

UNIT 6: THE AGE OF REASON
Reading Guide 36: The Enlightenment

22.2: The Enlightenment in Europe

• **Objective A: Explain the ideas of Hobbes and Locke and other Enlightenment philosophers.**

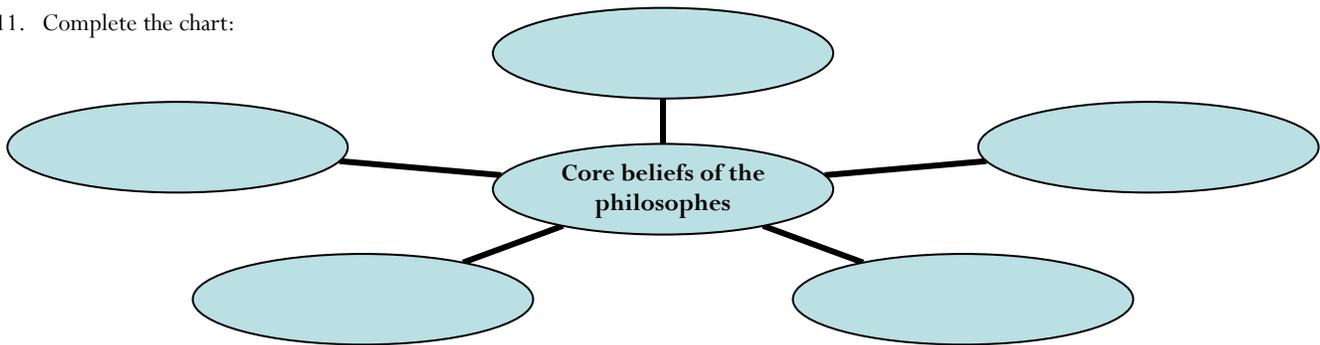
1. In the wake of the Scientific Revolution, scholars and philosophers sought new insight into the underlying beliefs regarding _____, _____, _____, and _____. Their efforts spurred the _____, a new intellectual movement that stressed _____ and _____ and the power of individuals to solve problems.
2. The Enlightenment is known also as the _____ and reached its height in the _____.

Thomas Hobbes:

3. Expressed his views in a work called _____ (1651).
4. Said that without _____ to keep order there would be civil war and life would be ... “ _____, _____, _____, and _____.”
5. **Social contract:** people hand over their _____ to a strong ruler in exchange for _____ and _____. Therefore, the best government was an _____.

John Locke

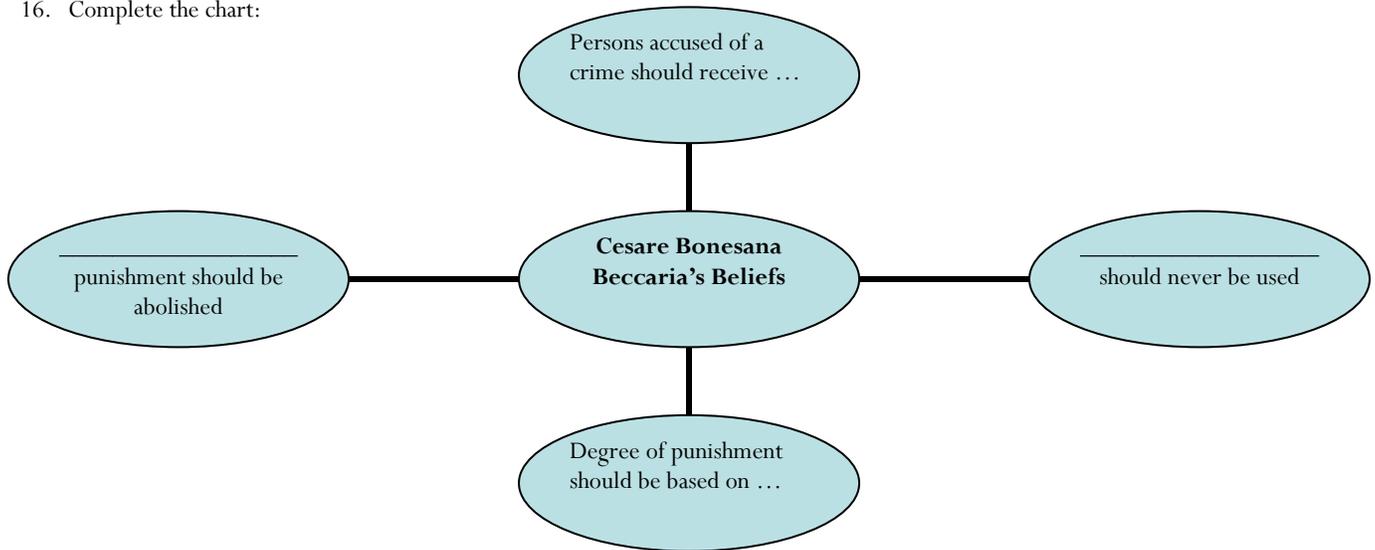
6. Said all people are born _____ and _____.
7. Three natural rights: _____, _____, and _____
8. The purpose of government is to ...
9. If government fails, citizens have a right to ...
10. What document in US history reflects some of Locke’s ideas about life, liberty, and property?
11. Complete the chart:



12. Probably the most brilliant and influential of the philosophes was Arouet who went by the pen name _____.
 - a. Made frequent targets of the _____, the _____, and the _____.
 - b. Never stopped fighting for _____, _____, freedom of _____, and freedom of _____.
13. In *On the Spirit of the Laws* (1748), the Baron de _____ proposed that _____ of _____ would keep any individual or group from gaining total control of the government. His ideas became the basis for the _____.
14. How did Rousseau’s view of the social contract differ from Hobbes’?

15. Rousseau's ideas inspired many of the leaders of the _____ who overthrew the monarchy in _____.

16. Complete the chart:



17. _____ argued in *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* that women, like men, need _____ to become virtuous and useful and also urged women to ...

• **Objective B: Explain the legacy of the Enlightenment.**

18. Philosophes' theories eventually inspired the _____ and _____ revolutions.

19. Enlightenment thinkers produced three other long-term effects that helped shape Western civilization.

- a. A belief in _____
- b. The rise of a more _____ outlook
- c. The rise of _____

22.3: The Enlightenment Spreads

• **Objective A: Explain how Enlightenment ideas spread throughout Europe.**

20. In France, it was illegal to ...

21. In the 1700s, _____ was the cultural and intellectual capital of Europe.

22. Define *salons*:

23. How was Diderot's *Encyclopedia* different from those you use today?

• **Objective B: Describe changes in art, music, and literature during the Enlightenment.**

24. Define *baroque*:

25. Define *neoclassical*:

26. During the Enlightenment, a new, lighter, and more elegant style of music known as _____ emerged. Composers of this type of music include:

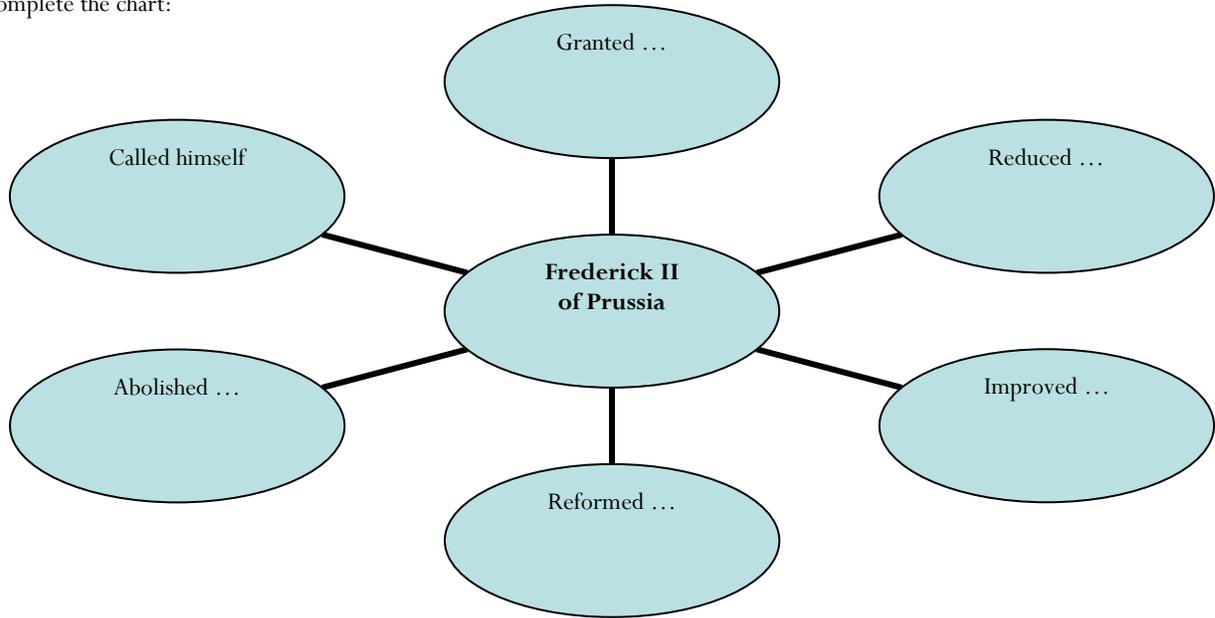
- a.
- b.
- c.

• **Objective C: Show how Enlightenment ideas reformed monarchies in Prussia, Austria, and Russia.**

27. Enlightened despots made changes because they were motivated by two desires:

- a. They wanted to make their countries _____.
- b. They wanted to make their own rule more _____.

28. Complete the chart:



29. The ruler most admired by the philosophes was _____, known as _____ who ruled _____ from _____ to _____.

- a. Her views changed after ...
- b. She gave nobles ...

30. Catherine sought access to the _____.

31. _____, _____, and _____ each took a piece of _____ which disappeared as an independent country for more than a century.