

Glossary

CHAPTER 22 Enlightenment and Revolution

abuses Improper uses, misuses	intellectual Related to thinking or to the mind	serfdom State or condition of using workers as slaves
astronomy Study of the universe beyond the earth	law of gravity Idea linking motion in the heavens with motion on the Earth and based on the principle that every object attracts every other object	vaccination Introduction of weakened or killed viruses or bacteria into the body to protect against a specific disease
boycott Organized refusal to buy a certain good or participate in a certain action	reformed Changed for the better	violated Went against
hypothesis Attempt to answer a question that needs to be proven or disproven	repeal Take back a law	

AFTER YOU READ

Terms and Names

A. Write the term or name in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.

Isaac Newton

heliocentric theory

Scientific Revolution

geocentric theory

Galileo Galilei

Many thinkers contributed to the significant changes in scientific thinking known as the **1** _____. In astronomy, Nicolaus Copernicus first developed the idea that the earth revolved around the sun. This became known as the **2** _____. It refuted the earth-centered view of the universe, known as the **3** _____. A great pioneer in science at this time was **4** _____. He described the law of gravity. Another significant figure was **5** _____, who ended up having to recant his theories before a papal court.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

a. Mary Wollstonecraft

b. John Locke

c. Montesquieu

d. Thomas Jefferson

e. Voltaire

- ____ **1.** Philosopher who said people have natural rights
- ____ **2.** Thinker known for ideas about separation of powers
- ____ **3.** Writer who championed freedom of speech and freedom of religion
- ____ **4.** Writer who championed women's rights
- ____ **5.** Author of the Declaration of Independence

Main Ideas

1. How did European exploration help lead the way to the Scientific Revolution?

2. Who were the philosophes, and what did they believe in?

3. What was one of Montesquieu's key ideas about government?

4. How did the arts change as a result of the Enlightenment?

5. How did the government of the United States reflect Enlightenment ideas?

ALSO: What is your study plan to prep for a test on this unit? (when will you study, what materials, what activities, until you reach what result?)

WHEN:

MATERIALS & ACTIVITIES:

YOU'LL BE DONE/READY WHEN:

A. Matching Match the description in the second column with the term or name in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Galileo Galilei | a. English philosopher who proposed that a government's power comes from the consent of the citizens and that citizens have the right to rebel against unjust rulers |
| ___ 2. Isaac Newton | b. Russian empress who was considered an enlightened despot |
| ___ 3. Enlightenment | c. Italian scientist who made astronomical observations that supported the theories of Copernicus |
| ___ 4. Catherine the Great | d. early proponent of women's rights |
| ___ 5. John Locke | e. English scientist who discovered the law of gravity |
| ___ 6. Montesquieu | f. French philosophe who promoted freedom of speech |
| ___ 7. Voltaire | g. French writer who proposed the ideas of separation of powers and checks and balances in government |
| ___ 8. Mary Wollstonecraft | h. intellectual movement that stressed reason and thought and the power of individuals to solve problems |

B. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

salons	enlightened despot	social contract	Declaration of Independence
neoclassical	checks and balances	federal system	Bill of Rights

- Under the influence of the Enlightenment, the grand, ornate style in European art known as baroque gave way to a simple, elegant style that was based on classical Greek and Roman ideas and was called _____.
- A form of government in which power is divided between national and state governments is a _____.
- The document in which American colonists asserted their independence from Great Britain was the _____.
- The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are known as the _____.
- In social gatherings called _____, wealthy hostesses of Paris helped spread the ideas of the Enlightenment to educated Europeans.
- Thomas Hobbes called the agreement by which people create a government the _____.

C. Make a timeline below. Put the items below in order—which was first, which last, etc. and ADD 8-10 additional items.

geocentric theory Scientific Revolution heliocentric theory scientific method

Multiple Choice Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ___ 1. The new intellectual movement that stressed reason and thought and the power of the individual to solve problems was the
a. Scientific Revolution.
b. Enlightenment.
c. Great Awakening.
d. geocentric theory. | ___ 5. Brilliant French satirist who frequently targeted the clergy, the aristocracy, and the government was
a. Thomas Hobbes.
b. Baron de Montesquieu.
c. Voltaire.
d. John Locke. |
| ___ 2. The willingness of people to hand over their rights to a ruler in exchange for law and order in society was called the
a. scientific method.
b. Magna Carta.
c. Enlightenment.
d. social contract. | ___ 6. An influential French writer who wrote that "Power should be a check to power" was
a. Louis XIV.
b. Voltaire.
c. Thomas Hobbes.
d. Baron de Montesquieu. |
| ___ 3. The philosopher who believed that all people are born free and equal, with the rights to life, liberty, and property was
a. John Locke.
b. Thomas Hobbes.
c. Galileo Galilei.
d. Baron de Montesquieu. | ___ 7. French philosophe Jean Jacques Rousseau believed that the best form of government would be a
a. direct democracy.
b. constitutional monarchy.
c. dictatorship.
d. republic. |
| ___ 4. The group of social critics in Enlightenment France were called
a. satirists.
b. philosophes.
c. stoics.
d. revolutionaries. | ___ 8. Women's contributions to the Enlightenment included all of the following <i>except</i>
a. urging women to enter male-dominated fields.
b. writing about the inequalities between men and women.
c. running for office.
d. holding social gatherings called salons for influential people. |