

<b>Absolutism Scientific Revolution &amp; Enlightenment Unit</b> HWH - Turpin	<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>Comprehension</b>	<b>Application</b>	<b>Analysis</b>	<b>Creative Thinking</b>	<b>Critical Thinking</b>
<b>Absolutism</b>	Locate the nations in which an Absolutist ruler had control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- England</li> <li>- Spain</li> <li>- France</li> <li>- Austria</li> <li>- Netherlands</li> <li>- Naples</li> <li>- Russia</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Map**</b></p>	Explain the causes for Absolutist rulers to take control in Europe. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Letter to Editor**</b></p>	Organize the effects of Absolutism on Europe and the rest of the world. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Flow Chart**</b></p>	Compare the reign's of the following absolutist rulers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Louis XIV</li> <li>• Peter the Great</li> <li>• Charles I</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Magazine Article**</b></p>	Speculate what might have happened if there was no such thing as the belief in 'divine right.' <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Your Call**</b></p>	What limits should be placed on an absolute ruler's power? <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Persuasive Advertisement**</b></p>
<b>The Scientific Revolution</b>	Recognize and list the accomplishments of the Scientific Revolutionaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ptolemy</li> <li>- Copernicus</li> <li>- Kepler</li> <li>- Galileo</li> <li>- Francis Bacon</li> <li>- Descartes</li> <li>- Newton</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Picture Vocab**</b></p>	Describe why there was so much opposition to and conflict over the ideas of the Scientific Revolution. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Magazine Article**</b></p>	Apply what you know about the Scientific Revolution and compare something in modern history (more present-day) that has had the same effects. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Map**</b></p>	Compare and contrast FOUR of the discoveries in the Scientific Revolution (describe them) and then rank them in importance. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Pop-Out Map**</b></p>	Speculate why the Enlightenment did not take place before the Scientific Revolution. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Your Call**</b></p>	Imagine you are a leader of a highly religious nation that is undergoing major changes because of the Scientific Revolution – how do you respond? <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Editorial**</b></p>
<b>The Enlightenment</b>	Recognize and list the accomplishments of the Enlightenment thinkers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- John Locke</li> <li>- Voltaire</li> <li>- Montesquieu</li> <li>- Rousseau</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Picture Vocab**</b></p>	Paraphrase the impact of the Enlightenment. <p>(1<sup>st</sup> Paragraph 629)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Journal Entry**</b></p>	Apply one of the Enlightenment thinker's ideas for government to a tenant of the US Government. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Picture Graph**</b></p>	Isolate one Enlightenment thinkers and explain what they thought about government. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Advertisement**</b></p>	Imagine you are a PR consultant for one of these thinkers – why is YOURs the most important? <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Your Call**</b></p>	Decide the most lasting impact from the Enlightenment was. <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**PPT SLIDE**</b></p>

## **Absolutism**

**Absolutism**, the political doctrine and practice of unlimited, centralized authority and absolute sovereignty, as vested especially in a monarch or dictator. The essence of an absolutist system is that the ruling power is not subject to regularized challenge or check by any other agency, be it judicial, legislative, religious, economic, or electoral. King Louis XIV (1643–1715) of France furnished the most familiar assertion of absolutism when he said, “L’état, c’est moi” (“I am the state”). Absolutism has existed in various forms in all parts of the world, including in Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler and in the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin.

## **The Scientific Revolution**

The **scientific revolution** is a concept used by historians to describe the emergence of modern science during the early modern period, when developments in mathematics, physics, astronomy, biology (including human anatomy) and chemistry transformed the views of society about nature. The scientific revolution took place in Europe towards the end of the Renaissance period and continued through the late 18th century, influencing the intellectual social movement known as the Enlightenment. While its dates are debated, the publication in 1543 of Nicolaus Copernicus's *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* (*On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*) is often cited as marking the beginning of the scientific revolution.

## **The Enlightenment**

European politics, philosophy, science and communications were radically reoriented during the course of the “long 18th century” (1685-1815) as part of a movement referred to by its participants as the Age of Reason, or simply the Enlightenment. Enlightenment thinkers in Britain, in France and throughout Europe questioned traditional authority and embraced the notion that humanity could be improved through rational change. The Enlightenment produced numerous books, essays, inventions, scientific discoveries, laws, wars and revolutions. The American and French Revolutions were directly inspired by Enlightenment ideals and respectively marked the peak of its influence and the beginning of its decline. The Enlightenment ultimately gave way to 19th-century Romanticism.