Chapter 21 Lesson Reviews	
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Question	Answer
Write a paragraph explaining how the scientific method exemplified the new emphasis on reason.	In the scientific method, the scientist observes events, creates a hypothesis, and then tests it. The scientist uses the same reasonable process each time.
3. What developments were the foundation of the Scientific Revolution?	The new reliance by scientists on direct observation and experiment marked a complete change from the reliance on ancient authorities for scientific knowledge.
4. What role did scientific breakthroughs play during the Scientific Revolution?	Students' answers should note that breakthroughs, like Copernicus's new concept of the universe, cast doubt on long-held ideas.
5. What obstacles did participants in the Scientific Revolution face?	Participants in the Scientific Revolution faced the challenge that the old, long-held ideas were still very powerful, especially in the view of the Church.
6. How did the Scientific Revolution change people's worldview?	Scientific discoveries led Descartes to the belief that reason is the chief source of knowledge. Bacon used inductive reasoning to establish the scientific method.
1. Write a paragraph explaining what Montesquieu meant by the phrase separation of powers and where he saw this principle applied.	Montesquieu used England as an example of a government with separation of powers. This system provides the greatest freedom and security for the state.
3. How did Enlightenment thinkers use the ideas of the Scientific Revolution?	They tried to use reason to find the natural law that governed human behavior. They also questioned the ideas of ancient authorities and the Church.
4. What role did the philosophes play in the Enlightenment?	The ideas promoted by the philosophes-logic, reason, the search for natural law-became the central basis for the Enlightenment.

5. How did the belief in logic and reason promote the beginnings of the social sciences?	Smith and Rousseau believed that as intellectuals they could discover the natural laws that regulate their affairs.
6. How did Enlightenment ideas influence society and culture?	The Enlightenment influenced society by the growth of reading. It allowed women to argue for the same rights as men. Artists broke from tradional forms.
1. Write a paragraph defining the term enlightened absolutism. Discuss one example of an 18th century monarch and explain how he or she fulfilled or failed to fulfill this ideal.	Enlightened absolutism is the idea that monarchs could govern by Enlightenment principles while maintaining their authority. Frederick II allowed limited free speech but maintained a rigid social structure.
3. How were European rulers guided by Enlightenment thought?	Only Joseph II tried to implement reform. For Catherine II and Frederick II, the priority was to maintain the existing system.
4. How did changing alliances in Europe lead to the 7 Years' War and how was the war carried out on a global scale?	It centered on 2 rivalries: Britain and France over colonies and Prussia and Austria over Silesia. Britain won both conflicts.
Describe the federal system of government.	The national and state governments share power.
3. What were the causes of and influences on the American Revolution?	Following the 7 Years' War, Britain tried to raise taxes. Colonists resisted and tensions escalated. The American Revolution was also inspired by Enlightenment philosophy.
4. Why did intellectuals believe the formation of the United States carried out Enlightenment thought?	The new system of government was based on Montesquieu's ideas. The Bill of Rights derived from natural rights proposed by Locke and the philosophes.
5. What were the effects of the American Revolution?	The new nation started with a weak government and then had a stronger federal government. The Revolution was the embodiment of the Enlightenment's political dreams.

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