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| Chapter 17: The Enlightenment and the American Revolution  |
|  Section 1: Philosophy in the Age of Reason |
|  > |
|  1) Scientific Revolution Sparks the Enlightenment  |
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|  > |
|  KT) Natural law: |
|  2) Hobbes and Locke Have Conflicting Views  |
|  > |
|  KT) Thomas Hobbs: |
|  KT) John Locke: |
|  A) Hobbs Believes in Powerful Government |
|  > |
|  > |
|  KT) Social contract: |
|  B) Locke Advocates Natural Rights |
|  > |
|  KT) Natural rights: |
|  > |
|  > |
|  3) The Philosophes  |
|  > |
|  KT) Philosophes: |
|  A) Montesquieu Advances the Idea of Separation of Powers |
|  > |
|  KT) Montesquieu: |
|  > |
|  B) Voltaire Defends Freedom of Thought |
|  > |
|  KT) Voltaire: |
|  > |
|  C) Diderot Edits the Encyclopedia  |
|  > |
|  KT) Diderot: |
|  KT) Philosophy: |
|  > |
|  D) Rousseau Promotes The Social Contract |
|  > |
|  KT) Rousseau: |
|  > |
|  > |
|  E) Women Challenge the Philosophes  |
|  > |
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|  > |
|  4) New Economic Thinking |
|  > |
|  A) Laissez Faire Replaces Mercantilism  |
|  > |
|  KT) Laissez faire: |
|  B) Smith Argues For a Free Market |
|  > |
|  KT) Adam Smith:  |
|  Section 2: Enlightenment Ideas Spread |
|  > |
|  1) New Ideas Challenge Society  |
|  > |
|  > |
|  A) Writers Face Censorship |
|  > |
|  KT) Censorship: |
|  > |
|  B) Ideas Spread in Salons |
|  > |
|  KT) Salons: |
|  > |
|  2) Arts and Literature Reflect New Ideas |
|  > |
|  KT) Evolved: |
|  A) From Grandeur to Charm |
|  > |
|  KT) Baroque:  |
|  > |
|  KT) Rococo: |
|  B) The Enlightenment Inspires Composers |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
|  C) The Novel Takes Shape |
|  > |
|  3) Enlightenment Despots Embrace New Ideas |
|  > |
|  KT) Enlightenment despots: |
|  A) Frederick II Attempts Reform |
|  > |
|  KT) Frederick the Great: |
|  > |
|  B) Catherine the Great Studies Philosophes’ Works |
|  > |
|  KT) Catherine the Great: |
|  > |
|  C) Joseph II Continues Reform |
|  > |
|  KT) Joseph II: |
|  > |
|  4) Lives of the Majority Change Slowly |
|  > |
|  > |
|  Section 3: Birth of the American Republic  |
|  > |
|  1) Britain Becomes a Global Power |
|  > |
|  > |
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|  > |
|  KT) George III: |
|  KT) Assert: |
|  2) The Colonies in the Mid-1700s |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
|  3) Colonists Express Discontent |
|  > |
|  KT) Stamp Act: |
|  A) Colonists Rebel Against Britain |
|  > |
|  > |
|  KT) George Washington: |
|  B) Colonists Declare Independence  |
|  > |
|  KT) Thomas Jefferson: |
|  > |
|  KT) Popular sovereignty: |
|  4) The American Revolution Continues  |
|  > |
|  > |
|  A) France Provides Support |
|  > |
|  > |
|  B) Treaty of Paris Ends the War |
|  > |
|  KT) Yorktown, Virginia:  |
|  KT) Treaty of Paris: |
|  5) A New Constitution  |
|  > |
|  KT) James Madison: |
|  KT) Benjamin Franklin: |
|  A) Enlightenment Ideas Have Great Impact |
|  > |
|  > |
|  KT) federal republic: |
|  > |
|  B) Symbol of Freedom |
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