

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

<p>What's Covered?</p> <p>How did the Judeo-Christian heritage contribute to the Founders' understanding of human rights?</p> <p>What were the concepts of the individual & society during the <u>Middle Ages</u>?</p> <p>What lead to the Renaissance ("re-birth")</p>	<p>(Lecture/Reading Notes)</p> <p>ON THE THINKING OF THE FOUNDERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Judeo-Christian tradition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Influence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Renaissance -Reformation -Enlightenment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 _____ & community 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! <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5th-14th C in Western Europe (between _____ & modern times) 2. Spiritual leader the _____: Christendom 3. Society was divided into classes & _____ I.e. royalty, nobility, clergy, tradesmen, craftsmen, & peasants. 4. Society was _____-no equality. 5. Individual's role in _____ was defined. 6. Rights were _____ or "liberties" 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 10. Small farms/manors, did not travel, few towns, markets regulated by nobility. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rise of _____ 2. Increase in _____ 3. People began to _____ from place to place 4. Nation-_____ began to form 5. Invention of the _____ press
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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 _____.
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 reform or separate 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.

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?

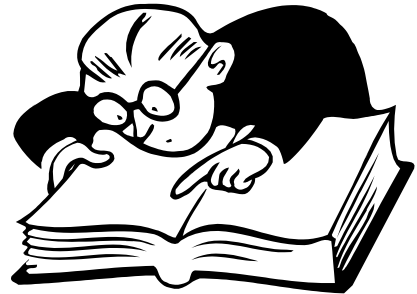
1. Greater emphasis on the importance of the _____ compared to the Middle Ages, or early Greece or _____.
2. Ideas & _____ of individuals were valued.
3. New thought about government & _____.
4. Capitalism translated this new spirit into economic _____.
5. More individuals could _____ on an equal footing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

Why was the invention of the printing press important in promoting the spirit of individualism?

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



On a separate sheet of paper, complete Reviewing & Using the Lesson Questions 1-6 on page 25.