**AP Euro – Chapter 17 Study Guide: The Enlightenment**

Overarching Question: ***How has society changed as a result of or in response to the ideas espoused in the Enlightenment??***

Short Answer Questions:

1. Many historians argue that the Scientific Revolution is the most important cause of the Enlightenment.

* 1. Identify and briefly explain ONE reason that historians place such importance on the rise of science as an historical cause.
  2. Identify and briefly explain ONE cause OTHER THAN the Scientific Revolution for the rise of the Enlightenment.

1. Enlightenment era thinkers often focused on different areas of the human condition. Some famous thinkers / *philosophes* would include Locke, Hume, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Hobbes, Beccaria, Diderot, among others.
   1. Identify TWO politically focused thinkers and briefly compare their main ideas.
   2. Identify ONE socially focused thinker briefly explain his main idea.
2. The role of women in society was a major topic of the Enlightenment era
   1. Identify and explain ONE role women played in the development / spread of Enlightenment ideas
   2. Mary Wollstonecraft advocated for women. Explain Wollstonecraft’s ideas on the best path of achieving gender equality.
   3. Jean Jacques Rousseau viewed women differently than Mary Wollstonecraft. Compare Rousseau’s view on women and give TWO examples that Rousseau cited to support his claim.
3. Art generally reflects the society and culture in which it was created.
   1. Briefly explain the idea behind Neo-Classicism and cite TWO ways it was expressed.
   2. Briefly explain the idea behind Rococo and how it was expressed
4. The Enlightenment era saw the beginnings of what is known as popular culture.
   1. Briefly explain what popular culture is
   2. Identify and briefly explain TWO ways how popular culture was spread / experienced
5. The Enlightenment era saw the development of two main economic ideas.
   1. Identify the main “*physiocrat*” and briefly explain his idea.
   2. Identify the main proponent of ‘laissez-faire capitalism” and briefly explain his idea
   3. Both physiocrats and capitalists disagreed with mercantilism. Identify ONE way physiocrats disagreed with mercantilism AND ONE way capitalists disagreed with mercantilism.
6. The Enlightenment era affected views and practices of religion.
   1. Briefly explain ONE way Deism compares to Christianity
   2. Identify what a pogrom is and explain ONE effect of pogroms on European Jews.
   3. Identify and briefly explain ONE Christian movement that arose during the Enlightenment

Key Vocabulary and Concepts:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Historical Content Must Knows | Terms, People & Events Must Knows | Academic Vocabulary Must Knows |
| **The Enlightenment**  **Skepticism**  **Cultural Relativism**  -Polygenesis v. Monogenesis  ***Philosophe***  **John Locke**:  *-Tabula Rasa*, Natural Rights  **Baron de Montesquieu**: Separation of powers,  -*The Spirit of the Laws* & *The Persian Letters*  **Voltaire**: *Treatise on Toleration* & *Candide*  **Deism**  **Physiocrats** & *Laissez-faire*  Economic Liberalism  **Jean Jacques Rousseau**:  -*The Social Contract*, the General Will  -*Emile*, Separate Spheres  **Feminism** & **Mary Wollstonecraft**:  *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*  **Coffeehouses** & **Salons**: role in spread of ideas  **Rococo v. Neo-Classical styles**  Classical Music development  -Opera, Sonata, Concerto, Symphony  High Culture v Popular Culture  -**Novels**, magazines, newspapers, public libraries  -Carnival, taverns  Religious Trend of 1700s:  -Court Jews, **pogroms**  -Secularism v. **Pietism** & Methodism | **Immanuel Kant**: Nonage  Bernard de Fontenelle  Pierre Bayle  James Cook  **David Hume** & “science of man”  **Denis Diderot & the *Encyclopedia***  **Francois Quesnay**  **Adam Smith**: Laissez-faire capitalism, *The Wealth of Nations*  **Baron Paul d’Holbach**  **Marie-Jean Condorcet**  Mary Astell  **Freemasons**  **Madame Geoffrin**  **Jacques-Louis David**  **Handel, Hadyn, Mozart**  **Samuel Richardson**,  **Henry Fielding**  Edward Gibbon  *-Decline & Fall of Roman Empire*  **Cesar Beccaria**: *On Crimes & Punishments*  **Joseph II (Austria)**  Court Jews  Nikolaus von Zinzendorf  **John Wesley** | **Secularization**  Irony  Handicap  Mechanistic  **Dogma, dogmatic**  Profound  Scorn  Indignant, indignation  **Cosmopolitan**  Engulf  Grandoise  Pseudonym  Advocate  Hodgepodge  Repudiate  **Apologist**  Precursor  Pauper  Indulge  Parish  Tolerance, toleration  Revival  Expunge |