

**UNIT
3**

**The Scientific Revolution and
the Age of Reason**

Global Interconnections 11

Note: all of the following information in addition to the videos and your reading is important.

Chapter 6: The Scientific Revolution

• Briefly explain why Copernicus' heliocentric theory launched the European Scientific Revolution – _____

• Briefly discuss the scientific and mathematical contributions of Brahe and Kepler – _____

• Describe the scientific method as articulated by Bacon (mmmmm) and Descartes – _____

• Define: deism, and explain how this philosophy combined science and religion – _____

• Briefly discuss why Galileo's discoveries were so impactful, and how he was a victim of ... geography(!) – _____

• Briefly explain how Newton synthesized mathematics (calculus) and science to explain why the universe worked as it did – _____

Chapter 6: The Age of Reason

• Define: Age of Reason and Enlightenment (use reason and rationalism) - _____

Chapter 6: The Age of Reason (continued)

• Briefly contrast Thomas Hobbes' view of human nature and the social contract with John Locke's view of human nature and the social contract - _____

• Briefly explain why the Enlightenment (late 1600s to 1815) started in France - _____

• Briefly discuss Baron de Montesquieu's theories on a political system of checks and balances - _____

• Briefly explain the significance of cultural movements such as salons, as well as intellectual endeavors such as the Encyclopédie and Voltaire's writings on freedom - _____

• Contrast the following philosophical views between Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau -

Name	Hobbes	Locke	Rousseau
State of nature			
Social contract			
Representation			

• Briefly discuss how Prussia and Austria became more enlightened in the eighteenth century - _____

• Describe how Russia westernized and expanded under Tsar Peter I (the Great) - _____

• Briefly explain how Catherine II (the Great) could be characterized as an enlightened despot, and identify ONE argument against this assertion - _____