

Read each statement below and then indicate if it is true or false statement by **circling the letter** in front of the statement. **Correct** any false statement by crossing out the incorrect word or words and writing in the answer that would make the statement correct.

Before Reading		Be sure to correct the false statements!	After Reading	
T	F	1. People in the sixteenth century began to question the scientific assumptions of the ancient authorities.	T	F
T	F	2. Copernicus claimed that the earth was the center of the universe.	T	F
T	F	3. René Descartes developed the scientific method for collecting and analyzing evidence.	T	F
T	F	4. The scientific revolution gave rise to the Enlightenment which stressed the role of philosophy and reason to improve society.	T	F
T	F	5. Enlightenment intellectuals were known as scientists.	T	F
T	F	6. Adam Smith developed the doctrine of laissez-faire economics.	T	F
T	F	7. Jean Jacques Rousseau advocated rights for women.	T	F
T	F	8. Enlightenment ideas spread among a broad audience due to the growth of book and magazine publishing.	T	F
T	F	9. The Enlightenment influenced religion, art, and politics.	T	F
T	F	10. Some rulers practiced enlightened absolutism which attempted to govern with enlightened principles while maintaining their royal power.	T	F
T	F	11. Britain lost most of its colonial empire to France.	T	F
T	F	12. Britain and Spain controlled most of Latin America.	T	F
T	F	13. Latin America was extremely profitable due to the discovery of gold and silver as well as the production of farm products.	T	F
T	F	14. The British lost their American colonies due to a dispute over taxation.	T	F
T	F	15. American declared their independence from Britain in 1783.	T	F
T	F	16. The new American government based in Constitution and Bill of Rights on Enlightenment ideas.	T	F

17. What revolutionary idea did Copernicus develop and who was upset with this new idea?

18. What did the scientific revolution give rise to and what did this new movement stress?

19. What radical new ideas were advocated by Rousseau and Wollstonecraft?

20. What was enlightened absolutism and give an example of one ruler who practiced this?

21. What two documents important to the U.S. government were direct results of Enlightenment ideas?

22. Browse pages 128-148 and tell four things you learned by looking at the pictures and charts.

World Studies
Chapter 8: Revolution and Enlightenment, 1550-1800
Anticipation Guide

Sixteenth-century Europeans began to question the scientific assumptions of the ancient authorities and to develop new theories about the universe. Nicholas Copernicus, Johannes Kepler, and Galileo Galilei revolutionized astronomy. Copernicus claimed that the sun, not the earth, was at the center of the universe—an idea considered heresy by the Catholic Church. Equally revolutionary were Isaac Newton's explanations of gravity and the movement of the planets. There were breakthroughs in medicine and chemistry, and numerous women contributed to the body of scientific research. The new view of the universe affected Western philosophy. The Frenchman Rene Descartes, the first rationalist, declared that matter could be independently investigated by reason. Francis Bacon, an English philosopher, developed the scientific method—a system for collecting and analyzing evidence.

The Scientific Revolution gave rise to the Enlightenment, an eighteenth-century movement that stressed the role of philosophy and *reason* in improving society. Enlightenment intellectuals, known as philosophes, were chiefly social reformers from the nobility and the middle class. They often met in the salons of the upper classes to discuss the ideas of such giants as Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Diderot. In the economic sphere, Adam Smith put forth the doctrine of laissez-faire economics. The later Enlightenment produced social thinkers such as Jean-Jacques Rousseau and an early advocate of women's rights, Mary Wollstonecraft. Salon gatherings, along with the growth of book and magazine publishing, helped spread Enlightenment ideas among a broad audience. Most Europeans were still Christians. However, the desire for a more spiritual experience inspired new religious movements, such as the Methodism of John Wesley.

The Enlightenment influenced both art and politics. The baroque and neoclassical styles of art endured, while a more delicate style, called rococo, emerged. The works of Bach, Handel, Haydn, and Mozart represented one of the greatest periods in European music. Novels attracted a middle-class audience. The Enlightenment interested the absolutist rulers of Europe. However, only one, Joseph II of Austria, attempted far-reaching reforms based on Enlightenment ideas; they were largely a failure. The reforms of Catherine the Great of Russia and Frederick the Great of Prussia were far more limited. Territorial disputes in Europe and in the colonial empires of Britain and France produced the War of Austrian Succession, followed by the Seven Years' War. In the end, France lost India and most of North America, and Britain emerged as the world's greatest colonial power.

In the sixteenth century, Portugal came to control Brazil, while Spain established an empire in the Western Hemisphere that included parts of North America and most of Latin America. Portugal and Spain held onto their Latin American colonies for over 300 years. During that time, they profited richly by exporting Latin American gold, silver, and other natural resources and farm products. Spanish and Portuguese officials and Christian missionaries played important roles in Latin American societies. In North America, British control over its colonies began to unravel over issues of taxation. Multiple crises led the Americans to declare their independence in 1776 and to fight Britain until its defeat in 1783. The Articles of Confederation that formed the United States were soon replaced with a Constitution, which created a stronger central government. The Bill of Rights added important freedoms derived from the natural rights expressed by the philosophes.