

Scientific Revolution / Enlightenment / Absolute Monarchs /
Japan & China Update / Africans in European History and Art

- 1 a. What discovery/discoveries are generally used to mark the start of the Scientific Revolution?
b. Give 2 other examples of Scientific Revolution discoveries.

- c. How/why did the Renaissance lead to the Scientific Revolution?
d. How did European exploration also do so?

2. What new way(s) of thinking and learning did scholars (begin to) use, during the scientific revolution?

3. How did Isaac Newton’s ideas/discoveries--and those of other scientist--lead to new *political* ideas?

4. Draw lines to match these scientists with their ‘discovery’:
COPERNICUS
DESCARTES
KEPLER
FRANCIS BACON

DEVELOPED ANALYTIC GEOMETRY, URGED SCIENTISTS TO RELY ON MATHEMATICS.
USED MATHEMATICS AND TYCHO BRAHE’S DATA TO SHOW COPERNICUS WAS RIGHT
CRITICIZED MEDIEVAL SCHOLARS, CALLED FOR NEW SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUES.
STUDIED PLANETS’ MVT.S AND SAID THEY REVOLVE AROUND SUN, NOT EARTH.

5. Why—in theory, at least—was disobeying an absolute monarch like disobeying God?

6. a. Match these rulers with their primary/home country:

PRUSSIA FRANCE RUSSIA AUSTRIA
PETER THE GREAT MARIA THERESA LOUIS XIV FREDERIC THE GREAT

...and which of them was called the ‘Sun King’?



- b. What happened in England to keep English kings from having absolute power?
c. What did absolute monarchs do to become more powerful?
(...and make the other lords and nobles *less* powerful?)
d. And who built Versailles and was the ‘ultimate’ absolute monarch?

- e. What was his motto? _____

7. How are absolute monarchs connected to modern states?

8. How did Isaac Newton’s ideas/discoveries--and those of other scientist--lead to new political ideas?

9. a. How did (some) Enlightenment thinkers view the Catholic Church and religion in general?

- b. Give an example or two of how this view of religion show in the ideas or actions of Enlightenment thinkers.

10. a. What was the main country/homeland of the Enlightenment? _____

b. What was the motto of the Enlightenment? _____

11. Which ideas are associated with each of the Enlightenment thinkers listed in the vocab section?

natural rights

no cruel/unusual punishment

life, liberty, & property

checks & balances

state of nature (is best)

individual freedom & tolerance

women's rights

12. Who said (a) "Dare to know!" _____

(c) 'nasty, brutish, and short' _____

(b) "I disagree with you ... but will
defend to the death your right to speak."

(d) "... consent of the governed..." _____

13. a. How were the American and the French Revolutions
important to the progress of the Enlightenment?

b. Name some aspects (at least 2) of the U.S. government and
society that are based on Enlightenment ideas.

14. Besides Alessandro Medici, how else were Africans involved in European art/history, as indicated by European art?

15. On a separate sheet of paper, make a graphic organizer for this unit.

Scientific Revolution

James I/Charles I/James II
(of England)

natural rights (LLP)

heliocentric /
geocentric theories

Peter the Great

salon

Copernicus

Glorious Revolution

philosophe

Galileo

30 Years War

John Locke

Newton

English Bill of Rights

Thomas Hobbes

absolute monarch(y)

Enlightenment

Voltaire

divine right

Great Lisbon Earthquake

Rousseau

Versailles

'checks and balances'

Mary Wollstonecraft

Louis XIV

social contract

Montesquieu

Alessandro Medici

'state of nature'

Cesare Beccaria