

Муниципальное образовательное учреждение  
«Общеобразовательная средняя (полная) школа № 2 г. Белоярский»

Урок истории в 10  
классе

# Революции XVIII столетия

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Автор ресурса –  
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права и  
обществознания  
МОСШ № 2 Райзинк Е.  
В ©

# Цели урока:

1. Проанализировать причины революций
2. показать влияние идей Просвещения на революционные события в Европе и Америке
3. раскрыть основные события революций
4. охарактеризовать положения Декларации независимости США и Декларации прав человека и гражданина, принятой во Франции
5. сделать выводы о значении революций в Северной Америке и во Франции XVIII в истории человечества

# Термины и

народный суверенитет

конституция

## даты:

федерализм

декларация

конституционная монархия

якобинцы

1775-1783 гг. – война за независимость  
североамериканских колоний

1776 г. – принятие конгрессом декларации  
независимости Соединенных штатов Америки

1787 г. – принятие Конституции США

1789 г. – начало Великой французской  
революции, принятие Декларации прав  
человека и гражданина

## **Феодальные элементы, сохранившиеся в странах Европы в XVIII веке:**

- 1. Привилегии ремесленных цехов**
- 2. Наличие внутренней таможи, препятствующей торговле**
- 3. Сохранение исключительных прав феодалов**
- 4. Абсолютизм и произвол властей в политической области**

**Какие идеи Просвещения  
могли стать  
идеологической  
предпосылкой  
революционных  
выступлений в XVIII**





Вольтер считал, что на смену деспотизму придёт царство свободы и разума, в котором каждому человеку будут предоставлены естественные права – личной неприкосновенности, право на частную собственность, свободу слова, совести, печати и объединений.

*«Свобода состоит  
том, чтобы  
зависеть только от  
закона»*



**Почему в XVIII веке именно Англия стала экономическим лидером в Европе?**

*Какие условия благоприятствовали развитию капитализма в этой стране?*

**В чём состояли противоречия между Англией и её североамериканскими колониями?**



Какие из факторов, перечисленных в учебнике, вызывали наибольший рост оппозиционных настроений среди североамериканцев



Почему североамериканские колонисты считали кофе – напитком патриотов, а чай – напитком изменников?



Какие факты позволяют утверждать, что в североамериканских колониях созрели предпосылки для борьбы за

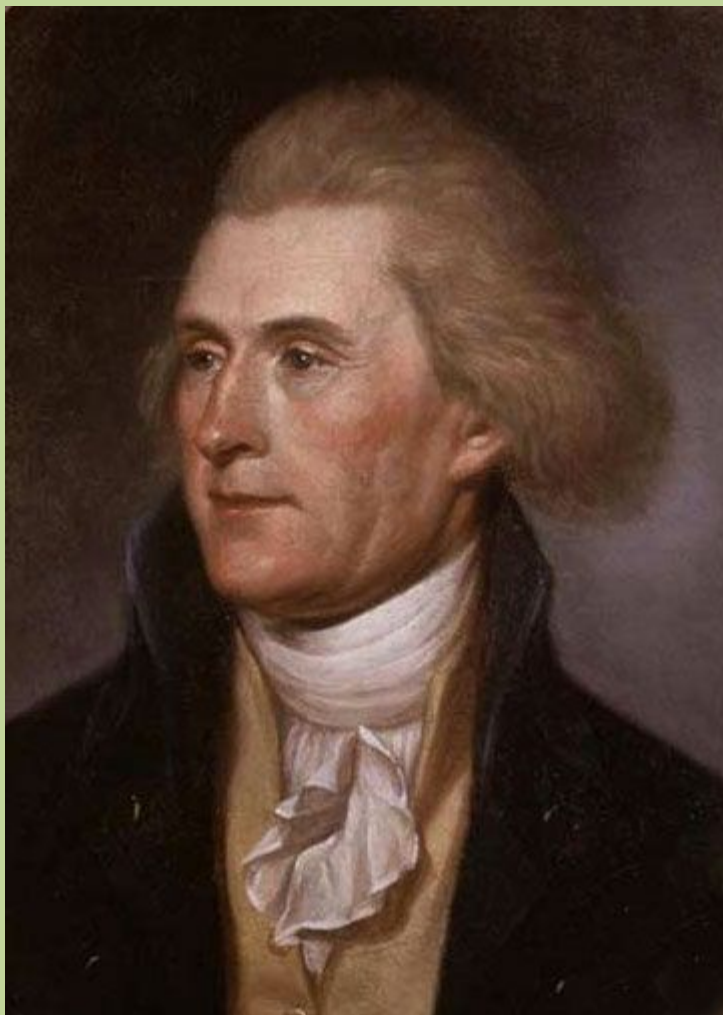
?



*«Свобода, раз она  
пустила корни, быстро  
вырастает.»*

Джордж Вашингтон (1732 -  
1799)





**Томас Джефферсон (1743 - 1826)**





IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of these events, a more numerous and weighty assembly of free people to deliberate the following truths which have connected them with another, and to agree among the powers of the earth, the opposite and equal station to which the Laws of Nature, and of Nations God hath entitled them, a solemn appeal to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all experienced Men have suffered the same. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Tyranny, it is their Right, it is their Duty, it is their Honor, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. — Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former System of Government. — The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct and plain the appearance of an absolute Tyranny over these States. — To prove this, let Facts be presented to a candid and impartial World.

He has refused his Assent to the most wholesome and necessary Acts of the Legislature. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless they be signed with his Assent; and when refused, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Acts for the accommodation of large Tracts of People, and for the Expansion of the Rights of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inoperative without a corresponding Responsibility. — He has called together legislative Bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Centre of their Population, for the sole Purpose of defrauding the People with his Assent.

He has dissolved Representative Bodies repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Assent to Acts whose Obnoxiousness to the Rights of the People is obvious. — He has refused to assent to Acts which have been passed, whereby the Legislative Powers, consisting of the House of Representatives, have returned to the People's Chosen Representatives, who have in the mean time enjoyed the Danger of Oppression from without, and Consequence within. — He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose, always being the Law for Naturalization of Strangers; refusing to grant their naturalization, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Acts for establishing Judiciary Powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither Streams of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Estates. — He has kept among us a standing Army without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has endeavored to make the Militia dependent on his Will, and constrained by Acts, denying the Oath of Allegiance to the British Crown, to bear the Expence of standing Armies without their Consent. — He has endeavored to keep among us a permanent Army of Regular Troops, whose Salaries we are obliged to pay from our own Purses. — He has quartered large Bodies of Regular Troops in our Towns, without our Consent. — He has kept among us in Times of Peace, a large Body of Regular Troops, whose Salaries we are obliged to pay from our own Purses. — He has quartered large Bodies of Regular Troops in our Towns, without our Consent. — He has kept among us in Times of Peace, a large Body of Regular Troops, whose Salaries we are obliged to pay from our own Purses.

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Samuel Adams  
John Hancock  
John Jay  
Benjamin Franklin  
Richard Henry Lee  
Thomas Jefferson  
George Mason  
James M. Smith  
George Wythe  
Edmund Randolph

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- В основу был положен проект **Т. Джефферсона**. Декларация объявляла об отделении колоний от Великобритании и образовании нового самостоятельного государства – Соединенных Штатов Америки.
- **Декларация противопоставила** господствовавшей в то время теологической теории происхождения власти идею суверенитета народа и его право на революцию. В ней также провозглашалось равенство всех людей перед законом и их неотъемлемые права на «жизнь, свободу и стремление к счастью».
- **«Декларация независимости»** имела огромное историческое значение, она утверждала принципы демократии и республиканские формы правления.
- День принятия Декларации (4 июля) стал национальным праздником США — **Днем независимости**, который ежегодно торжественно отмечается всей страной.

# Eighty-third Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Saturday, the third day of January,  
one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three*

## Joint Resolution

For admitting the State of Ohio into the Union.

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An Act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes", the people of the said territory did, on the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and two, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government, so formed is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven: Therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Ohio, shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.*

SEC. 2. This joint resolution shall take effect as of March 1, 1803.

*Joseph W. Wadsworth*  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Richard M. Nixon*  
Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.

*Approved:*

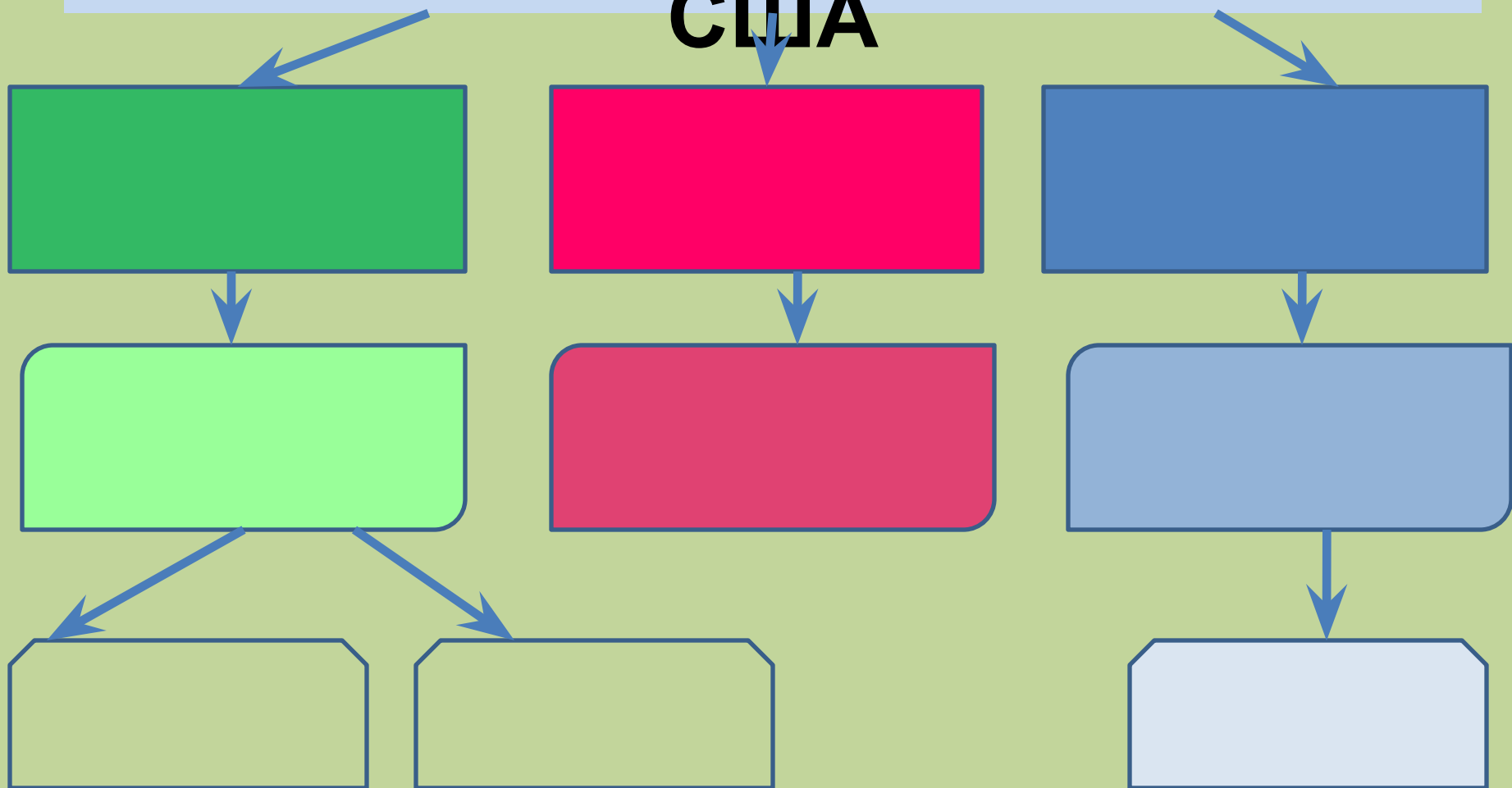
*7 August 1953.*

*Dwight D. Eisenhower.*

AUG 4 - 1953

RECEIVED  
AUG 7 - 1953  
GENERAL INVESTIGATION  
DIVISION  
NAMES

# Государственное устройство США



Идеи каких Просветителей были положены в основу  
Конституции США?

**Каковы были итоги  
американской  
революции и каково её  
значение?**



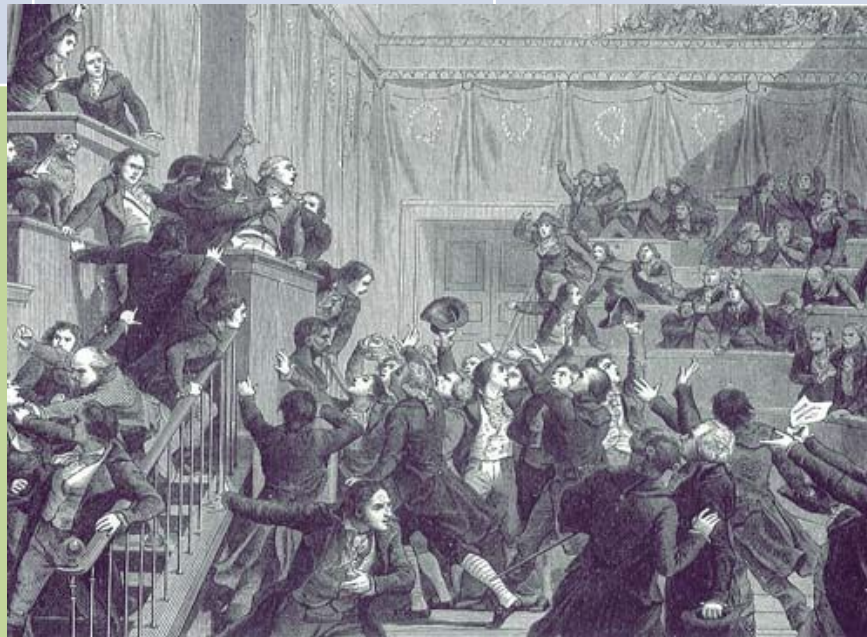
# Великая Французская революция

Причины

Повод

Основные  
события

Значение,  
результаты



**Как вы думаете, почему началом революции во Франции считается не день, когда третье сословие объявило себя Национальным собранием, а штурм и разрушение Бастилии 14 июля 1789 года?**



«1789 год знаменует поворотный момент новой истории, поскольку люди того времени возжелали низвергнуть принцип божественного права и ввести в историю силу отрицания и бунта, сформировавшуюся в борьбе идей за последние столетия...так называемое вольнодумство, мысль философов и юристов, послужили рычагом для этой революции»

Альбер Камю



**Сопоставьте основные  
положения  
Декларации  
независимости США и  
Декларации прав  
человека и гражданина.**



**1. Какие мероприятия в ходе революции во Франции расчистили путь для развития в стране капиталистических отношений?**

**2. Какие факторы способствовали установлению якобинской диктатуры? Как вы думаете, это был закономерный процесс или нет? Обоснуйте свою точку зрения.**

**3. К каким последствиям привёл якобинский террор?**

**4. Почему, несмотря на террор и массовые казни, революцию во Франции историки называли Великой?**

# Спасибо за работу!

**Но... не забудьте записать домашнее задание!**

- § 27 – 28, ответить на вопросы в тетради
- Написать синквейн по тематике параграфа

Подготовить сообщения:

1. Джордж Вашингтон
2. Томас Джефферсон
3. Максимилиан Робеспьер
4. Жорж Дантон
5. Жан – Поль Марат
6. Камилл Демулен
7. Жак Эбер
8. Возрождение как стиль европейской культуры в архитектуре, живописи, музыке и литературе
9. Барокко как стиль европейской культуры в архитектуре, живописи, музыке и литературе
10. классицизм как стиль европейской культуры в архитектуре, живописи, музыке и литературе

