

Chapter 1 The Age of Enlightenment



The Troubled Philosopher

1. Please give details of Descartes's early life and education:

a. studies: _____

b. health: _____

c. after university: _____

2. What were the two questions that troubled Descartes while he was a soldier and studied mathematics and philosophy?

3. Please write short answers to the following questions:

a. What did Descartes say he discovered after praying for light?

Name _____ Date _____

b. Please name the book Descartes wrote after moving to Holland? What was described in it?

c. What is Descartes's famous phrase? Write it in Latin and English:



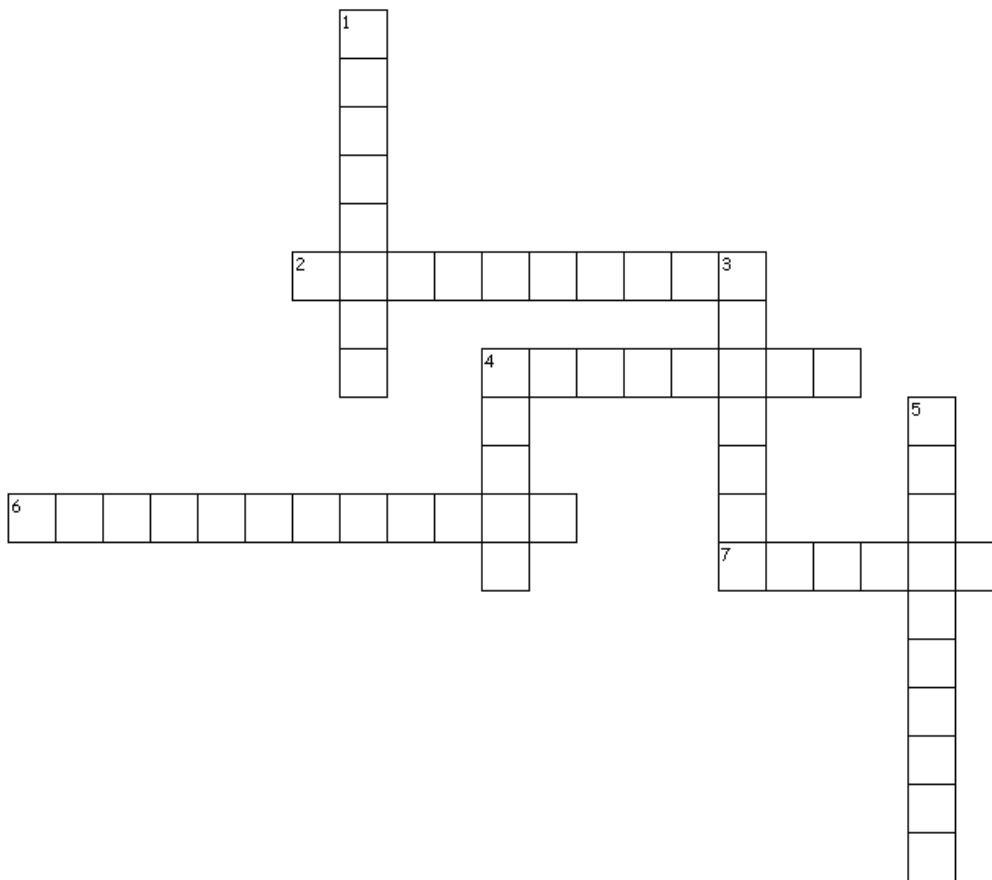
d. What did Descartes conclude about the world outside himself after understanding that he himself existed and that God exists?

e. What did Descartes say about the human soul?

f. What did Descartes say about the material world? What did this idea undermine?

Skeptics and Libertines

Complete the crossword puzzle:



Across

2. The skeptical thinkers called for freedom of thought and expression, and they became known as ____ and, later, “freethinkers.”
4. The vast ____ of Europe’s population continued to follow the teachings of their religion and to acknowledge the moral law.
6. The new interest in ____ science in the 17th century also encouraged a skeptical spirit.
7. In the 16th century, libertines and skeptics, found only in the upper classes and among intellectuals and writers, made up only a very small part of the population of ____.

Down

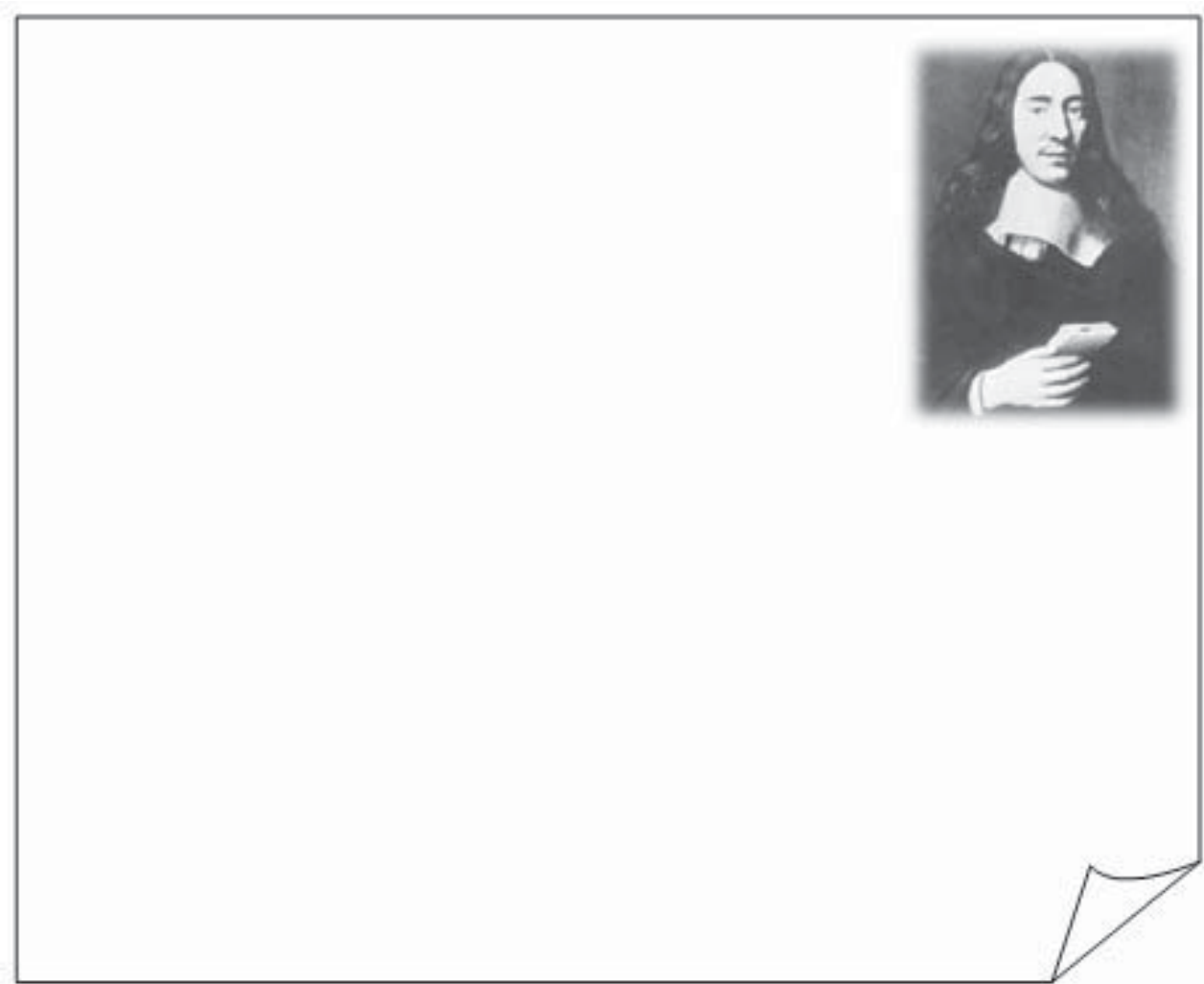
1. The new scientists began their studies by ____ anything that had not been proven by experiment.
3. Experimental ____ itself did not make men skeptics.
4. Some libertines called for freedom of thought as well as freedom from the ____ law.
5. By encouraging people to begin their thinking by doubting everything, Descartes was encouraging ____.

A New "Religion"

1. In the brackets, write the letter of the term corresponding to the description at right:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|---|
| a. some English intellectuals | [] | thought beliefs such as the Incarnation or the Trinity are irrational. |
| b. Deism | [] | is like a watchmaker who, having made a watch and wound it, left it alone to operate by itself. |
| c. Deists | [] | began to look for a new religion to replace the Christian Faith. |
| d. Deists' god | [] | the religious side of rationalism |

2. Please write a few sentences describing Spinoza's thought:



Name _____ Date _____

3. Please finish these sentences:

a. *Pierre Bayle was born* _____

b. *At Geneva, Bayle discovered* _____

c. *At Rotterdam in Holland, he became* _____

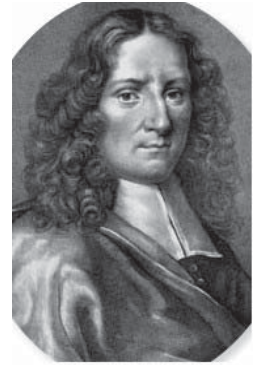
d. *The Huguenots had prospered in France since* _____

e. *On account of the persecutions of the Huguenots, Bayle lost* _____

f. *In 1686 Bayle published* _____

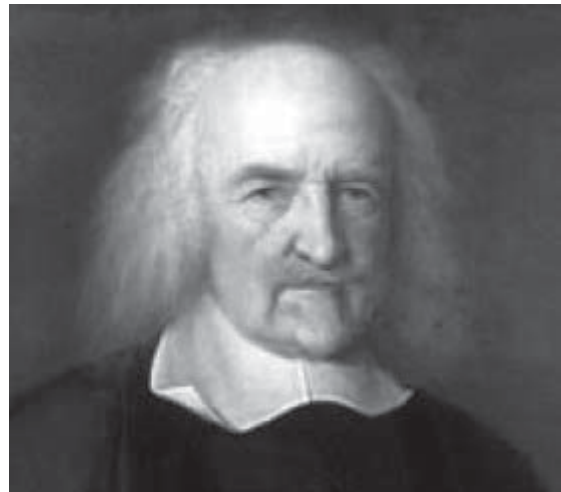
g. *The Historical and Critical Dictionary was* _____

4. How was Bayle's *Dictionary* a powerful tool? Describe its influence



The Rise of Liberalism

1. Please circle the word or phrase that correctly completes each statement:
 - a. Thomas Hobbes was born prematurely on April 5, 1588, after his mother became frightened by news of the **(Spanish Armada/Great Rebellion)**. Hobbes was abandoned by his father when he was still a child.
 - b. He studied the Greek and Latin classics at **(Oxford/Cambridge)** University and served as a tutor to William Cavendish, and then for a time as secretary to Francis Bacon.
 - c. In France, Hobbes met French thinkers and read Descartes and served as tutor to **(James I/Charles II)**, the Prince of Wales.
 - d. In **(1651/1659)**, he published *The Leviathan, or the Matter, Form, and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil*.
 - e. Hobbes became a celebrity in England and Europe, but he was widely criticized. At one point, Anglican bishops in England's Parliament wanted to burn him as a **(heretic/traitor)**.
 - f. *Leviathan* influenced some of the leading intellectuals of the late 17th century, including **(Descartes/Pierre Bayle)**, who called Thomas Hobbes "one the greatest geniuses" of his time.



Leviathan

1. Please complete the following sentences retelling a few key points of *Leviathan*:

a. *According to Hobbes, a human being is* _____

b. *At one time people were* _____

c. *To defend themselves against* _____

d. *The social contract gave* _____

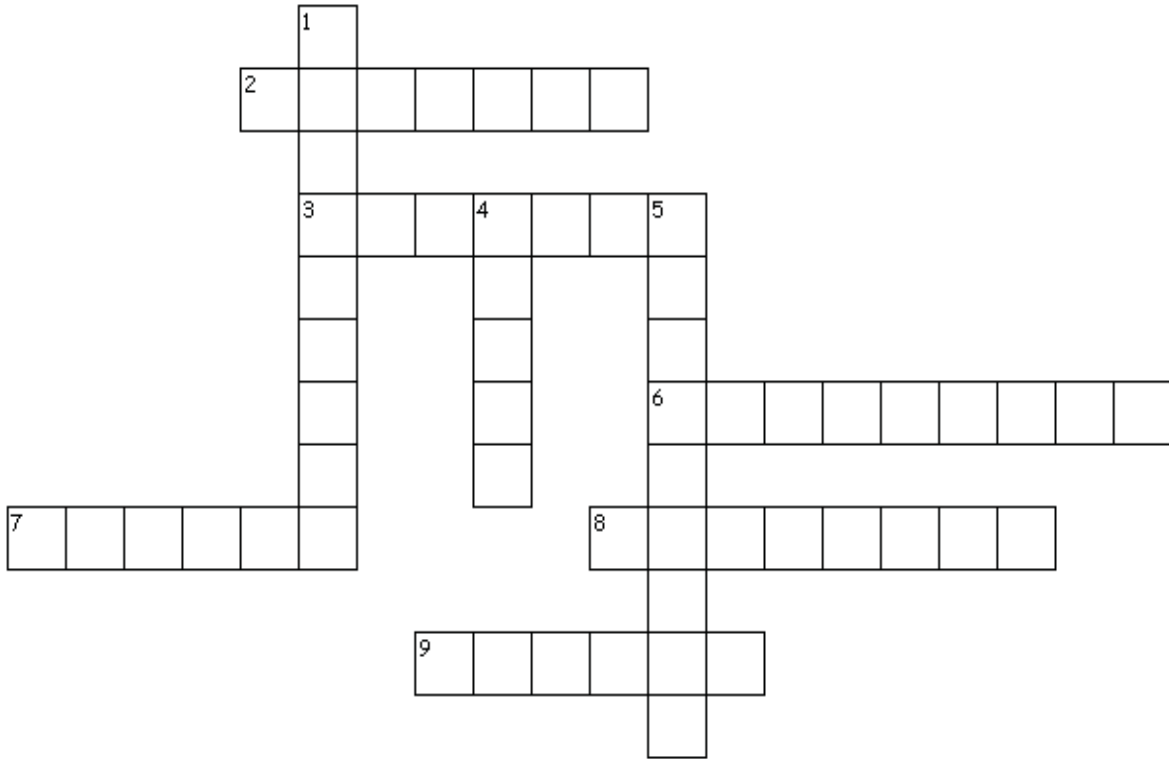
e. *In Leviathan, Hobbes said the purpose of religion is* _____

f. *Religion is* _____

g. *For Hobbes, the state* _____

The Social Contract and Freedom

Complete the crossword puzzle:



Across

2. Locke fled to _____, where he joined other English political exiles.
3. Locke returned to _____ on the very ship that carried William’s wife, Princess Mary.
6. Locke studied _____ and meteorology at Oxford and decided on medicine as a profession.
7. While in Holland, Locke joined other English exiles in support of William, the prince of _____ , and his invasion of England in November 1688.
8. In Holland, Locke’s _____ first appeared in print in a journal dedicated to radical ideas.
9. Locke was a student during _____ Cromwell’s rule of England.

Down

1. Locke became a champion of religious liberty and _____ .
4. John _____ was the foremost defender of the idea of freedom in the late 17th century.
5. During his Oxford studies, Locke read _____ and discovered a new interest in philosophy.

What Is Liberalism?

1. Please finish these sentences:

a. *Liberalism is a political and social philosophy that* _____

b. *To the Liberal thinker, government exists to* _____

c. *According to Liberalism, people give up some of their* _____

d. *According to Liberalism, as in the state of nature, so in society: individuals first* _____

e. *The function of government is to make sure* _____

2. What were the conclusions Catholic thinkers in the Middle Ages had arrived at about the individual and society?

3. Why did Liberals treat religion as if it were just a matter of private opinion?

4. What did they think governments should not do?

The “Enlightenment”

1. Please describe the contradictions of Louis XIV’s reign:

a. personal life

b. appointing of bishops

c. nobles in court

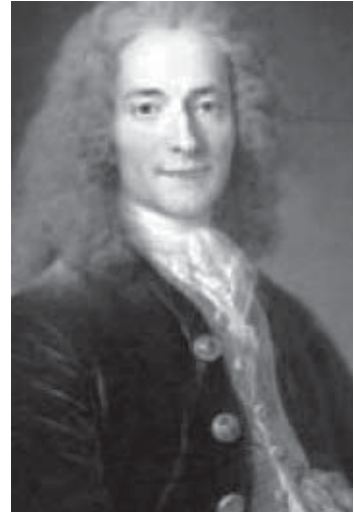
“Crush the Infamous One!”

1. Why was Voltaire arrested and sent to the Bastille?

2. How were his plays received by the public?

3. What did he engage in besides plays and literature?

The Playwright Becomes a Philosopher



1. In the brackets, write the letter of the term corresponding to the description at right:

- a. *Philosophical Letters on the English* [] Voltaire's chief enemy
- b. Newton [] His ideas were spread by Voltaire's works in France.
- c. Locke [] the first of Voltaire's published commentaries on politics and religion
- d. Catholic Church [] inspired Voltaire to set up a laboratory at Cirey and conducted experiments.

2. Voltaire became perhaps the greatest advocate of religious tolerance in the 18th century. Please give a few details of the reforms he proposed:

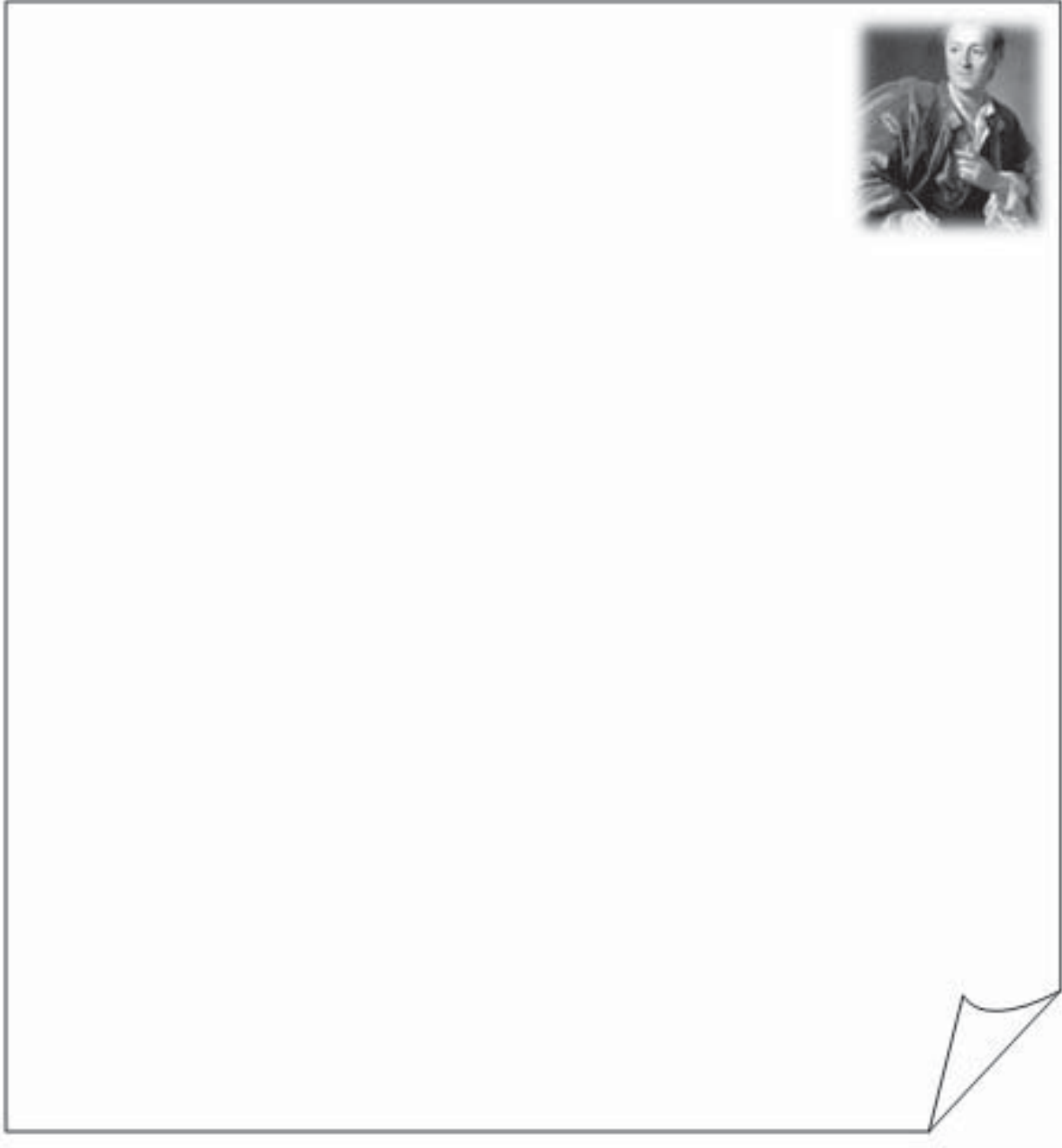
a. torture

b. death penalty

c. the ideal government

“Enlightenment” in France and Abroad

Please explain in a few sentences how Diderot’s work was instrumental in undermining the influence of religion and tradition in Europe:

A large rectangular box for writing, with a small portrait of Denis Diderot in the top right corner and a folded corner at the bottom right.

The Prophet of Democracy

1. Please finish these sentences:

a. *Jean-Jacques Rousseau was born in* _____

b. *After an unhappy childhood, he found refuge with* _____

c. *While living in her household, Rousseau delved into the works of* _____

2. Please describe the government of Geneva in Rousseau's time:

Rousseau the Philosopher

In his *Discourse on the Origins and Foundations of Human Inequality*, published in 1755, Rousseau praised societies based on the family, which he called the only "natural" society. Give a few details on the major points in his work:

a. He said mankind was at its best when

Name _____ Date _____

b. He said the effect of private property in society is

c. He said private property led to the rule of law because

d. He opposed revolution because

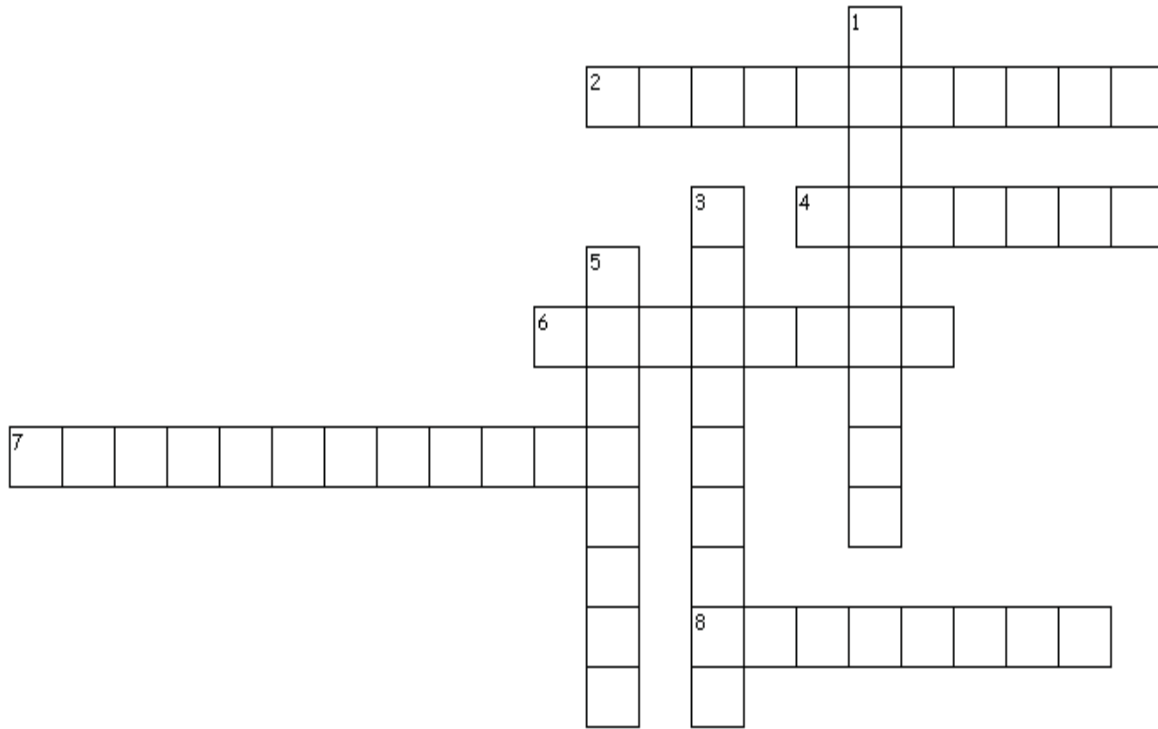
e. He thought that, instead of revolting against the government, families

f. He said this about religion:

g. He rejected the Catholic Church because

Two Philosophers

Complete the crossword puzzle:



Across

- The *Social Contract* was destined to become a highly _____ book in the years to come.
- Voltaire became a nobleman, the “Count of _____.”
- _____ moved to Geneva, but since the republic had laws against the staging of plays, he bought two estates in France.
- Voltaire's home at Ferney became a center of pilgrimage for nobility and _____.
- The *Social* _____ made Rousseau a champion of a movement that would shake the monarchies of Europe and change Christendom forever.

Down

- Rousseau did not call for revolution, but his championship of the small farmer and craftsman inspired a movement called _____.
- Voltaire became known as the “_____ of Ferney” and was well beloved by all who benefited from his generosity.
- _____ published his most important and influential work, the *Social Contract*, in 1752.

The Death of Philosophers



1. Please circle the word or phrase that correctly completes each statement:
 - a. In 1762, to escape imprisonment in France, Rousseau fled first to Switzerland and then to **(Holland/England)**, where he suffered a mental breakdown.
 - b. Rousseau eventually returned to **(France/Switzerland)**, married Thérèse, and continued his wandering life, which ended in Paris in June 1770.
 - c. Although he claimed he was unable to believe, **(Voltaire/Rousseau)** turned once again to religion, attending Catholic services, visiting the sick, and giving alms.
 - d. With Queen Marie **(Antoinette/ Thérèse)** as his protector, Voltaire made a triumphant return to Paris.
 - e. Voltaire recovered from a hemorrhage and was strong enough to attend a performance of **(Candide/Irène)**, where the crowd hailed him enthusiastically and crowned him with laurels.

2. Sixteen years after the deaths of these two philosophers, what happened to their remains?

Chapter 2 The Age of Enlightened Despots

1. On the map below showing the expansion of the Russian empire under Pyotr the Great, please label these locations:

- Poland Sweden China Siberia Moscow Austria
Sea of Okhotsk Bering Sea Black Sea



2. Please give a brief description of Pyotr Alexeievich Romanov:

Landlocked in the Middle Ages

1. Please finish these sentences:

a. *By 1650, Russia stretched from* _____

b. *Russian peasants had become serfs, who were* _____

c. *To escape serfdom, they fled* _____

d. *By the 18th century, serfs made up about* _____

e. *Russian society had the tsar at the top, and below him were* _____

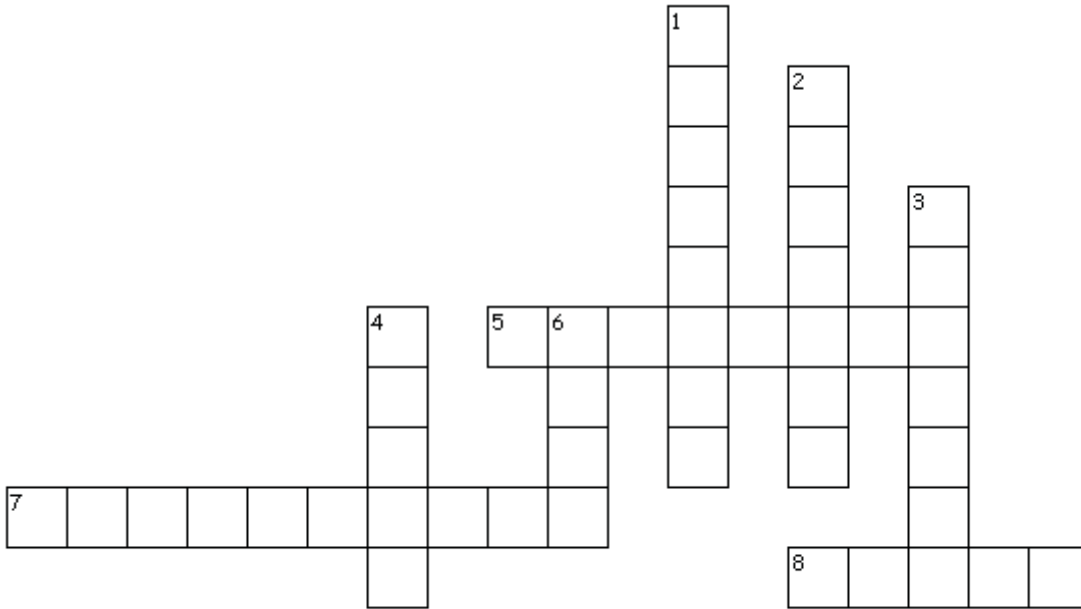
Pyotr the Great

In the brackets, write the letter of the term corresponding to the description at right:

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|--|
| a. Azov | [] | crushed by Pyotr with brutal force |
| b. Arkhangelsk | [] | Russia's only port, on the White Sea in the north, blocked by ice for much of the year |
| c. "Great Embassy" | [] | a Turkish port city on the Black Sea |
| d. Pyotr Mikhailov | [] | Pyotr's simple sailor disguise |
| e. rebellion in Russia | [] | formed by Pyotr to get western European aid |

To Crush All Opposition

Complete the crossword puzzle:



Across

- Pyotr created new ____ of nobility who would be faithful to him alone.
- Pyotr regulated the design of peasant houses, established ____ schools, a museum, and the Imperial Academy of Science.
- To pay for his army, Tsar Pyotr divided Russia into provinces governed by army officers whose task was to force ____ from the people.

Down

- Pyotr decreed that Russians had to wear western European styles of ____ .
- Pyotr ordered Russian men to take up ____ and decreed that women were no longer to live semi-secluded from men.
- Pyotr reorganized the ____ Orthodox Church so that it would serve his purposes.
- ____ abolished the old ruling assembly and in its place governed Russia through personal agents and the army.
- Tsar Pyotr began building a large standing ____.

The Great Northern War

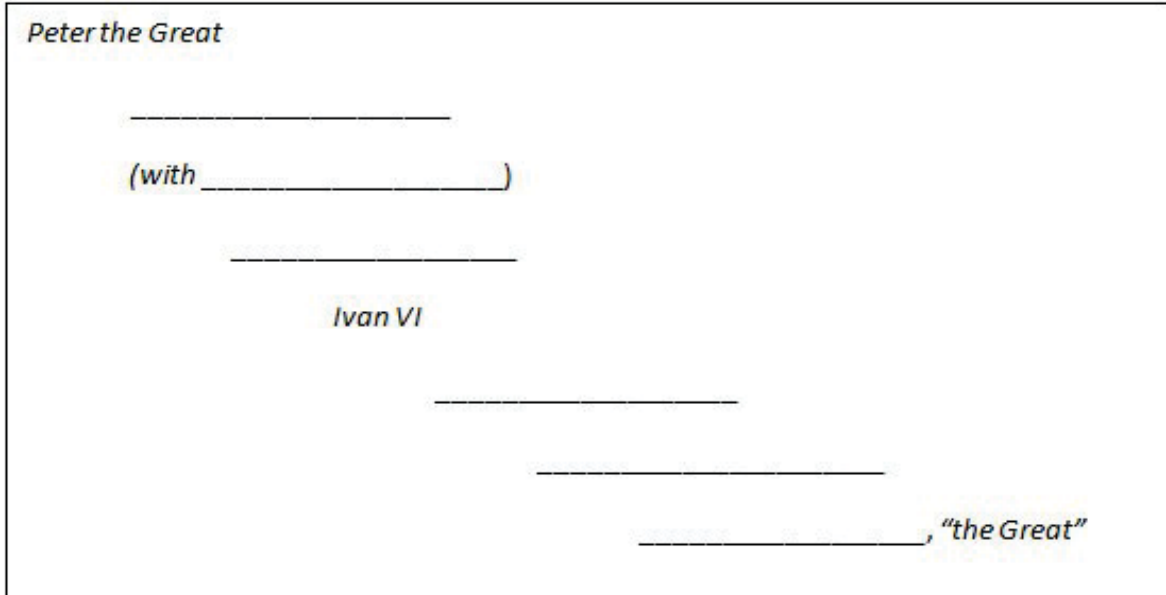
On the map below of the regions where the Great Northern War was fought, please label these locations:

- Stockholm Black Sea Brest Great Novgorod Sea of Azov Moscow



The Empire of Russia

Please fill in the blanks to complete the chart of the succession of Peter the Great's heirs until Katerina II:



The Dream Fulfilled

In a few sentences, please explain how Katerina came to be called "the Great":



The Rise of Prussia

1. Please circle the word or phrase that correctly completes each statement:
 - a. In the (16th/17th) century, Brandenburg-Prussia was becoming a great power of Christendom.
 - b. In 1701, Elector Friedrich III became King Friedrich I of (Russia/Prussia).
 - c. King Friedrich I's son, Friedrich Wilhelm I, was an able ruler, brave and (hardworking/handsome).
 - d. Friedrich Wilhelm hated everything his father had loved, especially (Latin/French) culture.
 - e. To protect his kingdom, Friedrich Wilhelm built up a large (navy/army) that became one of the most effective fighting forces in Europe.
 - f. Friedrich Wilhelm saw his army as mainly for (conquest/defense).

2. Please complete the chart below with the names and dates of the Hohenzollern Rulers of Brandenburg and Prussia:

Hohenzollern Rulers of Brandenburg and Prussia	
<i>Electors of Brandenburg and Dukes of Prussia</i>	
Friedrich Wilhelm I, the "Great Elector"	<input type="text"/>
Friedrich III (after 1701, Friedrich I, king of Prussia)	1688–1701
<i>Kings of Prussia</i>	
<input type="text"/>	1701–1713
Friedrich Wilhelm I	<input type="text"/>
Friedrich II, <input type="text"/>	1740–1786

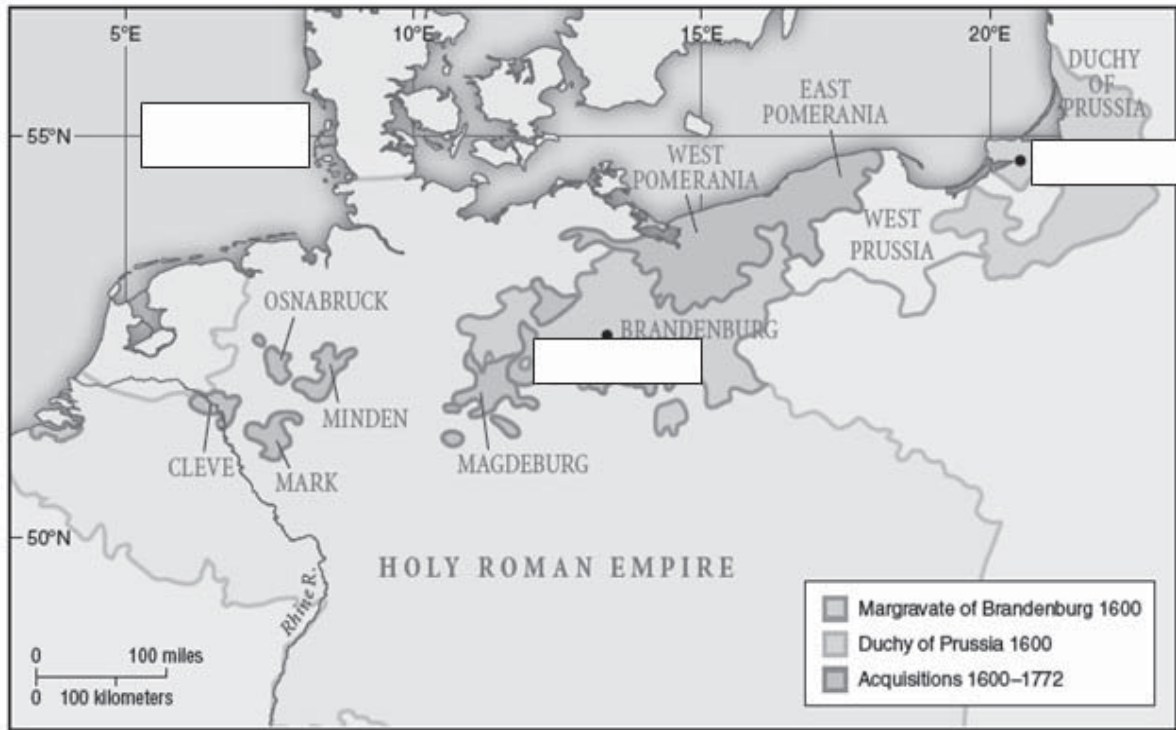
Young Fritz

1. On the map below of Prussia (1600-1740), please label these locations:

Berlin

North Sea

Königsberg



2. Please give answers to the following questions:

a. What did the Crown Prince Friedrich's father think a good Prussian king needed to know?

b. What were some subjects Fritz did not study?

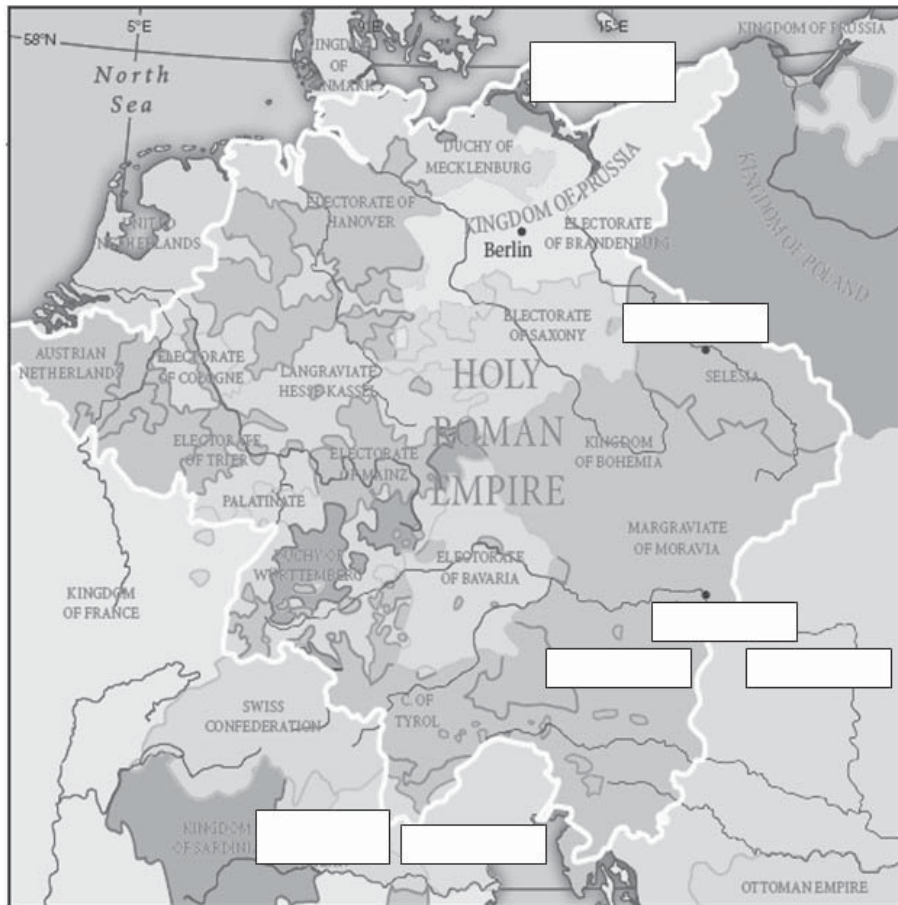
c. What did Fritz learn from his tutor, Jacques Duhan de Jandun?

Austria and the Empire

1. What were the problems of the Holy Roman Empire in the 17th and 18th centuries?

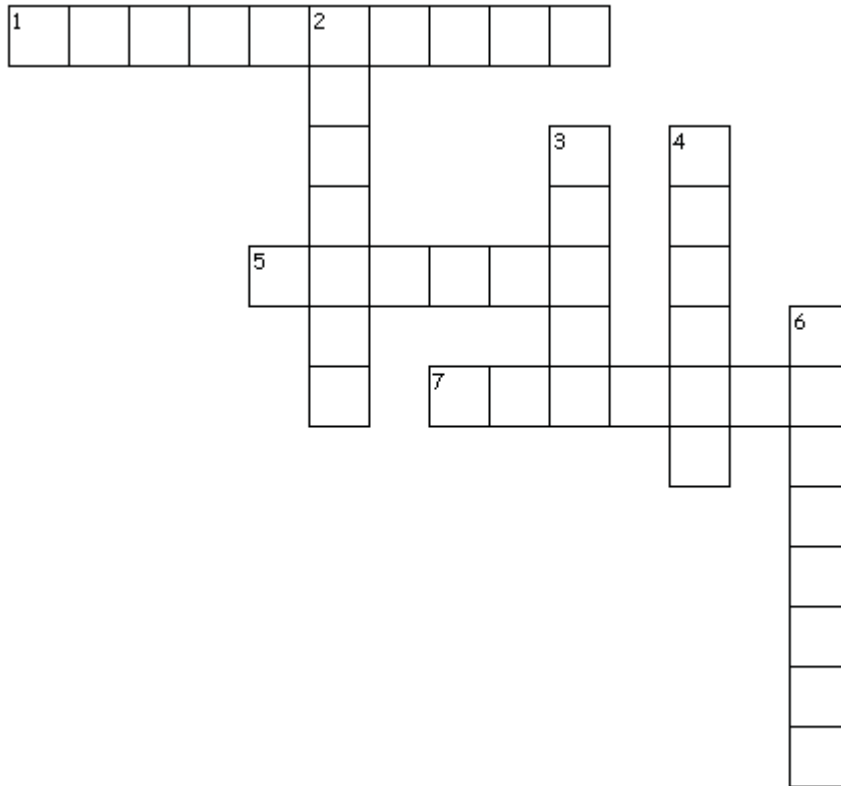
2. On the map below of the Holy Roman Empire before 1740, please label these locations:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Breslau | Baltic Sea | Vienna | Kingdom of Hungary |
| Archduchy of Austria | Republic of Venice | Duchy of Milan | |



The Eastern Realm

Complete the crossword puzzle:



Across

- The Peace of ____ had recognized Austria’s claims to various lands in the eastern part of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Hungary lay outside the empire and included ____ regions as well as lands inhabited by Croats, Romanians, and Slovaks.
- ____ was the principal and most powerful German state in the late 17th century.

Down

- In the 16th century, part of ____ had come under Habsburg control.
- In 1699, the ____ gave all of Hungary to the Habsburgs.
- All of the Habsburg-governed regions lay inside the boundaries of the Holy Roman ____.
- The ____ family ruled a large and multicultural realm from Austria’s chief city, Vienna.

The Continued Growth of Habsburg Power

1. On the map below of the Holy Roman Empire in 1745, please label these locations:

- Swiss Confederation
- Kingdom of Sardinia
- Electorate of Hanover
- Austrian Netherlands
- Berlin
- Electorate of Bavaria
- Electorate of Mainz
- Vienna
- Kingdom of Prussia
- Duchy of Württemberg
- Kingdom of Bohemia
- Duchy of Mecklenburg



Name _____ Date _____

2. Please write short answers to the following questions:

a. What other lands had the Habsburgs gained through war?

b. What problem worried the emperor deeply?

c. Why did the Karl VI draw up the "Pragmatic Sanction"?

The War of the Austrian Succession

1. In a few sentences, please write a description of Maria Theresia:



2. Please finish these sentences:

a. *In the first few months of his reign, King Friedrich II of Prussia had abolished _____*

b. *When he met Voltaire in person, Friedrich, laid out his grand plans to turn Prussia into _____*

c. *After the death of Emperor Karl VI, Friedrich made a secret pact with _____*

Name _____ Date _____

d. On December 23, 1740, Friedrich _____

e. For help against Friedrich the Great, Maria Theresia turned to her kingdom of _____

3. Standing before the Hungarian nobles gathered in Pressburg on September 11, 1741, the young queen, Maria Theresia, speaking in Latin, begged them for aid against her enemies. It is said that the nobles, moved by the sight of the beautiful queen, cried out:

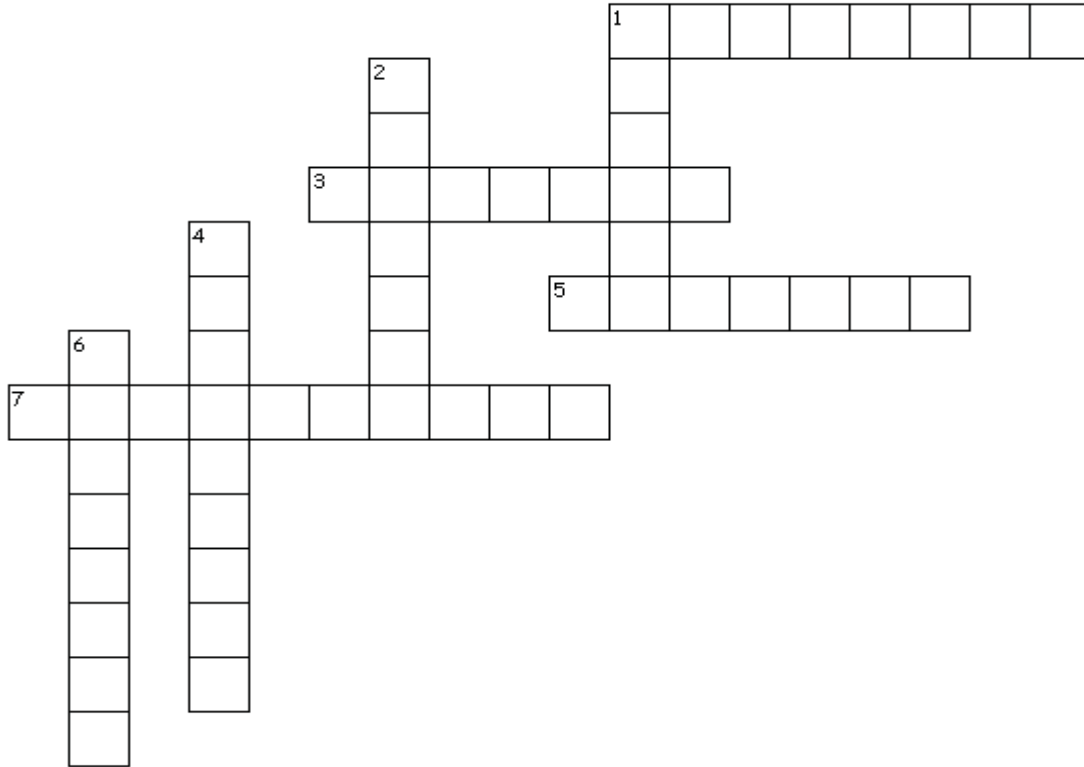
4. When Franz of Lorraine appeared before the Hungarian nobles, holding his and the queen's six-month-old son, the nobles shouted:

5. Please circle the word or phrase that correctly completes each statement:

- a. Though Friedrich occupied (**Silesia/Westphalia**) for a time, Maria Theresia's army scored victories against the French, the Bavarians, and their new allies, the Saxons.
- b. In December 1741, a combined Austrian and Hungarian army drove the invaders out of Bohemia and then moved into (**Silesia/Bavaria**) itself.
- c. On the same day the Bavarian elector was crowned Emperor Karl VII at the city of Frankfurt-am-Main, the Austrians took (**Berlin/Munich**), the capital of Bavaria.
- d. Great Britain began sending money and then troops to aid (**Austria/Hungary**), but Spain joined France and Bavaria against Maria Theresia.
- e. Friedrich had decided to withdraw from the war, and Maria Theresia reluctantly abandoned (**Silesia/Bavaria**) to him.
- f. Maria Theresia sent an army against the (**Russians/Prussians**) in Silesia, but on June 4, Friedrich completely defeated the Austrians.
- g. On December 25, 1745, (**Maria Theresia/Leopold I**) signed a treaty of peace with Friedrich at Dresden, abandoning Silesia to Prussia once and for all.

The Queen Mother and the Philosopher King

Complete the crossword puzzle:



Across

1. Friedrich supervised and planned the ____ activities of his people, encouraged manufacturing and commerce, and invited skilled workers and investors to Prussia from other parts of Europe.
3. Friedrich did not abolish____ , though he worked to lower the peasants' taxes.
5. Friedrich said the ruler was the first ____ of his people, but also their absolute master.
7. Friedrich made sure his ____ was very frugal in spending money.

Down

1. Friedrich the Great made the Prussian army the largest and best-trained army in____ .
2. Friedrich granted ____ to all religions in his domains.
4. ____ the Great went beyond his father by becoming a master of military tactics and by his willingness to go to war for reasons other than defending his country from aggressors.
6. In most respects, Friedrich the Great was just the sort of ruler ____ liked.

The Seven Years' War

1. Please write short answers to the following questions:

a. What convinced Maria Theresa that she needed to carry out reforms in her domains?

b. What did she do to increase her power over her domains?

c. What other European powers joined Maria Theresa's alliance?

d. Did Great Britain join her alliance? _____

e. Who won the battles of Kolín and Rossbach? _____

f. Why was The Seven Years' War the first world war in history?

g. What, and to which country, did France surrender in the Peace of Paris?

