

## Chapter 21

### NOTES

#### Lesson 1

#### Copernicus

Argued that the sun is the center of the universe

#### Kepler

Discovered orbits were elliptical

#### Galileo

First telescope

#### Newton

Wrote the law of gravitation

#### Reading Progress Check

They made otherwise invisible things visible, allowing them to be the subject of scientific inquiry.

#### Critical Thinking

This Copernican version of the universe is heliocentric, placing the sun at the center rather than the Earth.

#### Critical Thinking

Galileo believed that the sun, not God, was at the center of the universe. Church officials may have feared that people might begin to question its other teachings.

#### Reading Progress Check

People might begin to question other long-held wisdoms

Reading Progress Check	Bacon wanted the scientific method to lead to practical discoveries in industry, agriculture, and trade.
<b>Section 2</b>	
<b>Major ideas of the Enlightenment</b>	1. reason 2. Deism 3. Women's rights 4. separation of powers 5. laissez-faire 6. natural law 7. social contract
<b>Critical Thinking</b>	The invention of the printing press gave more people access to knowledge. The Encyclopedia attacked superstition and called for reforms envisioned by Enlightenment philosophes.
Reading Progress Check	Religious toleration and political reform
Reading Progress Check	Government should have a limited role in the economy. It should defend citizens from injustice and invasion, and maintain public works.
<b>Critical Thinking</b>	Some may say that people still gather at coffee shops to chat and socialize. Others may say that people in the 18th century spent more time discussing ideas.
Reading Progress Check	Since the Enlightenment ideals involved reason in all human beings, women are entitled to the same rights as men.
Reading Progress Check	Haydn wrote music for public concerts. A broader audience suggests the influence of the Enlightenment ideas of equality.




<b>Lesson 3</b>	
Frederick II	enlarged army, allowed limited freedom of speech, kept social structure
Joseph II	freed serfs
Catherine II	expanded serfdom and Russian territory
<b>Reading Progress Check</b>	Both Frederick II and Catherine the Great maintained serfdom and strengthened the power of the state
<b>Identify the countries that belonged to each of the European alliances</b>	Austrian alliance: Austria, Russia, Bohemia, Sweden, France, Spain, Prussian alliance, Prussia, Great Britain
<b>In which countries did most of the battles take place?</b>	Austria and Prussia
<b>Reading Progress Check</b>	Great Britain thought the only way to set up an empire in North America was to destroy the French and seize its resource-rich territory. In Europe, France allied with Austria and Russia against Great Britain and Prussia.

<b>Section 4</b>	
<b>New American Government</b>	<b>Federal system-power shared by state and national governments; 3 branches; Constitution as supreme law; Bill of Rights</b>
<b>Critical Thinking</b>	<b>The painting suggests that the break with Great Britain was made with careful thought and discussion among many people. The painting also tells us that these people were white males of at least middle age.</b>
<b>Reading Progress Check</b>	<b>The colonists wanted to govern their own affairs and did not want to continue to pay taxes to the British Crown.</b>
<b>Critical Thinking</b>	<b>Many were happy to have a new government that guaranteed stability and that promised fairness and a fully representative government.</b>
<b>Reading Progress Check</b>	<b>The government was separated into 3 branches to keep any one branch from exercising too much power.</b>


