

AP European History - When reading the text – things you should observe or take note of....

Chapter 16

1. What were the roots of the Scientific Revolution? How do you explain its emergence?
2. How did seventeenth-century science differ from medieval science? Renaissance science? What was the old Ptolemaic conception of the universe and what did Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo contribute to the development of the heliocentric theory of the cosmos? What was the reaction of the church to their findings?
3. What do we mean by the Newtonian world-machine? How did Newton arrive at this conception? What are the broader social, political, and cultural implications of viewing the entire universe as a machine?
4. What did Paracelsus, Vesalius, and Harvey contribute to a scientific view of medicine? Be specific and give examples.
5. How did women contribute to the beginnings of modern science? How did male scientists view women and female scientists?
6. What was rationalism? Why was Descartes considered the founder of “modern rationalism”?
7. How did the methods used by Bacon compare with those of Descartes?
8. How was the new scientific knowledge spread in the seventeenth century?
9. Why were seventeenth-century European intellectuals so intent on developing methods of study for entire bodies and specific fields of human knowledge? What did it mean then to become a methodical (or systematic) thinker or researcher?
10. What was “new” and what was not new about the seventeenth century’s “New Heaven and a New Earth”?

Chapter 17

1. What specific contributions did Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Diderot make to the age of the Enlightenment? How do those views compare and contrast with those of Thomas Hobbes and Machiavelli.
2. What was the significance and the influence of John Locke and Isaac Newton on the Enlightenment.
3. What new ideas did the philosophes contribute on the following subjects: politics, economics, education, and religion?
4. What were the major ideas of Jean-Jacques Rousseau? In what ways were Rousseau's ideas unique, differing from those of his predecessors?
5. What role did women play in the development of the Enlightenment?
6. How do the art and literature of the eighteenth century reflect the political and social life of the period?
7. In what ways was “high culture” expressed in the eighteenth century?
8. What is “popular culture” and how was it expressed in the eighteenth century? How do you explain the differences between high and popular culture at the time?
9. What kinds of experiences would you associate with the popular religion of the eighteenth century? How did the intellectual and emotional debates of the Enlightenment play themselves out in the realm of human spirituality and the churches?

Chapter 16 Identifications:

“God’s handiwork”
“natural philosophers”
alchemy and hermetic magic
Ptolemaic universe
Aristotle
geocentric universe
Nicolaus Copernicus
On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres
heliocentric universe
Tycho Brahe
Johannes Kepler
three laws of planetary motion
Galileo Galilei
The Starry Messenger
the Inquisition
Isaac Newton
Principia
universal law of gravitation
Galen
four bodily humors
Paracelsus
Andreas Vesalius
On the Fabric of the Human Body

William Harvey
On the Motion of the Heart and Blood
Robert Boyle
Antoine Lavoisier
Margaret Cavendish
Maria Sibylla Merian
Maria Winkelmann
querelles des femmes
Rene Descartes
Discourse on Method
“I think therefore I am”
Descartes’ deductive method
Scientific Method
Francis Bacon’s inductive method
“to conquer nature in action”
Benedict de Spinoza’s pantheism
Ethics Demonstrated in the Geometrical Manner
Blaise Pascal
Pensees
English Royal Society
French Royal Academy of Sciences
Journal des Savants

Chapter 17

Immanuel Kant
reason
Fontenelle’s *Plurality of Worlds*
Pierre Bayle
John Locke’s *tabula rasa*
Essay Concerning Human Understanding
philosophes
Montesquieu’s *The Spirit of the Laws*
Voltaire’s *Treatise on Toleration*
deism
Denis Diderot’s *Encyclopedia*
“science of man”
David Hume
Physiocrats
Francois Quesnay
Adam Smith’s *Wealth of Nations*
laissez-faire
Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s *The Social Contract* and the
general will

Emile
Mary Astell’s *A Serious Proposal to the Ladies*
Mary Wollstonecraft
Vindication of the Rights of Woman
the salon and the coffeehouse
Marie-Therese de Geoffrin
Neoclassicism
Jacques-Louis David
Johann Sebastian Bach
George Frederick Handel
Franz Joseph Haydn
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
Realschule and *Volkschulen*
Cesare Beccaria
Carnival
gin
Joseph II’s Toleration Patent
pietism and the Moravian Brethren
John Wesley and Methodism