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AP Euro Period 2
11 January 2017

make clear in conclusion and la into

Unit V LEQ #4: How and to what extent did Enlightenment ideas about religion and society shape the policies of the French Revolution in the period 1789 to 1799? (Causation)

The Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason, was the dominant intellectual movement of the eighteenth century in which philosophers sought through reasoning to discover the natural laws that governed the affairs of human beings and human society. In 1789, the French Revolution began as the reform-minded middle class established a constitutional monarch and reduced the power and privileges of the nobility and the Roman Catholic Church. This involved both radical and conservative thinkers aiming to achieve equality despite class (contextualization). The Enlightenment ideas about religion and society shaped the politics of the French Revolution from the period 1789 to 1799 (restatement). The general Enlightenment sentiment that ecclesiastical institutions were the chief impediment to human improvement was reflected through the French attempt to de-Christianize the nation (X). Many Rousseauian thoughts were also used to justify execution without trial and democracy (Y). Montesquieu championed the widening of women's rights, similar to Olympe de Gouges, but still maintained a conservative position to marital institutions which was reflected through the majority of Revolutionary change (Z).

very good

good idea

clearly state which are religions, social for X93

I. Critical Enlightenment philosophes complained that the churches hindered the pursuit of rational life by teaching that humans were naturally depraved, which shaped the de-Christianization policy of 1793 (thesis).

A. The Convention attempted to de-Christianize France (evidence).

1. During the time of the Enlightenment and Pre-Revolution, the Churches were deeply enmeshed in the power structure of the Old Regime. However, many philosophes argued that the church taught indoctrinations denying the ability of humans to improve. In revolutionary France, 1793, the Convention decreed the Cathedral of Notre Dame to be a "Temple of Reason," as an attempt to revert to Enlightenment thoughts advocating reason over religion. The revolutionary government also saw the historical power of the Roman Catholic Church as a threat to their system of established power (analysis).

B. Robespierre personally opposed de-Christianization because he was convinced it would alienate people from loyalty to the republic (evidence).

1. According to the philosophers, religious toleration was a primary social condition for the virtuous life. The premise behind this was, in effect, that life on earth and human relationships should not be subordinated to religion. In the case of Robespierre, if the people felt oppressed by their political institution due to religion, they would be less willing to live and die for it. Robespierre, similar to the Enlightenment philosophy, did not want his subjects to feel like their religion made them subordinate despite character (analysis).

- calendar?
- priests forced to marry,
etc.
policy? ↑

Don't make reader guess → Social? } say so in topic sentence

- II. Jean-Jacques Rousseau's philosophical standpoints were used as justification for democracy, but also for execution without trial (thesis).
 - A. During the French Revolution, the government provided for a constitutional monarchy, heavily influenced by the people (evidence.)
 - 1. The main Rousseauian thoughts was based off of the general will. With the general will of a population, citizens must have adequate information on important issues and a majority voting system is used. However, sometimes the general will is clouded by individual selfishness, and the public must therefore be ruled over for their own good. Similarly, The Constitution of 1791 provided for a constitutional monarchy in which the monarch was allowed to delay laws and active citizens participated in a complex system of voting to elect their officials (analysis).
 - B. The Revolution also unfortunately brought about unfair executions, rationalized by Enlightenment thought (evidence).
 - 1. Robespierre was a major enthusiast of Rousseau, who championed that society is more important than its individual members. Although to many modern historians a stretch, Robespierre used this logic, Plato and Calvin's definition of freedom as being obedience to law, and natural law to vindicate executions without trials. He suggested that their purpose was to weed out the enemies to the whole of society and execute them. However, they did not need a trial because both and trier and themselves knew that what they did was wrong, based on natural law, and therefore it was irrelevant (analysis).

- III. Montesquieu, although not completely feminist, did defend the same general end to female oppression as Olympe de Gouges during the French Revolution, but maintained an influential, conservative view on marriage. (thesis).
 - A. Montesquieu believed that women were not naturally inferior to men and should have a wider role in society (evidence).
 - 1. Montesquieu maintained in general that the status of women in a society was the result of the climate, the political regime, culture, and women's physiological nature. He believed women were not naturally inferior to men and should have a wider role in society. Olympe de Gouges demanded that women be regarded as citizens and called for the improved education of women (analysis).
 - B. He also indicated a belief in the traditional view of marriage (evidence).
 - 1. There were limits to Montesquieu's willingness to consider social change in regard to the role of women in European life. Although he indicated a belief in the equality of the sexes, he still retained a traditional view of marriage and family and expected men to dominate those institutions. He upheld the ideal of female chastity. Similarly, women in the Revolution still maintained many of their traditional standards and were excluded from both the military and the Convention (analysis).

make sure to answer these - no policies here to back up

Socially? policy? politica?

- IV. Conclusion

The attempt to de-Christianize France, while also Robespierre's backlash, was a result of Enlightenment thought condemning religion for its irrationality but promoting toleration

social + religions?

for the sake of society (X). The constitutional monarchy in which a head of state was allowed certain powers over the unreliable people, while many people could still legally vote, along with the unlawful executions evolved from Rousseauian thought (Y). Olympe de Gouges was clearly influenced by the Enlightenment philosophe Montesquieu who also paradoxically influenced anti-reformers (Z). The Enlightenment thought which influenced the French Revolution is comparable to the Renaissance thought which influenced the Scientific Revolution. In both cases, a small group of intellectuals induced a lasting change in society based on the reformation of reasoning and a greater focus on rationality (synthesis).

not synthesis

social ideas from Renaissance religions + its affect on Reformation
this would work

2/10

French Revolution in the 18th century...
reflected through the French...
thoughts were...
Montesquieu...
revolutionary change...
1. Central Government...
A. The Government...
B. ...
C. ...