

Toward a New Worldview, 1540–1789

I. The Scientific Revolution

A. Scientific Thought in 1500

1. Natural Philosophy
2. Aristotelian Cosmology
3. Ptolemy
4. Scientific Consensus

B. Origins of the Scientific Revolution

1. Universities
2. The Renaissance
3. Navigation
4. Astrology and Alchemy

I. The Scientific Revolution

C. The Copernican Hypothesis

1. Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543)
2. Copernican Hypothesis
3. Implications

D. Brahe, Kepler, and Galileo: Proving Copernicus Right

1. Tycho Brahe (1546–1601)
2. Johannes Kepler (1571–1640)
3. Galileo Galilei (1564–1642)

I. The Scientific Revolution

E. Newton's Synthesis

1. Isaac Newton (1642–1727)
2. Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy

F. Bacon, Descartes, and the Scientific Method

1. Francis Bacon (1561–1626)
2. Rene Descartes (1596–1650)
3. Cartesian Dualism

I. The Scientific Revolution

G. Science and Society

1. Rise of the International Scientific Community
2. Gender and Science
3. Religion and Science

H. Medicine, the Body, and Chemistry

1. Paracelsus (1493–1541)
2. Andreas Vesalius (1516–1564)
3. William Harvey (1578–1657)
4. Robert Boyle (1627–1691)

II. The Enlightenment

A. The Emergence of the Enlightenment (1690–1789)

1. The Enlightenment Generation
2. Pierre Bayle (1647–1706)
3. Baruch Spinoza (1632–1677)
4. John Locke (1632–1704)

B. The Influence of the Philosophes

1. Philosophes
2. Montesquieu (1689–1755)
3. Voltaire (1694–1778)
4. Denis Diderot (1713–1784)

II. The Enlightenment

C. The Enlightenment Outside of France

1. The Enlightenment in England and Germany
2. The Scottish Enlightenment
3. David Hume (1711–1776)

D. Urban Culture and Life in the Public Sphere

1. Reading Revolution
2. Salons
3. Public Sphere



Enlightenment Culture
Réunion des Musées Nationaux/Art Resource, NY
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II. The Enlightenment

E. Race and the Enlightenment

1. Carl von Linne
2. David Hume and Immanuel Kant
3. The Concept of “Race”

F. Late Enlightenment (attack on the faith in reason, progress, and moderation)

1. Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778)
2. Immanuel Kant (1724–1804)

III. Enlightened Absolutism

A. Frederick the Great of Prussia (r. 1740–1786)

1. Territorial Expansion
2. Enlightened Rule
3. Limits of Enlightenment

B. Catherine the Great of Russia (r. 1762–1796)

1. German Background
2. Catherine and Enlightenment
3. Territorial Expansion



Map 17.1 The Partition of Poland, 1772–1795
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III. Enlightened Absolutism

C. The Austrian Habsburgs

1. Marie Theresa (r. 1740–1780)
2. Joseph II (r. 1780–1790)
3. Leopold II (r. 1790–1792)

B. Jewish Life and the Limits of Enlightened Absolutism

1. Jewish Life
2. Haskalah
3. Tolerance