**Chapter 17 Section 5 The Scientific Revolution p. 356**

heliocentric

Copernicus

Galileo Galilei

hypothesis

scientific method

Francis Bacon

Rene Descartes

gravity

Isaac Newton

**Essential Questions about the Scientific Revolution:**

1. How does the work of Copernicus and Gallileo change the way people see their place in the universe?

2. What is the scientific method? Why is it different from the way scientists had previously conducted their research?

3. What is Isaac Newton’s big discovery? What does it explain?

4. How does the study of chemistry change in this era?

5. How does the study of medicine change in this era?

6. How does this period of change transform the lives of the people of Europe? How does it change how they think about the world?

**Chapter 18** **Section 1 Philosophy in the Age of Reason p. 446**

Natural law

philosophe

Thomas Hobbes

social contract

John Locke

natural rights

Montesquieu

*Spirit of the Laws*

separation of powers of government

Voltaire (read p. 465)

*Candide*

Diderot

*Encyclopedia*

Rousseau

*The Social Contract*

“the general will”

Mary Wollstonecraft

*Vindication of the Rights of Women*

physiocrat

laissez faire

Adam Smith

*“Wealth of Nations”*

“the invisible hand”

**Section 2 Enlightenment Ideas Spread p.451**

censorship

Voltaire

*Candide*

“the best of all possible worlds”

salons

Enlightened Despots

Frederick the Great

Catherine the Great

Joseph II

Baroque

Rococo

Rembrandt

Bach

Haydn

Handel

Mozart

**Essential Questions about the Enlightenment:**

1. How did the Scientific Revolution influence thinking about natural law, and the nature of human institutions?

2. How did the views of Hobbes and Locke differ about the basic nature of humans, and the role of government in their lives?

3. Why are Locke’s views about the relationship between governments and their people radical for his time? (1700s)

4. How did Montesquieu believe that governments should be structured to protect liberty? Why did he believe this system would be effective?

5. How is Voltaire’s criticism of the government and the church received by the authorities? Why?

6. Why did Diderot’s *Encyclopedia* become a powerful tool to spread the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers? What was his hope for the impact of this work?

7. How did Rousseau’s view of the importance of the individual in society differ from that of other Enlightenment *philosophes*? What may explain this difference in perspective?

8. Why did the *philosophes* distinguish between the natural rights of men and women? How does Mary Wollstonecraft describe the “free and equal” rights of women, and how does she propose to achieve this?

9. What is the principal conflict between the Church and the new ideas of the Enlightenment regarding the structure and purpose of society?

10. What role do salons play in the generation and spread of the ideas of the Enlightenment?

11. Why are the so-called Enlightened Despots limited in their acceptance and implementation of Enlightenment ideas in their own realms?

12. What is the difference in the types of art and design preferred by the elites as opposed to that preferred by the middle classes in this era? How would you explain this?

13. How is this age of reason reflected in the music and literature of the time? How is access to the arts changing in this era?

14. How do the lives of the majority of people in Europe change during this era? How does the Enlightenment reach beyond the intellectual classes?