**AP Euro Unit 5/C18 Assignment: A New World View**

**Be a History M.O.N.S.T.E.R!**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Overview</th>
<th>Annotation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The impact of science on the modern world is immeasurable. If the “Greeks had said it all” two thousand years earlier, the Renaissance Europeans rediscovered, evaluated, and elaborated or contradicted the ideas of Aristotle, Ptolemy, and other thinkers. Observation took precedence over tradition. To find out how many teeth a horse had, medieval academics scoured ancient text to appeal to authority; modern thinkers opened the horse’s mouth. The 16th and 17th centuries saw the fruition of Renaissance individualism in religion and thought. Luther and the Protestants questioned the traditions of the Church and rebelled; Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton subjected the theories of Aristotle and Ptolemy to the inductive method and redefined the natural world. The habit of skepticism, which the Renaissance introduced and the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reformation strengthen, was science’s driving force. This skepticism gave rise to rationalism, the concept that human reason could uncover the natural laws that govern the universe and humankind itself. Inspired by the revolutionary theories of 16th and 17th century astronomy and physics, European thinkers ceased to be swayed by medieval superstition, by a belief in miracles, or by a blind acceptance of tradition. Rationalism gave rise to the 18th century Enlightenment, whose philosophers argued that if humans could discover the immutable laws of the universe through the light of reason, human progress was inevitable. Critics of the status quo, they commented on the political, economic, and social ills of society and offered designs for the betterment of humanity. Their optimism and impatience aroused the forces for change and contributed to the French Revolution.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KNCMs</th>
<th>SHARQs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicolaus Copernicus; Tycho Brahe; Johannes Kepler; Galileo Galilei;</td>
<td>Focusing on intellectual plus two other PERSIAN themes, define and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experimental method; law of inertia; *Dialogue on the Two Chief</td>
<td>describe the Scientific Revolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systems of the World*; Francis Bacon; empiricism; René Descartes;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartesian dualism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USE ABOVE plus:</strong> Isaac Newton; *Mathematical Principles of</td>
<td>To what extent was the Newtonian worldview different from the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Philosophy*; law of universal gravitation.</td>
<td>medieval worldview?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rationalism; progress; Bernard de Fontenelle; skepticism; John Locke;</td>
<td>In terms of PERSIAN, define and describe the Enlightenment. Choose at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tabula rasa; Philosophes; “The Public”; Baron de Montesquieu;</td>
<td>least two themes as the focus of your response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parlements of Paris; Voltaire; Madame du Châtelet; <em>The Encyclopedia</em>;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul d'Holbach; Deism; David Hume; Jean-Jacques Rousseau; general</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will; Immanuel Kant; salons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USE KNCMS FROM PREVIOUS SHARQs</strong></td>
<td>Explain how the Enlightenment was inspired by the Scientific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enlightened absolutism; Frederick the Great; Moses Mendelssohn;</td>
<td>Revolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine the Great; Catherine’s modernization of Russia.</td>
<td>Discuss how Enlightenment ideas influenced Absolutist monarchs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 18: Toward a New World-View

1. The Scientific Revolution
   1. Scientific Thought in 1500
      1. Scientific thought in the early 1500s was based on ancient and medieval ideas.
      2. European notions about the universe were based on Aristotelian principles.
      3. A chief feature of this view was the belief in a motionless, static earth at the center of the universe.
      4. Ten crystal spheres moved around the earth.
   2. The Copernican Hypothesis
      1. Copernicus overturned the medieval view of the universe.
      2. He postulated that the earth revolved around the sun and that the sun was the center of the universe.
      3. This heliocentric view was a departure from the medieval view endorsed by both Catholic and Protestant churchmen.
   3. From Brahe to Galileo
      1. Scholars from Brahe to Galileo refined and collected evidence in support of Copernicus's model.
      2. Brahe built an observatory and collected data.
      3. Galileo discovered the laws of motion using the experimental method.
   4. Newton’s Synthesis
      1. Newton synthesized the integral parts into a whole.
      2. Newton integrated the astronomy of Copernicus and Kepler with the physics of Galileo.
      3. He formulated a set of mathematical principles to explain motion.
      4. At the core of Newton’s theory was the universal law of gravitation.
   5. Causes of the Scientific Revolution
      1. Medieval universities had provided the framework for the new view.
      2. The Renaissance stimulated science by rediscovering ancient mathematics.
      3. Better ways of obtaining knowledge about the world, including improved tools such as telescopes and sextants, improved the scientific method.
      4. Bacon advocated empirical, experimental research.
      5. Descartes emphasized deductive reasoning and was the first to graph equations.
   6. Some Consequences of the Scientific Revolution
      1. The Scientific Revolution helped create the international scientific community.
      2. It resulted in the development of the scientific method.
      3. The Scientific Revolution had few economic and social consequences for the masses until the eighteenth century.

2. The Enlightenment
   1. The Emergence of the Enlightenment
      1. The overriding idea of the Enlightenment was that natural science and reason can explain all aspects of life.
2. The scientific method can explain the laws of nature.
3. Progress is possible if the laws are understood and followed.

2. The Philosophes and the Public
   1. Many writers made Enlightenment thought accessible to a wide range of people.
   2. Fontenelle stressed the idea of progress.
   3. Skeptics such as Bayle believed that nothing can be known beyond all doubt.
   4. Locke stressed that all ideas are derived from experience.
   5. The French philosophes were committed to the fundamental reform of society.
   6. Montesquieu’s theory of the separation of powers was fundamental.
   7. Voltaire challenged traditional Catholic theology.

3. The Later Enlightenment
   1. The later Enlightenment writers (Condorcet, Rousseau) created inflexible and dogmatic systems.

4. Urban Culture and Public Opinion
   1. The European market for books grew dramatically in the eighteenth century.
   2. Popular titles addressed a wide range of subjects.
   3. The illegal book trade included titles denouncing high political figures.
   4. The nature of reading changed.
   5. The reading public joined with the philosophes to call for the autonomy of the written word.
   6. Salons were centers of discussion and debate.

3. The Enlightenment and Absolutism
   1. Enlightened Absolutism
      1. Until the American Revolution, most Enlightenment thinkers outside of England and the Netherlands believed that political change could best come from above.
      2. Absolutist rulers had mixed results ruling in an “enlightened” manner.
   2. Frederick the Great of Prussia
      1. Frederick II built on the accomplishments of his father.
      2. He fought successfully to defend Prussia from external threats.
      3. Frederick allowed religious freedom and promoted education and legal reform.
      4. He was unwilling to change Prussia’s social structure and rejected calls for civil rights for Jews.
   3. Catherine the Great of Russia
      1. Catherine deposed her husband Peter III and became empress of Russia.
      2. Catherine imported Western culture to Russia, supported the philosophers, and introduced limited legal and penal reforms to her adopted country.
      3. Pugachev’s rebellion put an end to Catherine’s efforts to reform serfdom.
      4. Under Catherine, Russia continued to expand.
   4. The Austrian Habsburgs
1. Joseph II (r. 1780–1790) and Maria Theresa (1740–1780) introduced reforms in Austria.

2. Maria Theresa introduced measures aimed at limiting the power of the papacy in her realm, strengthening the central bureaucracy, and improving the lot of the agricultural population.

3. Joseph II pursued reforms aggressively when he came to the throne in 1780.

4. His rapid reforms sent Austria into turmoil and, after Joseph’s death, his brother was forced to repeal his radical edicts.

5. Absolutism in France
   1. The effect of the Enlightenment on France was complex.
   2. Financial difficulties forced French monarchs to attempt governmental and economic reforms.

6. The Overall Influence of the Enlightenment
   1. France diverged from its neighbors in its political development in the eighteenth century.
   2. In eastern and east-central Europe, proponents of reform from above dominated.
   3. Absolutist monarchs wanted reforms that would strengthen the state.
   4.