

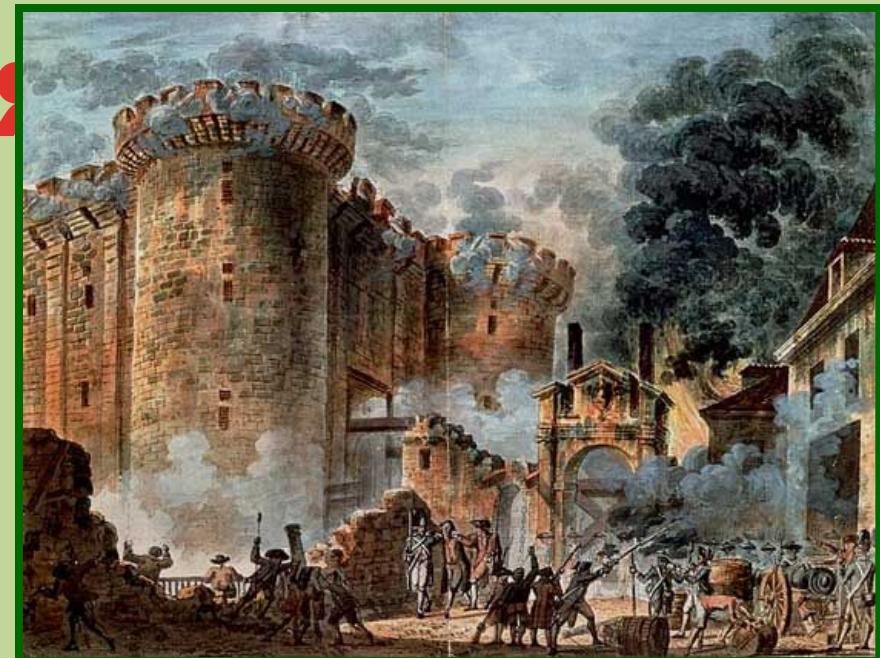
Муниципальное образовательное учреждение
«Общеобразовательная средняя (полная) школа № 2 г. Белоярский»

Урок истории в 10
классе

Prezentacii.com

Революции XVIII

столетия



Автор ресурса –
учитель истории,
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

Феодальные элементы, сохранившиеся в странах Европы в XVIII веке:

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

- 1756-1763 г. Семилетняя война в Европе.
- В середине XVIII в. Англия – ведущая колониальная держава
- Между индейцами и европейцами постоянные стачки

- Назначенные английскими властями губернаторы- управляли колонией.

Запреты

- 1. на переработку сырья и ввоз машин;
- 2. запрет вывоза из Америки готовой продукции;
- 3. Торговля только с Англией



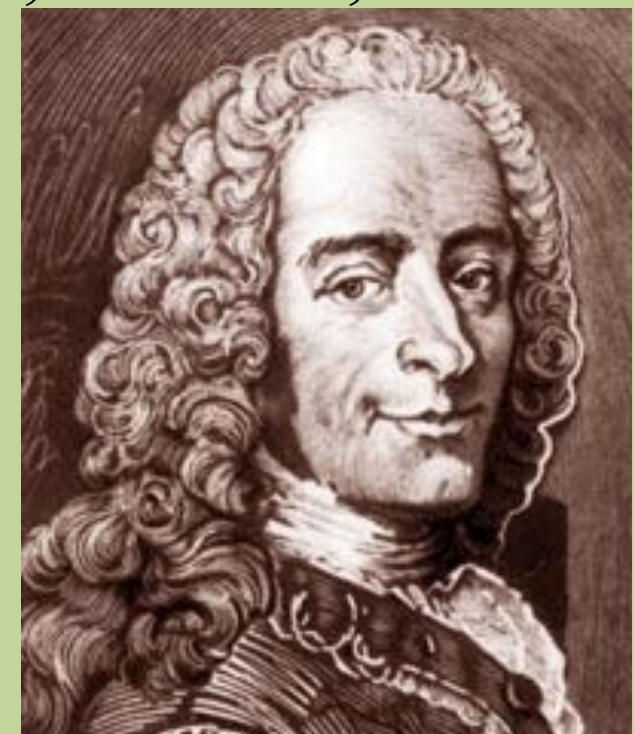
КОНТРАБАНДА

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 неприкасаемости, право на частную собственность, свободу слова, совести, печати и объединений.

*«Свобода состоит
тот, 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?

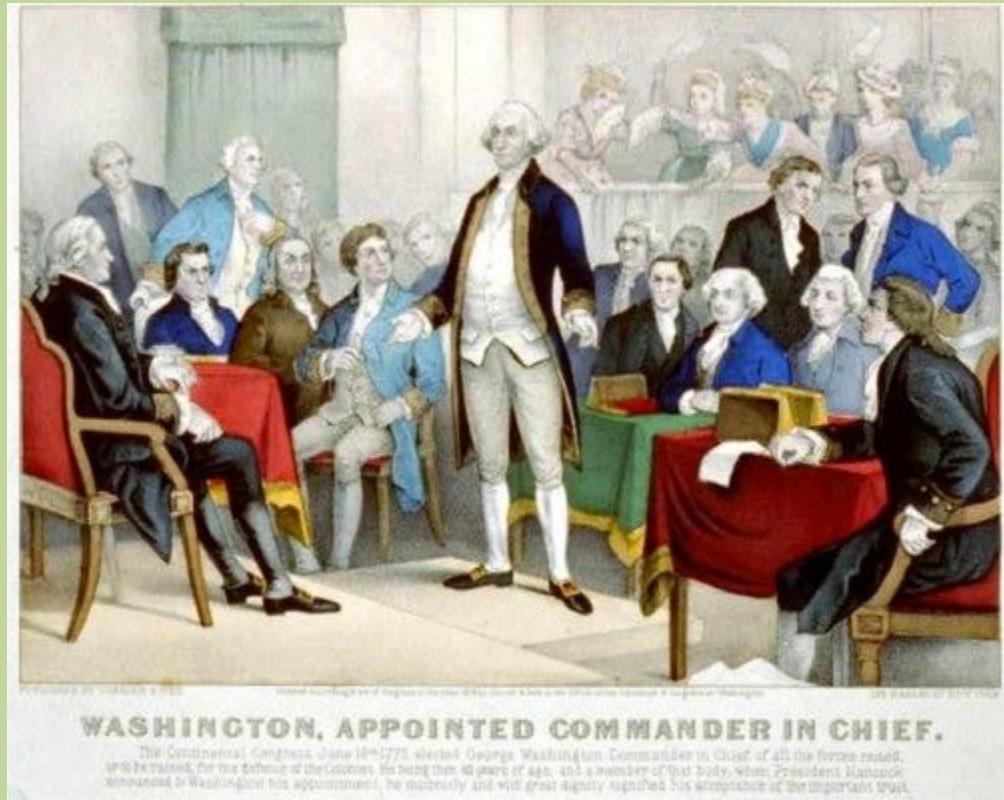


Почему североамериканские колонисты считали кофе – напитком патриотов, а чай – напитком изменников?

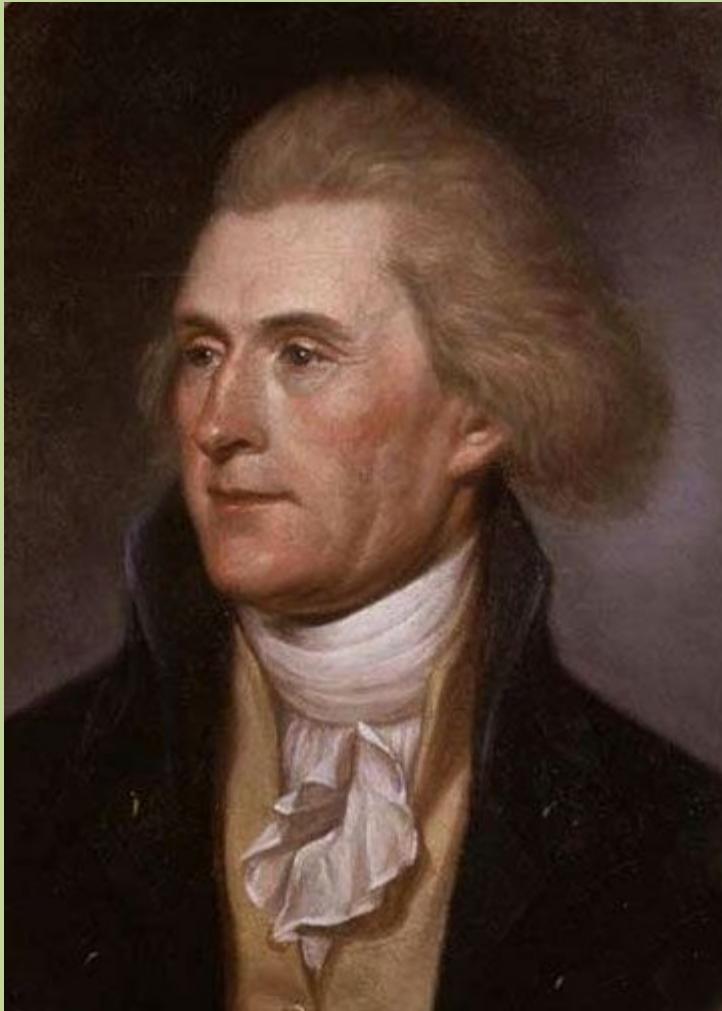
Какие факты позволяют утверждать, что в североамериканских колониях созрели предпосылки для борьбы за



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



Джордж Вашингтон (1732 - 1799)



Томас Джейферсон (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...
prose among the powers of the earth, the glorious and equal freedom to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them; a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they...
should declare the causes which impel them to separation. — He has denied their right to self-government, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator...
with certain unalienable Rights. But among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these Rights of Government 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. — Previous indeed,...
it is declared that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while...
evil is permitted, than to right themselves by removing the forms to which they are accustomed. — But when a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing unmercifully the same Object...
commences a change in their whole character. — It is then right to throw off such a Government, and to provide for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such has...
been the frequent infringement of those rights; and such a long continuall violation of those principles of Government. — The history of the present King of Great...
Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. — The pronouncements to be forwarded to a broad...
world. — He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — His successive Proclamations to impose taxes on mercantile...
and shipping enterprises, with professed in their intention till his assent should be obtained, and when so professed to have already completed in stand to him. — His assent to...
pay other taxes for the command of large bodies of people, and to have people would command the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inseparably fellow and inseparable...
to represent only. — He has called together legislative bodies at places remote unaccustomed, and distant from the abode of their Constituents, yet in such places of gathering from not...
compliance with his own. — He has deprived Legislative bodies especially, of opportunity with many from the right of the people. — He has refused for...
along time after such legislation, to cause them to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, comprised of election, have abated to the Royal Army in their exercise; he has removed...
in the mean time, regard to all the dangers of invasion from without, and insurrections within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the legislation of these states; for that purpose, having...
long the laws for Colonization of America; refusing to lay others to encourage their migration hither, and among the conditions of our Association of Colonies. — He has obstructed the...
Administration of Justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judicature power. — He has made Judges dependent on him for the tenure of their offices, and the amount...
and payment of their salaries. — He has created a multitude of Vice-Officers, and most detestable persons of Office to manage our people and not their business. — He has kept among...
us a number of Penns, Starkey, Hanes, without the bounds of our jurisdiction. — He has affected to make the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. — He has combined...
with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent without the right of judicial deposition. — His friends being divided...
among themselves among us. — His partaking them, in a secret way, given permission for any Number which they should mount on the Subordination of these States. — His calling of...
our Troops with all parts of the world. — In suspending the law in article and Criminal. — His depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury. — His bringing us...
into late and protracted Affairs. — His involving the poor Authors of English laws in a neighbouring Colony, establishing them in their government, and reducing it. — His taking away our borders, attacking our most valuable ships, and...
altering fundamentally the terms of our governments. — His amending our own Legislation, and changing themselves provided with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. —
He has abdicated Government us, by dissolving us out of State, and waging war against us. — He has plundered us, we were in bonds, bound us down, and tortured the lives...
of us, for us. — He has then transplanted long trains of foreign Ministers to accomplish the ends of death, destruction and Oppression, directly before with countenance of friends, profably...
privately furnished in the most horrid case, and lately mounting the Throne of a mortal nation. — He has contrived our false Images taken captive in the high seas to him. — He has...
harboured between the conditions of these friends and Brothers, a fatal dissension by their Friends. — He has used insidious representations encouraged and has endeavoured to bring into...
abuse of our friends, the most odious changes, where known out of us, or in any kind of distinction of all our fair and virtuous. — For every step of the Oppression we...
have suffered under the most horrid form, we expected nothing but an instant revenge. — A Roman whose character is marked by such a bold and valiant spirit, as...
is ours like the soul of a few people. — We have often waited in silence to see British Justice. We have waited there from the time of attempt by their Legislature to what an enormous...
the population was. — We have marked them of the... of our corruption and pollution has. — We have effected their restoration and recovery, and we have pursued them...
by the law of our common Country to deserve their infamy, which would necessarily intercept our association and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of...
truth. — We must, therefore, separate on the confidit, which becomes us separation, and hold them in held the rest of mankind. — Even in this, in these Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the vindication of our...
actions, We, in the Name and by authority of the good King of these Colonies solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent...
States, that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the rest of Great Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and...
that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent...
States may of right do. — And for the furtherance of the Declaration, with whom reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our Lives...
and our sacred Honour.

John Hancock
President
Sampson Willard
Wm. Whipple

John Adams
Sam'l Adams
John Jay
John Rutledge
John C. Rutledge
Edw'd Rutledge

John Hancock
John Adams
Sam'l Adams
John Jay
John Rutledge
John C. Rutledge
Edw'd Rutledge
John Taylor
John Smith
John Steele
John Johnson

John Hancock
John Adams
Sam'l Adams
John Jay
John Rutledge
John C. Rutledge
Edw'd Rutledge
John Johnson

- В основу был положен проект Т. Джефферсона. Декларация объявила 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

AUG 4 - 1953

GENERAL
SERIALS
RECEIVED
AUG 7 - 1953
NARS
REFERENCE
REQUESTED DIVISION

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.

John W. McCormack
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

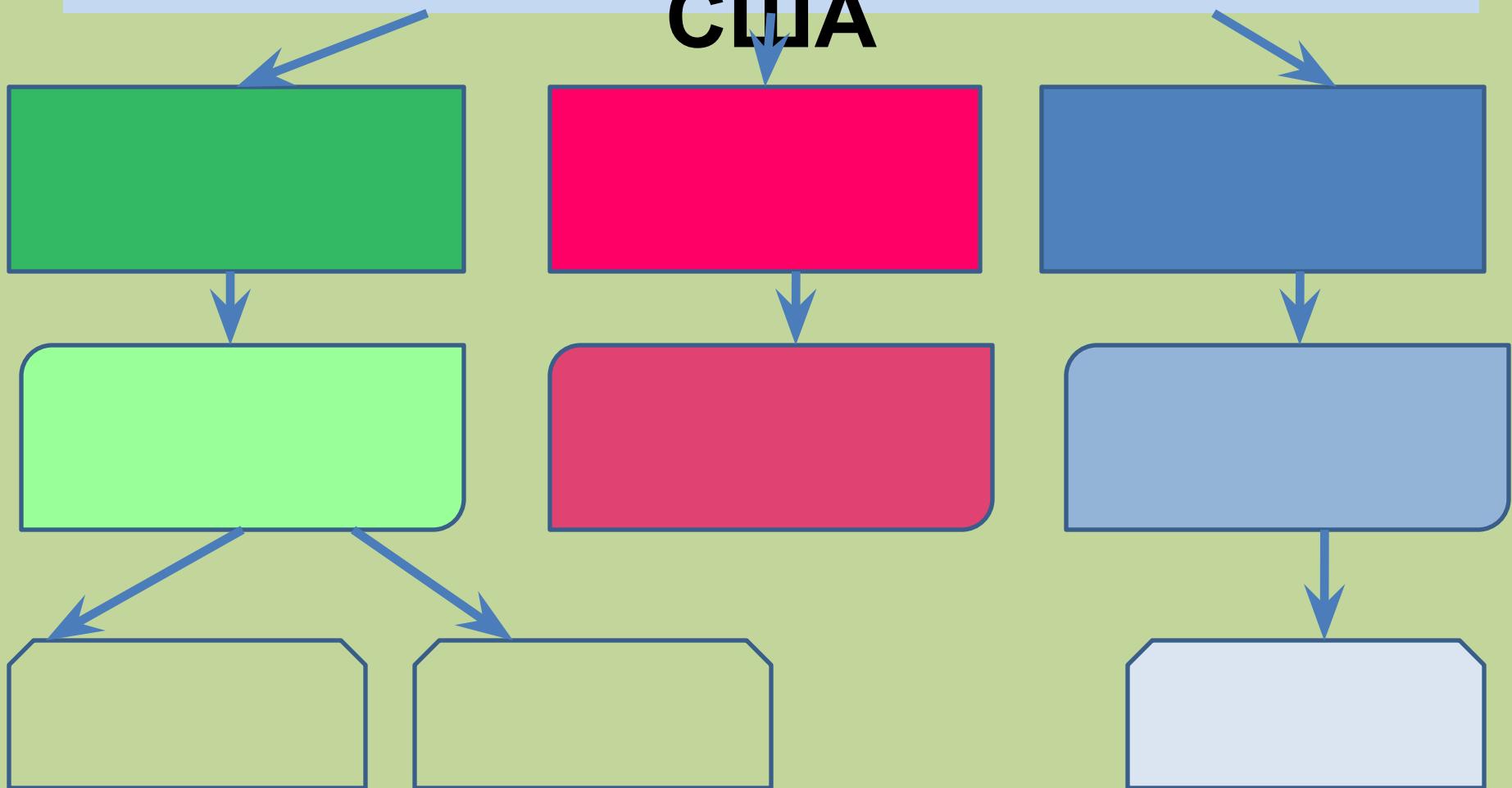
Richard Nixon
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Approved:

7 August 1953.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

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

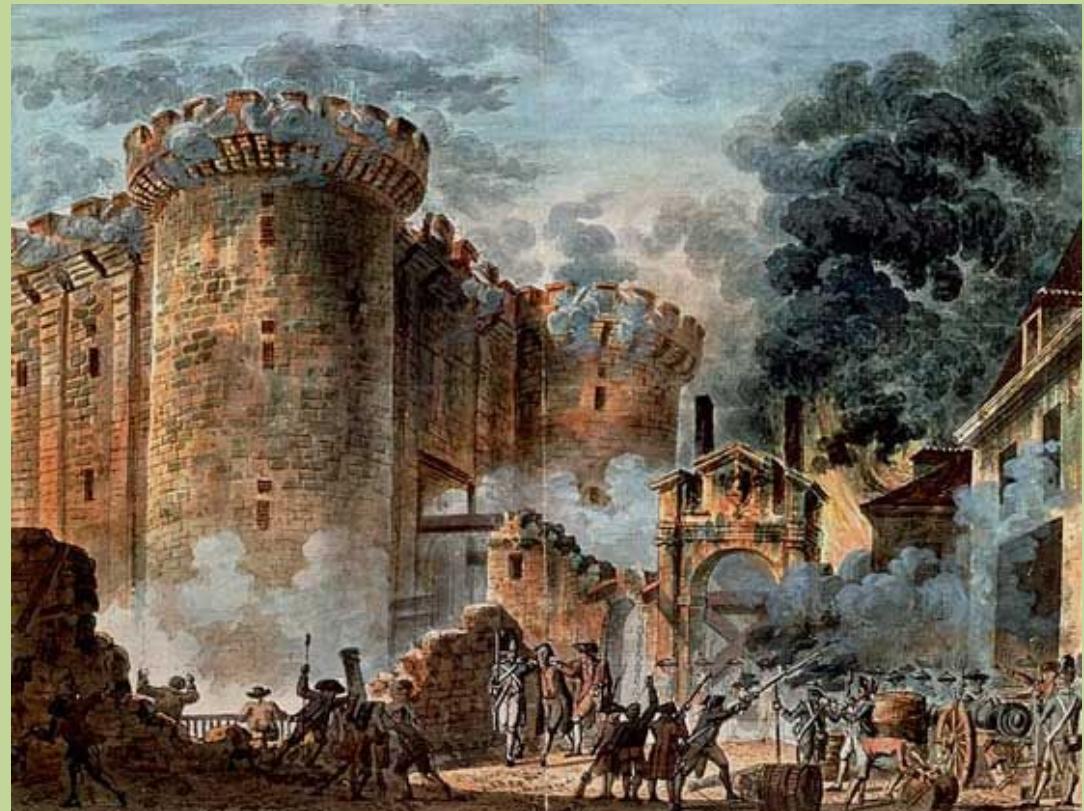
Повод

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

