I. The Enlightenment

- Intellectual Movement
- Peaked during ____ century (1700’s)
- Writers and philosophers (mainly in London and Paris) saw themselves as being more intellectually advanced than their peers.
- Set out to « ______________ » them
- These thinkers believed that human reason and logic could be used to combat ______________, and build a better world
- Major Enlightenment Thinkers

II. Scientific Revolution

- New knowledge and theory
- Philosophy-
  ______________________________________________________
- Religious thought and practice-
  ______________________________________________________
- Class Equality- Removal of the ____________________________
- Enlightenment thinkers wanted to know why things were as they were in the ______________ world
- These men turned away from the religious explanation of nature, towards an understanding based on experimentation,
  ______________________________________________________
- Europeans believed that the earth was the center of the universe (____________________)
- Scientists such as __________________________, and Kepler proved scientifically that the sun was actually the center of the solar system (___________________________)
- _________________________- Not a new idea, became more practiced in the scientific community way for intellectuals to verify ideas and theories as fact.
- Newton’s first law: Inertia
  - An object in motion will stay in motion
  - An object at rest will stay at rest
- Newton’s Second Law: Acceleration
- How fast something goes depends on the mass of the object and the amount of force placed upon it
- The greater the mass, the greater the force needed to accelerate it.

- Newton’s Third Law:
  - For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction

III. John Locke
  - Wrote “_________________________________________________
  - Said _____________________________ is wrong
  - Said there is a “__________________________” between the government and the governed
  - All people are entitled to natural rights, including __________________________
  - The governed should be willing to give up some natural rights in exchange for order and protection from the government
  - If the state doesn’t respect people’s natural rights or abuses its power, the people have the right to _____________________________ the government and create one that better follows the “contract”
  - Natural Rights
    - A civil society is created for the purpose of protecting natural rights
    -
    -
    -
    - These ideas influenced Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence

IV. Montesquieu
  - Believed in a __________ part system of government
  - ________________ of governmental powers
  - Believed in civil rights

V. Rousseau
  - Politics and morality are not separate
  - People should rely more on emotions and instinct rather than reason and logic
  - Government is a contract between ________________ and ________________
  - The purpose of government is to preserve freedom

VI. Voltaire
  - Favored freedom of _____________________________ and the separation of church and state
  - "I disapprove of what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it."
  - Favored an _____________________________ absolute monarch that granted people civil rights
  - Didn’t think that the majority of people would make intelligent decisions, but an enlightened ruler could work for the good of his people
VII. Diderot
  o Atheist
  o Said Life originated scientifically, not through divine intervention
  o Precursor to theory of evolution
  o Endorsed separation of church and state
VIII. Adam Smith
  o Wrote “Wealth of Nations” which introduced the idea of ________________
  o Create a division of labor
  o Get rid of monopolies and regulations. These reduce an individual’s incentive to work
  o Exploit the world’s unlimited natural resources for human ________________.
IX. Salons
  o Wealthy ________________________ women would open their homes for meetings
  o Philosophers, writers, artists, and scientists gathered to discuss ideas and enjoy performances
X. The Encyclopedia
  o Philosopher Diderot wanted to create a large set of books that contained all of the enlightened thinking about science, technology, art, and government
  o Enlightenment thinkers were asked to write articles on these subjects for the “Encyclopedia”
  o The “Encyclopedia” was quickly banned for its views that went against the teachings of the Catholic Church and French government.
XI. The Enlightenment Spreads
  o Enlightened thinkers considered themselves part of a community
  o Enlightenment thinkers shared ideas through books, letters, visits, and magazine articles
  o Ideas reach middle class people through newspapers, pamphlets, and political songs.
XII. Role of Women
  o Although Enlightenment thinkers believed in natural rights and the advantages of education, many still believed that the place for the woman was in the home
  o For example, Rousseau believed in the need for education, but felt that a woman’s education should teach how to be a good wife/mother
XIII. Mary Wolstonecraft
  o Wrote “A Vindication of the Rights of Women”
  o Argued that women, like men, need education to become virtuous.
  o Education will make women better mothers
XIV. Effect of Enlightenment on Monarchies

- Just like the ideas of the Enlightenment were catching on with the people, they also caught on with many of the Absolute monarchs of Europe.
- Philosophers such as _________________________ attempted to convince monarchs to rule justly, and respect the rights of their people.
- Many monarchs accepted these new ideas, instituting reforms
- These rulers became known as “_______________________________”
- Motivation was not to give up power
- Wanted to make their countries stronger
- Make their rule more effective

XV. Frederick the Great

- Called himself the “_______________________________”
  - Reforms under Frederick the Great
    - Granted many religious freedoms
    - Reduced censorship
    - Improved education
    - Abolished use of torture

XVI. Catherine the Great

- Russian Ruler from 1762-1796
- Proposed reforms such as religious toleration, and elimination of torture, however these are never passed
- Passes small reforms
- Although Catherine admired the Enlightenment philosophers, she never forgot she was in _______
- After a peasant uprising in 1773, gave Russian nobles complete power over their serfs, taking away any hope of freedom
- Catherine also expanded the Russian empire
- Gained control of the northern shores of the Black Sea
- Also took over part of Poland.