

The Impact of the Enlightenment

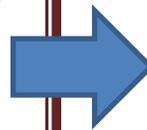


I. The Impact of the Enlightenment

A. Enlightenment thinkers challenged the _____ of kings & argued for _____ & rights

1. _____ (discussion parties), high literacy rates & cheap _____ helped spread new ideas across Europe
2. These theories inspired a variety of new ideas in _____, music, _____, economics, & government

Write a sentence summarizing the legacy-



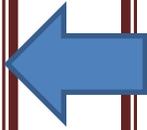
B. Art

1. Enlightenment ideals of _____ & reason gave rise to _____ art
2. Art in the Enlightenment was simple, elegant, & focused on _____ styles



C. Music

1. Music composers created new, _____ styles of music known as _____
 - a. Franz Joseph Haydn created the first _____
 - b. Wolfgang Amadeus _____ set a new standard for originality
 - c. _____ used _____ & range to move music beyond the classical style
2. Music became a _____ art that people went to _____ to hear



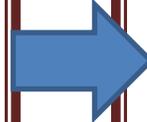
D. Economics

1. One of the most important Enlightenment ideas was the theory of _____ & laissez-faire economics by Scottish professor _____
 - a. Capitalism is an economic model based on _____ ownership of property & desire to make _____
 - b. _____ is the idea that the economy thrives when the gov't does not _____ with businesses & allows a _____ to exist
 - c. According to Adam Smith, price is determined by _____ & _____



E. Encyclopedia

1. During the Enlightenment, people throughout _____ & _____ began to study, _____, & philosophize about new ideas
2. To collect these new ideas & make them accessible, _____ created the first encyclopedia
 - a. *Encyclopedia* included _____ & _____ on a wide variety of political, scientific, & cultural ideas
 - b. *Encyclopedia* _____ the ideas of the Enlightenment & _____ Revolution

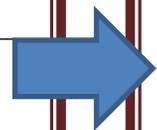


F. Women

1. Most Europeans had a traditional view of women as _____, mothers, & not _____ to men
2. But, new Enlightenment ideas inspired efforts to improve women's _____
 - a. Madame Geoffrin hosted salons & _____
 - b. Some women, like _____, argued for more opportunities for _____ & professions

G. Enlightened Despots (Kings)

1. Enlightenment philosophes attacked absolute kings like _____ & _____
2. Most philosophes believed that the best form of gov't was a _____ monarchy that respected citizens' rights
3. Some powerful monarchs known as _____ listened to new ideas & tried to _____ the lives of their citizens
 - a. Enlightenment despots favored religious _____, tax reform, reduced gov't spending, & legal rights
 - b. Frederick the Great of Prussia granted religious freedom, abolished _____, & improved education
 - c. Catherine the Great frequently wrote to _____ & considered protecting the rights of her citizens
 - d. Joseph II of Austria granted freedom of _____, press, religion & required peasants to be paid for their work



H. Revolutions

1. As the Enlightenment spread, citizens began _____ the authority of their _____
2. As a result, revolutionary wars broke out in _____, _____, & Latin America for independence & liberty

Major Ideas of the Enlightenment		
Idea	Thinker	Impact
Natural rights—life, liberty, property	Locke	Fundamental to U.S. Declaration of Independence
Separation of powers	Montesquieu	France, United States, and Latin American nations use separation of powers in new constitutions
Freedom of thought and expression	Voltaire	Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce or eliminate censorship
Abolishment of torture	Beccaria	Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights; torture outlawed or reduced in nations of Europe and the Americas
Religious freedom	Voltaire	Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce persecution
Women's equality	Wollstonecraft	Women's rights groups form in Europe and North America

Enlightenment and Revolution, 1550–1789

Scientific Revolution

- Heliocentric theory challenges geocentric theory.
- Mathematics and observation support heliocentric theory.
- Scientific method develops.
- Scientists make discoveries in many fields.

A new way of thinking about the world develops, based on observation and a willingness to question assumptions.

Enlightenment

- People try to apply the scientific approach to aspects of society.
- Political scientists propose new ideas about government.
- Philosophes advocate the use of reason to discover truths.
- Philosophes address social issues through reason.

Enlightenment writers challenge many accepted ideas about government and society.

Spread of Ideas

- Enlightenment ideas appeal to thinkers and artists across Europe.
- Salons help spread Enlightenment thinking.
- Ideas spread to literate middle class.
- Enlightened despots attempt reforms.

Enlightenment ideas sweep through European society and to colonial America.

American Revolution

- Enlightenment ideas influence colonists.
- Britain taxes colonists after French and Indian War.
- Colonists denounce taxation without representation.
- War begins in Lexington and Concord.

Colonists declare independence, defeat Britain, and establish republic.