**Unit 6 Study Guide: The Birth of the Modern World (Age of Absolutism,**

**Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment, Revolutions); Chapters 18, 19, 20**

**Unit Overview:** Besides the cultural (Renaissance), religious (Reformation), and economic (Commercial Revolution) changes taking place in Europe in the late 1400s, political changes were also taking place. Nations were created and led by **absolute monarchs** with total control, their power fed by colonial wealth. In the 1500s and 1600s, the **Scientific Revolution** changed the way Europeans looked at the world. People began to make conclusions based on experimentation and observation instead of accepting traditional ideas. During the 1600s and 1700s, belief in the power of reason grew. Writers of the time went against the absolute monarchs, they wanted to reform the government and bring about a more fair society. Despite opposition from government and church leaders, **Enlightenment** ideas spread. Some absolute rulers used their power to reform society. Over time, concepts of democracy and nationhood developed from **Enlightenment** ideas and contributed to revolution. These revolutions began in America, inspiring France, and many countries around the world to question their governments as well.

**Define the following terms on a separate sheet of looseleaf paper:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Absolute Monarch** | **Huguenot** | **Constitutional Monarchy** | **Scientific Method** |
| **Divine Right** | **Edict of Nantes** | **Magna Carta** | **Heliocentric Theory** |
| **Spanish Armada** | **Glorious Revolution** | **Scientific Revolution** | **Enlightenment** |

For each ruler, know the country s/he ruled and major achievement(s)

Example: **Philip II,** Spain, absolute ruler who led during the “Golden Age”

For each scientist, know his major scientific breakthrough/theory

Example: **Francis Bacon,** helped develop the scientific method – believed only way to gain scientific knowledge was through experimentation

For each philosopher, know the title of his/her famous book, view on society/government

Example: **John Locke**, Two Treatises on Government, believed all people were born equal with natural rights of life, liberty, and property – ideas became foundation for modern democracy

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Rulers** | **Scientists** | **Philosophers/Thinkers** |
| Philip II | Francis Bacon (pg. 569) | John Locke |
| Louis XIV | Rene Descartes | Thomas Hobbes |
| Charles I | Nicolaus Copernicus | Jean-Jacques Rousseau |
| Oliver Cromwell | Galileo Galilei | Mary Wollstonecraft (pg. 577) |
| William and Mary | Sir Isaac Newton | Adam Smith (pg. 577) |
| Peter the Great | Andreas Vesalius (pg. 571) | Baron de Montesquieu |
| Catherine the Great | Robert Boyle | Voltaire |

**Unit 6 Study Guide: The Birth of the Modern World (Age of Absolutism,**

**Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment, Revolutions); Chapters 18, 19, 20**

**Unit Overview:** Besides the cultural (Renaissance), religious (Reformation), and economic (Commercial Revolution) changes taking place in Europe in the late 1400s, political changes were also taking place. Nations were created and led by **absolute monarchs** with total control, their power fed by colonial wealth. In the 1500s and 1600s, the **Scientific Revolution** changed the way Europeans looked at the world. People began to make conclusions based on experimentation and observation instead of accepting traditional ideas. During the 1600s and 1700s, belief in the power of reason grew. Writers of the time went against the absolute monarchs, they wanted to reform the government and bring about a more fair society. Despite opposition from government and church leaders, **Enlightenment** ideas spread. Some absolute rulers used their power to reform society. Over time, concepts of democracy and nationhood developed from **Enlightenment** ideas and contributed to revolution. These revolutions began in America, inspiring France, and many countries around the world to question their governments as well.

**Define the following terms on a separate sheet of looseleaf paper:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Absolute Monarch** | **Huguenot** | **Constitutional Monarchy** | **Scientific Method** |
| **Divine Right** | **Edict of Nantes** | **Magna Carta** | **Heliocentric Theory** |
| **Spanish Armada** | **Glorious Revolution** | **Scientific Revolution** | **Enlightenment** |

For each ruler, know the country s/he ruled and major achievement(s)

Example: **Philip II,** Spain, absolute ruler who led during the “Golden Age”

For each scientist, know his major scientific breakthrough/theory

Example: **Francis Bacon,** helped develop the scientific method – believed only way to gain scientific knowledge was through experimentation

For each philosopher, know the title of his/her famous book, view on society/government

Example: **John Locke**, Two Treatises on Government, believed all people were born equal with natural rights of life, liberty, and property – ideas became foundation for modern democracy

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Rulers** | **Scientists** | **Philosophers/Thinkers** |
| Philip II | Francis Bacon (pg. 569) | John Locke |
| Louis XIV | Rene Descartes | Thomas Hobbes |
| Charles I | Nicolaus Copernicus | Jean-Jacques Rousseau |
| Oliver Cromwell | Galileo Galilei | Mary Wollstonecraft (pg. 577) |
| William and Mary | Sir Isaac Newton | Adam Smith (pg. 577) |
| Peter the Great | Andreas Vesalius (pg. 571) | Baron de Montesquieu |
| Catherine the Great | Robert Boyle | Voltaire |

**Questions for Review (answer the following questions under your definitions):**

1. Why was England considered to be an exception to the Age of Absolutism, AND in what ways did the Magna Carta, Petition of Right, and English Bill of Rights help make England be different? (Chpt. 18, Section 3)
2. Why were scientists such as Copernicus, Galileo, Vesalius considered ‘daring’ at the time and what challenges did they face? (Chpt. 19, Section 1)
3. Why was the Enlightenment considered to be a turning point (a time when a decisive change occurs) in history? (Chpt. 19, Section 2)
4. Which Enlightenment philosophers would support an absolute monarchy as the best form of government? Which Enlightenment philosophers would support a democracy as the best form of government? (Chpt. 19, Section 2)
5. Describe how the ideas of Enlightenment philosophers led to political revolutions such as those in America and France. (Chpt. 19, Section 2, pg. 579)
6. Which 18th century war did Britain want its American colonists to help pay? (Chpt. 19, Sect. 3, pg. 581)
7. Describe the Enlightenment ideas that can be seen in the U.S. Declaration of Independence. (Chpt. 19, Section 3)
8. Describe the Enlightenment ideas that can be seen in the U.S. Constitution. (Chpt. 19, Section 3)
9. What is an ‘estate’ in French society? Describe who made up each estate in French society. In what ways did inequalities between these estates help lead to the French Revolution? (Chpt. 20, Section 1)
10. Describe the Reign of Terror. (Chpt. 20, Section 2)
11. What was Robespierre’s role in the French Revolution? (Chpt. 20, Section 2)
12. Why did the French people support Napoleon Bonaparte? (Chpt. 20, Section 3)
13. How did Napoleon’s reforms affect French society? (Chpt. 20, Section 3, pg. 613)
14. What factors led to Napoleon’s downfall and defeat? (Chpt. 20, Section 4)
15. What were the main goals of the Congress of Vienna? (Chpt. 20, Section 4, pgs. 617-619)
16. Why could it be said that the French Revolution is still being fought today? (Chpt. 20, Section 4, pg. 619)

**Questions for Review (answer the following questions under your definitions):**

1. Why was England considered to be an exception to the Age of Absolutism, AND in what ways did the Magna Carta, Petition of Right, and English Bill of Rights help make England be different? (Chpt. 18, Section 3)
2. Why were scientists such as Copernicus, Galileo, Vesalius considered ‘daring’ at the time and what challenges did they face? (Chpt. 19, Section 1)
3. Why was the Enlightenment considered to be a turning point (a time when a decisive change occurs) in history? (Chpt. 19, Section 2)
4. Which Enlightenment philosophers would support an absolute monarchy as the best form of government? Which Enlightenment philosophers would support a democracy as the best form of government? (Chpt. 19, Section 2)
5. Describe how the ideas of Enlightenment philosophers led to political revolutions such as those in America and France. (Chpt. 19, Section 2, pg. 579)
6. Which 18th century war did Britain want its American colonists to help pay? (Chpt. 19, Sect. 3, pg. 581)
7. Describe the Enlightenment ideas that can be seen in the U.S. Declaration of Independence. (Chpt. 19, Section 3)
8. Describe the Enlightenment ideas that can be seen in the U.S. Constitution. (Chpt. 19, Section 3)
9. What is an ‘estate’ in French society? Describe who made up each estate in French society. In what ways did inequalities between these estates help lead to the French Revolution? (Chpt. 20, Section 1)
10. Describe the Reign of Terror. (Chpt. 20, Section 2)
11. What was Robespierre’s role in the French Revolution? (Chpt. 20, Section 2)
12. Why did the French people support Napoleon Bonaparte? (Chpt. 20, Section 3)
13. How did Napoleon’s reforms affect French society? (Chpt. 20, Section 3, pg. 613)
14. What factors led to Napoleon’s downfall and defeat? (Chpt. 20, Section 4)
15. What were the main goals of the Congress of Vienna? (Chpt. 20, Section 4, pgs. 617-619)
16. Why could it be said that the French Revolution is still being fought today? (Chpt. 20, Section 4, pg. 619)