

# REVIEW FOR THE UNIT 7A TEST

**Revolutions: Absolutism and  
Enlightenment**

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## **INSTRUCTIONS:**

Go through the slides and answer each question in the packet; the slide numbers are listed for each question



The two eras known as the Renaissance and the Enlightenment are similar in that they both led to people doing two things:

- (1) Question the world around them
- (2) try to improve society



During the Scientific Revolution, scholars applied logic and reason; this inspired the Enlightenment thinkers to also use logic and reason as they came up with new ideas about economics and government

### Scientific Revolution

- Heliocentric theory challenges geocentric theory.
- Mathematics and observation support heliocentric theory.
- Scientific method develops.
- Scientists make discoveries in many fields.

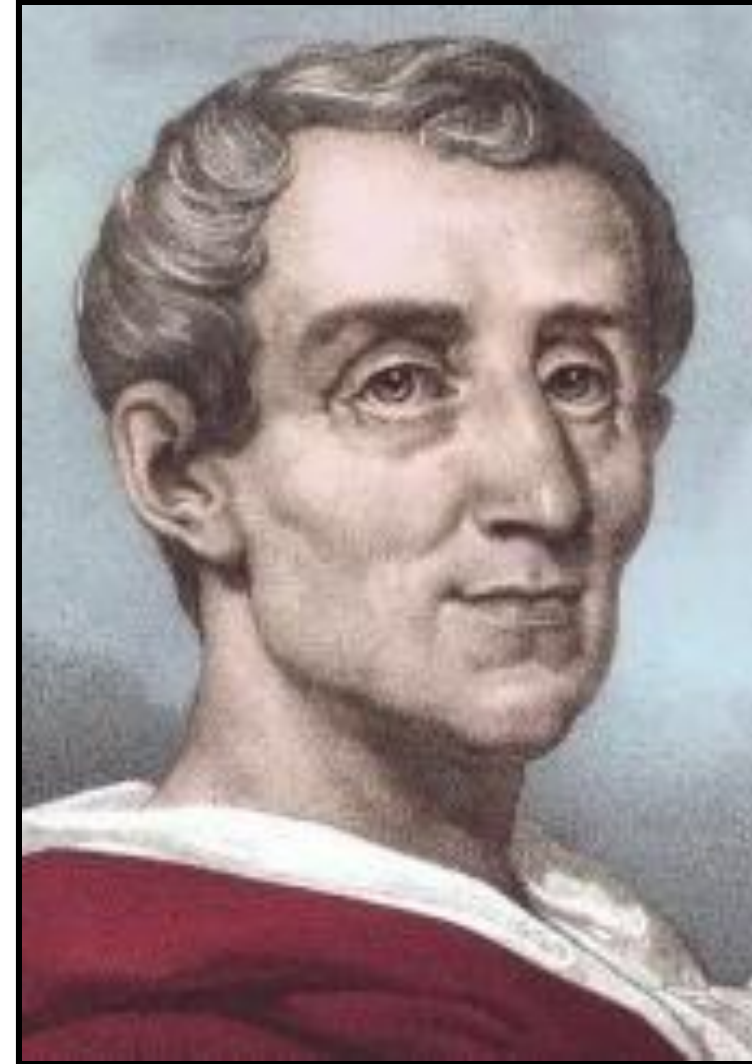
A new way of thinking about the world develops, based on observation and a willingness to question assumptions.



# Political Ideas of the Enlightenment

Baron de Montesquieu felt that too much power in the hands of one person always leads to tyranny; Rousseau agreed with this idea of too much power

Montesquieu believed in *separation of powers*: dividing power among three branches of government



**Legislative**  
(makes laws)



**Executive**  
(carries out laws)



**Judicial**  
(evaluates laws)

# Political Ideas of the Enlightenment



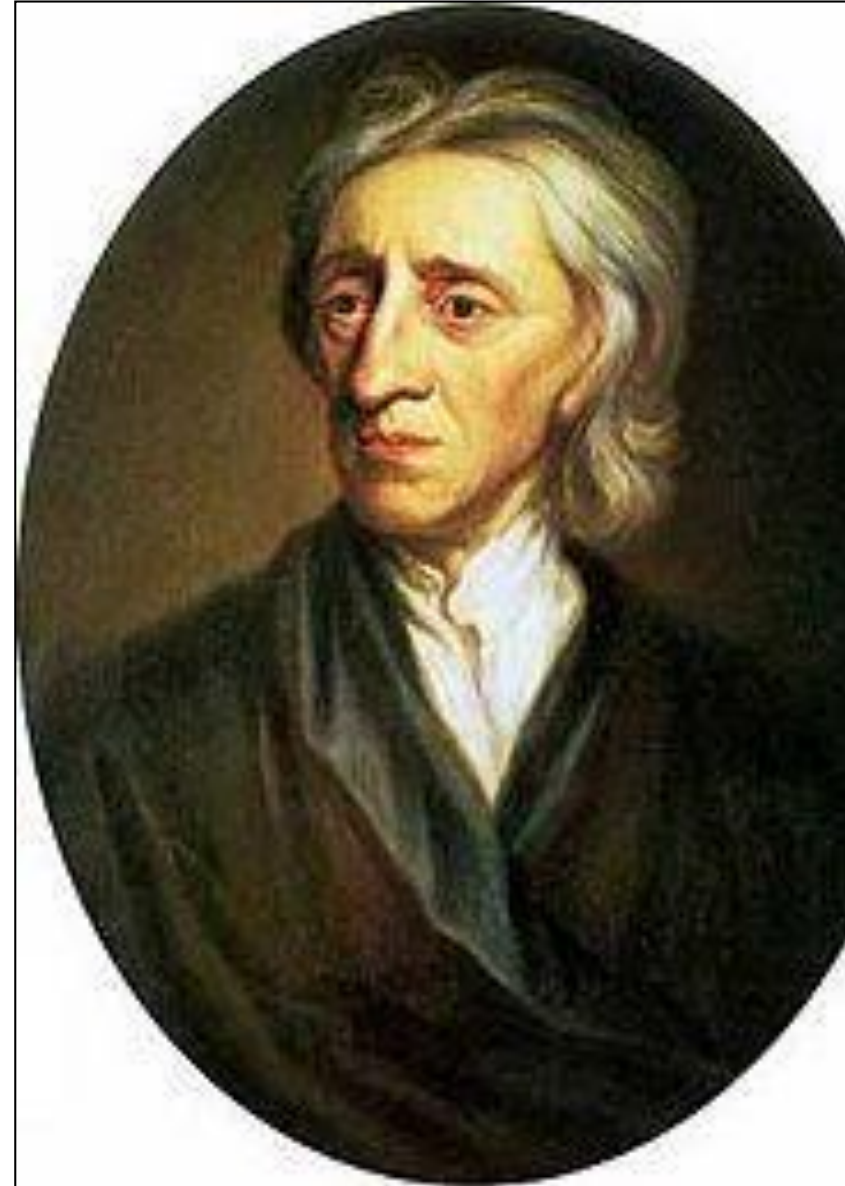
The Swiss philosophe  
Jean-Jacques  
Rousseau believed in  
individual freedom

Rousseau believed  
that people are  
naturally good, but  
too much power  
corrupts them

# Political Ideas of the Enlightenment

John Locke said that the purpose of government was to protect citizens' natural rights

Locke believed that people are born with natural rights: rights to life, liberty, and property



# Political Ideas of the Enlightenment

Locke believed that a government's power comes from "consent of the governed" (approval of the people)

He argued that kings could be overthrown if they violated peoples' rights

## The English Bill of Rights (1689)

- The king cannot tax or overturn Parliament's laws
- Protected freedom of speech
- The army cannot be used as a police force
- No excessive bail

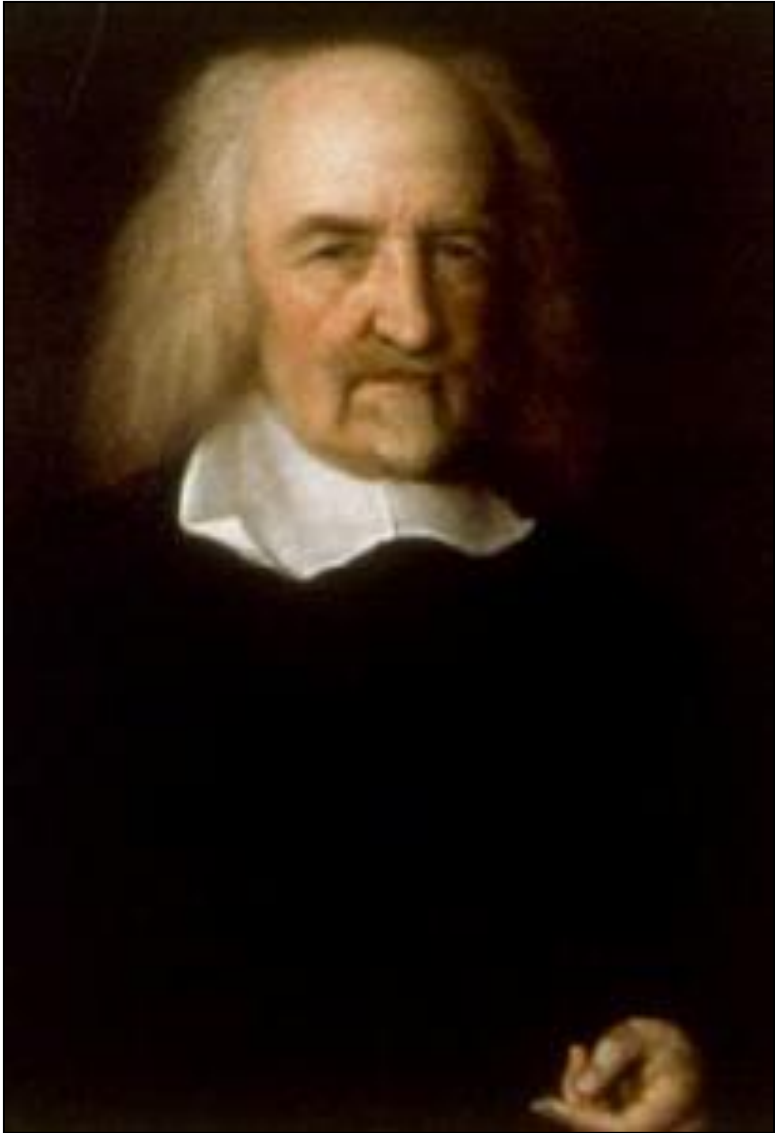


# Political Ideas of the Enlightenment



Voltaire argued for certain rights: freedom of speech and religion; he criticized intolerance, prejudice, and oppression

Voltaire once said:  
***“I may disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.”***

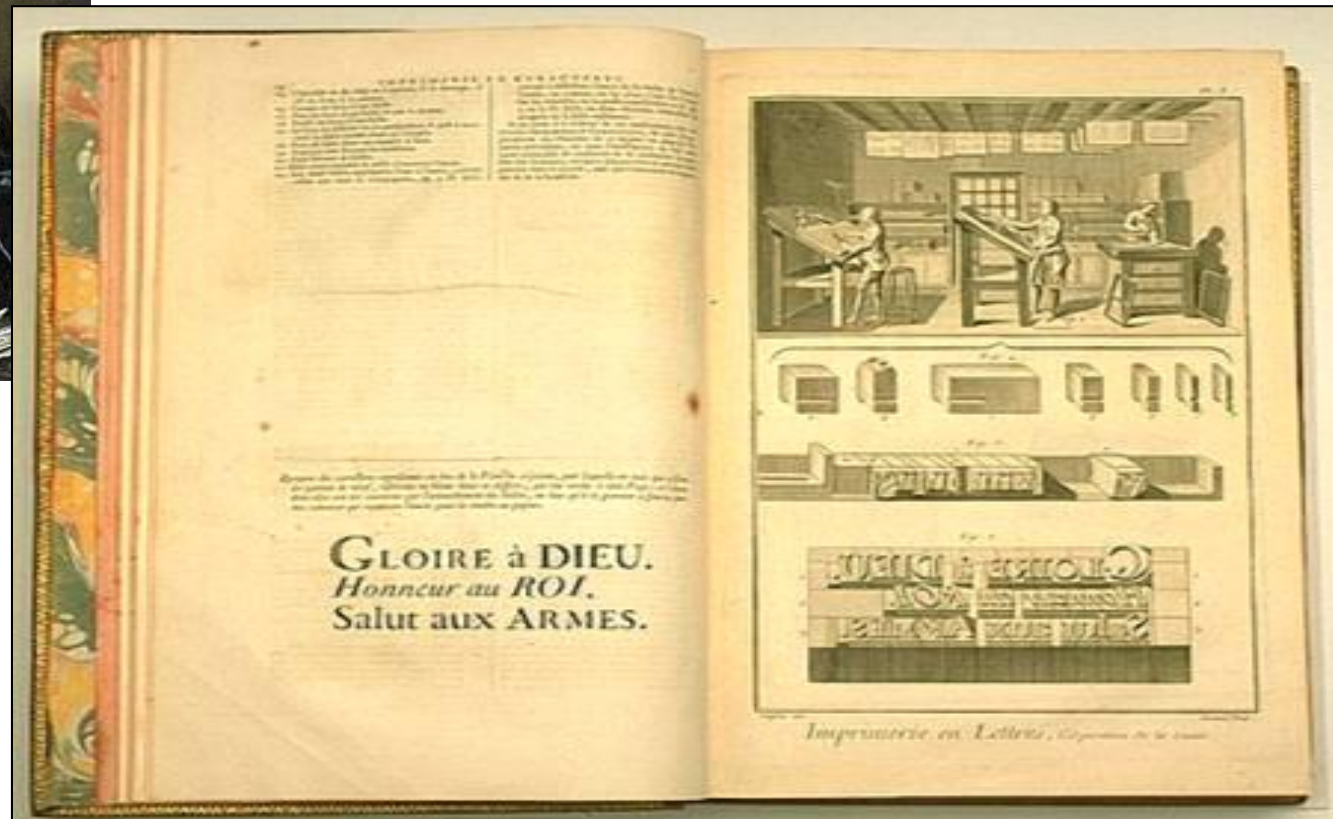


English philosophe Thomas Hobbes believed that humans are naturally cruel, selfish, and hungry for power

Because he believed people needed to be protected from themselves, Hobbes supported rule by absolute monarchs (like Louis XIV); he argued that only kings with absolute power could maintain order in society

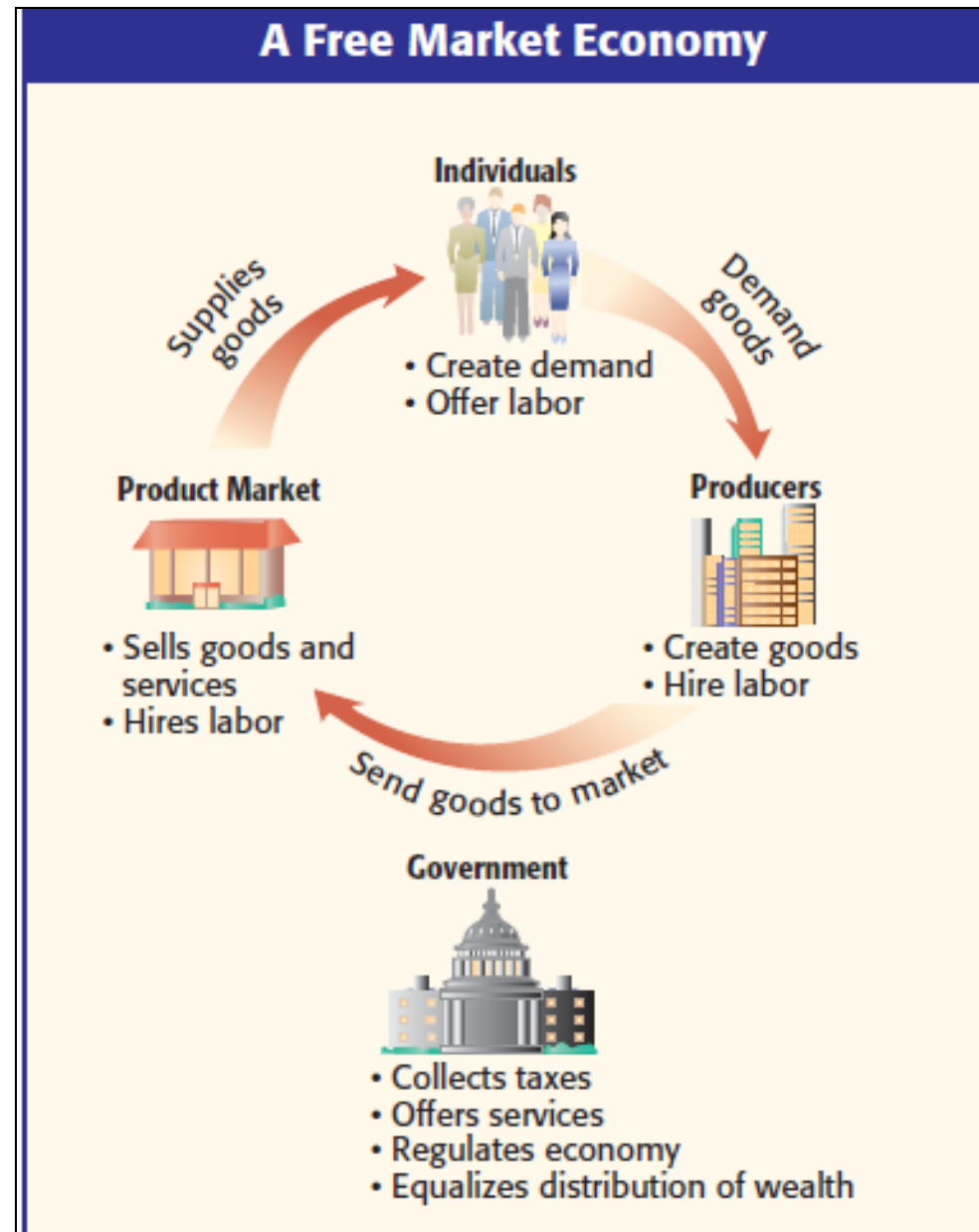
Hobbes would disagree with the political ideas of Locke and Montesquieu

To collect the new ideas of the Enlightenment and make them accessible, Denis Diderot created the first encyclopedia



Capitalism is an economic model based on private ownership of property and the goal is to make profits

“Laissez-faire” (“hands off”) is the idea that the economy thrives when there is minimal government involvement in the economy and business



# Impact of the Enlightenment: **Kings**

Some powerful monarchs known as enlightened despots listened to new ideas and tried to improve the lives of their citizens

## Changing Idea: Relationship Between Ruler and State

### Old Idea

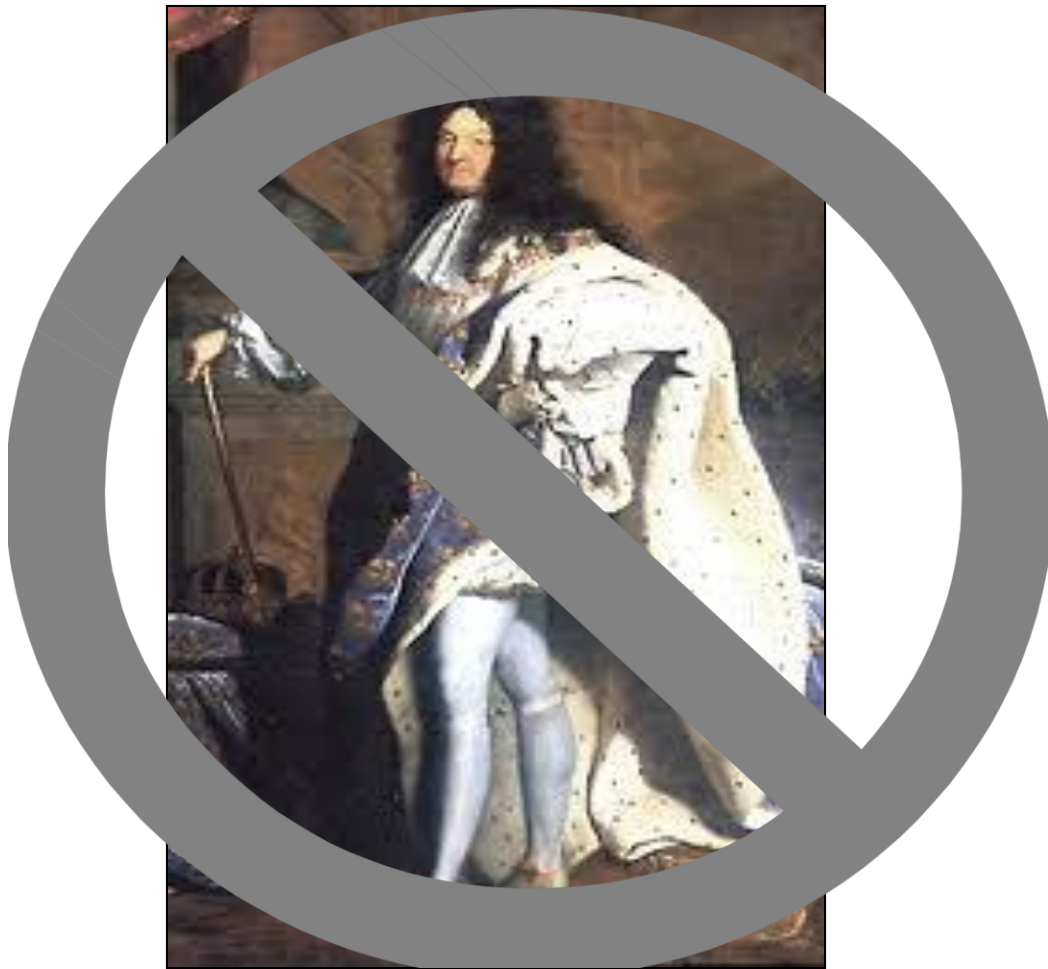
The state and its citizens exist to serve the monarch. As Louis XIV reportedly said, "I am the state."

### New Idea

The monarch exists to serve the state and support citizens' welfare. As Frederick the Great said, a ruler is only "the first servant of the state."



The policies of the enlightened despots were influenced by the writings of Enlightenment thinkers (such as Voltaire, Rousseau)



Enlightened despots improved the lives of their citizens: they favored religious tolerance, tax reform, reduced government spending, and legal rights

**Old Idea**

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**New Idea**

The monarch exists to serve the state and support citizens' welfare. As Frederick the Great said, a ruler is only "the first servant of the state."

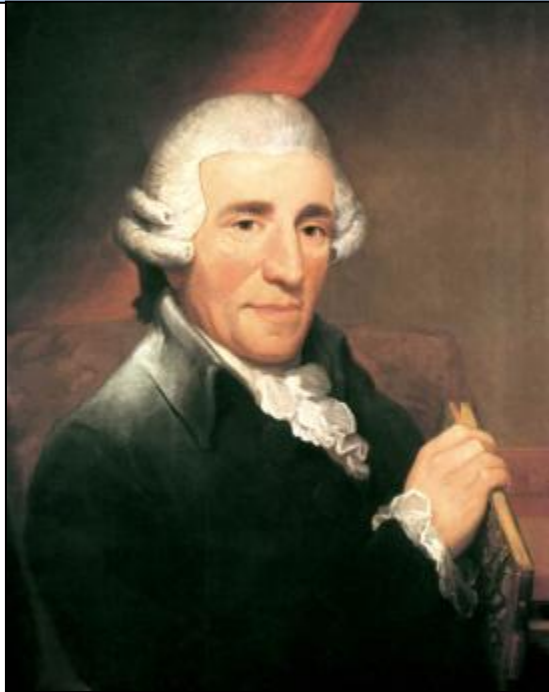
Salons were discussion parties held by Enlightenment thinkers in Europe; they discussed new ideas in culture, government, and economics





# Impact of the Enlightenment: **Music**

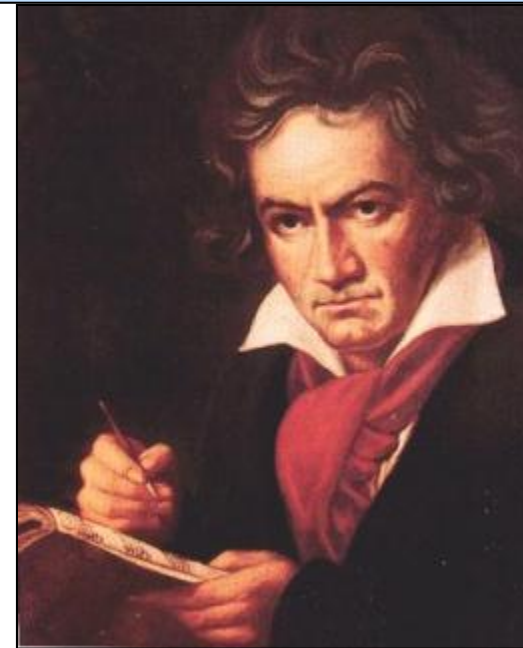
Music composers created new, elegant styles of music known as Classical



**Franz Joseph  
Haydn**



**Wolfgang  
Amadeus Mozart**



**Beethoven**

Absolute monarchs like Louis XIV of France and Peter the Great of Russia made all government decisions without the consent of their people; this is what made them “absolute monarchs”

