

Unit 1: Rise of Democracy Review

1st Semester Final Exam Review

Types of Government

- **Monarchy**: The king or queen rules the government
 - **Absolute Monarchy**: The King or queen has supreme power and rules the government all by himself/herself
 - Ex: France during the Old Regime under King Louis XVI
 - **Constitutional Monarchy**: The king or queen rules the government and is limited by a written or unwritten Constitution
 - Ex: England after the Glorious Revolution

Types of Government

- **Democracy**: The people rule the government
 - **Direct Democracy**: The people vote directly for laws
 - Ex: Athens, Greece
 - **Indirect Democracy/Republic**: The people vote for representatives who then vote for laws
 - Ex: Roman Republic and the United States

Direct Democracy in Greece

- Athens, Greece was a direct democracy
- Only free adult males could participate in government (about 10-20%) of the population
- Athens, Greece also had juries and expected all free adult males to participate in them

Indirect Democracy/Republic in Rome

- Rome created a republic in which all free male citizens could vote for representatives
- Roman law was based on justice and protecting citizens
- Their lasting legacy was a written law code called the Twelve Tables

The Renaissance

- **The Renaissance was a period of rebirth and culture**
- **Major ideas include**
 - **Humanism - emphasizing the worth and potential of the individual**
 - **Secularism - focusing on non-religious (not anti-religious!) aspects of life**
- **The Renaissance man was supposed to be well-rounded and skilled in all subjects. Leonardo Da Vinci is the best example of this.**

The Renaissance continued

- Art became more realistic during this time.
- Important figures included
 - Artists: Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Donatello
 - Writers: Machiavelli and Shakespeare
- Johannes Gutenberg's printing press was the most important invention.
 - Made books more affordable and accessible, increased literacy, and helped cause the Reformation.

The Reformation

- **Causes of the Reformation**
 - **Renaissance values caused people to question the Catholic church**
 - **The printing press allowed ideas to spread**
 - **Kings wanted to challenge the authority of the Pope**
 - **There was corruption in the Catholic Church, including the sale of indulgences**

The Reformation continued

- **Lutheranism**: Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses on the Catholic Church and started a new religion in Germany based on salvation by faith and using the Bible (not the Pope) as the source of truth.
- **Calvinism**: John Calvin created a religion based on predestination that spread through Switzerland and France
- **Anglicanism/Church of England**: Henry VIII started his own church when the Pope wouldn't let him get a divorce. He made it the only legal church in England.
- **Catholic Church's Response**: eliminated corruptions and made Catholic schools

The English Civil War and Glorious Revolution

- **Parliament vs. Monarchy: Protestant vs. Catholic**
- **James I and Charles I: Catholic Kings**
- **Petition of Right: Attempted to limit power of monarchy, but Charles I largely ignored it**
- **English Civil War: Between Cavaliers (Catholics) and Roundheads (Puritans) - results in Charles I being executed and Cromwell rising to power**
- **Oliver Cromwell: Runs a military dictatorship**

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The English Civil War and Glorious Revolution

- Charles II and James II: Catholic kings brought back after the Restoration
- Glorious Revolution: James II was forced to give up the throne. Protestants Mary and William of Orange come in and rule England as a constitutional monarchy. It was also a bloodless revolution.
- English Bill of Rights: limited the power of the monarchy and protected people's rights.