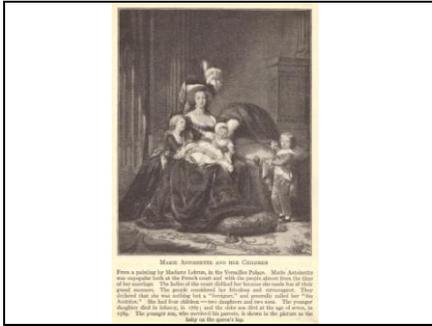


Slide 13



Slide 14



Slide 15

**Philosophy of the French Revolution:
The Enlightenment (Age of Reason)**

- Scientists during the Renaissance had discovered laws that govern the natural world
- Intellectuals – **philosophes** – began to ask if natural laws might also apply to human beings
 - Particularly to human institutions such as governments
 - *Philosophes* were **secular** in thinking – they used reason and logic, rather than faith, religion, and superstition, to answer important questions
 - Used reason and logic to determine how governments are formed
 - Tried to figure out what logical, rational principles work to tie people to their governments
 - Questioned the divine right of kings

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Slide 35

Declaration of the Rights of Man

Freedom of religion	Freedom of speech	Freedom of the press
Guaranteed property rights	"Liberty, equality, fraternity!"	Right of the people to create laws
Right to a fair trial		

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Declaration of the Rights of Woman

Journalist: Olympe de Gouges argued in her <i>Declaration of the Rights of Woman</i> that women are equal citizens and should benefit from governmental reforms just as men did.	Madame Jeanne Roland also served as a leader in the women's rights movement, and was able to heavily influence her husband (a government official).	Women did gain some rights during the French Revolution, but these were designed for purposes other than liberating women. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women could inherit property, but only because doing so weakened feudalism and reduced wealth among the upper classes. • Divorce became easier, but only to weaken the Church's control over marriage.
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