

I. Scientific Revolution (Brooke)

A. Important People of the 16th and 17th Century

** (Important accomplishments of Bacon, Descartes, Harvey, Newton, Galileo, Copernicus, and Kepler forever changed mankind's conception of the universe and the world.)

1. Copernicus- *Heliocentric Universe*. Challenged the church's geocentric view
2. Brahe- Proved Copernicus' theory with Europe's greatest observatory
3. Kepler- mathematically proved Copernicus' theory, Laws of Planetary Motion
4. Galileo- confirmed Copernicus' theory with a telescope he built himself
5. Bacon- father of *empiricism*, responsible for creating the *inductive method*

** (The inductive method changed traditional scientific inquiry)

*the inductive method changed traditional science since they were forced to test the ideas they used to believe and discover instead of assume

6. Descartes- uses logic and reason over science, *Deductive method*
7. Newton- described the Natural Laws of motion using data from Copernicus and Galileo; his views became the foundation of *deism*
8. Harvey- Explained how blood is pumped and circulated by the heart

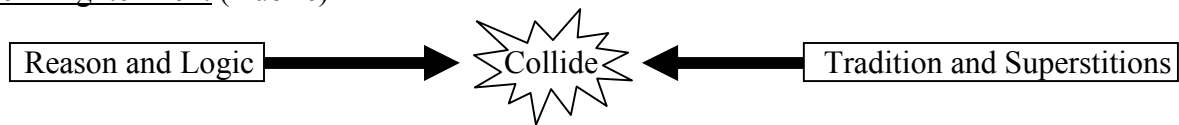
B. Effects of the Scientific Revolution

1. International scientists made the Royal Society to communicate discoveries.
2. More exploration and medical advancements, sped up Agricultural Rev.

** (The scientific revolution is a "revolution", not only because of the many new discoveries, but also because of the development of the scientific method.)

3. There was a momentous change after the discovery of the scientific method where faith went from being in god, to being in science.

II. The Enlightenment (Aubrie)



- Rationalism and skepticism
- Empiricism
- yearning for the past
- faith in religion

A. Views of Enlightenment Philosophers

** (A wide variety of Enlightenment thinkers held a wide variety of views about politics, human nature, economics, and social issues)

1. John Locke- Humans are born *tabula rasa* and are protected by *natural rights*
2. Voltaire- Called to “*crush the infamous thing*”. Freedom of speech
3. Montesquieu- called for separation of powers and hated absolutism.
4. Rousseau- believed people are born basically good. Advocated *general will*
5. Diderot- emphasized science and reason and wanted others to think critically
6. Beccaria- equality before the law, fought against torture and capital punishment
7. Adam Smith- believed in economic competition, *laissez faire*

B. Women in the Enlightenment

1. Most upper class women participated in the *saloon movement* although the Enlightenment did not have much respect for women in general
2. Mary Wollstonecraft- supported political and educational equality for women

C. Effects of Enlightenment

1. Classical liberalism emerged from the philosophe’s ideas
2. People believed science and reason could explain all parts of life
3. Many drew away from religion or followed *deism*

III. Enlightened Despotism (Nikki)

A. Characteristics of Enlightened Despotism

1. Absolute rulers who implemented Enlightened reforms to give people equality without undermining their sovereignty

B. Frederick the Great of Prussia (1740-86)

1. Greatest German ruler, received strong military education
2. War of Austrian Succession: Frederick violated *Pragmatic Sanction* but beat Austria any way. Ended with the *Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle*
3. The Seven Years War: Austria tried to get back Silesia, Prussia was saved when Russian empress dies and forced to exit war. Ended with Treaty of Paris

** (Enlightened monarchs sometimes applied the ideas of the philosophes in their realms, but they are often masqueraded as being much more enlightened than they really were.)

4. His reforms to improve society made him look like he was helping the citizens when in reality he was intending to increase the power of the state. (He freed serfs, which they wanted, but then used them for his army)

C. Catherine the Great of Russia (1762-96)

1. Least enlightened of the despots since she opposed religious toleration and the reforms helped her more than her people
2. *Pugachev Rebellion* made serfdom worse in Russia during her reign

D. Maria Theresa and Joseph II of Austria

1. Joseph and Maria did the most in any country at the time to help serfs
2. Maria brought church under state control and centralized state

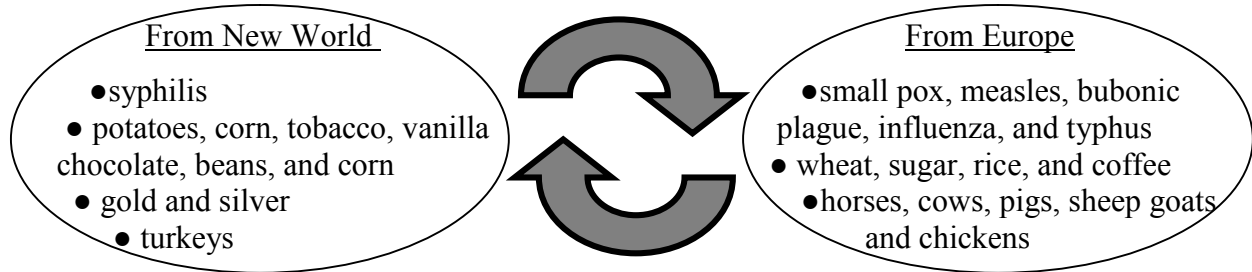
E. Napoleon of France (1799-1815)

1. Major social reforms were included in his *Napoleon Code*
2. *Concordat of 1801*, major religious reform that made peace with the church
3. *Bank of France*, successful at making economic stability and unity
4. He established the Grand Empire, largest empire since the Romans
5. Reorganized Germany into the *Confederation of the Rhine*
6. The *Continental System* and the *Russian Campaign* both completely failed
7. In the *War of the Fourth Coalition*, Napoleon was finally defeated
8. 4 major powers came together in the *Congress of Vienna*, to restore conservatism

IV. European Expansion and Change in the 17th and 18th Centuries

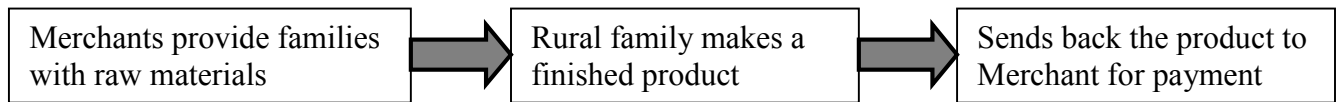
A. Agricultural Revolution

1. *Open field system* was replaced by the *enclosure movement*
2. England led the way with many new inventions (seed drill, crop rotation, etc)
3. The Colombian Exchange



4. Corn Laws benefitted landowners, high tariffs on foreign grain
5. Women had less job opportunities, often worked in towns
6. Led to population explosion, cottage industry emerged, increased food supply

B. Cottage Industry



C. Atlantic Economy

1. Sugar and Slaves were the most important products
2. Mercantilism: wanted economic self-sufficiency, *Bullionism*, colonies work for the mother country, and balance of trade
3. Great Britain was leading trading power, Bank of England (source of capital), Act of Union (unified trade with Scotland), *Navigation Acts*
4. Growth of Atlantic trade due to use of slave labor (Slave Trade)
5. Both *South Sea Bubble* and *Mississippi Bubble* led to economic crash

D. Life in the 18th Century

1. Family: nuclear family, married later, some never married, low number of children out of wedlock, had many kids but little survived, marriage about love
2. Population growth was caused by increasing illegitimacy
3. Formal education for masses (inspired by Protestantism), elementary schools
4. Public health techniques improved, diets improved, plague disappeared, vaccines,
5. Pietism and Methodism were new reformed religions from Christianity

Essential Questions

1. In what ways were the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment a culmination of Renaissance thinking, and how were they a rejection of traditional modes of thought?

- The Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment were a “rebirth” of old ways of thinking
- All deal with intellectual, social, and political reforms
- Before Scientific Revolution, traditional faith was in the church but moved towards science after people were being taught to test their beliefs

2. How did scientific findings influence Enlightenment ideas about government and society?

- Changed and manipulated the public’s support for intellectual authorities of the past
- Governments encouraged these discoveries to further the status of the state
- Monarchs wanted to remain on top in regards to technological advances
- Royal Scientific Societies allowed scientists to communicate, take the ideas of others, and build upon them, further advancing society

3. What is justice?

- The quality of being just or fair
- Concept of moral rightness based on ethics, rationality, natural law, religion, or equity

4. What is the ideal form of government?

- A more benevolent form of absolutism with a system of checks and balances
- A leader who would improve the lives of their subjects and increase knowledge
- One person holds all the power of the state but is understanding about the needs of others

5. Is capital punishment justified?

- Enlightenment ideals should influence the punishment system
- “Life, Liberty, and Property” are natural rights that the government must protect

- This is not justified punishment because of the Enlightenment belief in liberty of the individual and equality before the law

6. What motivates societal change?

- Inequality among the classes
- An increase in knowledge
- Spreading of ideas among the public

7. How do we know anything with certainty?

- Through critical thinking and reason; Nothing was to be accepted by faith and religion anymore
- Optimism that the human mind can find the solution to everything with the aid of science

8. Does society perfect or corrupt people?

- People are born naturally good and are influenced by society and their environment
- Nature vs. Nurture
- Society during the Enlightenment was being changed for the better and was meant to improve the lives of others