

# **The Rise of Democracy**

## **Unit 1: World History**

### **I. Types of Government**

# A. Types of Government

1. Monarchy – king or queen rules the government
2. Theocracy – the religious leader also rules the government
3. Dictatorship – one person rules the government
4. Democracy – the people rule the government
  - a. Direct Democracy – people vote directly for laws
  - b. Indirect Democracy/Republic – people vote for representatives who then vote for laws

# **II. The Legacy of Ancient Greece and Rome**

# **A. Limited Democracy in Athens, Greece**

- 1. Wealth determined class**
- 2. All free adult males were citizens and could participate in government (1/10 of population).**

# B. Greek Democracy Changes

1. Athens became a direct democracy
2. Athens also used juries. It was citizen's civic duty to serve on a jury.
3. Juries ranged from 201 to as many as 2500 men. (Does jury duty sound familiar to anyone??)

# C. Rome Develops a Republic

1. Rome created an indirect democracy known as a republic
2. All citizens (free-born males) could vote

# D. Roman Law

- 1. Like the Greeks, Roman law was based on justice and protecting citizens and their property**
- 2. The Romans' lasting legacy was their written legal code known as the Twelve Tables.**

# **III. The Renaissance**



# A. Italian Renaissance (1300-1600)

1. The Renaissance was a rebirth that brought back classical Greek and Roman culture while stressing the importance of the individual
2. Florence was the center

# **B. Classical and Worldly Values**

- 1. Humanism focused on the potentials and achievements of the individual**
- 2. Secularism was stressed even as Catholicism remained the dominant religion**

# C. Renaissance Men and Women

1. The ideal Renaissance man excelled at nearly everything and created art.
2. The Renaissance woman was educated and inspired art.

# D. Renaissance Art

1. Renaissance painters and sculptors like Donatello, Michelangelo, Raphael, and Leonardo DaVinci created realistic art.
2. DaVinci was considered the epitome of the Renaissance man.

# E. Renaissance Writers

1. Writers wrote in the vernacular and focused on self-expression or the individuality of their subjects
2. Machiavelli's *The Prince* (1513) emphasized political effectiveness over moral integrity

# **F. The Northern Renaissance**

- 1. English art and literature flourished under Elizabeth I. William Shakespeare was the most famous writer.**
- 2. This era was the Elizabethan Age.**

# **\*\*G. The Printing Press\*\***

- 1. Johann Gutenberg's printing press made it possible to produce books quickly and cheaply.**
- 2. This made more information available, and more Europeans were literate.**

# **IV. The Reformation**



# A. Causes of the Reformation

1. Renaissance values caused people to question the Church.
2. The printing press helped ideas to spread.
3. Economic and political tensions between leaders and monarchs arose as they began to challenge the authority of the pope.
4. Corruption in the Church and the sale of indulgences upset some.

# B. Martin Luther and Lutheranism

1. Luther posted his 95 Theses on a church door to air his grievances with the Catholic Church.
2. Luther's ideas spread in Germany and started the religious Reformation.
3. Beliefs included salvation by faith, the Bible was the source of truth, and all people with faith were equal.

# C. Henry VIII and Anglicanism

1. England's King Henry VIII wanted to divorce his wife after she didn't produce a male heir for him. The Pope wouldn't annul Henry's marriage.
2. He then made himself the head of the Church of England, or the Anglican Church.
3. This was the only legal church in England. Elizabeth I made some reforms to please Catholics.

# D. John Calvin and Calvinism

1. Calvin believed in predestination and that God had chosen the “elect” to save.
2. Calvinism spread throughout Switzerland and later Scotland. Calvinists in France, Huguenots, faced a lot of violence.
3. Many Protestant religions, such as Presbyterians, evolved from Calvinism.

# E. The Catholics' Response

1. Ignatius of Loyola and his followers, the Jesuits, sought to add members to the Catholic Church and founded schools.
2. The Council of Trent reaffirmed several Catholic doctrines and shut down beliefs of the Protestants.

# **V. England: The Glorious Revolution**

# **A. Background**

- 1. Henry VIII- leaves Catholicism and establishes the Church of England.**
- 2. Mary (his daughter) Re-establishes Catholicism as the national religion and kills many protestants.**
- 3. Queen Elizabeth Re-establishes the church of England....she leaves NO heirs to the throne**

# **B. Monarchs Defy Parliament**

- 1. King James I (Catholic) and King Charles I (Catholic) both upset Parliament (lots of Protestants).**
- 2. Charles I signed the Petition of Right, which limited the monarchy and protected people's rights.**
- 3. When he signed the Petition of Right, Charles I agreed not to: imprison subjects w/o due cause, levy taxes w/o Parliament's consent, house soldiers in private homes, and impose martial law in peacetime.**



# C. The English Civil War

- 1. After Charles I ignored the petition and continued to upset Parliament, the English Civil War broke out in 1642.**
- 2. Oliver Cromwell led the protestants against the Monarch. He won and became a dictator.**
- 3. Charles I was executed.**

# D. The Restoration

1. Unhappy with a military rule, Parliament restored the monarchy with King Charles II in 1660 (after Cromwell's death).

2. His brother, King James II's Catholic beliefs and favoritism upset his subjects.

# E. The Glorious Revolution

1. A bloodless overthrow of James II in 1688 led to the rule of Protestants Mary and William of Orange.

2. This was known as the Glorious Revolution.

# **F. Limits on Monarch's Power**

**1. England became a constitutional monarchy.**

**2. The English Bill of Rights in 1689 listed the things a ruler could not do and protected people's rights.**