Absolutism, Scientific Revolution, and Enlightenment Study Guide

Absolutism

1. What is an absolute monarch?
   
   An absolute monarch is a monarch with complete control over every aspect of society.

2. What is divine right? Do Enlightenment thinkers believe in divine right? Why or Why not?
   
   Divine right is the idea that god created the monarchy, therefore the only being the king/queen has to answer to is God. Enlightenment thinkers do not believe in divine right because they feel that God does not play a role in determining who can rule.

3. Who was the absolute monarch of France and where did he live?

   Louis XIV- Versailles

4. Who was the absolute monarch of Brandenburg-Prussia?

   Frederick I

5. He wanted to create a _____________ in Prussia. (2 words)

   Strong military

6. Who was the absolute monarch of Russia?

   Peter the Great

7. How did Peter help modernize Russia?

   He westernized the nation by having the nobles wear Western fashions, by opening a warm-water port to encourage trade, by bringing to Russia new inventions and tools, and by modernizing the army

8. Why did he move the capital and to where?

   St. Petersburg—It was on the Baltic Sea and had access to warm water

9. What is Parliament?

   Parliament is the lawmaking body of England that controls the money/taxes

10. Why didn’t absolute monarchs in England like Parliament?

    It could control what money the monarchs would get

11. What kind of rulers were Elizabeth I, James I, and Charles I?

    Absolute monarchs

12. What is Common Law?

    One “common” law system for everyone
13. What was the Magna Carta?
   *The Magna Carta was a document that guaranteed certain rights to the people*

14. What is due process?
   *The monarch could not unfairly punish people*

**Scientific Revolution**

1. What was the Scientific Revolution?
   *A new way of thinking about the natural world based on careful observation, reason, and a willingness to question widely accepted beliefs*

2. What impact did the scientific method have on the field of science?
   *It gave people a way to question beliefs, gather information, and test ideas.*

3. What is the heliocentric theory?
   *The idea that the earth/solar system revolves around the sun*

4. How was this theory different from the church-accepted view?
   *The church believed in the geocentric theory—the sun revolves around the earth*

5. True/False: the Scientific Revolution placed greater emphasis on careful observation.
   *True*

6. What was stated in the Law of Gravity?
   *Every object in the universe attracts every other object. The amount of attraction depends on the mass of the objects and the distance between them*

7. What relationship is there between Galileo and the heliocentric theory?
   *Galileo, using his telescope, proved the heliocentric theory was correct through careful observation*

8. How did Kepler expand upon Copernicus’ ideas?
   *Kepler proved that planets move around the sun in elliptical (not a perfect circle) orbits*

9. Fill out the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Discovery/Achievement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicolaus Copernicus</td>
<td>Developed the heliocentric theory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Kepler</td>
<td>Discovered that the planets move in elliptical orbits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Contribution</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Galileo Galilei</td>
<td>Proved the heliocentric theory was correct by using his telescope to make careful observations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaac Newton</td>
<td>Developed the Law of Universal Gravitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Harvey</td>
<td>Figured out that the heart is a pump and it sends blood throughout the body</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Jenner</td>
<td>Developed a vaccine for smallpox</td>
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**Enlightenment/Age of Reason—reached its peak by the mid 1700s**

1. What was the Enlightenment movement?
   *An intellectual movement where Enlightenment thinkers applied reason and the scientific method to laws that shape human actions—applied reason to society.*

2. What aspects of the Scientific Revolution did the Enlightenment thinkers admire?
   *Reason, scientific method, questioning*

3. Fill out the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who was he?</th>
<th>What did he write?</th>
<th>What were his ideas?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hobbes</td>
<td>English philosopher</td>
<td>Leviathan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Locke</td>
<td>English Philosopher</td>
<td>Two Treatises on Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rousseau</td>
<td>Swiss Political Thinker</td>
<td>The Social Contract</td>
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</table>
Voltaire  | French Political Thinker and writer | Lots of stuff | Tolerance, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, separation of church and state
Montesquieu | French Philosopher | The Spirit of Laws | Limited monarchy makes a country stable, Separation of powers keeps one group from having too much power

4. What power did Parliament control in England and why did this make the monarchs unhappy?

*The power of the purse—the power to control taxes and government funding*

5. What was habeus corpus?

*Prisoners were brought before a judge who decided if they would be tried—not done by a monarch*

6. Why did a Civil War break out in England?

*Charles I fought with Parliament over money for the wars he was fighting against France and Spain. They wouldn’t give him the money, so he disbanded (got rid of Parliament). They made him sign the Petition of Rights in 1628, which he ignored. He got rid of Parliament for the second time, this time permanently in 1629 and starting taxing the people heavily. They got tired of it and rebelled.*

7. Who had Charles I killed?

*Oliver Cromwell*

8. What did Charles II restore? What was this known as?

*He restored the monarchy in England—known as the Restoration*

9. What were the first political parties?

*The Tories and the Whigs*

10. Why didn’t Parliament want James II to rule?

*He was Catholic*

11. What 3 factors led to the Glorious Revolution?

*James II was Catholic and he flaunted it by putting Catholics into important government positions, he dissolved Parliament when they spoke against him, and because his son was Catholic, people feared that England would continue to be ruled by Catholics*

12. Who came to power during the Glorious Revolution?

*William and Mary*

13. William and Mary limited the power of the monarchy in 3 ways. Explain them below.

a. Constitutional Monarchy: *The power of the monarchy is limited by laws*
b. Bill of Rights: defined the limits placed on royal power, and protected individual rights

c. Cabinet: the Cabinet is a third branch of government responsible for policymaking. Its existence balances Parliament and the monarchy in case the Parliament thinks one way and the monarchy thinks another. The Cabinet, in other words, is the tie breaker.

14. Which elements of British government are present in the government of the United States today?  
_Cabinet, Parliament (Congress in the U.S.), Bill of Rights_

15. How did the Enlightenment movement stimulate the growth of religious tolerance?  
_It encouraged people to be tolerant of new ideas and beliefs._

16. What is religious tolerance?  
_People are not persecuted for their religious beliefs_

17. How did the Enlightenment movement spread?  
_Salons, encyclopedias, newspapers and pamphlets_

18. What three natural rights did Locke believe all people should be guaranteed from birth?  
_Life, liberty, property_

19. How did Hobbes and Locke differ in terms of their beliefs on mankind and government?  
_Hobbes thought people were wicked and needed to be protected from themselves. The best way to do this was through an absolute monarchy. Locke thought people were generally good, and could reason, and therefore governments should be formed with their approval._

20. Why did Montesquieu believe separation of powers was important?  
_He thought it was important because if one group or individual has too much power than individual liberties are threatened._

21. Why did Rousseau feel a direct democracy was necessary?  
_He felt it was necessary because it was the best way to protect individual freedoms._

22. How did the Enlightenment promote revolutions in America and France?  
_It sparked ideas that would become the foundation of their new governments._

23. What do the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and Enlightenment movements all have in common?  
_They all encouraged learning and new ideas and the movement away from the church._

24. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?  
_TJ/Thomas Jefferson_
Checklist for Notebook Check

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<th>Half Credit (5 pts)</th>
<th>No Credit (0 pts)</th>
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<td>50-Study Guide</td>
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Total Score: /160