

Monday, August 17

DJ: Verbally Brainstorm w/ neighbor elements of the American judicial system that ensure the notion one is "innocent until proven guilty."

HW: 1) 1st reading: (Salem Witch Trials & Conn. DBQ) T 8/18

2) Colonies Chart 9/2,3

Ann.: 1) none

Today: 1) Finish Global Context--Where do the colonies fit in?

2) Enlightenment ideals-Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Wolstonecraft

3) Salem Witch Trials DVD

Timeline of Key Events in the Evolution of Democracy

2 The Roman Republic (509 B.C.–27 B.C.)

Rome was ruled by a representative government in which citizens voted for people to represent them and make laws.



The Magna Carta (1215)

The King of England was forced to sign the Great Charter, which resulted in a limited monarchy. The King's power was limited because he had to consult his nobles to tax citizens or go to war.



6 Louis XIV (1661–1715)

In France, Louis XIV, an absolute monarch, controlled all aspects of government, from the military to the treasury.



8 The American Constitution (1789)

The American Constitution established a representative democracy in which citizens vote for representatives to make laws and a president to execute laws.



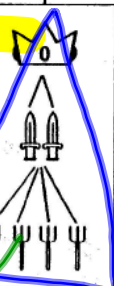
1 Direct Democracy In Athens, Greece (508 B.C.–404 B.C.)

In Athens, a direct democracy was established in which every citizen voted directly for laws.



5 Feudalism (400–1200)

Most Europeans were bound by feudal loyalties. Peasants owed loyalty to their Lord, who in turn owed loyalty to a higher Lord or a King. The King's power, however, was limited by his obligations to his Lords.



3 Model Parliament (1295)

The King of England summoned to a meeting nobles, knights, bishops, and two citizens from each town in England. This meeting set the precedent for electing representatives of the people to form Parliament, a legislature that made laws for England.



7 The Glorious Revolution (1688)

This established England as a limited constitutional monarchy in which the power of the monarchy was severely limited by the laws and traditions established by Parliament.



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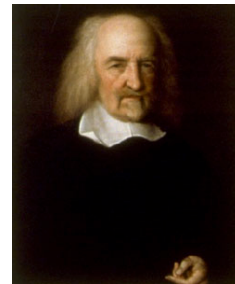
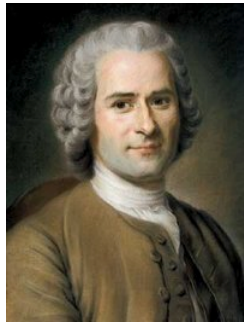
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LOQs: "A women not fit . . .

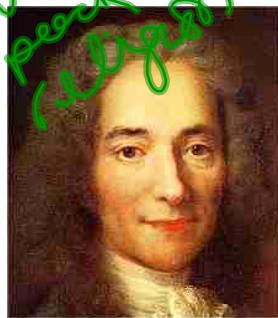
- In what ways were AHs ideas a threat to the established power structure in MBC?
- Where does AHs trial fit in with the larger development of democracy?
- How do AHs ideas relate to those of Enlightenment thinkers such as Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire & Wolstonecraft?



↳ inalienable



↳ V. speech in religion



women =