

**UNIT 6: THE AGE OF REASON**  
**Reading Guide 36: The Enlightenment**

**22.2: The Enlightenment in Europe**

• **Objective A: Explain the ideas of Hobbes and Locke and other Enlightenment philosophers.**

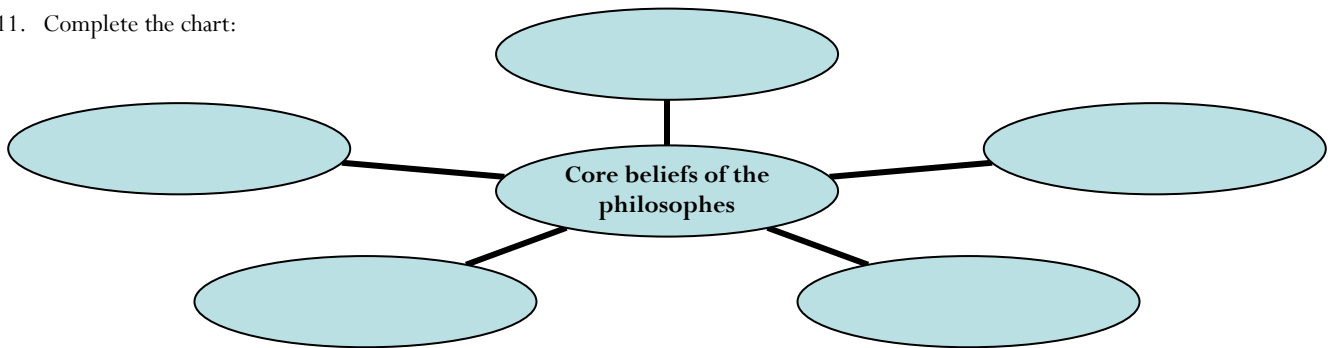
1. In the wake of the Scientific Revolution, scholars and philosophers sought new insight into the underlying beliefs regarding \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. Their efforts spurred the \_\_\_\_\_, a new intellectual movement that stressed \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and the power of individuals to solve problems.
2. The Enlightenment is known also as the \_\_\_\_\_ and reached its height in the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Thomas Hobbes:**

3. Expressed his views in a work called \_\_\_\_\_ (1651).
4. Said that without \_\_\_\_\_ to keep order there would be civil war and life would be ... “ \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.”
5. **Social contract:** people hand over their \_\_\_\_\_ to a strong ruler in exchange for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, the best government was an \_\_\_\_\_.

**John Locke**

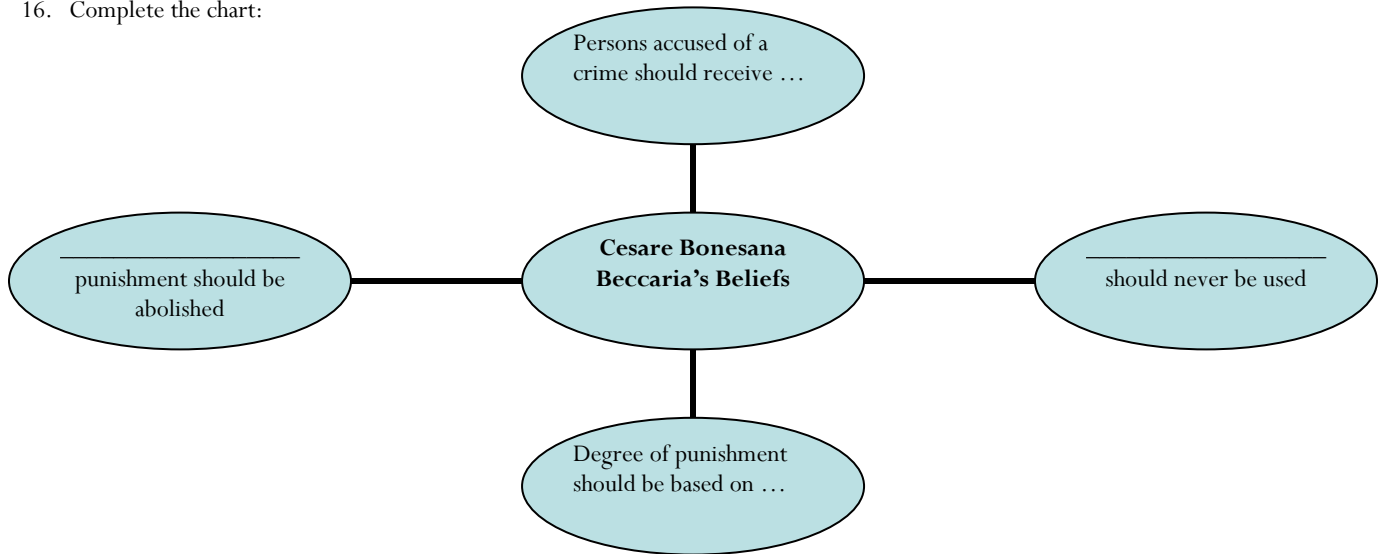
6. Said all people are born \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Three natural rights: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
8. The purpose of government is to ...
9. If government fails, citizens have a right to ...
10. What document in US history reflects some of Locke’s ideas about life, liberty, and property?
11. Complete the chart:



12. Probably the most brilliant and influential of the philosophes was Arouet who went by the pen name \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Made frequent targets of the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. Never stopped fighting for \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, freedom of \_\_\_\_\_, and freedom of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. In *On the Spirit of the Laws* (1748), the Baron de \_\_\_\_\_ proposed that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ would keep any individual or group from gaining total control of the government. His ideas became the basis for the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. How did Rousseau’s view of the social contract differ from Hobbes’?

15. Rousseau's ideas inspired many of the leaders of the \_\_\_\_\_ who overthrew the monarchy in \_\_\_\_\_.

16. Complete the chart:



17. \_\_\_\_\_ argued in *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* that women, like men, need \_\_\_\_\_ to become virtuous and useful and also urged women to ...

• **Objective B: Explain the legacy of the Enlightenment.**

18. Philosophes' theories eventually inspired the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ revolutions.

19. Enlightenment thinkers produced three other long-term effects that helped shape Western civilization.

- a. A belief in \_\_\_\_\_
- b. The rise of a more \_\_\_\_\_ outlook
- c. The rise of \_\_\_\_\_

**22.3: The Enlightenment Spreads**

• **Objective A: Explain how Enlightenment ideas spread throughout Europe.**

20. In France, it was illegal to ...

21. In the 1700s, \_\_\_\_\_ was the cultural and intellectual capital of Europe.

22. Define *salons*:

23. How was Diderot's *Encyclopedia* different from those you use today?

• **Objective B: Describe changes in art, music, and literature during the Enlightenment.**

24. Define *baroque*:

25. Define *neoclassical*:

26. During the Enlightenment, a new, lighter, and more elegant style of music known as \_\_\_\_\_ emerged. Composers of this type of music include:

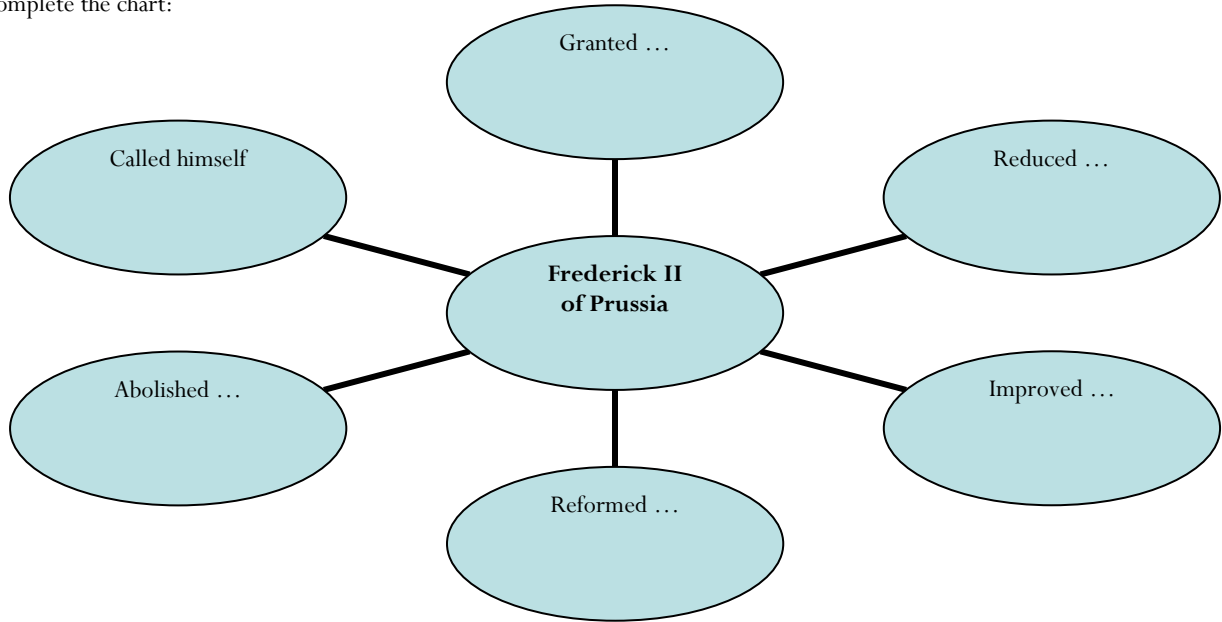
- a.
- b.
- c.

• **Objective C: Show how Enlightenment ideas reformed monarchies in Prussia, Austria, and Russia.**

27. Enlightened despots made changes because they were motivated by two desires:

- a. They wanted to make their countries \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. They wanted to make their own rule more \_\_\_\_\_.

28. Complete the chart:



29. The ruler most admired by the philosophes was \_\_\_\_\_, known as \_\_\_\_\_ who ruled \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Her views changed after ...
- b. She gave nobles ...

30. Catherine sought access to the \_\_\_\_\_.

31. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ each took a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ which disappeared as an independent country for more than a century.