Guided Reading on The Enlightenment

1) How did the Scientific Revolution pave the way for The Enlightenment? When did this movement reach its height? (page 171)

2) Explain the two different views on government of the following political thinkers (171):
   Thomas Hobbes:

   John Locke:

3) Who were the *philosophes*? What were five important concepts at the core of their philosophy? (172)

4) Explain the major concern of Voltaire. Who were the targets of his criticism and why? (172)

5) Explain what Montesquieu was best known for? How did he derive this concept? What influence did it have on the U.S. form of government? (173)

6) What did Jean Jacques Rousseau mean by “Man is born free, but everywhere is in chains.”? What did Rousseau think was the only basis of good government? Where did he summarize this political philosophy? (174)

7) Why was Mary Wollstonecraft important among Enlightenment thinkers? What was her major concern? (175)

8) What was the impact of the Enlightenment? (175-176)
9) How did women, and specifically their Paris salons, contribute to the spread of Enlightenment ideas? (178)

10) What was Denis Diderot famous for? Why did it create a negative reaction by the French government and the Catholic Church? Which class of people welcomed works like Diderot’s? (178-179)

11) How did styles in music change during the Enlightenment? Who were the most famous composers of the period? How did literature evolve and what were some new aspects of literature? (181)

12) Who were the enlightened despots? Explain the background and relationship to the age of each of the following:

Frederick the Great:

Joseph II:

Catherine the Great: