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The American Revolution was  
The Child of Enlightenment. Comment.

Introduction:

The enlightenment was essentially  
an 18th Century European movement  
in literature and philosophy which  
encompassed a whole host of ideas  
based on reason as the primary  
source of knowledge. Enlightenment

**Concise your intro**

The promotion of  
liberty, progress, Tolerance, Fraternity  
Constitutional government and  
Separation of Church and State.  
This coincided with the time  
when the future leadership  
of the American revolution  
was coming of age. The  
enlightenment ideas inspired  
an entire generation of  
individuals who would play  
a significant role in the  
American struggle for independence.

In this regard the American Revolution can be considered as the child of enlightenment. American Revolution was the child of Enlightenment. Why?

Thomas Paine was highly inspired from the Europeans intellectuals. In his celebrated pamphlet "Common Sense," Paine adopted the tenets of reason and nature, demonstrating that the American Revolution was truly a product of the enlightenment.

One of Paine's arguments for separation was that nature rejected the British colonization of America. Earth's geography alone made a very compelling case for independence. Miles of ocean stood between the continents, and the British Isles could hardly keep her

Colonial Subjects to the Atlantic Coast.

When parliament passed the Proclamation of 1763 to restrict Colonial Settlement west of the Appalachian mountains, it failed miserably for with an entire Continent waiting to be discovered, early Americans could not be expected to follow a law created across an Ocean.

This relationship between England and America, he said reverses the order of nature. Similarly, he pointed to the relationship between mother and child that America's parent country appeared to manipulate. While all infant mammals are first fed on milk, they never keep their children from meat. England,

You are supposed to write each point separately

On the other hand, seemed to stifle the natural growth and development of its young colonies by restricting their trade and commerce.

Another classic enlightenment theme is the use of nature to explain the necessity of government. English philosopher Thomas Hobbes famously wrote men are created so equal in ambition and ability that without the power to keep them in check, life will become "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." This natural state of man is a natural state of war, and a government of some sort of natural solution. ~~While Locke~~ did not agree with all that Hobbes said he too spoke to the need for government. He explained his

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beliefs that representative government  
arises from man's natural want  
of society. **Add titles for each para**

Thus while Hobbes viewed man  
as inherently competitive, and  
Paine found them inherently  
cooperative. Paine used this  
reasoning to present his case  
against the British monarchy.

Claiming "male and female  
are the distinctions of nature,  
good and bad the distinctions  
of heaven" he found no truly  
natural or religious reason  
can be assigned to the  
separation of royalty and  
subjects.

An enlightenment thinker would  
call this illogical, especially  
with regard to hereditary  
succession. Kings cannot pass  
down leadership traits, whereas  
a representative system

Searches for the best leaders.

In addition Paine used logic to demonstrate that Britain's Constitutional monarchy is plagued with flaws, despite the attempts at checks and balances implemented in the government.

Add subheadings

He called it complete "absurdity"

That parliament had the power to withhold information from the King when the King was responsible for all final decisions.

The State of a King shuts him from the world "he sees yet the business of a King requires him to know it."

This argument against the monarchy of England not only furthered Paine's push for independence but also provides additional evidence of the enlightened American mind set in the 1770s.

The final and arguably most significant inspiration pulled from the enlightenment was the concept of natural rights. English philosopher

John Locke made the revolutionary claim that nature gave all men the rights to life, liberty, and property, and this truly served as the basis of the American fight for independence.

### Conclusion:

In Boston, 1772, Samuel Adams riled up the colonists with his "Rights of the Colonists" centered on Locke's fiery words. Most importantly, the Declaration of Independence, the very document that embodies our freedom, is a clear tribute to enlightenment themes. Thomas Jefferson called on Locke when he penned the unalienable rights we quote today!

Don't use first person pronouns

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life, liberty, and the pursuit  
of happiness to show to England  
that America was the true  
child of enlightenment.

**Concise your conclusion**

**Add quotations, maps, and flow  
charts wherever required**

**Also, add references from books  
as well**

**You have got potential  
Good luck!**