

Age of enlightenment and glorious revolution assignment

[History](#), [Revolution](#)



| Name: Lawrence Jokun | Date: 09/10/2011 | Graded Assignment Outline and Thesis Statement (20 points) | Score | | | 1. Complete the following outline, as you read online about the events in England that were milestones in the development of democracy. (There are ten items that need information.)

Answer: A Bird's-Eye View 1 Renaissance and Reformation During the Renaissance, Europe was charged with a new spirit of inquiry. English monarchy The Glorious Revolution 1 Charles II King Charles II, like his executed father, found Parliament troublesome and tried to rule without it. 2 James II and the idea of the divine right of kings - Kings would only receive power from God, and were answerable to God. 3 Who: William of Orange English Protestant leaders wanted to force James II from power and give the throne to his daughter, a Protestant, and to her Dutch husband. Confident that the English people would welcome him and that James II would refuse to fight, their army began to march on London.

When James II heard the news, he fled to France. With almost no bloodshed, Parliament had power once again. Parliament claimed the right to limit the power of the monarchy, and to have the final say about who could sit on the throne of England. The bloodless overthrow of King James II became known as the Glorious Revolution. English Bill of Rights 1 Parliament offered the throne to William and Mary on the condition that they accept the Bill of Rights. 2 The Bill of Rights restricted the powers of the King. 3 The Bill of Rights guaranteed certain rights and liberties to the people. The Bill of Rights established England as a constitutional monarchy, a system of government in which the power of the ruler is subject to the laws spelled out in the constitution. The Enlightenment 1 Age of Reason The Enlightenment is also

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known as the Age of Reason, because during this time European thinkers were confident that human reason could illuminate truth and help create a better world. 2 Scientific Revolution 1 Galileo – Used a telescope to confirm the findings of the Polish astronomer Copernicus. 2 Who: Isaac Newton

He discovered the laws of planetary motion, explained how gravity works, and invented calculus, a new branch of mathematics that proved invaluable to modern scientists and mathematicians. 3 Enlightenment Thinkers 1 John Locke – One of the greatest Enlighten thinkers, the English philosopher John Locke, believed that just as certain principles or “ laws of nature” govern the physical world, there are also moral laws at work in the universe. Locked called this moral order “ natural law”. 2 Who: Baron de Montesquieu

In The Spirit of Laws, this man wrote that the best way to protect liberty was to separate a government’s powers into three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. He concluded that no single part of the government could become too powerful if power is divided among the three branches. His writings influenced the creation of several constitutions in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. 3 Jean-Jacques Rousseau – Believed that nature had many valuable lessons to teach people. (2 points) | Score | | | 2.

Use the information in the outline above and your prior knowledge to write a thesis statement for an essay that explains the events that led to the Glorious Revolution and how the Glorious Revolution and the English Bill of Rights led to the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in England. You will NOT write the essay, only the thesis statement. Answer: (3 points) |

Score | | | 3. Again, using the information in the outline and your prior knowledge, write three statements that support your thesis statement.

Answer: | Your Score | ___ Of 25 |