Name:

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## Chapter 8 General Vocabulary The Enlightenment and Revolutions

**DIRECTIONS:** Match each term with its definition by writing the correct letter on the blank. Use textbook pages 125-147 to complete.

- 1. A person who seeks wisdom or enlightenment; a scholar or a thinker.
- 2. French for "philosopher", applied to all intellectuals during the Enlightenment.
- 3. The concept that the state should not impose government regulation but should leave the economy alone.
  - 4. The doctrine that scientists should proceed from the particular to the general by making systematic observations and carefully organized experiments to test hypotheses or theories, a process that will led to correct general principles.
  - \_ 5. Sun-centered; the system of the universe in which the Earth and planets revolve around the sun.
    - 6. Earth-centered; a system of planetary motion in which the sun, moon, and other planets revolve around the Earth.
- 7. A group of individuals born and living at the same time.
  - \_ 8. In the end.
  - 9. A system in which rulers tried to govern by Enlightenment principles while maintaining their full royal powers.
  - \_ 10. An 18<sup>th</sup> century religious philosophy based on reason and natural law.

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## A. Amendment

- B. Arbitrary
- C. Deism
- D. Enlightened Absolutism
- E. Eventually
- F. Federal System
- G. Generation
- H. Geocentric
- I. Guarantee
- J. Heliocentric
- K. Inductive Reasoning

- L. Laissez-Faire
- M. Philosophe
- N. Philosopher
- O. Rationalism
- P. Rococo
- Q. Salons
- R. Scientific Method
- S. Separation of Power
- T. Social Contract
- U. Sphere
- V. Successor
- W. Universal Law of Gravitation

- \_\_\_\_\_11. At one's discretion; random.
- \_\_\_\_ 12. To assure fulfillment of a condition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. An alteration proposed or effected by parliamentary or constitutional procedure.
  - \_ 14. A form of government in which power is shared between the national and state governments.
  - \_ 15. One of Newton's three rules of motion; it explains that planetary bodies continue in elliptical orbits around the sun because every object in the universe is attracted to every other object by a force called gravity.
  - 16. A system of thought expounded by Rene Descartes based on the belief that reason is the chief source of knowledge.
  - \_ 17. One that follows, especially one who takes over a throne, title, estate, or office.
    - 18. An artistic style that replaced baroque in the 1730s; it was highly secular, emphasizing grace, charm, and gentle action.
  - 19. The elegant urban drawing rooms where, in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, writers, artists, aristocrats, government officials, and wealthy middle-class people gathered to discuss the ideas of the philosophes.
  - 20. Any of the concentric, revolving, spherical transparent shells in which, according to ancient astronomy, the stars, sun, planets, and moon are set.

- 21. A form of government in which the executive, legislative, and judicial branches limit and control each other through a system of checks and balances.
- 22. Systematic procedure for collecting and analyzing evidence that was crucial to the evolution of science in the modern world.
- 23. The concept that an entire society agrees to be governed by its general will and all individuals should be forced to abide by it since it represents what is best for the entire community.