

The Age of Reason: 1687 to 1789

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 18.

I. Section 1: In Search of Natural Laws (pp. 454–455)

A. Isaac Newton

1. Published his _____ in a book in 1687
2. Used _____ to make his discoveries
3. Influenced many _____

B. Enlightened Thinkers

1. Believed in _____
2. Searched for the _____ about how _____ and human societies work
3. Wanted to _____ how people live
4. Did not want to let their _____ guide them
5. Used _____ to examine all parts of society

II. Section 2: New Theories on Government (pp. 457–460)

A. Thomas Hobbes

1. Believed people were _____ without government
2. Believed monarchs needed _____ to keep people from fighting
3. Thought _____ was more important than _____

B. John Locke

1. Thought that government was a _____ between people and their ruler
2. Believed people would act _____ if given the chance
3. Believed people had rights to _____, _____, and _____

C. Montesquieu

1. Thought monarchs should use their _____ and _____ for everyone
2. Believed that _____, or goodness, held a republic together
3. Believed in _____ powers of _____

D. Rousseau

1. Said people are born _____, and _____ makes them do bad things
2. Thought everyone was _____, with no special _____, or rights
3. Believed the _____, or shared customs and values, held people together

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III. Section 3: The Influence of Enlightened Thinkers (pp. 461–464)

A. The Enlightenment

1. Is a time when _____ and _____ used _____ to solve the problems of society
2. Enlightened people met in _____ held at the homes of wealthy people in Paris
3. _____ had the most famous _____ in Paris

B. Voltaire

1. Criticized the _____ and _____ of French nobles in his writing
2. Believed in free _____, _____, and _____

C. Diderot

1. Published a set of _____ containing the _____ of the Age of Reason
2. His encyclopedia helped spread the _____

D. Enlightened Monarchs

1. _____ fought the _____ and the _____ in Prussia
2. Austrian ruler _____ used _____ money to establish _____

IV. Section 4: Enlightenment Ideas Influence Artists (pp. 465–468)

A. Baroque Music

1. Became popular at the end of the _____
2. Composers wrote _____, music that repeats a melody
3. Two great baroque composers were _____ and _____

B. Classical Music

1. Was _____ and _____
2. An important form is the _____
3. Two great classical composers were _____ and _____

C. Literature and History

1. _____ published *Gulliver's Travels* in _____
2. _____ wrote plays that made fun of French nobles
3. English author _____ wrote *Robinson Crusoe*
4. _____ wrote a book about the history of the Roman Empire

Who Said It?

Directions: The statements below might have been made by famous people during the Age of Reason. Decide who may have made each statement. For Thomas Hobbes write *H*, for John Locke write *L*, for Baron de Montesquieu write *M*, and for Jean Jacques Rousseau write *R*.

- _____ 1) "Given the chance, people will act in a reasonable manner."
- _____ 2) "Monarchs rule to keep their honor."
- _____ 3) "Society makes people do bad things."
- _____ 4) "Government should be divided into separate branches."
- _____ 5) "Order is more important than freedom."
- _____ 6) "Government is a contract between the ruler and those who are ruled."
- _____ 7) "People have the right to freedom."
- _____ 8) "Civilization does *not* make people orderly. It does just the opposite."
- _____ 9) "Without government, people are unhappy."
- _____ 10) "Good monarchs use their power and wealth for the good of all."
- _____ 11) "Virtue holds a republic together."
- _____ 12) "Shared customs and values hold people together."
- _____ 13) "No one should have special privileges or rights."
- _____ 14) "People have the right to property."
- _____ 15) "People will give up their freedom to gain order and safety."

Identifying Important Terms and People

A. Directions: Match each item on the left with the correct detail on the right. Write the correct letter on each blank.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1) salon | a) an unfair opinion |
| _____ 2) encyclopedia | b) ruled by Frederick the Great |
| _____ 3) prejudice | c) when thinkers and writers used reason to solve problems |
| _____ 4) Enlightenment | d) right Voltaire believed people had |
| _____ 5) ban | e) collection of articles |
| _____ 6) torture | f) enlightened monarchs valued this in governing |
| _____ 7) Paris | g) meeting of artists, writers, and thinkers in a home |
| _____ 8) freedom of religion | h) where salons were held |
| _____ 9) reason | i) to make something not legal |
| _____ 10) Prussia | j) what Frederick the Great banned |

B. Directions: Read each clue. On the line beside each clue, write the name of the person the clue describes.

- 1) Had the most famous salon in Paris. _____
- 2) Criticized the wealth and privileges of French kings and nobles. _____
- 3) Published an encyclopedia that helped spread Enlightenment ideas. _____
- 4) Asked people to be more tolerant of different Christian religions. _____
- 5) Established schools for children in Austria. _____

Enlightenment Artists True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

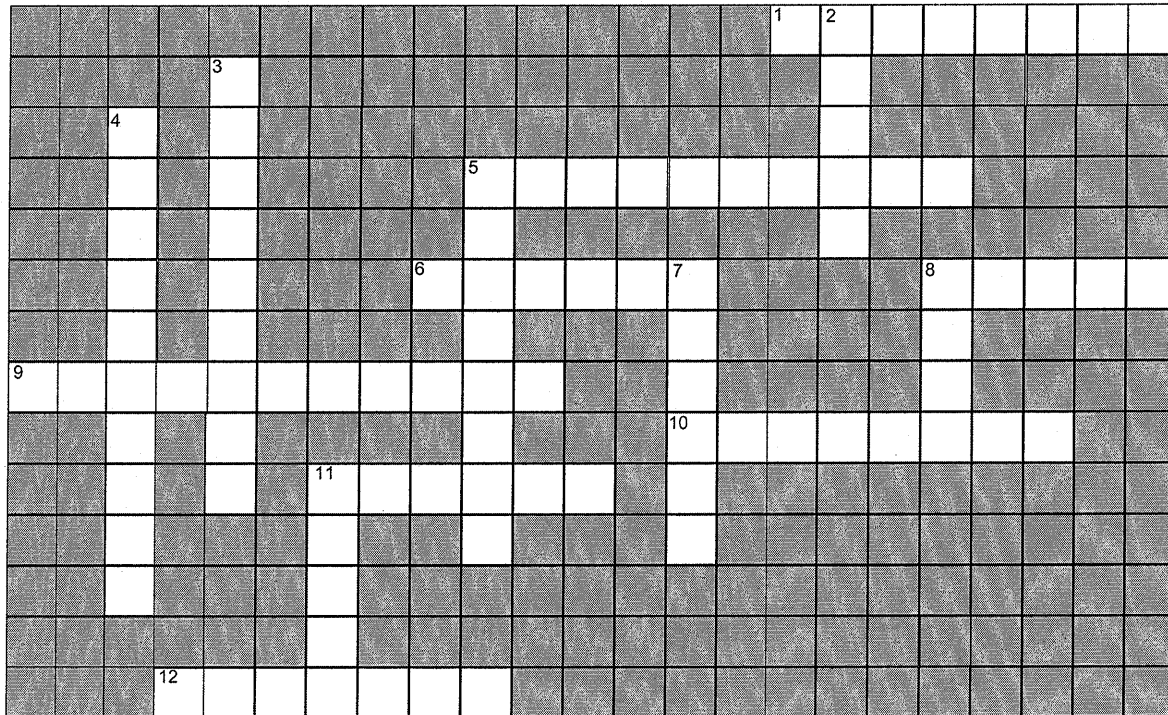
- _____ 1) The Age of Reason produced new forms of music.
- _____ 2) Jonathan Swift published *Robinson Crusoe* in 1726.
- _____ 3) During the Age of Reason, the study of history became popular.
- _____ 4) Mozart began to write music when he was 5 years old.
- _____ 5) The symphony is an important form of baroque music.
- _____ 6) Bach and Haydn were famous baroque composers.
- _____ 7) Molière wrote music that made fun of French nobles and middle-class people.
- _____ 8) Musicians play woodwind instruments by blowing into them.
- _____ 9) Classical music is unbalanced and disorderly.
- _____ 10) Historians call Handel the “father of the symphony.”
- _____ 11) Baroque music developed in the late 1600s.
- _____ 12) Mozart wrote *The Magic Flute* and *The Marriage of Figaro*.
- _____ 13) Daniel Defoe wrote *Gulliver’s Travels*.
- _____ 14) A symphony is a long musical work played by a group of musicians using many different instruments.
- _____ 15) During the Age of Reason, writers carefully observed what was happening around them.

Natural Laws True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) Newton's law showed that there is no way to predict the movement of the moon and planets.
- _____ 2) To reason is to think in a logical way.
- _____ 3) Enlightened thinkers wanted to improve how people live.
- _____ 4) The Age of Kings began when Newton published his famous book in 1687.
- _____ 5) Ignorance is the state of not knowing much.
- _____ 6) Enlightened thinkers were guided by their feelings.
- _____ 7) Something is predictable if it acts in a certain orderly way.
- _____ 8) Newton influenced many scientists.
- _____ 9) Enlightened thinkers believed in scientific reasoning.
- _____ 10) Newton used experiments to make his discoveries about the natural universe.

New Government Crossword



Across

- 1) legal agreement
- 5) branch of English government that made the laws
- 6) believed order was more important than freedom
- 8) thought of government as a contract
- 9) believed the government must have separate branches
- 10) believed civilization made people do bad things
- 11) goodness to one another
- 12) one of Locke's rights

Down

- 2) what Hobbes believed people would give up their freedom to gain
- 3) special right given to a person or to a group of people
- 4) Locke believed people were _____
- 5) one of Locke's rights
- 7) Montesquieu thought this held together every type of government
- 8) one of Locke's rights
- 11) idea that is important to people

Enlightened Thinkers Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the answer that best completes each sentence.

- _____ 1) During the Age of _____, scientists discovered many new things.
- a. Kings b. Exploration c. Reason d. Rights
- _____ 2) _____ published an encyclopedia of articles about new learning.
- a. Voltaire b. Diderot c. Geoffrin d. Rousseau
- _____ 3) In Paris, a _____ was a meeting of Enlightenment artists, writers, and thinkers.
- a. prejudice b. jury c. center d. salon
- _____ 4) Frederick the Great wanted to fight the _____ in Prussia.
- a. ignorance b. salons c. nobles d. Enlightenment
- _____ 5) To _____ is to make something not legal.
- a. judge b. ban c. prejudice d. salon
- _____ 6) _____ became the center of the Enlightenment.
- a. Rome b. Paris c. Austria d. Prussia
- _____ 7) Enlightenment thinkers wanted to use _____ to solve problems.
- a. experiments b. mathematics c. reason d. feelings
- _____ 8) _____ believed a person had the right to say anything.
- a. Diderot b. Newton c. Voltaire d. Maria Theresa
- _____ 9) The work of _____ helped spread the ideas of the Enlightenment.
- a. Diderot b. Voltaire c. Geoffrin d. Frederick the Great
- _____ 10) The first person to give Frederick the name "the Great" was _____.
- a. Diderot b. Voltaire c. Newton d. Maria Theresa

Enlightenment Artists Match-Up

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail from Column B
Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) fugue
- _____ 2) symphony
- _____ 3) Jonathan Swift
- _____ 4) woodwind
- _____ 5) history
- _____ 6) Edward Gibbon
- _____ 7) composer
- _____ 8) classical
- _____ 9) Daniel Defoe
- _____ 10) Mozart
- _____ 11) melody
- _____ 12) Bach
- _____ 13) baroque
- _____ 14) Haydn
- _____ 15) Molière

Column B

- a) wrote *The Magic Flute* and *The Marriage of Figaro*
- b) type of music developed in the late 1600s
- c) “father of the symphony”
- d) wrote *Robinson Crusoe*
- e) someone who makes up music
- f) type of music developed in the 1700s and 1800s
- g) great baroque composer
- h) type of baroque music that repeats a melody
- i) popular to study during the Age of Reason
- j) wrote plays that made fun of French nobles
- k) published *Gulliver’s Travels* in 1726
- l) tune
- m) important form of classical music
- n) instrument musicians play by blowing into it
- o) wrote *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*