

Unit 5 - Revolutions - Topic 5.1 - The Scientific Revolution & The Enlightenment

Students should not try and take notes in the limited spaces of these documents. Please take notes and answer questions in your notebooks. Include specific details to support your notes and answers.

Thematic Focus: Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)

The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

Essential Question: *In what ways was the Enlightenment a result of a series of events and ideas that led to a redefinition of political, economic, and social systems in the Early Modern World?*

Learning Objective

Historical Developments (KC's)

1. Explain the intellectual and ideological context in which revolutions swept the Atlantic world from 1750 to 1900.

Protestant Revolution (P. 645-650)

2. Write a paragraph describing the major aspects of the Protestant Reformation (pages 645-650).
3. Develop a thesis statement that answers this prompt:
How did the events and ideas of the Protestant Reformation contribute to the development of a society open to the ideas of the Enlightenment?

Science and Culture

(Strayer p. 664-670)

Take notes with KC 5.3.I.A and KC 5.3.in mind.)

Science & Enlightenment (Strayer p. 671-677)

Atlantic Revolution in Global Context

(Strayer p. 698-700)

4. Write a paragraph describing the major aspects of the Scientific Revolution.
5. Develop a thesis statement that answers this prompt:
How did the events and ideas of the Scientific Revolution contribute to the development of the Enlightenment?
6. Create a chart that clearly differentiates and organizes the continuities and changes that were part of, or consequences of, the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment.

KC 5.3.I.A

Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life and emphasized the importance of reason. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.

KC 5.3.I

The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.

KC 5.3.II.i

Nationalism also became a major force shaping the historical development of states and empires.

Response to essential question (1 paragraph. Provide 2-3 concrete details in your response):

**Illustrative
Examples**

Notes - Significance (how does each help answer the Essential Question) & **Theme**
Choose one example to write about.

Mary Wollstonecraft <i>A Vindication of the Rights of Woman</i>	
Olympe de Gouges <i>Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen</i>	
Seneca Falls Conference 1848 Elizabeth Cady Stanton Lucretia Mott	
Universal Suffrage	