EXTRA CREDIT!!!

Chapter 6 Lesson 1: The Scientific Revolution (Page 189)

1. The Main Idea:
2. Why it Matters:
3. Terms to Know:
   a. Geocentric theory
   b. Heliocentric theory
   c. Scientific Revolution
   d. Scientific Method
4. Explain the roots of modern science:
   a. Medieval view
   b. New way of thinking
5. Copy the chart on Page 192—Changing Idea: Scientific Method
6. Describe the early scientific thinkers, their ideas, accomplishments, and struggles:
   a. Nicolaus Copernicus
   b. Tyco Brahe
   c. Johannes Kepler
   d. Galileo Galilei
   e. Francis Bacon
   f. Rene Descartes
   g. Isaac Newton
   h. Zacharias Jansen
   i. Aanton van Leeuwenhock
   j. Evangelista Torricelli
   k. Gabriel Fahrenheit
   l. Anders Celsius
   m. Galen
   n. Andreas Vesalius
   o. Edward Jenner
   p. Robert Boyle

Assignment: Research one of the early scientific thinkers and prepare an 8 ½”x11” one-pager. It must include the following: Name of the scientist, a picture/neat sketch of scientist, bullet points of major accomplishments, struggles, events in life affecting his study, picture/neat sketch of accomplishment/invention, information that shows you went beyond the textbook. The one pager can be organized in any fashion that appears neat and professional—do not do a haphazard job!
Chapter 6 Lesson 2: The Enlightenment in Europe (Page 195)

1. Main Idea:
2. Why it Matters Now:
3. Terms to Know:
   a. Enlightenment
   b. Social Contract
   c. Natural rights
   d. Philosophe
4. Explain how and why the Enlightenment came to life.
5. Explain the two views on government put forth by:
   a. Thomas Hobbes
   b. John Locke
6. Explain the 5 core concepts that formed the belief of the French philosophes:
   a. Reason
   b. Nature
   c. Happiness
   d. Progress
   e. Liberty
7. Explain the ideas of the following philosophes:
   a. Voltaire (Francois Marie Arouet)
   b. Baron de Montesquieu
   c. Jean Jacques Rousseau
   d. Cesare Bonesara Beccaria
   e. Mary Wollenstonecraft
8. Answer, in a paragraph, the two DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS found in the Analyzing Primary Sources section on page 197 (bottom of page).
9. Explain the legacy of the Enlightenment and what each of following means:
   a. Belief in progress
   b. A more secular outlook
   c. Importance of the individual
Chapter 6 Lesson 3: The Enlightenment Spreads (page 202)

1. Main Idea:
2. Why it Matters Now:
3. Terms to Know:
   a. Salon
   b. Baroque
   c. Neoclassical
   d. Enlightened despot
4. Explain how and where the ideas of Enlightenment were spread.
5. Explain the project undertaken by Denis Diderot.
6. Explain the new Artistic Styles that developed in the Enlightenment period:
   a. Painting
   b. Music
   c. Literature
7. Explain how ideas of the Enlightenment affected the European monarchy:
8. Describe the efforts of each of the following “enlightened despot”:
   a. Frederick the Great
   b. Joseph II
   c. Catherine the Great

**Assignment:** Choose **ONE** of the following six questions to write a detailed paragraph. Remember to include a topic sentence, 3 reasons and explain each reason, and a concluding sentence (8 sentences minimum).

A. The classical art of Greece set standards of order, balance, and proportion that influenced future generations of artists. How are those standards reflected in the art of the Age of Reason?

B. The Greeks wrote tragedies about human themes such as love, hate, war, betrayal, and comedies, many of which were satires (sarcastic criticism). How does classical literature compare to literature of the Enlightenment?

C. Greek thinkers in search of truth and knowledge were called philosophers, meaning “lovers of wisdom.” How did the view of Enlightenment thinkers compare with those of the Greek philosophers?

D. The Greek philosopher Aristotle invented a method for argument using the rules of logic. How did his work become the foundation for the scientific method developed during the 1600s?

E. In what ways does the Age of Reason compare with the “golden age” of Greece?

F. Classical Greece left a lasting legacy in art, government, literature, drama, and philosophy. What is the greatest legacy of the Enlightenment?
Chapter 6 Lesson 4: The American Revolution (page 206)

1. Main Idea:
2. Why it Matters Now:
3. Terms to Know:
   a. Declaration of Independence
   b. Checks and balances
   c. Federal system
   d. Bill of Rights
   e. Thomas Jefferson
4. Explain what the philosophes thought of England’s government.
7. Explain how the French and Indian War led to the Stamp Act.
8. Describe why the colonists were outraged by the Stamp Act.
9. Describe the influence the Enlightenment on the colonies and the Declaration of Independence.
10. What reasons are given for the success of the colonists in the Revolutionary War?
11. Describe America’s first national government and why it did not work.
12. Describe how Federal system of government works under the new system of government established by using ideas of the Enlightenment.
13. Describe the arguments for and against the US Constitution.

Assignment: Choose ONE of the three options below. Make sure that you show explicit evidence of the ideas from the Enlightenment and Age of Reason.

A. Create a Declaration of Independence for Minors (under 18). Mimic the ideas given in the US Declaration of Independence.
B. Create a Student’s Bill of Rights lists 10 guarantees of protections for every student. Begin with an introductory statement
C. Create a Child’s Bill of Rights that lists 10 guarantees of protections for every child. Begin with an introductory statement.

CHAPTER REVIEW: COPY THE VISUAL SUMMARY ON PAGE 212.