Unit 10: World War 1:** it all ends in a bloodbath

LONG 19TH CENTURY

Unit 6 – Absolutism, Enlightenment, & French Revolution

SWBAT – Describe the impact of the topics ^ and compare the topics with one another



- ▶ 1776-1848
- ▶ The Atlantic Revolutions are defined by 2 movements:
 - ▶ The people of Europe demanding a say in their governments.
 - ▶ The people of Americas pushing back against European control.

NOTES: UNIT 6 – THE ATLANTIC
REVOLUTIONS

- ▶ What are we going to learn:
 - ▶ Political Systems
 - ▶ The Enlightenment
 - ▶ The French Revolution
 - ▶ The Haitian Revolution (maybe?)

UNIT 6 – THE ATLANTIC REVOLUTIONS

- ▶ A political system is simply the method by which decisions are made for a state.

NOTES: POLITICAL SYSTEMS

Communism



Liberalism

Conservatism

Fascism



LEFT

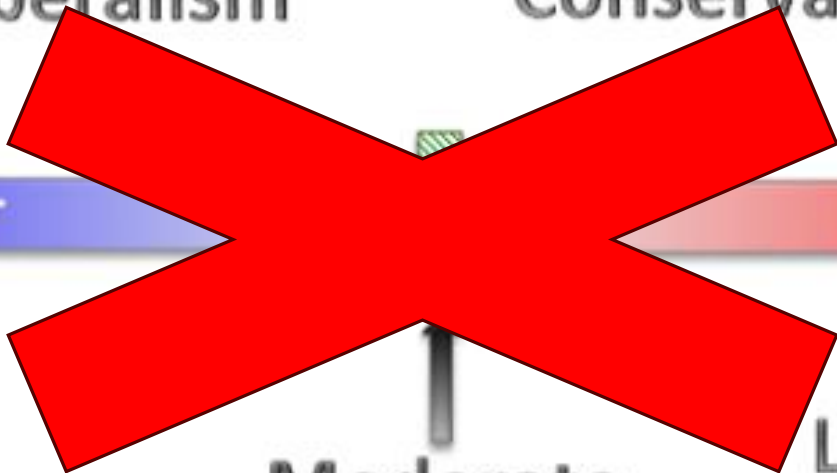


RIGHT

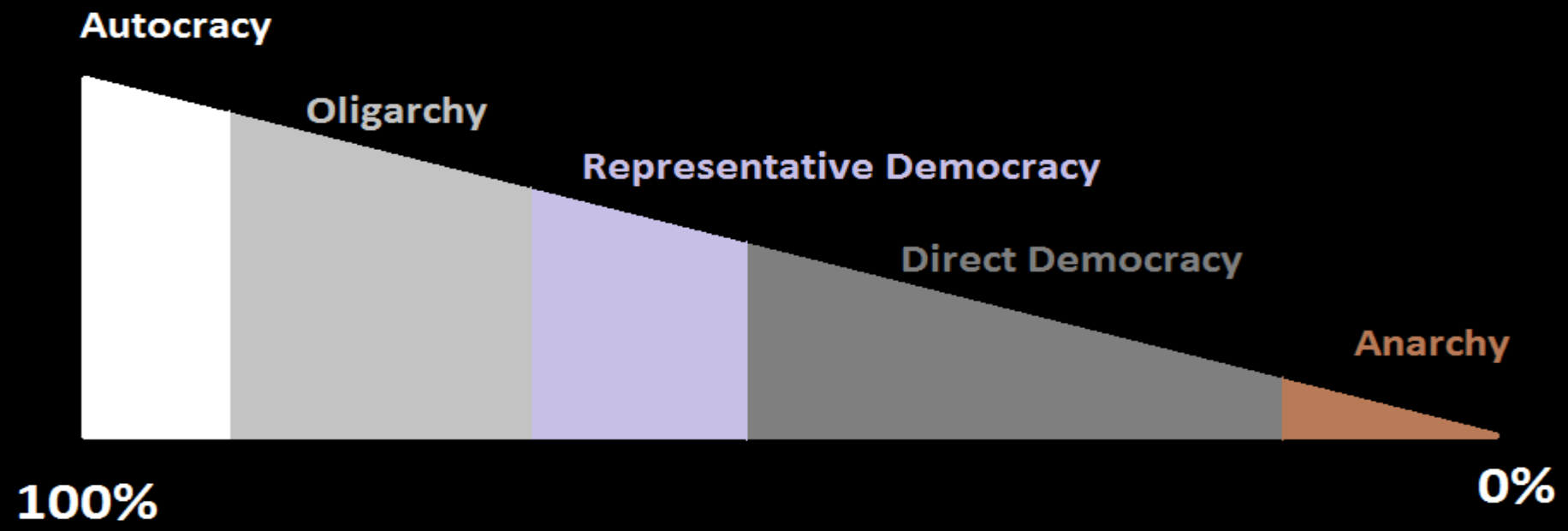
Socialism

Moderate

Libertarianism



Level of Government Control



PO

- ▶ **Monarchy:** any government with a royal family, where political power can be inherited or owned.
- ▶ **Republic:** a system that is not a monarchy, where political power cannot be owned.
- ▶ Being a monarchy or a republic does not define what system of government a country is

NOTES: MONARCHY OR REPUBLIC

- ▶ You are going to read about the 5 political systems.
- ▶ There are many, many more political systems but pretty much any government would fit under one of these five labels.

ASSIGNMENT: POLITICAL SYSTEMS

- ▶ **One:** this country has no royalty. It has a legislature called the parliament, which controls all laws and decisions in the government. The parliament is elected every 5 years.

WHICH SYSTEM IS THIS?

- ▶ **Two:** this country has no royal family. It has an elected congress and senate that makes all the decisions with the help of an elected president. However, the president has been in power for 20 years and uses his power to fix elections, making it appear as if he and his party were elected by a landslide every time.

WHICH SYSTEM IS THIS?

► **Three:** this made up country has a King and Queen who inherited power from the Queen's father. All laws are created by a citizen's committee. The laws are only approved by a general vote by the people. The citizen's committee is selected by a random lottery of every of-age person in the country every year.

WHICH SYSTEM IS THIS?

- ▶ **Autocracy:** almost all power rests in one person.
- ▶ **Oligarchy:** a small group of people make all the decisions. Not chosen by the people
- ▶ **Representative Democracy:** people vote on leaders, who then make decisions.
- ▶ **Direct Democracy:** people vote on all or most government decisions.
- ▶ **Anarchy:** the government does not have the right/power to force people into anything.

POLITICAL SYSTEMS

| | Autocracy | Oligarchy | Representative Democracy | Direct Democracy | Anarchy |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Monarchy | Absolute Monarchies | Feudalism | Constitutional Monarchies | Could exist but never has | ??? |
| Republic | Modern Dictatorships | Military Rule | Democratic Republics | Athens or Switzerland | Fejuve, Freeland, Slab City |

EXAMPLES

ENTRY TASK



- ▶ **Sovereignty** is power or authority of a state to determine laws and decisions for all things within the territory of the state—including living persons.

NOTES: SOVEREIGNTY

- ▶ **Autocracy:** the supreme ruler has full sovereignty over the state and people.
- ▶ **Oligarchy:** sovereignty is divided amongst the wealthiest and most powerful.
- ▶ **Representative Democracy:** sovereignty rests in the people but they allow it to be wielded by chosen representatives.
- ▶ **Direct Democracy:** sovereignty rests in the people.
- ▶ **Anarchy:** all people are sovereign over themselves.

NOTES: GOVERNMENTS ON
SOVEREIGNTY

- ▶ **Four:** this country has a king and queen. The actual laws and decisions are made by a Council of Notables, who are appointed by the Queen. Rich, successful business people are the only ones who are ever appointed to this council.

WHICH SYSTEM IS THIS?

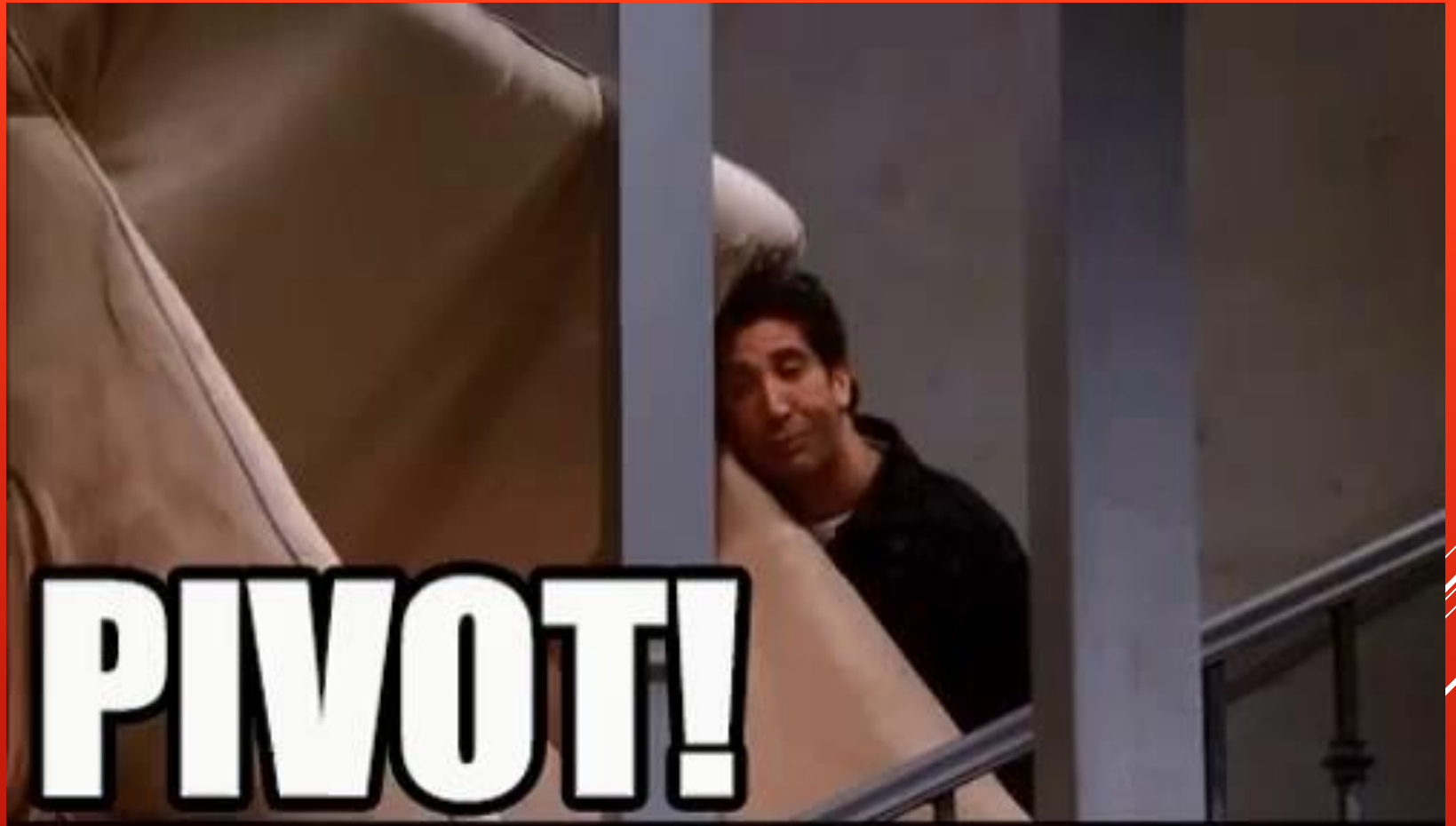
- ▶ **Five:** this made up country has no royalty. Most of its laws and decisions are created by a congress and prime minister that are elected every 3 years. However, all decisions and laws made by that government are added to the next ballot and people can reject those laws or decisions.

WHICH SYSTEM IS THIS?

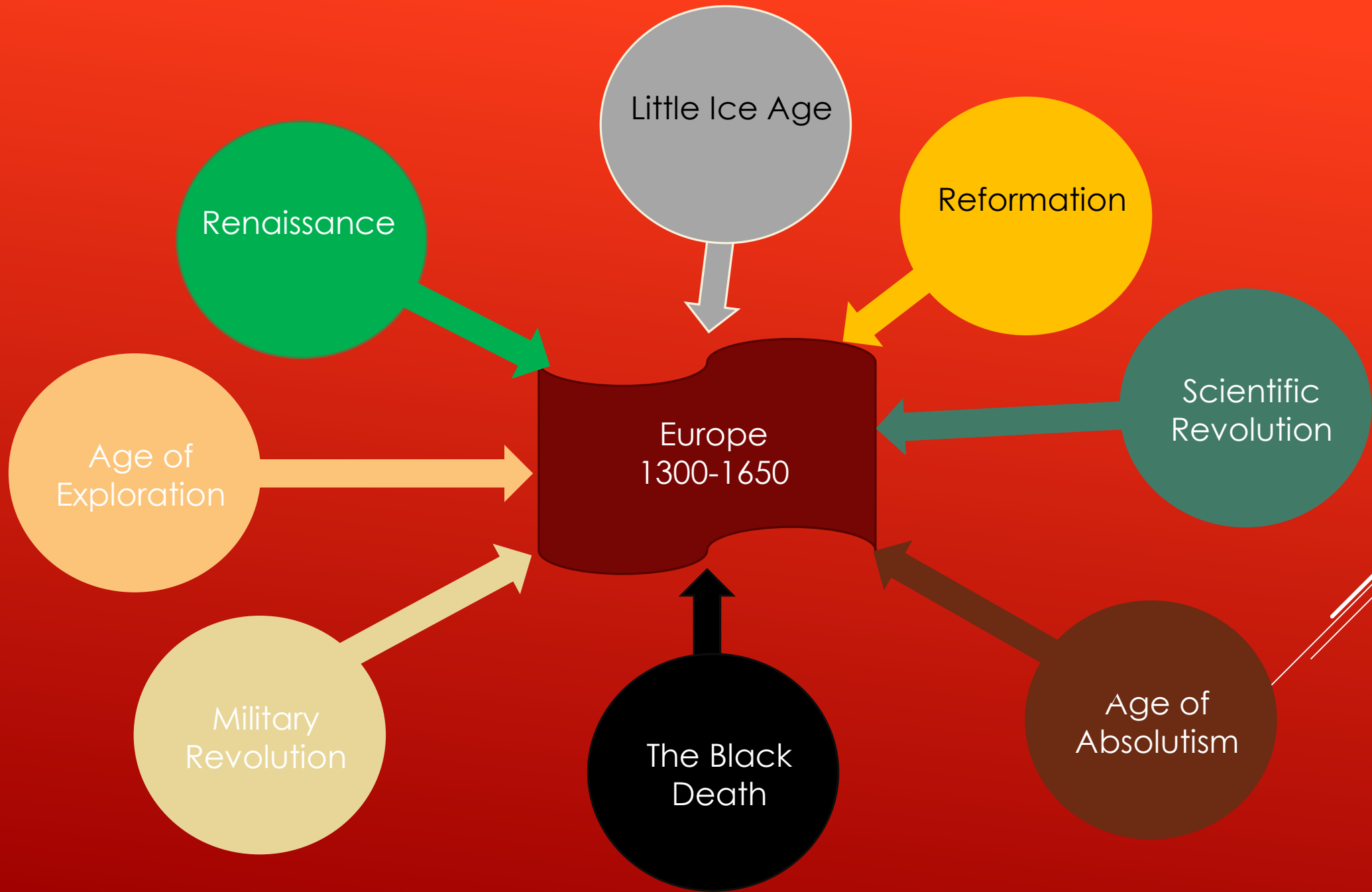
- ▶ You are going to look at example political systems and determine what kind of government they each are

ASSIGNMENT: IDENTIFYING POLITICAL SYSTEMS

- ▶ Grab the textbooks
- ▶ Get ready for notes



ROSS GELLER



- ▶ Roughly 1550-1800
- ▶ Describes the period in which:
 - ▶ European countries developed absolute monarchies.
 - ▶ European countries became centralized.
- ▶ *Centralized*: a country in which power and administration is focused in one place.



NOTES: THE AGE OF ABSOLUTISM

- ▶ An absolute monarchy is any system in which the following are true:
 - ▶ Is a monarchy
 - ▶ Is an autocracy
 - ▶ The monarch's power approaches 100%

NOTES: ABSOLUTE MONARCHY

- ▶ These things will be true of rulers whose power “approaches 100%”
 - ▶ **Centralized**: government focused in one place, not spread out (to lords, for example)
 - ▶ **Power of the Purse**: can decide when/how to raise taxes and how revenue is used.
 - ▶ **Arbitrary Power**: can do anything or make/unmake any law without consent of any other person

NOTES: ABSOLUTE MONARCHY

- ▶ Monarchs justified their power with Divine Right.
- ▶ **Divine Right:** the belief that a monarch has been chosen by God to lead.
 - ▶ Therefore no one else may limit their power.
 - ▶ Sovereignty comes from God

NOTES: DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS

- ▶ Get out a piece of paper and number it 1-10

ENTRY TASK – 31 JANUARY



▶ Part 1

- ▶ Read each philosopher one at a time.
- ▶ Summarize on the worksheet 2 facts about each philosopher and 5 things they believe

▶ 25 minutes

ASSIGNMENT: HOBBS, LOCKE, AND ROUSSEAU

- ▶ State of Nature
 - ▶ Everyone against everyone
 - ▶ “Life of a man is solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short”
 - ▶ Violent place
- ▶ Law of Nature
 - ▶ Men protect their best interest
- ▶ Right of Nature
 - ▶ Right to equality
 - ▶ Preserve interests
- ▶ Social Contract
 - ▶ Collectively agree to give up freedom and place power in leader
 - ▶ Governments impose laws in order to prevent state of war

HOBBS

- ▶ State of Nature
- ▶ Law of Nature
 - ▶ Men are equal and free
 - ▶ Single absolute law which applies to all
- ▶ Right of Nature
 - ▶ Right to life, to liberty, to property
 - ▶ All people have natural rights
- ▶ Social Contract
 - ▶ Governments exist by the consent of the people
 - ▶ Rule of the majority where things are decided by the greater public

LOCKE

- ▶ State of Nature
 - ▶ Born with potential goodness
 - ▶ Primitive condition without law or morality
- ▶ Law of Nature
 - ▶ Morality is preservation of self without causing harm
 - ▶ No pain to others to preserve oneself
- ▶ Right of Nature
 - ▶ Whatever you need to survive is good as to not harm others
 - ▶ Natural rights are pity and self-preservation
- ▶ Social Contract
 - ▶ Made of all people to have harmony in society
 - ▶ Direct rule by the people

ROUSSEAU