

**I. The Scientific Revolution**

a. Scientific Thought in 1500

What was natural philosophy?

Explain the "Aristotelian" view of the universe

Discuss Aristotle's ideas on physics and motion

Why was the church so willing to accept Aristotle's teachings?

b. Origins of the Scientific Revolution

How did new views of the universe take shape in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?

How did the following contribute to these new views?

Medieval Universities

Renaissance

Nautical Navigation

Astronomy and Astrology

Magic and Alchemy

c. The Copernican Hypothesis

Why did Copernicus dispute Ptolemy's theory?

What was the Copernican Hypothesis?

How did the Copernican Hypothesis challenge:

accepted beliefs?	religion?
-------------------	-----------

d. Brahe, Kepler, Galileo: Proving Copernicus Right

Identify the contributions of each of the following:

Tycho Brahe	Johannes Kepler	Galileo Glilei

Why was Galileo viewed as a heretic?

What was the result of his trial?

e. Newton's Synthesis

What was the significance of Newton's:

Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy (1687)?

Law of Gravity?

f. Bacon, Descartes and the Scientific Method

How did the following contribute to the Scientific Revolution?

Francis Bacon

Rene Descartes

g. Science and Society

How did the Scientific Revolution Impact the following?

Social

Political

Women

Economic

Religion

h. Medicine, the Body and Chemistry

Discuss the contributions of the following

Paracelsus

Vesalius

Harvey

Boyle

## II. The Enlightenment

Discuss the three central concepts of the Enlightenment

### a. The Emergence of the Enlightenment

How did new world view affect the way people thought?

Discuss Locke's views from his "Essay Concerning Human Understanding" (1690)

b. The Influence of the Philosophes

What is a philosophe?

Why did the enlightenment reach its highest development in France?

How did philosophes get their message to the public?

Describe the major works and contributions of the following:

Montesquieu	Voltaire
Madame du Chatelat	Diderot

c. The Enlightenment Outside of France

Discuss David Hume's views

--

d. Urban Culture and Life in the Public Sphere

Discuss the Reading Revolution and its impact on Europe

--

What was a salon? How did it help spread enlightenment ideals?

--

What role did the following play in the enlightenment?

women	public sphere	common people



e. Race and the Enlightenment

What were the views of Hume and Kant on race?

Hume	Kant
------	------

How did racist views justify slavery?

--

f. Late Enlightenment

Jean Jacques Rousseau

Gender Roles	"The Social Contract and the General Will"
--------------	--

### III. Enlightened Absolutism

What was enlightened absolutism?

Why did philosophes focus on enlightening monarchs rather than the people?

a. Frederick the Great of Prussia

Describe and discuss why Frederick the Great was enlightened

b. Catherine the Great of Russia

Discuss the three goals of Catherine the Great

--

c. The Austrian Hapsburgs

Maria Theresa

Joseph II

--	--

