

Революции XVIII столетия



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:

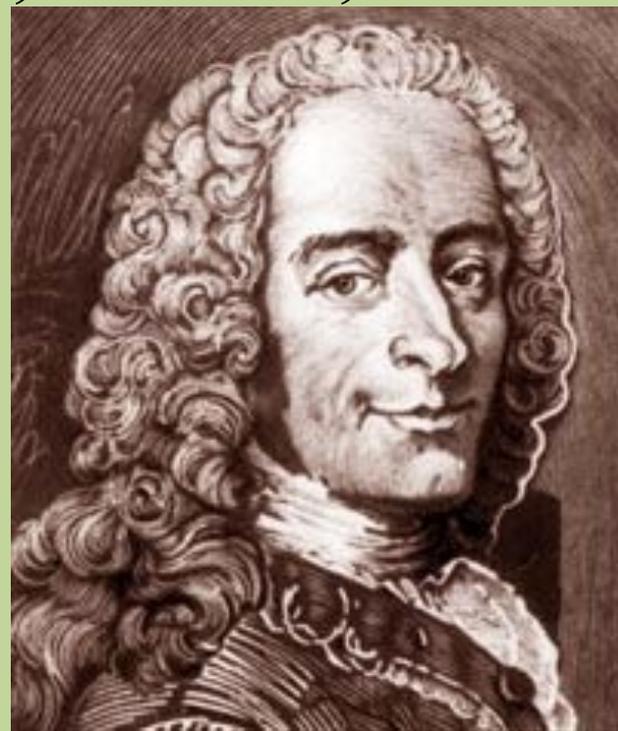
- 1. Привилегии ремесленных цехов**
- 2. Наличие внутренней таможи, препятствующей торговле**
- 3. Сохранение исключительных прав феодалов**
- 4. Абсолютизм и произвол властей в политической области**

**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

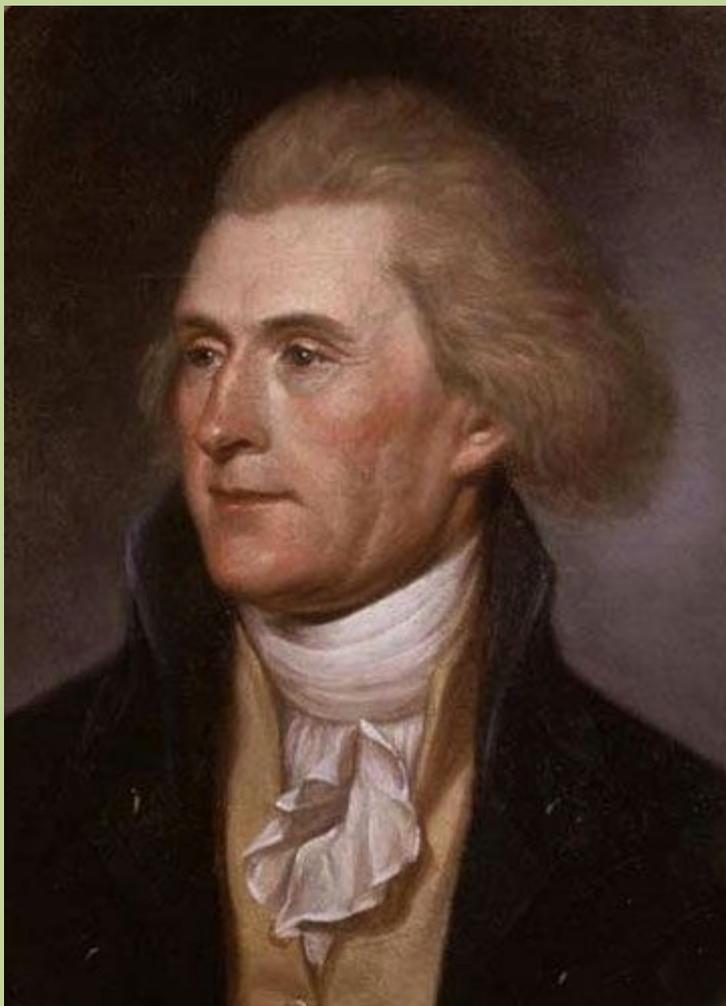
?



*«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 human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a solemn Appeal is made to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of their Intentions. 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 contemplated Amalgamation with a firm Purpose, that they might themselves be the Authors of their own Constitutions. 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 Duty, it is their Right, it is their Duty, 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 Oppressions, all having in Direct and plain View the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be presented to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless they be signed by him, and when refused, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the Amendment of those which are already in Force, and to suspend his Assent to those which shall be passed by the Legislature, a right which is inseparable and inalienable from its essential and just Authority.

He has called together legislative Bodies in places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Center of their Public Business, for the sole Purpose of frustrating their Measures with his Obstructions. He has dissolved Representative Bodies repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People. He has refused to assent to Acts of the Legislature, to ease their Burden, to remedy the Grievances of the Legislature, inasmuch as Representatives have chosen to the English House for their Service, who have sworn in the most solemn Manner to support the Charter of the Colonies, and to maintain the Rights of the Colonies as they are contained in the same.

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John Hancock
Samuel Adams
John Adams

John Adams
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John Adams

John Adams

John Adams

John Adams

- 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 Nixon

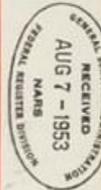
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Approved:

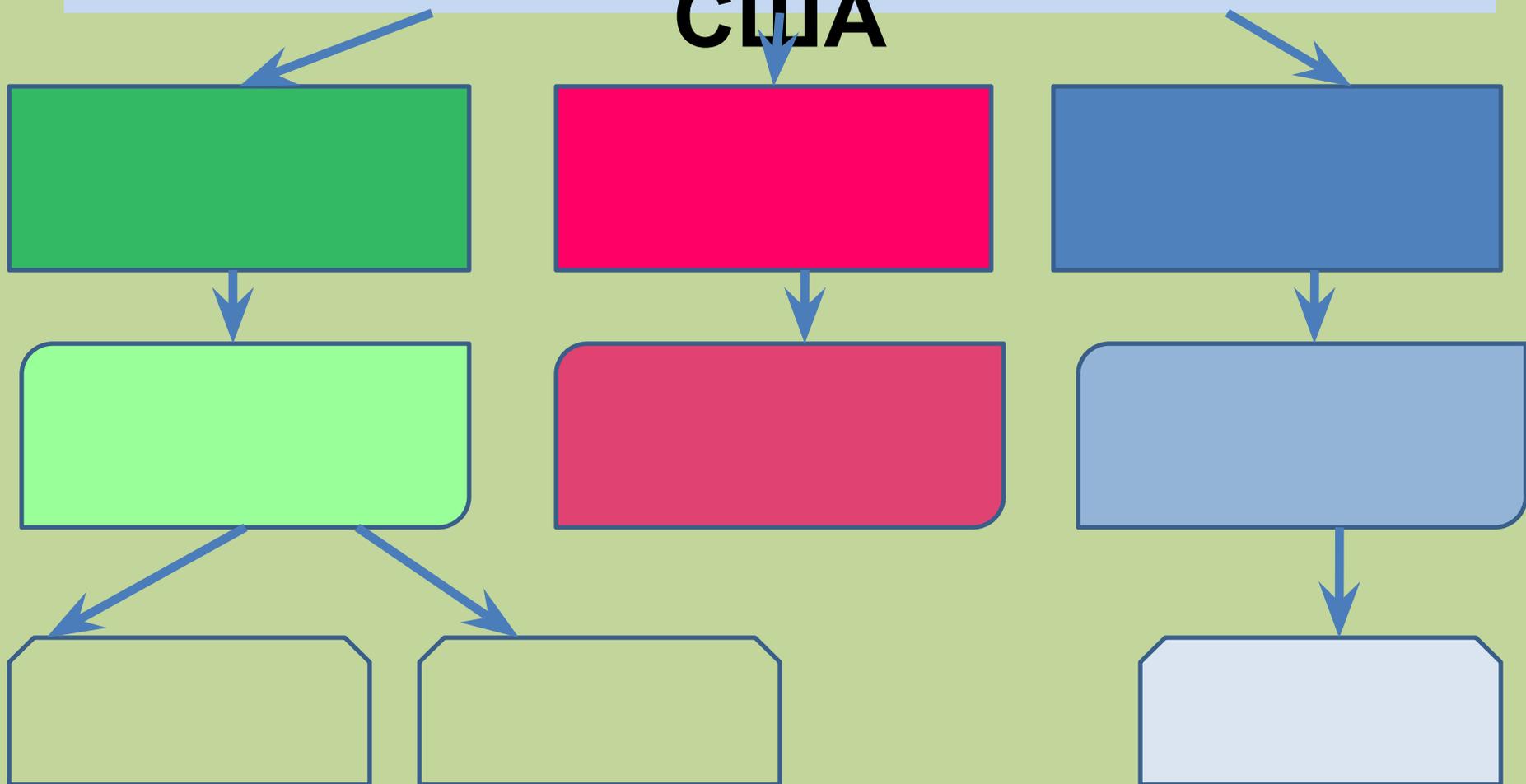
7 August 1953.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

AUG 4 - 1953



Государственное устройство США



Идеи каких Просветителей были положены в основу Конституции США?

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

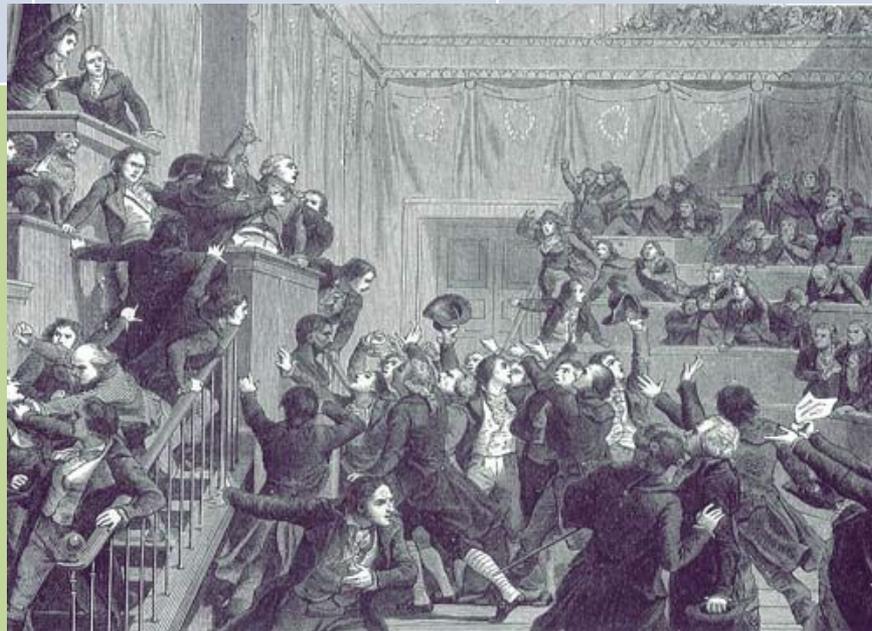
Великая Французская революция

Причины

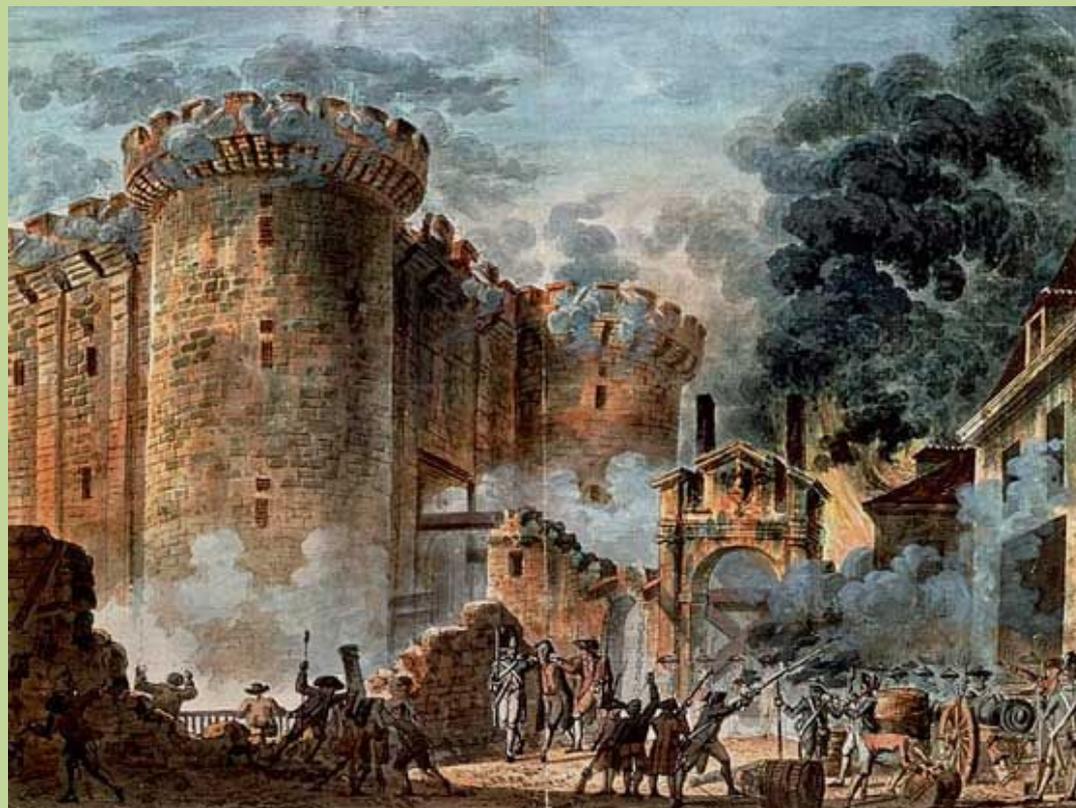
Повод

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?