**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 |