Chapter 5 The Enlightenment and American Revolution

1. Objectives Chapter 5 Section 1
2. By the early 1700s, European thinkers felt that nothing was beyond the reach of the human mind.
3. Could human reason be used to better understand social, economic, and political problems?
4. Two English thinkers, Thomas Hobbes and John Locke, used reason to examine social structures. They came to very different conclusions.
5. In France, the *philosophes* applied the methods of science to understand society.
6. French thinkers known as physiocrats focused on economic reforms based on natural law. Physiocrats:
7. The Scottish economist Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations*.
8. Objectives Chapter 5 Section 2

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Most government and church authorities felt they had a sacred duty to defend the old order of divine-right rule and strict social classes.
2. Ideas spread through salons as well as books and pamphlets.
3. Enlightenment affects Art & Literature
4. Absolute monarchs who adopted or accepted Enlightenment ideas were known as   
   enlightened despots.
5. The ideas of the *philosophes* convinced some rulers that reform was necessary. (This is the How they were influenced)
6. Most Europeans’ lives were untouched by the Enlightenment and new cultural movements.(Most lived in traditional ways, this was hard to change.)
7. Objectives Chapter 5 Section 3
8. George III began a 60-year reign as king of England in 1760.
9. A string of prosperous British colonies stretched across the eastern coast of North America
10. Wars in Europe and the Americas had drained the British treasury. King George III expected the colonists to help pay for these wars.
11. Violent clashes broke out in the colonies.
12. Events and Significance of the American Revolution
13. After much debate, American colonists declared their independence.
14. The Declaration of Independence was inspired by the ideas of John Locke and principally written by Thomas Jefferson.
15. The first constitution of the United States was known as the Articles of Confederation.
16. The Constitution of the United States created a federal republic with power divided between the national government and the states.
17. The first ten amendments to the Constitution were known as the Bill of Rights.

26. America’s New Constitution & Enlightenment Ideas