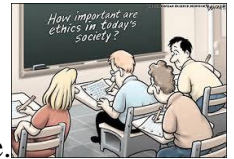


Unit 1: Lesson 4: How Did Modern Ideas of Individual Rights Develop?

How did the Judeo-Christian heritage contribute to the Founders' understanding of human rights?




1. World created & governed by one _____.
2. Each person is created in God's image & each possesses an immortal _____.



3. Founders were convinced of the importance of obeying the _____ code.
 4. Term "Providence" suggested the belief that _____ governs in the affairs of _____ (Ben _____)
 5. Believed in the moral principles to promote the common good.
 6. Felt the practice of _____ would help people live according to _____ standards.
 7. Classical _____ put the good of the _____ & _____ above that of separate interests of the _____.
 8. _____-Christianity stressed the _____ & _____ of each _____.
- Each person possessed an individual soul, this led to the Founders' commitment to liberty & _____ rights!

What were the concepts of the individual & society during the Middle Ages?



1. 5th-14th C in Western Europe (between _____ & modern times)
2. Spiritual leader was the _____: Christendom
3. Society was divided into classes & _____ royalty, nobility, clergy, tradesmen, craftsmen, & peasants.
4. Society was _____-no equality. 
5. Individual's role in _____ was defined.
6. Rights were _____ or "liberties" (exclusive rights Less 1) belonging to particular groups in society.
7. Christianity taught the primary purpose in life was to achieve _____ after death.
8. The most important institutions were _____ and monasteries.
9. Economic life based on _____ farming. **Farmers** focus on growing enough food to feed



themselves and their entire families

10. Small farms/manors, people did not _____ (not safe), few towns, markets regulated by nobility.

What led to the Renaissance ("re-birth")

1. Rise of _____
2. Increase in _____
3. People began to _____ from place to place
4. Nation-_____ began to form
5. Invention of the _____ press

How did the Renaissance contribute to the development of individual rights?

1. People began considering possibilities of _____ achievement.



2. Expanded knowledge and new _____.

3. _____ explored human nature & human creativity.

4. A new emphasis of individual _____ & individual rights.

5. What is an individual's relationship to _____ institutions & _____ ?

How did the Protestant Reformation advance the cause of individual rights?

1. New ideas about religion, _____ rights, and government.

2. A return to the original principles of _____

3. Established new _____ churches helped by secular governments.

4. Bible printed in the vernacular, being able to read it themselves encouraged freedom of _____ (free exercise of religion).

5. Decreased importance of the church & an increase in the importance of the _____.

6. All individuals were seen as equals in the eyes of _____.

7. The _____ posed a threat to established institutions as reformers sought to _____ (alter) or _____ entirely. (Puritans, Quakers, Pilgrims)

8. Many American colonies were originally settled by people seeking freedom to _____ in their way and new _____ that would allow this.



Pope

Circle which becomes more important in peoples lives?



King

What caused the rise of modern nation-states?

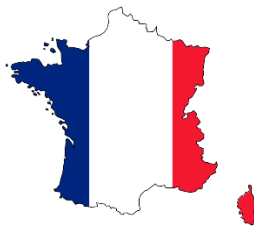
1. Some nation-states rose in challenge to the Church of _____. (Church of England)

2. Some nations remained loyal to the papacy, but reduced the churches authority within their _____.

3. The rise of nation-states was very important to the development of modern ideas about _____ & _____.

4. People began to think of themselves as citizens of a particular _____.







What was the new economic system of capitalism?

1. Producing & distributing goods is _____ owned & operated for _____ in competitive markets.
2. Production & distribution are not controlled by the _____.
3. People choose their occupations, owner-operated businesses, & own _____.
4. People pay more attention to their _____ interests than to the _____ good.
5. Political & economic power shift to the newly developed _____ class of successful _____.

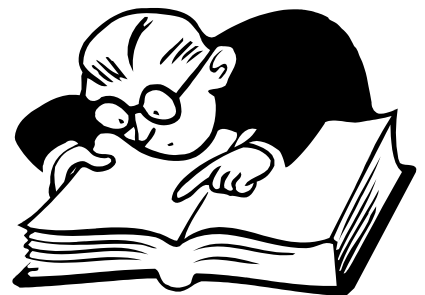
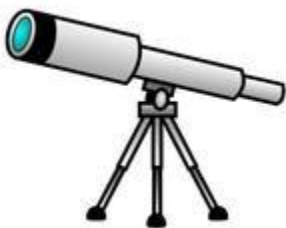
How did the Renaissance & Reformation contribute to the growth of individual rights?

1. Greater emphasis on the importance of the _____ compared to the Middle Ages, or early Greece or _____.
2. Ideas & _____ of individuals were valued.
3. New thought about government & _____.
4. Capitalism translated this new spirit into economic _____.
5. More individuals could _____ on an _____ footing to improve their place in _____.

What was the Age of Enlightenment?

1. An intellectual movement of the 17th & 18th Centuries that celebrated human _____ & sought to realize it's _____ in all areas of human endeavor.
2. Known as the Age of _____ as well.
3. The study of natural science, natural world, and the _____ that govern it.
4. Inspired by _____ expansion and voyages of discovery which brought new _____ from around the world.
5. "The end of _____ study is the enlarging of the bounds of human empire, to the effecting of all things _____"
-English philosopher Francis Bacon
6. American Founders belonged to the Age of Enlightenment. They use _____ and _____ to understand the workings of government and believed they could create a new order of government in Philadelphia the summer of 1787.

Lead to the "learning _____" and the ability to think for oneself.



Complete Reviewing & Using the Lesson pg. 18, Questions 1-7

Lesson Summary/Reflection (write a paragraph or two summarizing the lesson and what you learned from it):