



French Absolutism, Enlightenment, & Revolution!

Outcome: The Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment

1. Setting the Stage: The Renaissance & The Reformation



- The Renaissance, a rebirth of _____ and the arts, inspired a spirit of _____ in many fields.
- Scholars began to _____ that had been accepted for hundreds of years
- The Reformation prompted religious followers to challenge accepted ways of thinking about _____ and _____.

2. The Scientific Revolution Early Days

- In the 1500s, scholars looked to ancient _____ or _____ texts or the _____ to determine what was true and false
- Many believed in the _____: the idea that the sun, moon, and planets revolve around the _____. Ptolemy said _____ put the earth at the center.
- By the mid _____, the Scientific Revolution began.
- The Scientific Revolution was a _____.
- The way was based upon careful _____ and willingness to _____ accepted _____.
- The _____ and Age of _____ helped lead to the Scientific Revolution

3. Theories and Discoveries



- _____ reasoned that the _____ was the center of our solar system and this led to his _____ theory
- Copernicus did not publish his findings until the year he died, fearful that scholars and clergy would _____.
- _____ built the first _____ in 1609; discovered Jupiter has 4 moons and that our own moon has a _____ surface.
- Galileo was put on _____ with threat of torture from the Pope. He admitted Copernicus' ideas were _____ and lived the rest of his life under _____.
- Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo began using the _____: a logical procedure for _____ and _____.
- _____ discovered new laws of _____ and _____.
- The first _____, first mercury _____, a smallpox _____, and advances in _____ were also made during the Scientific Revolution

4. The Enlightenment

- Not only did new ways of thinking apply to science, but were also applied to all aspects of _____: _____, religion, _____, and education.
- This spurred on the Enlightenment: _____.

5. Views on Government: _____

- a. All humans are naturally _____ and _____ and we a strong ruler to govern.
- b. Hobbes called for a _____, a government where people agreed to give total control to a _____ because people acted in their own _____.

6. Views on Government: _____

- a. More _____ view than Hobbes; people could _____ from experiences and _____ themselves
- b. All people are born _____ and _____ with three natural rights: _____, _____, _____
- c. The purpose of government is to _____ these rights, if they fail to do so, the citizens have the right to _____ it.

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7. The Philosophes Advocate Reason

- a. _____ in France during the 1700s were known as _____
- b. Five concepts formed their core beliefs: _____
- c. _____ was the most brilliant and influential of the philosophes
- d. He used _____ against the clergy, aristocracy, and government
- e. Even though Voltaire made enemies, he never stopped fighting for _____, reason, freedom of _____ and freedom of _____.
- f. _____ believed _____ was best-governed and helped influence creation of US government
- g. _____ was passionately committed to individual _____
- h. _____ was interested in the _____ system; laws existed to preserve social order, not to _____.
- i. _____ argued that women's _____ should not be secondary to men's and that women need to education to become more virtuous and useful.



Result: The Enlightenment writers _____ long held beliefs and ideas about society. They challenged the _____, state, monarchs, and _____ social classes. These ideas would spread and ultimately help start two of the most _____ of World History: **The _____ and _____.**

