RISE OF CONSTITUTIONALISM AND LIBERALISM

RENAISSANCE
Humanism
Secularism

Religion: (secular challenge)
Heliocentric theory: Catholic
Church opposed
Galileo arrested
Index of Forbidden Books
Protestant countries embrace it
End to witch hunts

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION
Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo
Bacon: inductive method -- empiricism
Descartes: deductive method
Newton

England and Netherlands
are Constitutional states in 17th c.

ENLIGHTENMENT
Locke: natural rights
Diderot: *encyclopedia*
philosophes: Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau
classical liberalism

"Glorious Revolution"
Bill of Rights

Enlightened Despotism
Frederick the Great
Catherine the Great
Joseph II (& Maria Teresa)

Capitalism
Adam Smith
middle class

American & French Revolutions

LIBERALISM IN 19TH CENTURY
Utilitarianism: Jeremy Bentham & John Stuart Mill
Chartist movement in England; suffrage gains in Great Britain: 1832, 1867, 1884
Revolutions of 1830 and 1848
Liberal Empire: France (1852-1871); universal male suffrage
Age of Mass Politics in late-19th century: France, Great Britain, Germany
Emancipation of serfs in Russia: Alexander II
Socialist movement: seeks to extend certain aspects of liberalism (suffrage) to working class

DEMOCRACY IN 20TH CENTURY (and rise and fall of Communism)
Germany: Weimar Republic -- Federal Republic of Germany – unified Germany
France: Third Republic, Fourth Republic, Fifth Republic
United Nations
Revolutions of 1989 and fall of Soviet Union
European Union (EU)