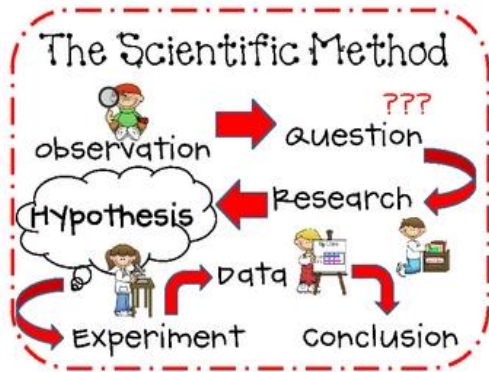
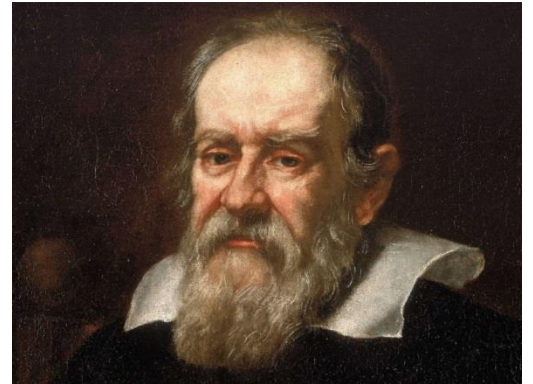




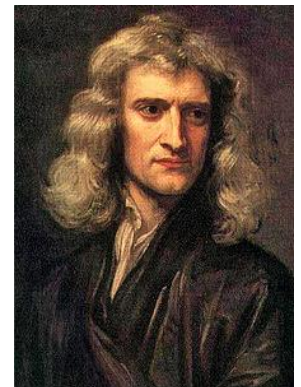
The Scientific Revolution began in the mid-1500s and was the change in thought where the natural world was observed and ideas were questioned. It was brought about with aid from the exploration movement and the discovery of new plants and animals.

Galileo Galilei and other scientists discovered that the galaxy was heliocentric or sun-centered. Galileo also discovered Jupiter's moon, sunspots, and the craters on the moon. These discoveries caused him to be in opposition to the Catholic Church.



The scientific method is the procedure for attempting to answer questions with experiments and other fact checking. This method was created with the help of Francis Bacon and Rene Descartes for they believed in observing, testing, and utilizing logic to answer questions.

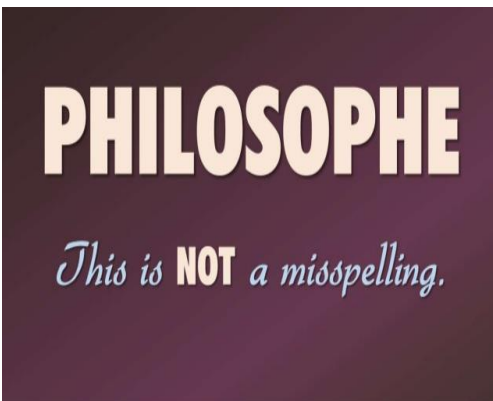
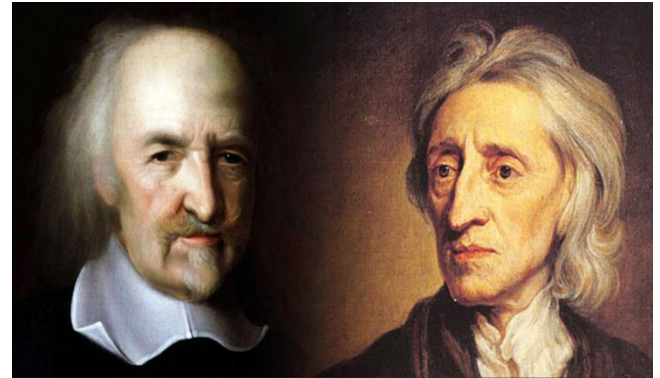
Isaac Newton described the law of gravity while other scientists learned more about the Earth. The scientists made tools to understand weather, decipher the human body, vaccinate diseases, and separate oxygen from air.





The Enlightenment is the Age of Reason or an intellectual movement where people aimed to use logic to understand human actions. These ideas influenced both the American and French Revolutions and stressed the importance of the individual. These thoughts also spread secularism.

There were two different enlightened views on government and human nature. Thomas Hobbes believed that the best government is one where there was a strong king that forced the people to obey. John Locke believe that people had the natural rights, of life, liberty, and property and the government’s job was to protect these rights.



French thinkers called philosophes had five main beliefs: (1) thinkers can find the truth by using reason; (2) what is natural is good and reasonable, and human actions are shaped by natural laws; (3) acting according to nature can bring happiness; (4) by taking a scientific view, people and society can make progress and advance to a better life; and (5) by using reason, people can gain freedom.

The colonists and Britain fought the American Revolution from 1775 to 1781 with the colonies being the victor and declaring themselves the United States of America. The government that was created included a checks and balance system where each branch makes sure the other is not abusing power and the federal system. The federal system divided power between national and state governments. To maintain the fledgling government, the Bill of Rights was amended to the Constitution to secure the basic rights of individuals.



The most brilliant of the philosophes was the writer Voltaire. He fought for tolerance, reason, freedom of religious belief, and freedom of speech. Baron de Montesquieu wrote about separation of powers—dividing power among the separate branches of government. The third great philosophe was Jean Jacques Rousseau. He wrote in favor of human freedom. He wanted a society in which all people were equal.



Enlightenment spread via different mediums. People met in salons or social gatherings to discuss the latest ideas, art, music, and novels. Art changed from highly decorated baroque style to neoclassical or new similar style that borrowed ideas from Greece and Rome. Composers like Mozart and Beethoven composed new sonatas and symphonies. Novels also became popular to tell stories.



The 13 colonies in North America were the territory of Great Britain. It grew in both population and wealth during the 1700s. During this time, colonists began to govern themselves yet, they still were subject to British laws. These laws banned trade with any nation besides Britain.

Britain at the end of the Seven Years War also known as the French and Indian War was in debt. In order to pay for this debt, parliament taxed the colonists who were very angry. Parliament continued to find ways to tax the colonists while many colonists found ways to rebel and boycott. The conflict came to a head with Thomas Jefferson writing and the colonists issuing the Declaration of Independence.



Name:

Date:

Class:

Block #:

### Revolutionary Thoughts

Objective: What were the Revolutions in thought from 1500s-1800s?

**Directions:** Read the blurbs around the room to fill in the blanks. Some blurbs may answer multiple blanks.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. This is used to observe and validate hypotheses and other theories while using logic and experimentations.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. These people believed that nature and reason are good; bring happiness, progress, truth, and freedom.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. This event, which happened on two continents, caused Britain to go into debt and caused them to begin taxing the colonies. The European name of the event is the Seven Years War.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. This thinker believed that power should not be centered into one part of government. It should be spread and monitored by all parts of government.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. These were the places where people, especially in France, discussed the latest political pamphlets, music, art, and novels.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This age is a movement of logical thought that stressed individualism and secularism. Many ideas would influence new governments in North American and Europe.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. This new avenue of thought focused on observation and questions. It was sparked by the new natural discoveries in the New World.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. This thinker believed that government's role was to protect the natural rights of their citizens. If government failed, this thinker believed, it should be removed.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. This place, though mostly self-governed, was affected by their colonizer's legislative body and policies. One policy was restricted trade with rival nations, an aspect of mercantilism.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. This thinker and others made various technological advances to learn more about Earth and its place in the universe.

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. This concept is used in the newly formed nation in the New World. It separates power to reduce conflict between local and the whole country's government.

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. This thinker wrote about tolerance and logic as well as two of the amendments in the Bill of Rights.

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. This thinker contradicted the Church by publishing findings that went against their teachings regarding the biggest star in the galaxy.

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. This thinker believed that an absolute monarchy was the best type of government based on human nature.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. This thinker's ideas on equality were borrowed by the founding fathers of the United States.

**Directions:** Utilize the terms from the gallery walk to answer the questions below.

Scientific Revolution:

1. How did the Renaissance and Age of Exploration pave the way for the Scientific Revolution?
2. Why were scientists persecuted during the Scientific Revolution?
3. What ideas and/or practices were created during the Scientific Revolution?
4. Why was the Scientific Revolution significant? How is it used today?

Age of Enlightenment:

5. John Locke's words were borrowed when penning which American document?
6. Enlightenment's effect on society is similar to what other period in history?
7. What ideas were developed during the Age of Enlightenment?
8. Why was the Enlightenment a revolutionary time and how does it affect us today?

American Revolution:

9. Which economic policy was attempted to use to pay off British war debt?
10. Which war helped to spark the Revolutionary War?
11. How did the American Revolution change the status quo?
12. Why is this revolution important to modern society?

French Revolution

Estates General-

Louis XVI/Marie Antoinette-

National Assembly-

Tennis Court Oath-

Great Fear-

Guillotine-

Reign of Terror-

1. What are the social, political, and economic causes of the French Revolution?
2. Place the events of the major French Revolution on the timeline.



3. What did European monarchs fear from France?

Napoleon Bonaparte and Congress of Vienna

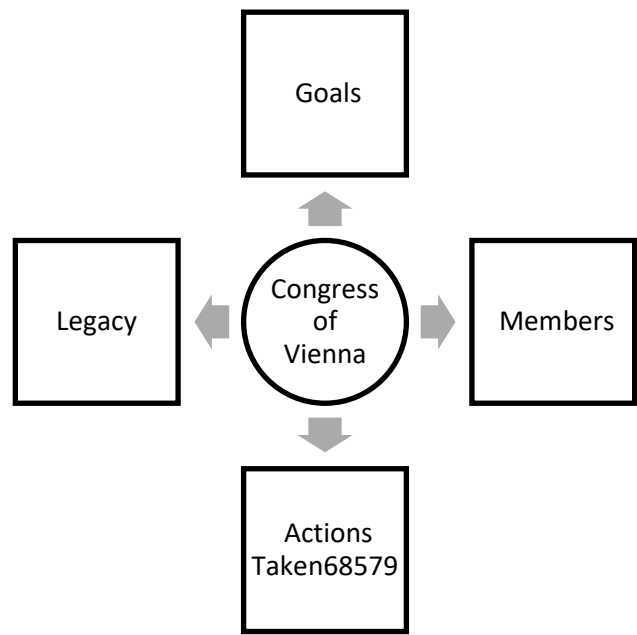
Napoleon Bonaparte-

Napoleonic Code-

Waterloo-

Congress of Vienna-

4. How did Napoleon take power?
5. What mistakes did Napoleon make?
6. How was Napoleon defeated?
7. Fill in the chart with information regarding the Congress of Vienna. Llena el cuadro con información sobre el Congreso de Viena.



## Haitian and Latin American Revolutions

Vocabulary:

Simon Bolivar-

Jose de San Martin-

Miguel Hidalgo-

Toussaint L'Ouverture-

8. Why do you think slaves in the French colony revolted?
  
9. How did Haiti become independent?
  
10. How did events in Europe lead to revolution in the Spanish colonies?
  
11. What tactics did San Martin and Bolivar use to defeat the Spanish?