PARK EAST HIGH SCHOOL
Purpose, Preparation, Pride

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

The World in 1750 – Comparative Analysis

1. Write an introduction which includes:
    - a definition of Empire
    - an overview (summary) using the Historical Context of "The World in 1750"
2. Write a comparative analysis paragraph of two (2) empires you have studied. Be sure to include:
    - an overview of each empire
    - The use of three (3) categories in PERSIA
    - Within each category a comparison of details from three (3) sub-categories of PERSIA
    - detail and evidence must be concise and not vague

Example from the Enlightenment:

John Locke was a philosopher who lived during the golden age known as The Enlightenment. His ideas about government came from his experiences after the English Civil War, and when England was making its mark on the world as new sea and land empire conquering many known areas and creating colonies using mercantilism as its economic weapon of choice. John Locke focused mainly on the ideas surrounding government. One of Locke's ideas was that everyone was born with certain natural rights which were the right to "Life, Liberty, and Property". This was true for most Enlightenment philosophers such as Thomas Hobbes who believed that people were born free but then corrupted by society in which their lives became "Nasty, Brutish, and Short". Hobbes solution was that people needed a strong government to be controlled, so he believed that an absolute monarchy could only solve keeping people in order. Hobbes lived during the English Civil War and that turmoil might have influenced his beliefs. This is unlike Locke who saw a stable English constitutional monarchy in which the monarch, had power, although was limited by certain laws and not completely absolute. Although Locke lived in a time of stability, he believed that a government if given enough power could become corrupt, and it is the "consent of the governed" who could make those decisions about their lives. Locke advocated for a republic in which the people would have representatives to make laws in a legislative body unobstructed by the ruler. If that government became too corrupt, the people had the right to overthrow that government and start anew. Hobbes on the other hand would not put his trust in people to govern the populace properly and instead used Machiavellian principles to keep the peace among the populace. Therefore, these two views of government and the people's role are in opposition. Hobbes and Locke both lived at different times and had their experiences influence their ideologies on government. Locke's ideas would win the day which is evident from the types of governments that the world is comprised of today, which is mostly non-absolutist.