

Chapter 22 Assessment

TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, briefly explain its connection to European history from 1550–1789.

1. heliocentric theory
2. Isaac Newton
3. social contract
4. philosophe
5. salon
6. enlightened despot
7. Declaration of Independence
8. federal system

MAIN IDEAS

The Scientific Revolution Section 1 (pages 623–628)

9. According to Ptolemy, what was the earth's position in the universe? How did Copernicus's view differ?
10. What are the four steps in the scientific method?
11. What four new instruments came into use during the Scientific Revolution? What was the purpose of each one?

The Enlightenment in Europe Section 2 (pages 629–635)

12. How did the ideas of Hobbes and Locke differ?
13. What did Montesquieu admire about the government of Britain?
14. How did the Enlightenment lead to a more secular outlook?

The Enlightenment Spreads Section 3 (pages 636–639)

15. What were three developments in the arts during the Enlightenment?
16. What sorts of reforms did the enlightened despots make?

The American Revolution Section 4 (pages 640–645)

17. Why did the Articles of Confederation result in a weak national government?
18. How did the writers of the U.S. Constitution put into practice the idea of separation of powers? A system of checks and balances?

CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR NOTES

List in a table important new ideas that arose during the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment. In the right column, briefly explain why each idea was revolutionary.

New Idea	Why Revolutionary

2. RECOGNIZING EFFECTS

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY What role did technology play in the Scientific Revolution?

3. ANALYZING ISSUES

POWER AND AUTHORITY How did the U.S. Constitution reflect the ideas of the Enlightenment? Refer to specific Enlightenment thinkers to support your answer.

4. CLARIFYING

How did the statement by Prussian ruler Frederick the Great that a ruler is only "the first servant of the state" highlight Enlightenment ideas about government?

VISUAL SUMMARY

Enlightenment and Revolution, 1550–1789

Scientific Revolution

- Heliocentric theory challenges geocentric theory.
- Mathematics and observation support heliocentric theory.
- Scientific method develops.
- Scientists make discoveries in many fields.

A new way of thinking about the world develops, based on observation and a willingness to question assumptions.

Enlightenment

- People try to apply the scientific approach to aspects of society.
- Political scientists propose new ideas about government.
- Philosophes advocate the use of reason to discover truths.
- Philosophes address social issues through reason.

Enlightenment writers challenge many accepted ideas about government and society.

Spread of Ideas

- Enlightenment ideas appeal to thinkers and artists across Europe.
- Salons help spread Enlightenment thinking.
- Ideas spread to literate middle class.
- Enlightened despots attempt reforms.

Enlightenment ideas sweep through European society and to colonial America.

American Revolution

- Enlightenment ideas influence colonists.
- Britain taxes colonists after French and Indian War.
- Colonists denounce taxation without representation.
- War begins in Lexington and Concord.

Colonists declare independence, defeat Britain, and establish republic.

STANDARDS-BASED ASSESSMENT

Use the quotation and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 and 2.

Additional Test Practice, pp. S1–S33

PRIMARY SOURCE

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

Preamble, *Constitution of the United States of America*

- All of the following are stated objectives of the Constitution except
 - justice.
 - liberty.
 - defense.
 - prosperity.
- With whom does the ultimate power in society lie, according to the Constitution?
 - the church
 - the military
 - the citizens
 - the monarchy

Use this engraving, entitled *The Sleep of Reason Produces Monsters*, and your knowledge of world history to answer question 3.

- Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of this Enlightenment engraving?
 - Nothing good comes from relaxation or laziness.
 - A lack of reason fosters superstition and irrational fears.
 - Dreams are not restricted by the boundaries of reason.
 - Rulers that let down their guard risk rebellion and overthrow.



INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

TEST PRACTICE Go to classzone.com

- Diagnostic tests
- Strategies
- Tutorials
- Additional practice

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Interact *with* History

On page 622, you examined how you would react to a different or revolutionary idea or way of doing things. Now that you have read the chapter, consider how such breakthroughs impacted society. Discuss in a small group what you feel were the most significant new ideas or procedures and explain why.

2. WRITING ABOUT HISTORY

REVOLUTION Re-examine the material on the Scientific Revolution. Then write a three paragraph **essay** summarizing the difference in scientific understanding before and after the various scientific breakthroughs. Focus on

- the ultimate authority on many matters before the Scientific Revolution.
- how and why that changed after the Revolution.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

Writing an Internet-based Research Paper

Go to the *Web Research Guide* at classzone.com to learn about conducting research on the Internet. Use the Internet to explore a recent breakthrough in science or medicine. Look for information that will help you explain why the discovery is significant and how the new knowledge changes what scientists had thought about the topic.

In a well-organized paper, compare the significance of the discovery you are writing about with major scientific or medical discoveries of the Scientific Revolution. Be sure to

- apply a search strategy when using directories and search engines to locate Web resources.
- judge the usefulness of each Web site.
- correctly cite your Web resources.
- revise and edit for correct use of language.