**Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment & Enlightened Absolutism**

**(1540-1789)**

Objectives

1. Explain the causes and consequences of the Scientific Revolution.
2. Identify the major thinkers of the Scientific Revolution and explain their ideas.
3. Explain the Scientific Revolution’s new knowledge on: the cosmos, how to ascertain knowledge, and medicine/the body/chemistry.
4. Explain the causes and consequences of the Enlightenment.
5. Identify the major thinkers of the Enlightenment and explain their ideas.
6. Describe Enlightenment views on: government, society/social classes, religion, women, and race.
7. Describe the general cultural transformation that accompanied the Enlightenment.
8. Describe the policies and practices of the enlightened absolutists: Frederick the Great of Prussia, Catherine the Great of Russia, and Maria Theresa and Joseph II of Austria. Analyze the extent to which their policies and practices were actually enlightened.

Terms and People

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| **Scientific Revolution (ca 1540-1690)** Aristotle Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543) Copernican hypothesis Tycho Brahe (1546-1601) Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) 3 laws of planetary motion Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) experimental method law of inertia Isaac Newton (1642-1727) law of universal gravitation Francis Bacon (1561-1626) empiricism / inductive reasoning René Descartes (1596-1650) deductive reasoning  **Enlightenment (ca 1690-1780s)** rationalism/reason Pierre Bayle (1647-1706) Baruch Spinoza (1632-1677) John Locke (1631-1704) *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* – tabula rasa *Second Treatise of Civil Gov’t –* constitutional gov’t philosophe Montesquieu (1689-1755) *Spirit of Laws* – separation of powers  |  Voltaire (1694-1778) Deism Madame du Châtelet (1706-1749) *Encyclopedia* (1751-1765) Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) *The Social Contract* – general will & popular sovereignty David Hume (1711-1776) Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) Cesare Beccaria (1738-1794) reading revolution salon rococo (1720-1780) public sphere **Enlightened absolutism (ca 1740-1790)** Prussia Frederick the Great (r. 1740-1786) War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748) Seven Years’ War (1756-1763) Silesia Russia Catherine the Great (r. 1762-1796) partition of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795) Austria Maria Theresa (r. 1740-1780) Joseph II (r. 1780-1790) Judaism Moses Mendelssohn Haskalah |