The Enlightenment Reading Guide

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Punishment should be abolished</th>
<th>Cesare Bonesana Beccaria’s Beliefs</th>
<th>Degree of punishment should be based on …</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons accused of a crime should receive …</td>
<td>____________________________________</td>
<td>________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_________________________________</td>
<td>should never be used</td>
<td>________________________________</td>
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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 the 1700s, ___________________________ was the cultural and intellectual capital of Europe.

21. Define **salons:**

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

22. Define **baroque:**

23. 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. ___________________________