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

England and Netherlands are Constitutional states in 17th c.

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION
- Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo
- Bacon: inductive method -- empiricism
- Descartes: deductive method
- Newton
- Church opposed
- Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo
- Galileo arrested
- Index of Forbidden Books
- Protestant countries embrace it
- Newton

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

“Glorious Revolution”
- Bill of Rights

American & French Revolutions

“Glorious Revolution”
- Bill of Rights

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

Capitalism
- Adam Smith
- middle class

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)