

Chapter 8 Section 2
The Ideas of the Enlightenment

I. Ideas of the Philosophes

A. The Enlightenment was an eighteenth-century philosophical movement of _____ who were greatly impressed with the achievements of the _____ Revolution.

1. One of the favorite words of these intellectuals was _____.

2. They hoped that by using the scientific method, they could make progress toward a better _____.

3. *Reason*, _____, *hope*, _____—were common words to the thinkers of the Enlightenment.

B. John _____ argued that every person was born with a _____, or blank mind.

1. Locke's ideas suggested that people were molded by the _____ that came through their senses from the surrounding world.

2. Enlightenment thinkers began to believe that if people were exposed to the right _____, then they could be changed to create a better _____.

C. Isaac _____ also influenced eighteenth-century intellectuals.

1. Newton believed that the physical world and everything in it was like a giant " _____," operating according to natural laws.

D. If Newton was able to discover the natural laws that governed the physical world, then by applying his scientific methods, they would be able to discover the natural laws that governed _____.

E. The intellectuals of the Enlightenment were known by the French word _____ meaning "_____."

F. _____, was a French noble.

1. His famous work *The* _____ was a study of governments.

2. He stated that England's government had three branches: the executive (the monarch), the _____ (Parliament), and the _____ (the courts of law).

3. The government functioned through a separation of powers.

a. The executive, legislative, and judicial powers of the government limit and control each other in a system of _____.

G. The greatest figure of the Enlightenment was François-Marie Arouet, known simply as _____.

1. He was well known for his criticism of _____. He often challenged the actions of the Church, one of the most powerful institutions of the time.

a. He had a strong belief in religious _____, fighting against religious intolerance in _____.

2. Voltaire championed _____, an eighteenth-century religious philosophy based on reason and natural law.

- a. In the Deists' view, a _____ (God) had created the universe like a clock. God, the clockmaker, had created it, set it in motion, and allowed it to run without his _____ and according to its own natural laws.

H. Denis _____'s most famous contribution to the Enlightenment was the _____, a 28-volume collection of knowledge that he edited.

1. Sold to doctors, clergymen, teachers, and lawyers, the *Encyclopedia* spread _____ ideas.

II. New Social Sciences

A. Adam Smith is the founders of the modern social science of _____.

1. The state should not interrupt the free play of natural economic forces by imposing regulations on the economy.

- a. This doctrine became known as, _____ meaning "to let (people) do (what they want)."

2. In *The _____*, Smith gave to government only three basic roles.

- a. First, it should _____ society from invasion (the function of the army).
- b. Second, the government should _____ citizens from injustice (the function of the police).
- c. Keep up certain _____ that private individuals alone could not afford—roads and canals.

III. The Spread of Ideas

A. Jean-Jacques _____ in his *Discourse on the Origins of the Inequality of Mankind*, argued that people had become enslaved by government and needed to regain their freedom.

B. In his major work *The _____*, Rousseau presented his concept of the social contract.

1. An entire society agrees to be governed by its _____. Individuals who wish instead to follow their own self-interests must be forced to abide by the general will.

C. In *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, Mary _____ identified two problems with the views of many Enlightenment thinkers.

1. She noted that the same people who argued that women must obey men also said that government based on the _____ power of monarchs over their subjects was wrong. Wollstonecraft pointed out that the power of men over women was _____ wrong.

2. She also argued that the Enlightenment was based on an ideal of reason in all human beings. Therefore, because women have _____, they are entitled to the same _____ as men.

- D. Henry Fielding wrote _____ about people without morals who survive by their wits. Fielding's best-known work is *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling*, which describe the adventures of a young _____.
- E. An important aspect of the growth of publishing and reading was the development of _____ and _____ for the general public.
1. The first daily newspaper was printed in _____ in 1702.
- F. Enlightenment ideas were also spread through the _____.
1. Salons were the elegant drawing rooms where invited guests gathered to discuss the ideas of the _____.
 2. The women who hosted the salons were in a position to _____ political opinion and helped spread the ideas of the Enlightenment.
- G. The desire of ordinary people to have a greater religious experience led to _____ being founded by John Wesley.
1. His sermons often caused people to have _____ experiences.
- IV. Enlightenment and the Arts
- A. European monarchs created a new kind of architecture
1. _____ - Emphasized grace, charm, and gentle action.
 - a. Antoine _____ was the greatest Rococo painter.
- B. Eighteenth century was a great century for music.
1. _____ - composer of *Mass in B Minor*.
 2. _____ is best known for his religious work *Messiah*.
 3. Joseph _____'s *The Creation* is one of his greatest works.
 4. _____ - Child prodigy, known for symphonies, concerts, and operas.