

# SILENT BELL RINGER

Directions: Match the Enlightenment philosopher to the best match.

1. Voltaire

2. Thomas  
Hobbes

3. Montesquieu

4. Rousseau

5. Mary  
Wollstonecraft

**A**

Wrote Leviathan, where he expressed his ideas on social contracts. "Without governments to keep order, life would be solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."

**B**

French writer who studied political liberty. Impressed with the British system and their separation of powers. "Power should be a check to power."

**C**

Tried to improve the status of women. In her book, A Serious Proposal to the Ladies. "If all men are born free, how is it that all women are born slaves?"

**D**

Believed civilization corrupted people. "Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains." Government was made better by the "general will" of society.

**E**

Wrote 70 political essays and a staunch defender of liberty. His best quote is "I do not agree with a word you say but will defend to the death your right to say it."



# SCHEDULE

- Objective: I can describe the impact of the Enlightenment in America
- Notes
- Crash Course  
Book Cover Project

# ENLIGHTENMENT IN AMERICA



# THE ENLIGHTENMENT IN AMERICA

## A STORY IN 4 PARTS

1. French & Indian War
2. The Stamp Act
3. Continental Congresses
4. The Federal System

# FRENCH & INDIAN WAR

- 1754 – 1763
- Britain/colonists VS France/Indians
- Britain and her colonists win all French land in North America!
- BUT, because of the war, Britain has a HUGE debt to pay



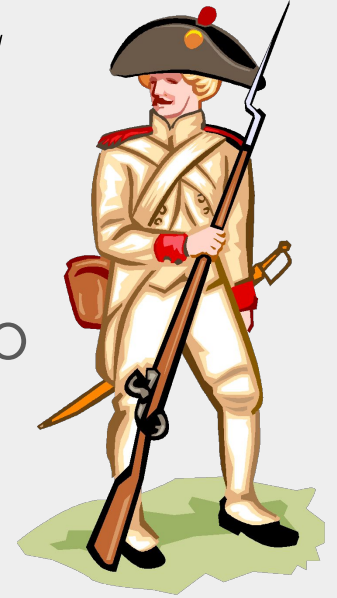
# THE STAMP ACT

- 1765 – tax passed by Britain to have the colonies help pay for the war.
- Official Stamp – Tax on printed material  
*(newspapers, wills, pamphlets, etc.)*



- Colonists were outraged!
- “Taxation without representation”
- 1773 - Boston Tea Party

# CONTINENTAL CONGRESSES



- 1774 – met in Philadelphia (except Georgia) to protest the treatment of Boston – decided to form the Second C.C.
- 1775 – voted to raise an army and organize for battle
- Justified by the Enlightenment??
- 2<sup>nd</sup> C.C. write Declaration of Independence, by Thomas Jefferson
- Colonists win with help from France (Louis XVI)

# FEDERAL SYSTEM

- U.S. creates a republic - they distrusted a powerful central government controlled by 1 person or group.
- They created 3 separate branches (legislative, executive, judicial) – checks and balances system
- They created a FEDERAL SYSTEM: divides the power between national and state governments
  - Sign new Constitution in 1787
  - Added a Bill of Rights (10 Amendments)
- Popular Sovereignty - the principle that the authority of a state and its government are created and sustained by the consent of its people




# AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE

- Explain in one sentence how each the following enlightenment thinkers influence the development of the U.S.A.
  1. John Locke
  2. Montesquieu
  3. Voltaire

# ENLIGHTENMENT IN AMERICA

Loyalists remained loyal to Britain, but opinions about Britain slowly began to change. What ideas influenced the colonist opinions?



THE ENLIGHTENMENT  
AND THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

# *WHAT IS A REVOLUTION?*

- A Revolution is a complete change, or an overthrow of a government, a social system, etc.

From 1550 to 1700, Europe experienced a Scientific Revolution when new ideas in physics, astronomy, biology, anatomy changed the way Europeans viewed the natural world



# THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION



- In the 1500s and 1600s the **Scientific Revolution** changed the way Europeans looked at the world.
- People began to make conclusions based on **experimentation** and **observation**, instead of merely accepting traditional ideas.

# BEFORE THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION...

**Ptolemy**  
(87-140 A.D.)



- Until the mid 1500's, European scholars accepted and believed the teachings of **Ptolemy**, an ancient Greek astronomer.
- Ptolemy taught that the **Earth** was the center of the **universe**.
- People felt this was common sense, and the **geocentric theory** was supported by the Church.
- It was not until some startling **discoveries** caused Europeans to change the way they viewed the physical world.

# BEFORE THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION...

**Ptolemy**  
**(87-100 A.D.)**



Ptolemy's geocentric model  
of the solar system:

1. Earth
2. Moon
3. Mercury
4. Venus
5. Sun
6. Mars
7. Jupiter
8. Saturn

**Notice, the Earth is first, and  
not the sun, as it should be.**

# REASONS FOR SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

■ The Scientific Revolution began in 1550s because of the recent discoveries in other areas of European life:

- During the *Renaissance*, people began to question old beliefs & thought that humans could accomplish anything





# REASONS FOR SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

■ The Scientific Revolution began in 1550s because of the recent discoveries in other areas of European life:

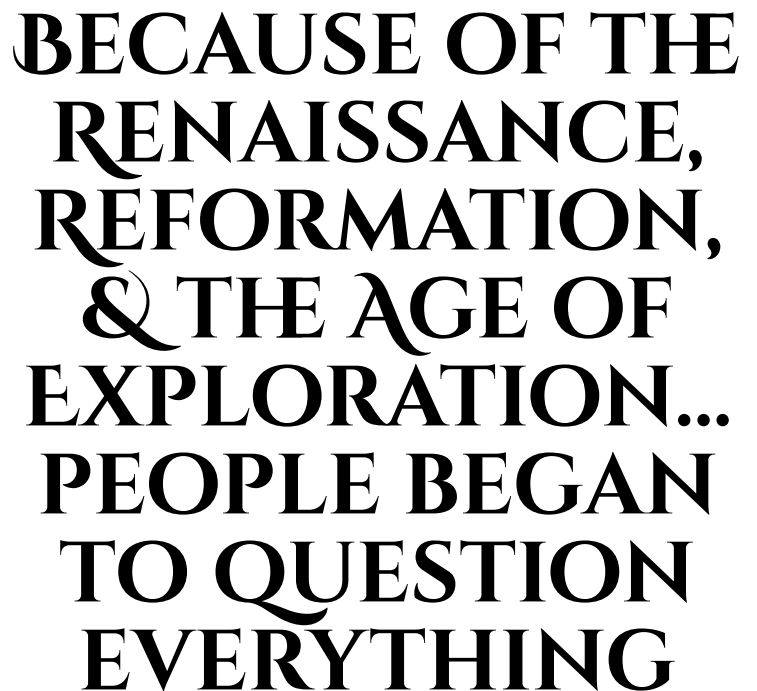
- During the ***Reformation***, people began to question the ideas of the **Roman Catholic Church**



# REASONS FOR SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

■ The Scientific Revolution began in 1550s because of the recent discoveries in other areas of European life:

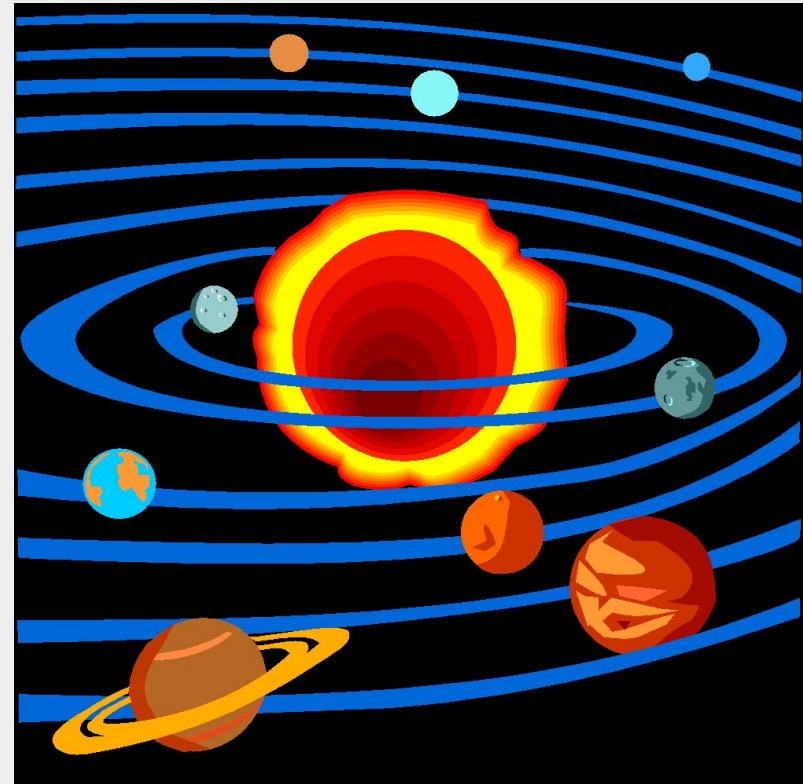
- In the ***Age of Exploration***, the discovery of new lands led people to search for other “new” things



**BECAUSE OF THE  
RENAISSANCE,  
REFORMATION,  
& THE AGE OF  
EXPLORATION...  
PEOPLE BEGAN  
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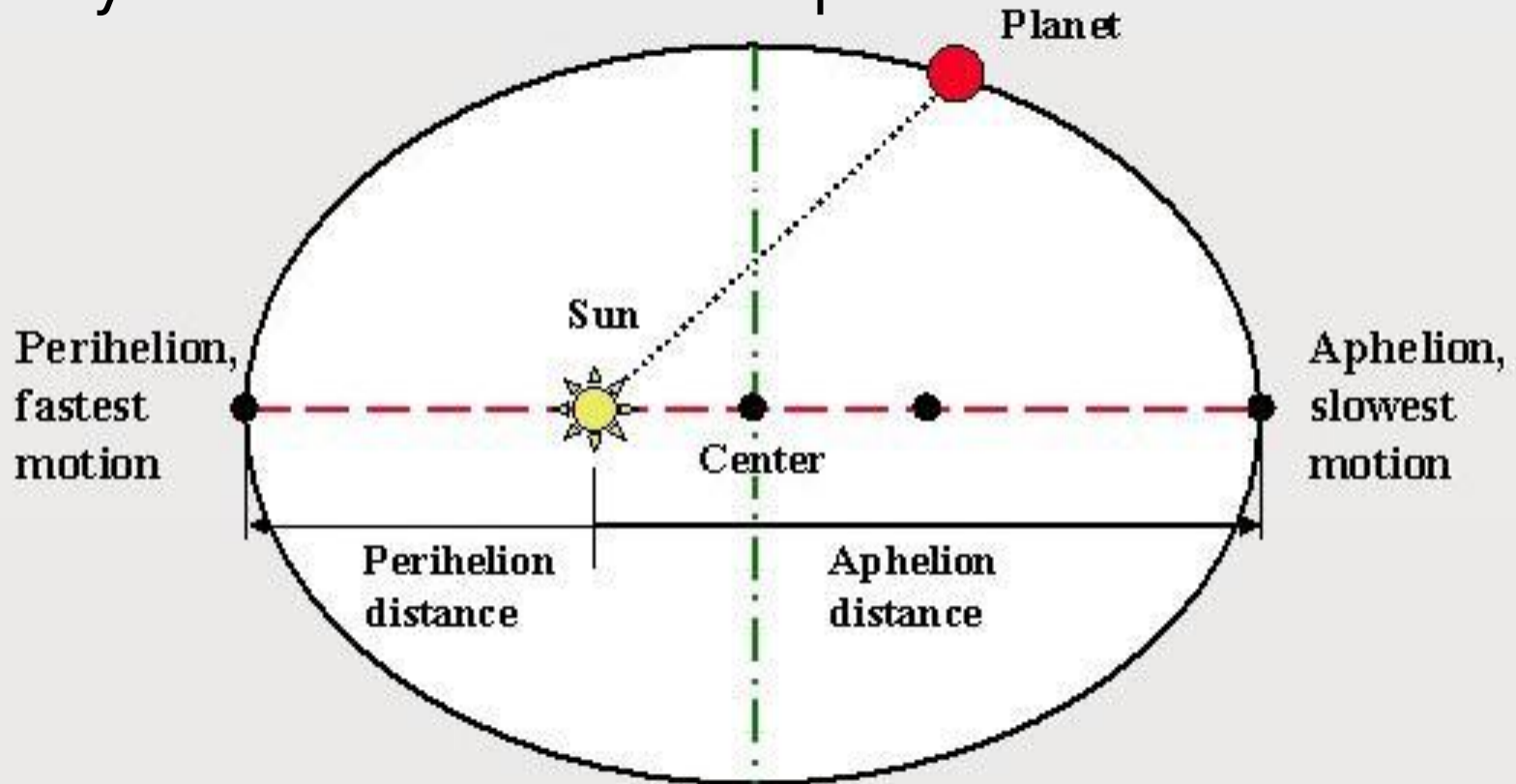
# #1 NICOLAUS COPERNICUS

- Copernicus' heliocentric hypothesis proposed that the earth & other planets revolve around the sun, not around Earth
  - This radically changed Europe's concept of the universe & laid the foundation for modern astronomy



# JOHANNES KEPLER

- Johannes Kepler mathematically proved Copernicus' heliocentric theory & proposed that planets move in elliptical orbits & do not always travel at same speed around the sun

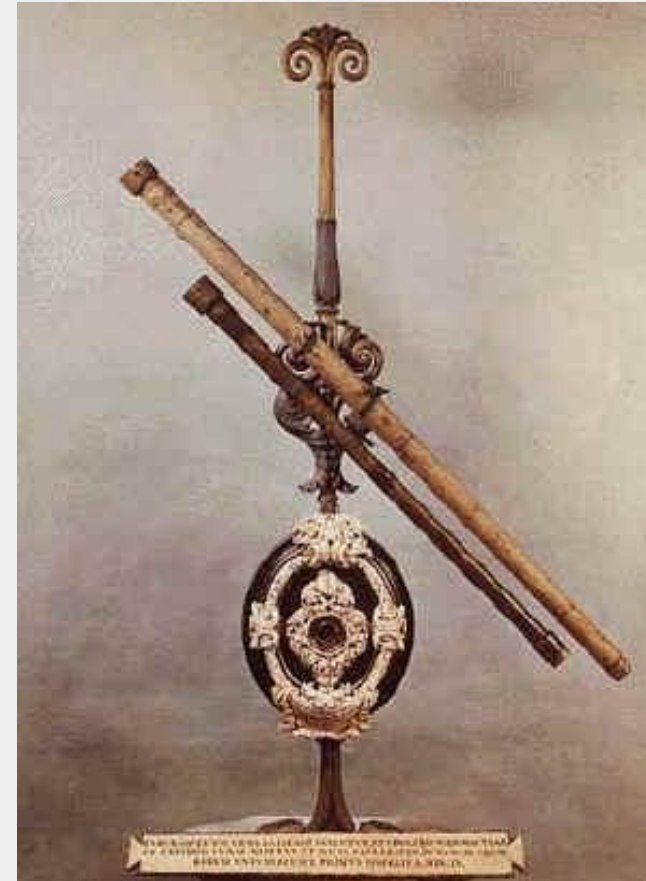


# #2 GALILEO GALILEI

■ Galileo was one of the most influential scientists ever:

- Improved the telescope & made observations about the moon & solar system
- Created the Law of Inertia
- Perfected the scientific method

■ Galileo's works challenged long-held church teachings; He was brought before the Inquisition & forced to recant his ideas



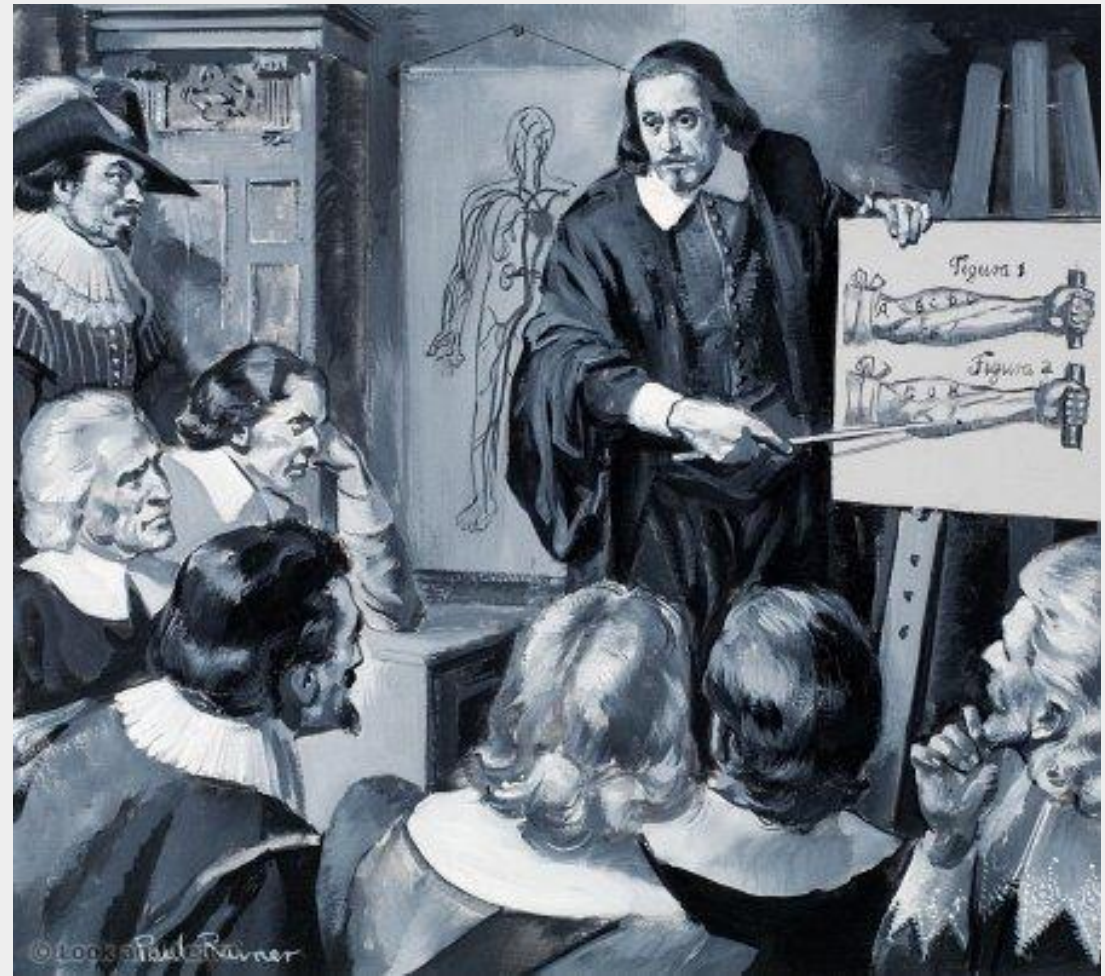
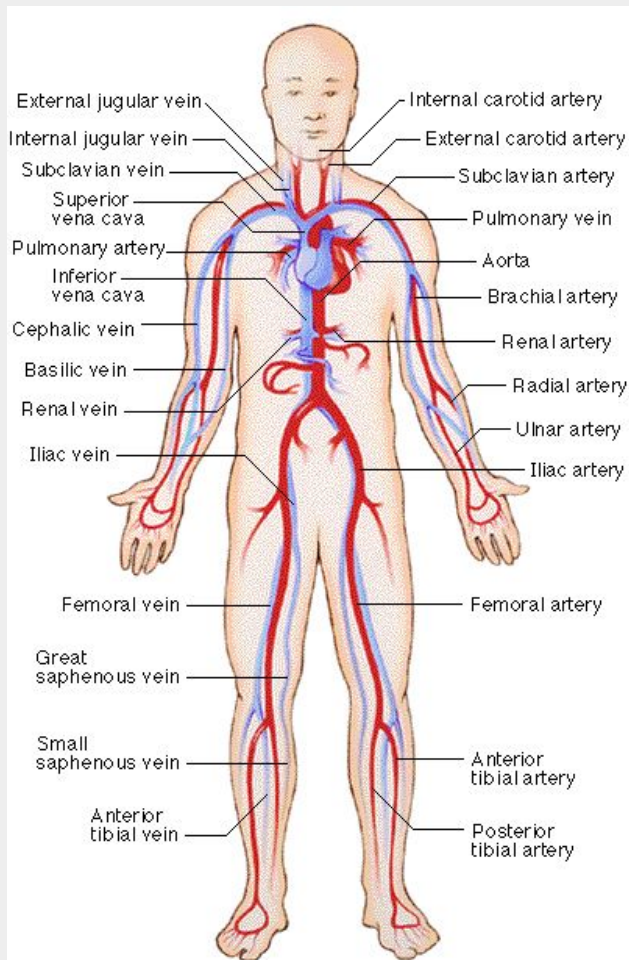
# #3 ISAAC NEWTON

- Isaac Newton created many scientific breakthroughs in physics:
  - Discovered & explained the theory of gravity
  - He studied the physics of motion, light, & heat
  - Created calculus to prove his theories



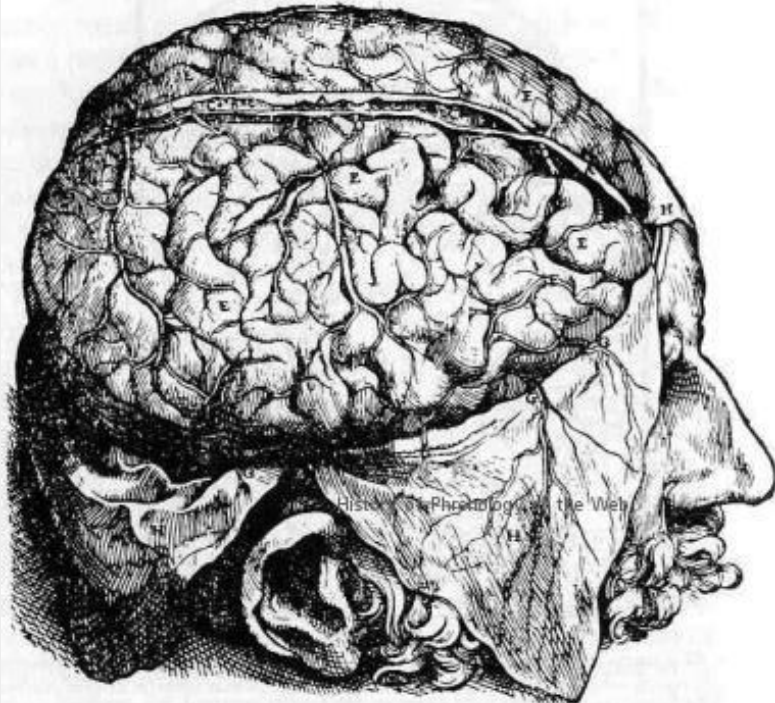
# #4 WILLIAM HARVEY

William Harvey was an English doctor who proved that blood circulates through the body & is pumped by the heart



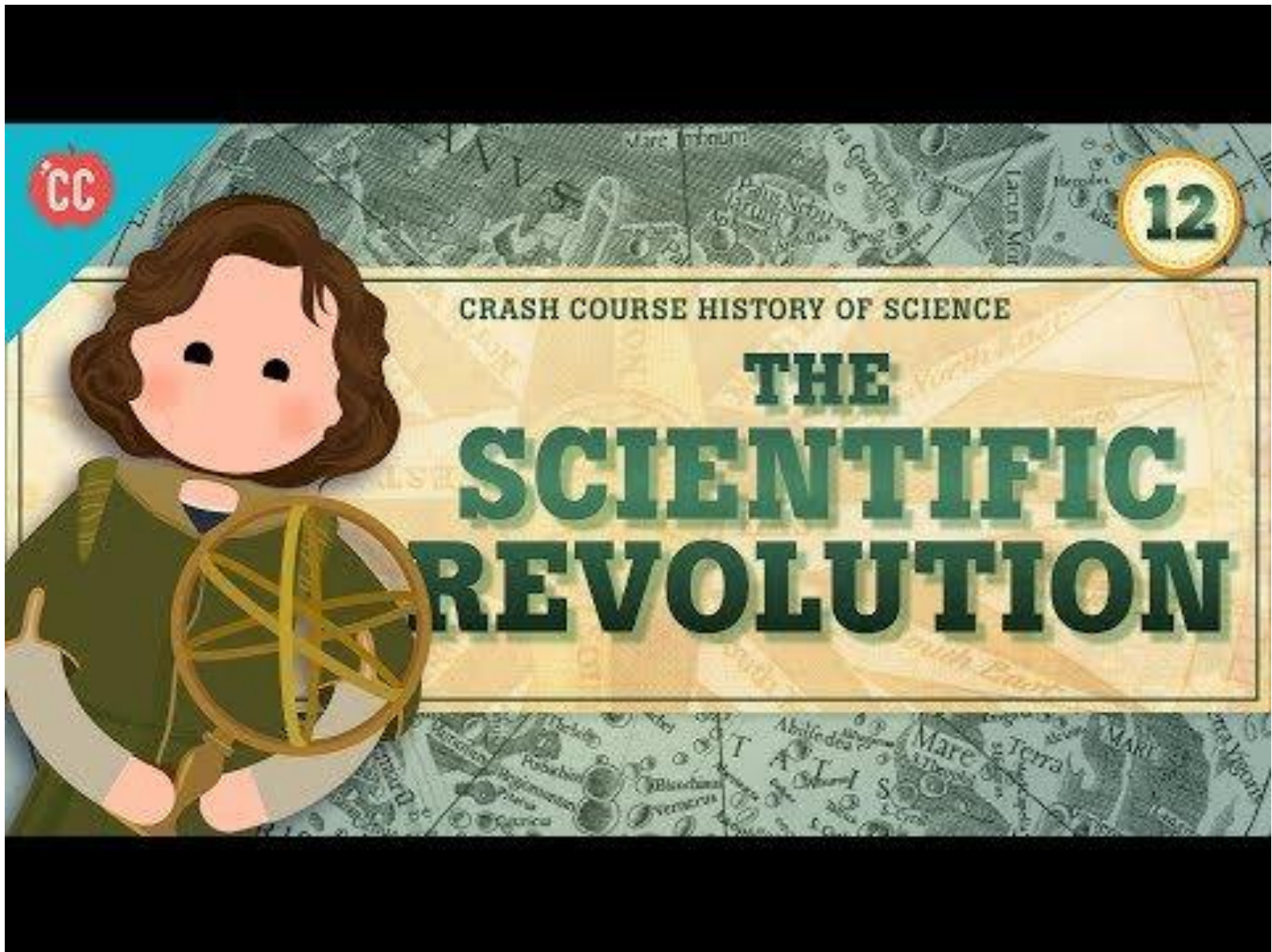
# #5 ANDREAS VESALIUS

- Andreas Vesalius studied human anatomy
  - His work added to European knowledge of the human body for first time in more than 1,500 years
  - Marked the beginning of modern science





# THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION



# Enlightenment Philosopher Biography Book Jacket

- Continue creating a book jacket cover for a “biography” of one of the following Enlightenment Philosophers:
  - Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Hobbes, Thomas Jefferson, John Locke, Baron de Montesquieu, Isaac Newton, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, Mary Wollstonecraft
- This can be done either digitally or on paper
- Use the rubric to ensure you include all required pieces of information
  - This is due Friday!

# Enlightenment Philosopher Book Jacket Project

**Your assignment:** Create a book jacket for a biography about a great Enlightenment philosopher. Choose one of the figures from the rubric as your topic and use your textbook, notes, and the internet to develop ideas for your jacket. Information on the jacket should show thought and creativity and demonstrate your understanding of the philosopher's accomplishments. Be sure to follow the requirements of the rubric for full credit.

## BACK FLAP

### Review Quotes:

Create 2 quotes from "reviewers" of the book that describe the historical significance of this work.

## BACK COVER

**Biographical  
Summary:**  
Provide some interesting information about the subject of the book.



Publisher and logo

## SPINE

**BOOK TITLE**

## FRONT COVER

### Illustration

- draw an image of the book topic

**Title** – Create a title for your book that makes sense for your figure

**Author** – Your name

Write a tagline to attract attention:  
"Does History change over time?"  
or "Imagine a person who . . ."

## FRONT FLAP

### Summary of Book

Create a brief summary of what your book is about and what readers can expect to learn about this person.

# CNN 10

<https://www.cnn.com/cnn10>