Notes for CIA #2 Study Guide:

The Enlightenment, The Scientific Revolution, and The French Revolution!

Instructions: Analyze this class set of notes to correctly answer the questions on your CIA #2 Study Guide. Annotate this document by labeling information as “Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?”

**The Scientific Revolution** was an intellectual revolution in Europe that occurred in the 16th-18th centuries when great thinkers from various places in Europe challenged beliefs typically held in the area of science. They challenged beliefs in order to bring about change in society. Different astronomers, mathematicians, and intellectuals shared their thoughts, and proved their beliefs and theories with evidence and reason. During the time of the Scientific Revolution, the Catholic Church was the religious authority that controlled most of Europe. Often times, the Catholic Church would force citizens to share the same beliefs as the church. One belief that society was made to believe, was that the earth was the center of the universe. This belief is known as the Geocentric Theory. One Scientist in particular, named Ptolemy, agreed with the Catholic Church and attempted to prove it with evidence and reason. Ptolemy and the Catholic Church believed in the Ptolemaic System, which explained the Geocentric Theory. Another scientist, named Copernicus disagreed with the Catholic Church and Ptolemy. He believed that the sun was the center of the universe. This belief is known as the Heliocentric Theory. Copernicus used reason, and evidence to prove his theory, but he also used a friend named Galileo. Galileo was a scientist who invented the telescope. By having the technology of the telescope, Copernicus and Galileo were able to prove, with reason and evidence, that the Church and Ptolemy were wrong. Copernicus and Galileo proved with the telescope that the sun is the center of the universe, and they believed in the Heliocentric Theory. The Catholic Church eventually lost power because their beliefs were proven by evidence and reason to be false. Because Galileo challenged the beliefs of the church, he was punished. Geocentric and Heliocentric are two examples of the laws of planetary motion. The idea of challenging previously held beliefs in science during the Scientific Revolution, led to another era called the Enlightenment, where philosophers (enlightenment thinkers) addressed the issue of human rights and government.

**The Enlightenment** was a time during the 17th and 18th centuries when enlightenment thinkers came together to think about various ideas that affected the societies they lived in. One major idea that philosophers such as John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, and Rousseau spent time thinking about, was human rights. These philosophers held different beliefs about humans and government, but one idea stood out the most: John Locke believed that all humans were born with 3 particular rights: Life, Liberty and Property (the right to own property). He also believe that citizens should have the right to vote using a governing system known as democracy. In a democracy, eligible citizens have the right to vote and elect representatives to be “the voice” of the people. John Locke created documents (thanks to the printing press!) to spread his ideas about government and society, and this contributed to the rise of democratic movements in Europe. Once John Locke “enlightened” society about this idea of democracy, and the three rights that he believed people were born with (life, liberty, and property), eventually people in society actually wanted these equal rights. However, there was a problem: most governments were controlled by absolute monarchs who believed that their power was given to them by God. These monarchs were influenced by the Catholic Church and held the same beliefs. In an absolute monarchy (a central government) the king is at the top of the structure holding all the power, and everyone else is under him. If you were wealthy, you were able to enjoy certain rights and privileges. If you were poor, you were not given the same opportunity. Absolute Monarchs had the freedom to do whatever they wanted, and no one could stop them. Is this fair? People ruled by absolute monarchs didn’t think so. Because of this, the Catholic Church and the Monarchs began to be challenged by enlightenment thinkers and society. This period of time, known as The Enlightenment, made it possible for another critical era in history, known as the French Revolution.

**The French Revolution** occurred in the 18th century in the country of France. Due to the spread of ideas by enlightenment thinkers (philosophers) such as John Locke, the people of France began to challenge the Catholic Church and the Absolute Monarch, King Louis XVI (the 16th), to demand equal rights for all the citizens of France. The French Revolution began in France because of the social division and in equality that occurred in France. The division of classes was broken up into estates: The First Estate [people of the church], The Second Estate [nobility], and The Third Estate [commoners and peasants, 98% of the population, paid ALL the taxes]. The people in the Third Estate were poor so they had no human rights or privileges. Was that fair? NO! So, members of the Third Estate began a revolution, The French Revolution. There were 3 key events that occurred during the French Revolution: 1) the creation of the National Assembly, 2) the storming of the Bastille, and 3) the execution of the king, King Louis XVI. At the end of the French Revolution, the people share equal rights and the king is executed by the citizens of France in 1793. The execution of the King signaled the end of the French Revolution. After the French Revolution, there was a period of time that occurred because France didn’t have a strong government, and it was called the Reign of Terror. The Reign of Terror was a period of chaos because France had a weak government, death because people were being killed in large numbers, and fear of another absolute monarchy being placed in power. The National Assembly, which was originally created during the French Revolution, became the National Convention and was led by a man named Robespierre. The National Convention created the Committee of Public Safety to create peace and order in France. The country of France had just become a republic, which basically means that there was no absolute monarch since King Louis XVI was executed. Although the Committee of Public Safety was established to bring order to the new Republic of France, they instead slaughtered thousands of people who were accused of being traitors. The machine that was used to behead (cut of heads) of citizens of France who were accused of being traitors, was called the guillotine.

Helpful Hints

GEO (EARTH) **+** CENTRIC (CENTER) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **!**  

**[THE BELIEF THAT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ IS THE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OF THE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]**

HELIO (SUN) + CENTRIC (CENTER) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ! 

**[THE BELIEF THAT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ IS THE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OF THE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]**

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION = INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

SCIENCE REALLY IS REVOLUTIONARY

FRENCH REVOLUTION = POLITICAL REVOLUTION

FRANCE RECEIVED PRIVILEGES & RIGHTS