

Outline and explain the origin of a chosen idea (from the seven isms), the role of an individual in the promotion of an idea, responses to the idea (supporters / opponents) and changes to the idea over time.

Egalitarianism Definition:

Egalitarianism is a trend of thought in political philosophy. An egalitarian favors equality of some sort: People should get the same, or be treated the same, or be treated as equals, in some respect. The French word, egalitarianism (deriving from the word equal) can be best described as the belief in the equality of all men

ORIGINS OF EGALITARIANISM:

-Egalitarianism originated with the beginning of the enlightenment. The Age of Enlightenment was an era from the 1620s to the 1780s in which cultural and intellectual forces in Western Europe emphasized reason, analysis, and individualism rather than the traditional lines of rights and authority.

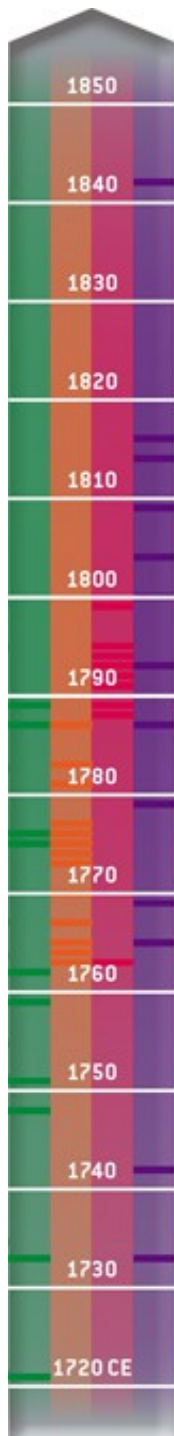
-The Enlightenment was a powerful force in the movement for equal rights. Its writers questioned the established order, including the distribution of power. This meant examining how states were governed and how decisions were made, and the individual's part in that process.

Many Europeans were ruled by autocratic monarchs who had inherited the throne and ruled by 'divine right'. Most decisions were made by the monarch, sometimes with advice from a select few. Peasants comprised the largest section of the population; some of them were serfs, actually owned by their masters.

The Social Contract, by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, begins with the statement, 'Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains'. He maintained that 'no man has natural authority over his fellow'.

THOMAS JEFFERSEN AND EGALITARIANISM:

- Thomas Jefferson promoted the idea of egalitarianism, by writing the declaration of independence, which asked for equality amongst all men.
- The Americans formed strong opinions on rights and freedom during their time under British rule and these opinions were written in Thomas Jefferson's "Declaration of Independence". Thomas Jefferson was an American founding father and also the author of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was described as "a father figure for the whole country" and Jefferson's hopes and beliefs were famously documented in The Declaration of Independence, which was signed on the 4th of July 1776. "The Declaration of Independence" was based on John Locke's ideas of human nature. This declaration touches on strong ideas of egalitarianism through the way Jefferson rebels against British government and establishes new ideas about the natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The "Declaration of Independence", was a classic example of the role of egalitarianism as it showed that the American's had a strong belief in the statement, "every man should be considered equal".



1789
Declaration of the Rights of Man

1787
Condorcet's *Treaty on the Rights of Women* published

1776
Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations* published

1775
Final volumes of Diderot's *Encyclopedia* published

1762
Rousseau's *The Social Contract* published

1759
Voltaire's *Candide* published

1751
First volumes of Diderot's *Encyclopedia* published

1748
Montesquieu's *The Spirit of the Laws* published

1733
Voltaire's *Letters to the English* first published

1721
Montesquieu's *Persian Letters* published

ENLIGHTENMENT

1787
• US Constitution adopted
• Constitutional Convention

1783
Treaty of Paris

1781
British surrender at Yorktown

1777
British surrender at Saratoga

1776
• Declaration of Independence
• Tom Paine's *Common Sense* published

1775
• Battle of Bunker Hill
• George Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army
• Battles of Lexington and Concord

1774
The Intolerable Acts

1773
• Boston Tea Party
• Tea Act

1770
The Boston Massacre

1767
Townshend Acts

1765
• Quartering Act
• Stamp Act

1764
Sugar Act

1763
George III prohibits westward expansion

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

1799
End of French Revolution

1795
New constitution ratified

1794
Reign of Terror ends

1793
Reign of Terror begins

1792
National Convention established

1791
• French Constitution adopted
• Versailles invaded

1789
• Declaration of the Rights of Man
• Storming of the Bastille
• Tennis Court Oath signed

1788
Poor Harvest

1763
End of the Seven Years' War

FRENCH REVOLUTION

1842
Samuel Morse
invents the telegraph

1814
Stevenson's steam locomotive completed

1809
Davy's first electric light invented

1804
Gas lighting patented

1800
Volta invents the battery

1793
Whitney's cotton gin invented

1787
Arkwright's power loom invented

1779
First steam-powered mills in use

1769
James Watt's steam engine invented

1765
James Hargreaves's Spinning Jenny invented

1742
First cotton mills in England

1733
John Kay's
Flying Shuttle invented

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

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Page 11 of 13