

Vocabulary Activity

The logo for 'networks' features the word in a bold, sans-serif font. A stylized graphic of intersecting lines, resembling a network or starburst, is positioned behind the letter 'o' in 'networks'.

The Enlightenment and Revolutions

Content Vocabulary

Directions: Answer each of the following questions about the Enlightenment and revolutions. Include in your answer the vocabulary word(s) in parentheses.

1. Explain the difference between a geocentric and a heliocentric view of the universe. **(geocentric, heliocentric)**

2. What is the universal law of gravitation? **(universal law of gravitation)**

3. How did the rise of rationalism pave the way for the Scientific Revolution? **(rationalism)**

4. Explain why inductive reasoning is necessary to the scientific method. **(inductive reasoning, scientific method)**

5. The term *laissez-faire* literally means "to let (people) do (as they choose)." Explain how *laissez-faire* illustrates the principle of letting people do what they want. **(laissez-faire)**

6. The term *rococo* comes from a French word, *rocaille*, referring to flowing leaf, shell, and scroll shapes used in decoration. Why do you think flowing, organic shapes would be a key feature of an art form that is viewed as "secular"? **(rococo)**

7. Explain the federal system's separation of powers. **(separation of powers, federal system)**

Vocabulary Activity *Cont.*



The Enlightenment and Revolutions

Directions: For each word in the left column, write the letter of its correct definition from the right column. (***philosophe*, salons, successor, enlightened absolutism, social contract, deism**)

_____ 8. <i>philosophe</i>	a. religious philosophy based on reason and law
_____ 9. salons	b. an agreement between a community and its ruler that defines and limits the rights and duties of each
_____ 10. successor	c. the idea that monarchs could govern by Enlightenment principles while maintaining their royal power
_____ 11. enlightened absolutism	d. an eighteenth-century writer and thinker
_____ 12. social contract	e. gatherings of thinkers held at a prominent person's home
_____ 13. deism	f. one that follows, especially to a throne or an office

Academic Vocabulary

Directions: Read the following sentences. If the underlined word is used correctly in the sentence, write *C* in the first blank. If the word is used incorrectly, write *I*. Then, on the line provided, explain why the word is used incorrectly. Include the vocabulary word in parentheses in your explanation.

_____ 14. He was an arbitrary ruler; he never made any judgments or decisions without first giving his subjects the opportunity to vote in elections.
(arbitrary)

_____ 15. These ideas only lasted for generations; they did not survive for more than a few years. **(generations)**

_____ 16. The scientists of the Middle Ages saw the universe as a series of concentric spheres, squares that fit one inside the other, like boxes within boxes.
(spheres)

Vocabulary Activity *Cont.*

networks

The Enlightenment and Revolutions

- _____ **17.** In the Middle Ages, scientists were called "natural philosophers."
(philosophers)

- _____ **18.** Some countries have a rigid social structure in which it is possible for people from the lower classes to move to the middle or even upper classes. **(rigid)**

- _____ **19.** Before the U.S. Constitution was written, a number of amendments had to be proposed first. **(amendments)**

- _____ **20.** When rights are guaranteed, they are temporary and can be revoked at any time. **(guaranteed)**

- _____ **21.** She knew her policy of favoring the landed nobility would eventually lead to rebellion; in the end, the Russian peasants could only take so much.
(eventually)
