

Guided Reading Activity



The Enlightenment and Revolutions

Lesson 1 *The Scientific Revolution*

Review Questions

Directions: Read each main idea and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

A. Main Idea: New ways of thinking, the invention of new instruments, and an emphasis on mathematics led to the Scientific Revolution.

1. What instruments made scientific discoveries possible and helped ideas spread quickly?

2. How did Renaissance intellectuals view mathematics?

B. Main Idea: Important breakthroughs in astronomy, medicine, and chemistry occurred.

1. Where was Earth in Ptolemy's and Copernicus's conceptions of the universe?

2. How did Galileo revolutionize the field of astronomy?

3. Who discovered the universal law of gravitation?

4. Why was Antoine Lavoisier important?

Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*



The Enlightenment and Revolutions

C. Main Idea: New views of the universe changed perceptions of the world and of human beings.

1. Who wrote the phrase, "I think, therefore I am"? In what work did the phrase appear?

2. What is the scientific method, and why did Francis Bacon develop and promote it?

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did the Scientific Revolution change the way Europeans viewed the universe and the place of human beings in it?

Guided Reading Activity



The Enlightenment and Revolutions

Lesson 2 *The Ideas of the Enlightenment*

Review Questions

Directions: Locate each heading below in your textbook. Then use the information under the correct heading and subheading to help you write each answer.

I. Ideas of the Philosophes

A. How did Locke’s and Newton’s ideas influence Enlightenment intellectuals?

B. Which three philosophes were most important in the first half of the eighteenth century?

II. New Social Sciences

A. What does *laissez-faire* mean, and who explained it in *The Wealth of Nations*?

B. According to *The Wealth of Nations*, what were the three main functions of government?

III. The Spread of Ideas

A. How does Rousseau’s *The Social Contract* describe liberty?

B. What two reasons did Mary Wollstonecraft present for giving women equal rights?

Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*



The Enlightenment and Revolutions

IV. Enlightenment and the Arts

A. What made the rococo style of art different from the earlier baroque style?

B. Who were Haydn and Mozart?

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did Enlightenment philosophy affect government, society, and the arts?

Guided Reading Activity

The logo for 'networks' features the word in a bold, sans-serif font. A stylized graphic of intersecting lines forms a starburst or network pattern behind the letter 'o'.

The Enlightenment and Revolutions

Lesson 3 *Enlightened Absolutism and the Balance of Power*

Review Questions

Directions: Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. Enlightenment and Absolutism

- A.** In the system of enlightened _____, rulers tried to follow Enlightenment principles while keeping their royal _____.
- B.** Both Frederick William I and Frederick II stressed service to the _____ and enlarged the Prussian _____.
- C.** Austria's _____ implemented radical reforms; he abolished _____ and eliminated the death penalty.
- D.** _____ the Great, who ruled Russia from 1762 to _____, knew the works of the Enlightenment philosophes.
- E.** In order to please the Russian _____, Catherine did not enact reform; she took strong measures against Russian _____, and their conditions worsened.
- F.** The enlightened absolutists were guided mostly by their interest in the power and welfare of their _____.
- G.** Eighteenth-century rulers' concern with the _____ of power among states led them to use their armies to conquer new lands.

II. The Seven Years' War

- A.** The War of the Austrian _____ took place in Europe, Asia, and _____.
- B.** In 1748, the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was signed, which guaranteed that all _____ would return to their original powers, except _____, which remained in the hands of Prussia.
- C.** Two rivalries emerged: one between Britain and _____ over colonial empires and another between Austria and _____ over Silesia.
- D.** The Great War for Empire, fought between _____ and France, took place in _____ and North America.

Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*



The Enlightenment and Revolutions

- E. The Treaty of _____ was signed in 1763 and left control of India to the _____.
- F. Under the treaty, England gained control of _____, Spanish Florida, and all lands east of the Mississippi. Spain acquired the _____ territory.

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

To what extent did the ideas of the Enlightenment influence the politics of eighteenth-century Europe?

Guided Reading Activity

The logo for 'networks' features the word in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic consisting of several thin, intersecting lines that form a starburst or network pattern.

The Enlightenment and Revolutions

Lesson 4 *The American Revolution*

Review Questions

Directions: Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

A. Main Idea: North American colonists resisted British actions and fought the American Revolution.

1. Detail: The British colonies in North America each had _____ that tended to act independently.

2. Detail: After the Seven Years' War, Britain imposed the _____ and other taxes in an effort to cover its expenses.

3. Detail: Fighting between colonists and the British army began in April _____.

4. Detail: George Washington was commander in chief of the _____ Army.

5. Detail: On July 4, 1776, the _____ Continental Congress approved the Declaration of Independence.

6. Detail: Support from _____, _____, and the Dutch Republic helped the colonists win the American Revolution.

7. Detail: The British ended the war after their defeat at _____ in 1781.

8. Detail: In _____, the Treaty of Paris recognized the colonies' independence.

B. Main Idea: The American government was shaped by the experience of oppression and by Enlightenment ideals.

1. Detail: The _____ of Confederation created an excessively _____ central government.

2. Detail: The Constitutional Convention of 1787 created a _____ system in which the national and state governments shared power.

3. Detail: Using _____ ideas, the government was separated into three branches: executive, legislative, and _____.

4. Detail: The states later approved ten _____ to the Constitution, known as the _____.

Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*



The Enlightenment and Revolutions

5. Detail: The Bill of Rights derived from the concept of _____ rights proposed by _____ and the eighteenth-century philosophes.

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

In what ways was American independence shaped and influenced by Enlightenment political ideals?
