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SUB

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BUILDING VOCABULARY *Enlightenment and Revolution*

A. Matching Match the description in the second column with the term or name in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

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|----------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Galileo Galilei | a. English philosopher who proposed that a government's power comes from the consent of the citizens and that citizens have the right to rebel against unjust rulers |
| ___ 2. Isaac Newton | b. Russian empress who was considered an enlightened despot |
| ___ 3. Enlightenment | c. Italian scientist who made astronomical observations that supported the theories of Copernicus |
| ___ 4. Catherine the Great | d. early proponent of women's rights |
| ___ 5. John Locke | e. English scientist who discovered the law of gravity |
| ___ 6. Montesquieu | f. French philosophe who promoted freedom of speech |
| ___ 7. Voltaire | g. French writer who proposed the ideas of separation of powers and checks and balances in government |
| ___ 8. Mary Wollstonecraft | h. intellectual movement that stressed reason and thought and the power of individuals to solve problems |

B. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

salons	enlightened despot	social contract	Declaration of Independence
neoclassical	checks and balances	federal system	Bill of Rights

- Under the influence of the Enlightenment, the grand, ornate style in European art known as baroque gave way to a simple, elegant style that was based on classical Greek and Roman ideas and was called _____.
- A form of government in which power is divided between national and state governments is a _____.
- The document in which American colonists asserted their independence from Great Britain was the _____.
- The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are known as the _____.
- In social gatherings called _____, wealthy hostesses of Paris helped spread the ideas of the Enlightenment to educated Europeans.
- Thomas Hobbes called the agreement by which people create a government the _____.

C. Writing Write a paragraph explaining the following terms and how they are related.

geocentric theory Scientific Revolution heliocentric theory scientific method

CHAPTER
6

PRIMARY SOURCE *from* **The Declaration of Independence**

Section 4

In writing The Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson drew many of his ideas from the works of enlightened thinkers such as John Locke. As you read the following excerpt from that document issued in July 1776, think about the Enlightenment ideas it reflects.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness; that, to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations [wrongful exercises of authority], pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism [a government in which the ruler exercises absolute power], it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of

Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. . . .

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude [righteousness] of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Discussion Questions

Determining Main Ideas

1. According to the first paragraph, what is the purpose of this document?
2. According to the second paragraph, what is the purpose of government, and when do people have the right to alter or abolish it?
3. **Making Inferences** Why do you suppose Jefferson felt that it was not only the right, but also the duty, of a people to overthrow a despotic government? How would the history of the world be affected if despotism were allowed to reign unchecked?

CHAPTER
6

Section 4

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The American Revolution*

Clarifying Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- ____ 1. The 1651 trade law called the Navigation Act prevented American colonists from selling their goods to Britain.

- ____ 2. The French and Indian War was fought between France and the native population in North America.

- ____ 3. The British eventually were the victors in the French and Indian War.

- ____ 4. The Stamp Act was passed by Parliament in 1765 in order to force the American colonists to help pay for the French and Indian War.

- ____ 5. The Boston Tea Party was the name given to a convention of colonists who were planning official protests against Britain.

- ____ 6. The American Revolution began in a skirmish between British redcoats and American colonists on the green in Lexington, Massachusetts.

- ____ 7. Paul Revere was the author of the Declaration of Independence.

- ____ 8. The Declaration of Independence was based on the ideas of John Locke and the Enlightenment.

- ____ 9. The French entered the war on the side of the British in 1778.

- ____ 10. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are known as the Bill of Rights.
