

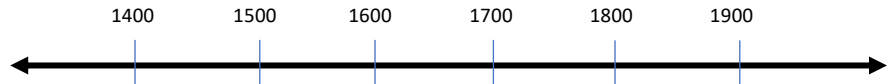
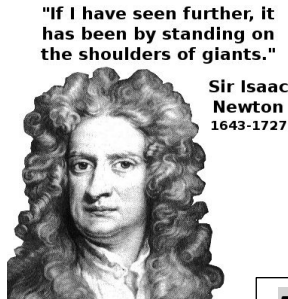
"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night:
God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was light."

Alexander Pope (← considered one of the greatest English poets of the eighteenth century.)
Epitaph intended for Sir Isaac Newton.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eIWM24ibPUc&list=PLHNPgCbBDi8wEt40MuXoAXC28AcBo9rZU&index=7>

BEFORE watching:

1. When is the 17th century? Mark it on the timeline:



2. Who were the 'giants' that came before Newton and paved the way for his discoveries? (HINT: we've talked about them in class, etc.)

_____ and _____

Fill in the missing words as the video gives them, or answer the questions based on information given.

DURING the video:

3. "Until now that _____ had been known only by _____. Now _____ enabled men to know its _____. They would find that the universe obeys _____, intelligible to the mind."

4. "Europe's rulers were now willing to invest in _____. Knowledge was _____."

5. What kinds of experiments did Samuel Pepys and others describe at the coffee house? (hint: one involved a bug and the other a type of pet)

Samuel Pepys (1633 – 1703) was an administrator of the navy of England and Member of Parliament who is most famous for the diary he kept for a decade while still a relatively young man. Pepys had no maritime experience, but he rose to be the Chief Secretary to the Admiralty under both King Charles II and King James II through patronage, hard work, and his talent for administration. His influence and reforms at the Admiralty were important in the early professionalization of the Royal Navy.

The detailed private diary that Pepys kept from 1660 until 1669 was first published in the 19th century and is one of the most important primary sources for the English Restoration period. It provides a combination of personal revelation and eyewitness accounts of great events, such as the Great Plague of London, the Second Dutch War, and the Great Fire of London. [\[wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Pepys\]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Pepys)

6. Who did Newton say were his friends? _____ (three are given ũ)

7. "The science of the 17th century started by looking at how the world really works.

Newton _____ the way ordinary objects _____ when they collide. He found their behavior _____, governed by universal laws and exact arithmetic."

8. To Newton, what worked like a clock? _____

9. How did Newton's view God—what did he compare God to?

10. If you could tell Newton something—about science or history or etc.—what would be fun to tell him about? (What would it be interesting to see him reacting to? What would he care about of the things that happened since he died?)

(say *why*)

11. About that last Newton quote, what does it say about his character?

"I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."
— Isaac Newton

Video Gde: *CNN Portugal/Great Lisbon Earthquake Crisis*

Name: _____	date: _____	hr: _____	class # _____
GROUP / SOLO _____	Due on: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	

1. In what year did the Great Lisbon earthquake happen? _____
2. On what day of the week and holiday did the earthquake happen? _____
3. How many people died in the quake? _____
4. According to the video, what were the two ways that people viewed the earthquake?
 - a. the ‘credulous’ (those ready to believe [in God/a religious faith]) were convinced it was _____
 - b. the ‘new wave’ saw an opportunity to reorganize society on _____
5. What did Portugal’s prime minister, the Marquis de Pombal say could be done? _____
6. How did Pombal rebuild Lisbon? _____
7. According to the video, what did the Enlightenment question? _____
8. What was created at the monastery of Mafra outside Lisbon? _____
How many books did it contain? _____
9. What did Emmanuel Kant declare (that became the motto of the Enlightenment)?
“Dare to _____”
10. What was the Enlightenment ideal? _____
11. What did the writers of the ‘encyclopedia’ say traditional learning was full of? _____
12. What did Pope Clement the 12th say should be done with the encyclopedia? _____
13. What emerged as the freethinkers’ alternative to religion? _____
14. What opera by which composer was written as a ‘hymn’ to Freemasonry?
opera: _____ composer: _____
15. Freemasons celebrated the triumph of _____ over _____,
_____ over _____.
16. “Reason’s victory over privilege” made _____ the favorite game of Enlightenment thinkers.
What does the idea of pawns’ relationship to kings suggest about what the Enlightenment might lead to? _____