

Monday, February 9 (Collab Day Schedule)

DJ: 1) Analyze the level syncretism reflected in the visual source.

HW: 1) Unit Review Chart T 2/10 2) Themes Chart Block 2/11,12

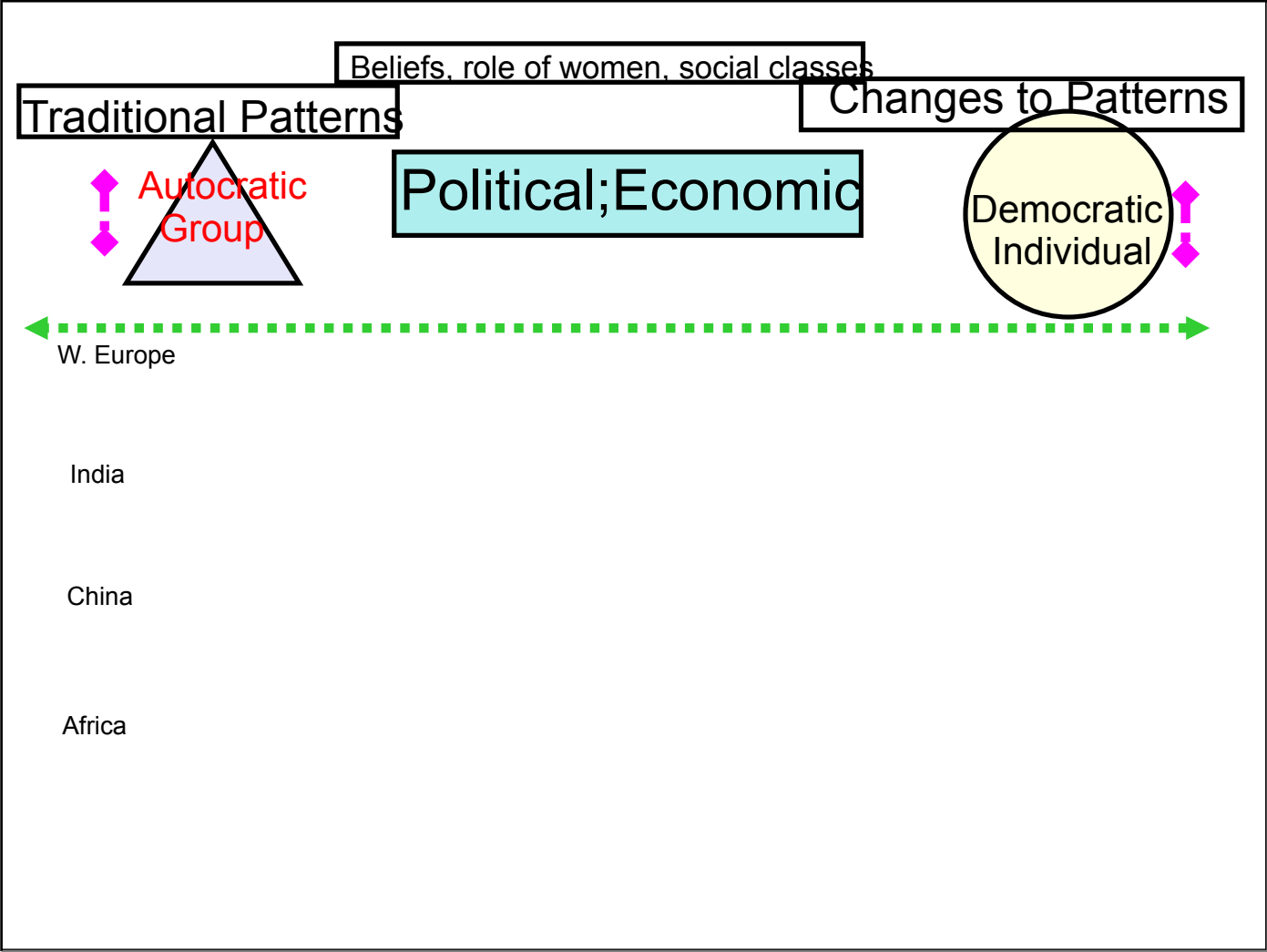
Ann.: Unit Test & NB Block 2/11,12

Today:

- 1) Change Spectrum
- 2) Compare Challenges to Long Standing Continuities
- 3) Practice Continuity & Change Thesis Statements

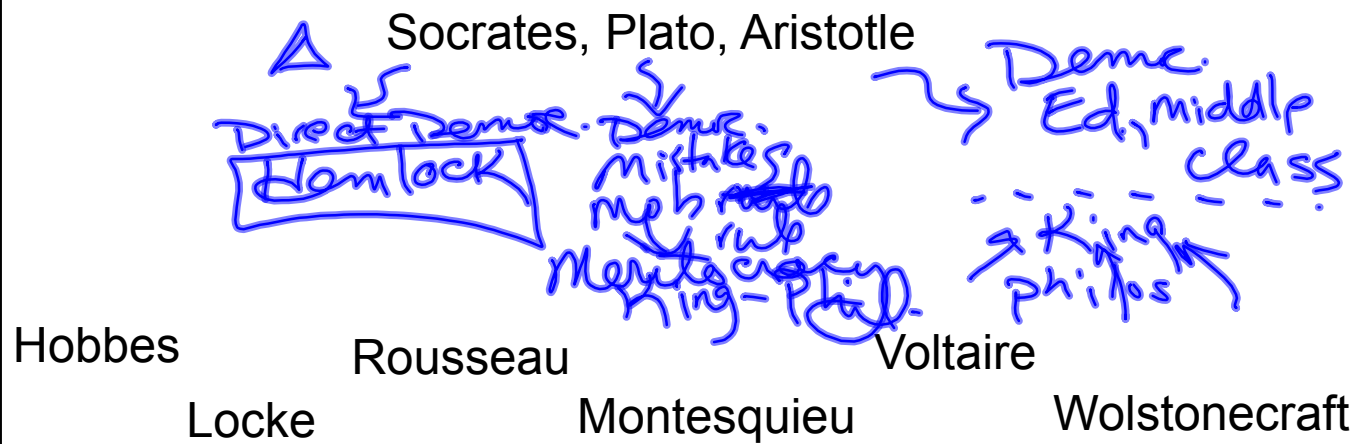


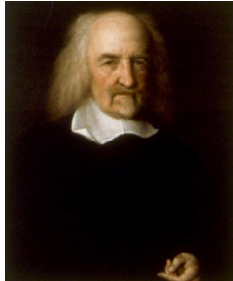
The Virgin of Guadalupe
Ways of the World, First Edition
National Palace Mexico City/Gianni Dagli Orti/The Art Archive



What are the unique ideas of each Enlightenment thinker?

Which classics influenced them?





Hobbes



Locke



Voltaire



Rousseau

Montesquieu



Wolstonecraft

Ideal Government

Trust People to Govern?

Hobbes		People are born evil; need strong government that can control desires of people (Leviathon)	
King Louis IX		God chose him (Divine Right), blessed by Roman Catholic church; great leader (Sun King), France grew, great palace, controlled nobles	
Queen Elizabeth I		Divine Right also; a mother to her people, listened to Parliament, but she wanted final say; loved by her people, successful monarch	
Plato		Ruler should be skilled—just, knowledgeable (philosopher king); feared mob rule (killed Socrates, his teacher)	
Aristotle		1 st choice-educated middle class rule; 2 nd choice-king advised by philosophers	
Montesquieu		Limit power of king by separating power w/ 3 branches-executive, legislative, judicial; checks & balances	
Locke		People are born w/ inalienable rights and can make decisions for themselves	
Rousseau		People born good; it is society that corrupts them by giving titles, live in small community where people decide what is best for themselves	
Wolstonecraft		All people should have a voice, even women; frustrated that only men could own property, rule over the family affairs, work so refused marriage for a long time; wanted women and men to vote	

People are born greedy and selfish;
therefore a strong, autocratic government is
required.

Prompt: To what extent did Enlightenment philosophies challenge established political, economic, social and religious patterns?

Thesis: The most Enlightenment philosophers questioned long held structures that justified autocracy supported by Divine Right. But the Enlightenment continued the humanists' resurrection of Greek Rationalists' principles.

Thesis: Absolute monarchs continued to rule despite the Enlightenment's emphasis on equality and natural rights, and Roman Catholicism survived the challenges of the Protestant Reformation in Western Europe.

Beliefs, role of women, social classes

Traditional Patterns

↑↓ (Authoritarian)

Changes to Patterns

(individual ↑) ↑↓



W. Europe

China

Neo-Conf
(D. + B.)

Kaozeng
Knowledge
Moral

Bhakti (Marabau)

India

Decentralized
caste/Hinduism

Mughal central
(Muslim) (Akbar)
Sikhism (equal.)

Aurangzeb

Islam/Ottoman

conquest Arab

Sufism (Sufis)

Wahabi
Movement

Africa

(slave trade)

Christ
city-state Empire

Islam
Axum (Coptic Christ)
Akan (Voodoo) & Christ.
Witchcraft

Prompt: How has sy. allowed global central (rel.)?

- Compare levels/sy. — 2
- Compare cent/chr — Europe & Am. — Col.

Analyze the continuities and changes for two of the following regions by the end of the early modern era.

China, W. Europe, India, Ottoman Empire

What patterns continued and what changed with regard to Eurasian Empires between 1450-1700?

Thesis: Russia and China are two Eurasian Empires between 1450 and 1700 that continued to expand their land-based empires, but nomadic/pastoral competitors were absorbed and became a part of ethnically diverse empires and were no longer able to challenge the political stability of Russia or China as had happened in the post-classical era.

Topic Sentence: As in early, classical and post-classical civilizations, Russia and China rose to prominence through land-based expansion.

Evidence:

Russia--

China--

Thesis: Absolute monarchs continued to rule despite the Enlightenment's emphasis on equality and natural rights, and Roman Catholicism survived the challenges of the Protestant Reformation in Western Europe.

Unit IV: Early Modern Era **POSSIBLE** Essay Prompts

In what ways did the empires of the early modern era continue patterns of earlier empires? In what ways did they depart from those patterns?

To what extent did Europeans transform earlier patterns of commerce, and in what ways did they assimilate into those older patterns?

Analyze the continuities and changes brought with the Columbian Exchange.

Analyze the continuities and changes brought by the Protestant Reformation.