



Guided Reading Activity 17-1

The Scientific Revolution

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions as you read Section 1.

1. What did the writings of Ptolemy and Archimedes make obvious?

2. What new invention helped to spread new scientific ideas quickly and easily?

3. Where is Earth placed in the universe according to the Ptolemaic system?

4. Contrary to Ptolemy, what did Copernicus argue concerning the construction of the universe?

5. What discoveries did Galileo make using a telescope?

6. Why did the Church order Galileo to abandon the Copernican idea of the nature of the universe?

7. What did Isaac Newton define in his first book, *The Principia*?

8. What did William Harvey's observations and experiments show?

9. What field of science in Germany provided opportunities for women?

10. What did René Descartes emphasize and assert?

11. Who developed the scientific method?

**Guided Reading Activity 17-2****The Enlightenment****DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the blanks below as you read Section 2.

The (1) _____ was an eighteenth-century philosophical movement of intellectuals who were greatly impressed with the achievements of the (2) _____ Revolution. (3) _____, natural law, hope, and (4) _____ were common words to the thinkers of the Enlightenment.

Montesquieu's analysis of the system of checks and (5) _____ through separation of powers was his most lasting contribution to political thought. Voltaire was especially well-known for his criticism of (6) _____ and his strong belief in religious toleration. Diderot's most famous contribution to the Enlightenment was the (7) _____, or *Classified Dictionary of the Sciences, Arts, and the Trades*.

The (8) _____, a French group, were interested in identifying the natural economic laws that governed human society. They believed the state should not interrupt the free play of natural economic forces by imposing government (9) _____ on the economy. This doctrine became known as (10) _____, meaning "to let do."

Jean-Jacques Rousseau argued for a social (11) _____ between the government and the people. Through a social contract, an entire society agrees to be (12) _____ by its general will. The English writer Mary (13) _____ advanced the strongest statement for the rights of women.

Many Enlightenment philosophes (14) _____ the Christian churches. But many people also sought a deeper personal (15) _____ to God. (16) _____ proved that the need for spiritual experience had not been eliminated by the eighteenth-century search for reason.