STANDARD WHII.6a the Scientific Revolution and its effects.

With its emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement, the Scientific Revolution changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.

Pioneers of the scientific revolution

* Nicolaus Copernicus developed heliocentric theory.
* Johannes Kepler discovered planetary motion.
* Galileo Galilei used telescope to support heliocentric theory.
* Isaac Newton formulated law of gravity.
* William Harvey discovered circulation of the blood.

Importance of the scientific revolution

* Emphasis on reason and systematic observation of nature
* Formulation of the scientific method
* Expansion of scientific knowledge

**STANDARD WHII.6b Age of Absolutism, the monarchies of Louis XIV & Peter the Great**

The Age of Absolutism takes its name from a series of European monarchs who increased the power of their central governments.

Characteristics of absolute monarchies

* Centralization of power
* Concept of rule by divine right

Absolute monarchs

* Louis XIV of France: Palace of Versailles as a symbol of royal power
* Peter the Great of Russia: Westernization of Russia

**Standard 6c English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution on democracy**

Political democracy rests on the principle that government derives power from the consent of the governed. The foundations of English rights include the jury trial, the Magna Carta, and common law. The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution prompted further development of the rights of Englishmen.

Development of the rights of Englishmen

* Oliver Cromwell and the execution of Charles I
* The restoration of Charles II
* Development of political parties/factions
* Glorious Revolution (William and Mary)
* Increase of parliamentary power and decrease of royal power
* English Bill of Rights of 1689

**STANDARD WHII.6d Enlightenment Philosophers**

Enlightenment thinkers believed that human progress was possible through the application of scientific knowledge and reason to issues of law and government.

Enlightenment ideas influenced the leaders of the American Revolution & the writing of the Declaration of Independence.

The Enlightenment

* Applied reason to the human world, as well as to the rest of the natural world
* Stimulated religious tolerance
* Fueled democratic revolutions around the world

Enlightenment thinkers and their ideas

* Thomas Hobbes’ *Leviathan*: Humans exist in a primitive “state of nature” and consent to government for self-protection.
* John Locke’s *Two Treatises on Government*: People are sovereign and consent to government for protection of natural rights to life, liberty, and property.
* Montesquieu’s *The Spirit of Laws*: The best form of government includes a separation of powers.
* Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s *The Social Contract*: Government is a contract between rulers and the people.
* Voltaire: Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism; separation of church and state.

Influence of the Enlightenment

* Political philosophies of the Enlightenment fueled revolution in the Americas and France.
* Thomas Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence incorporated Enlightenment ideas.
* The Constitution of the United States of America and Bill of Rights incorporated Enlightenment ideas.

**STANDARD WHII 6e French Revolution**

The ideas of the Enlightenment and French participation in the American Revolution influenced the French

people to view their government in new ways. They overthrew the absolute monarchy & established a new government.

Causes of the French Revolution

* Influence of Enlightenment ideas
* Influence of the American Revolution

Events of the French Revolution

* Storming of the Bastille
* Reign of Terror

Outcomes of the French Revolution

* End of the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI
* Rise of Napoleon

**STANDARD WHII 6f Arts and Technology**

The 16th , 17th, and 18th centuries brought many changes in the arts, literature, & political philosophy.

The Age of Reason witnessed inventions and innovations in technology that stimulated trade and transportation.

Representative composers, artists, philosophers, and writers

* Johann Sebastian Bach: Baroque composer
* Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Classical composer
* Voltaire: Philosopher
* Miguel de Cervantes: Novelist
* Eugène Delacroix: Painter (transition to the Romantic School of the nineteenth century)

New schools of art and forms of literature

* Painting depicted classical subjects, public events, natural scenes, and living people (portraits).
* New forms of literature evolved, such as the novel (e.g., Cervantes’ *Don Quixote*).

Technologies

* All-weather roads improved year- round transport and trade.
* New designs in farm tools increased productivity (agricultural revolution).
* Improvements in ship design lowered the cost of transport.