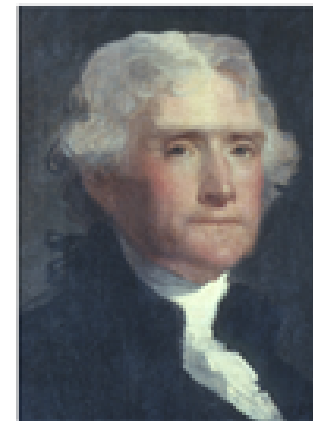
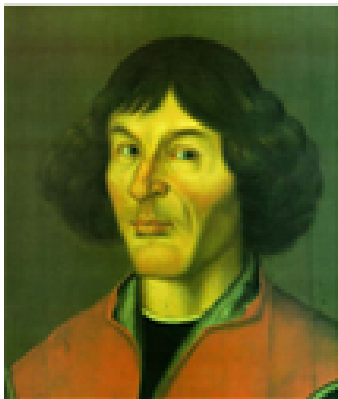


SOL WHII.6 – Changes in the
16th, 17th, & 18th Centuries
Part 2: The Scientific Revolution &
The Enlightenment



10. Enlightenment-

when thinkers

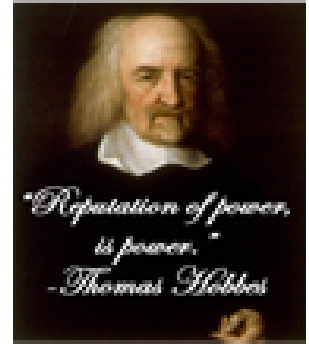
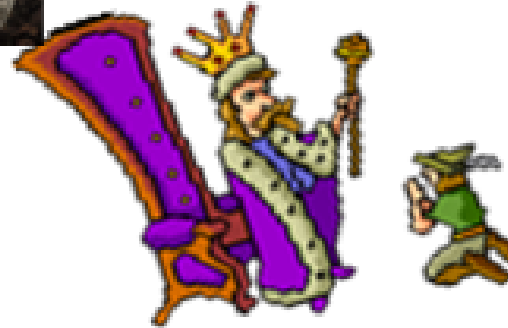
of church-led
science and monarch-le



13. Thomas Hobbes – thinker who

said people should give their

social contract so they could
enjoy order and protection



11. natural rights – John Locke said
all people are born with **right to**



14. John Locke – thinker who said

: life,
liberty, and property and can get

who does

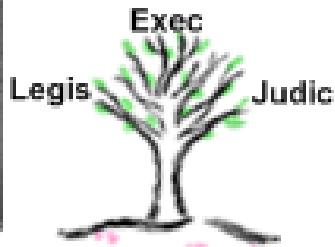
12. social contract – idea people
and ruler share a

in order
to keep order in society & protect
rights of people



15. Montesquieu – French writer that said to avoid absolute power in government there should be

[redacted]; like [redacted]
[redacted] executive, legislature,
& judicial



18. Jefferson – American who was influenced by Enlightenment thinkers and wrote

[redacted]
[redacted]



16. JJ Rousseau – French thinker who wrote about
between people

[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]



19 Eugene Delacroix – painted

[redacted]



17. Voltaire – thinker who supported

[redacted]

[redacted] separation of
church and state

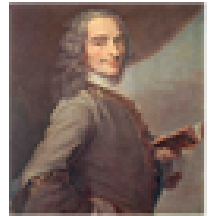


20. Cervantes – author of first novel,

[redacted]



people give
authority to
king



**"Liberty Leading
the People"** Dec of
Independence



Natural
Rights

"Don Quixote"

Absolute
Monarch

speech &
religion

Social
Contract

3 Branches
of Govt



Cervantes

Jefferson

Locke

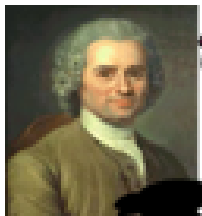
Montesquieu

Rousseau

Voltaire

Delacroix

Hobbes



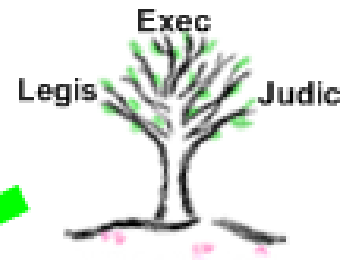
spotlight

Locke

Montesquieu



Natural
Rights: life,
liberty, &
property



Separation
of Power =
of Govt

Absolute
Monarch
with
control

Social
Contract:
people give
authority to
king

Enlightenment
Thinkers

Jefferson



Voltaire

Social Contract:
people take
authority if king
people

Rousseau

Freedom.
speech &
religion

Dec of
Independence



1. What did Thomas Hobbes believe was the best form of government?

2. What did Montesquieu believe about government power?

3. What was Montesquieu's influence on US government?

4. According to John Locke, what is the goal of government?

Science & Enlightenment QUIZ

1. What did Montesquieu believe about govt power?

5. What did Hobbes believe the best form of govt?

2. Who developed calculus?

6. What was Montesquieu's influence on US govt?

3. Who made Galileo recant his ideas on Heliocentric theory?

7. According to Locke, what is the foundation of govt?

4. What process did Francis Bacon develop?

8. What palace did Louis XIV build?

1. Identify the idea that Copernicus proposed.
 - a. all matter is made up of four elements
 - b. the force of gravity prevents objects from flying off the earth
 - c. the sun is at the center of the universe
 - d. the planets move in oval paths
2. Identify the person who invented calculus.
 - a. Vesalius
 - b. Newton
 - c. Locke
 - d. Galileo
3. Galileo was forced to recant many of his ideas by the
 - a. English government
 - b. Italian government
 - c. Protestant Church
 - d. Catholic Church
4. Francis Bacon is credited with
 - a. helping to develop the scientific method
 - b. refuting the ideas of Copernicus
 - c. originating the idea of natural law
 - d. creating the first body of international law
5. Kepler used mathematical formulas to prove that
 - a. the earth is round
 - b. all matter is made up of four elements
 - c. the planets move in oval paths
 - d. the planets travel at a uniform speed
6. Baron de Montesquieu believed that government power
 - a. belonged in the hands of an absolute monarch
 - b. should never be used to wage war
 - c. could be undermined by policies of religious tolerance
 - d. was best divided among separate branches
7. Thomas Hobbes argued that the best form of government was
 - a. a theocracy
 - b. an absolute monarchy
 - c. a democracy
 - d. any type that was chosen by the people

8. The principal author of the Declaration of Independence was

- a. Benjamin Franklin
- b. Thomas Paine
- c. John Locke
- d. Thomas Jefferson

9. Isaac Newton explained the

- a. law of universal gravitation
- b. anatomy of the human body
- c. chemical composition of matter
- d. function of blood vessels

10. What was Montesquieu's influence on the U.S. Constitution?

- a. public elections
- b. branches of government
- c. the Bill of Rights
- d. representatives

11. The heliocentric, or sun-centered, theory was proposed by

- a. Galileo Galilei
- b. Nicolaus Copernicus
- c. Francis Bacon
- d. Isaac Newton

12. Calculus was developed by

- a. Vesalius
- b. Newton
- c. Locke
- d. Galileo

13. According to John Locke, what is the foundation of government?

- a. the power of a monarch, as reflected by the size of the army
- b. a legal code updated as scientific understanding changes
- c. a social contract based on people's rights to life, liberty, and property
- d. a political contract based on the principles of deism

Hobbes

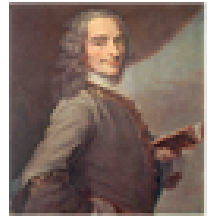


Absolute Monarch with control

Social Contract: people give authority to king

Voltaire

Freedom: speech & religion



Locke



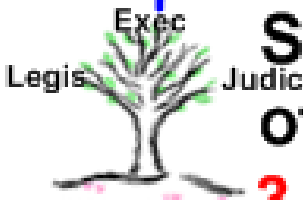
Natural Rights: life, liberty, & property

Jefferson

Dec of Independence



Montesquieu



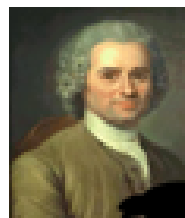
Separation of Power = 3 Branches of Govt

Painting: "Liberty Leading the People"



Cervantes

Rousseau



Social Contract: people take away authority if king not protecting people

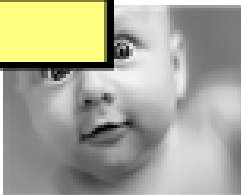
Novel: "Don Quixote"



spotlight

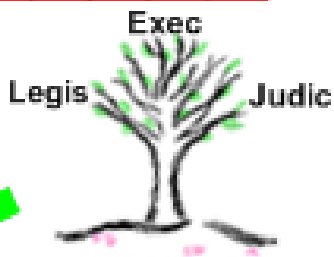
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Natural Rights: **life, liberty, & property**

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Separation of Power =
of Govt



Absolute

[Blank box]

Social

[Blank box]

Enlightenment
Thinkers

with control

people

[Blank box]

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king

to



Social Contract:

people

[Blank box]

authority if king

[Blank box]

people

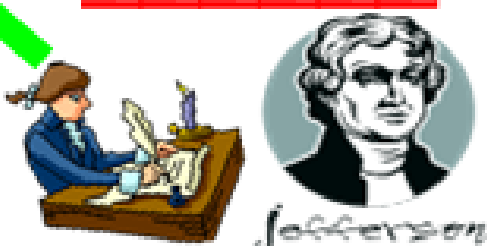
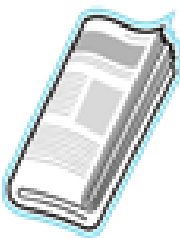


Freedom:

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&

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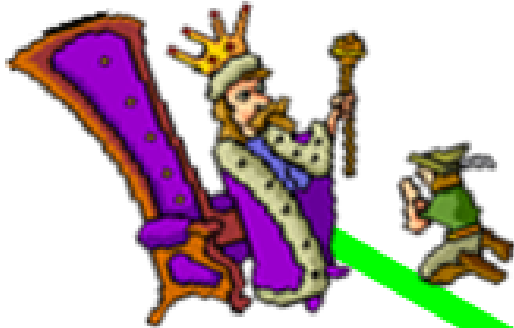


Jefferson

Dec of

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^{spotlight}
Hobbes



Absolute monarch

Social contract:
with control people give authority to king



Rousseau

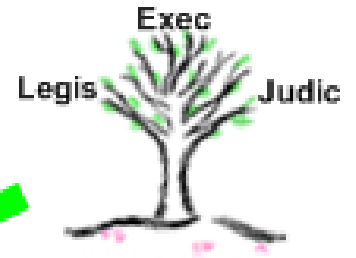
Social Contract:
people take away authority if king does not protect people

Locke *natural*



rights: life, liberty, & property

Montesquieu



Separation of Power = 3 Branches of Govt

Enlightenment Thinkers

Voltaire



Freedom: religion & speech



Jefferson



Dec of Independence