

CHAPTER
22

Section 1

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Scientific Revolution*

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with new theories of scientific exploration of the mid-1500s. Answer them in the space provided.

1. Explain the differences between the geocentric theory of the universe and the heliocentric theory.

2. What are two factors that contributed to the rise of a Scientific Revolution in Europe in the mid-1500s?

3. How did Galileo's work come into conflict with the Church, and how was that conflict resolved?

4. List three new scientific instruments that were invented as a result of the Scientific Revolution.

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| ___ 5. Aristotle's earth-centered theory of the universe | a. Scientific Revolution |
| ___ 6. A new way of thinking about the natural world based on careful observation and a willingness to question accepted beliefs | b. Galileo Galilei |
| ___ 7. Copernicus's sun-centered theory of the universe | c. scientific method |
| ___ 8. Italian scientist whose findings in the field of astronomy supported Copernicus's theory | d. geocentric theory |
| ___ 9. A logical procedure for gathering and testing scientific ideas | e. Isaac Newton |
| ___ 10. English scientist who explained the law of gravity | f. heliocentric theory |

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Enlightenment in Europe*

Multiple Choice Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. The new intellectual movement that stressed reason and thought and the power of the individual to solve problems was the
- Scientific Revolution.
 - Enlightenment.
 - Great Awakening.
 - geocentric theory.
- _____ 2. The willingness of people to hand over their rights to a ruler in exchange for law and order in society was called the
- scientific method.
 - Magna Carta.
 - Enlightenment.
 - social contract.
- _____ 3. The philosopher who believed that all people are born free and equal, with the rights to life, liberty, and property was
- John Locke.
 - Thomas Hobbes.
 - Galileo Galilei.
 - Baron de Montesquieu.
- _____ 4. The group of social critics in Enlightenment France were called
- satirists.
 - philosophes.
 - stoics.
 - revolutionaries.
- _____ 5. Brilliant French satirist who frequently targeted the clergy, the aristocracy, and the government was
- Thomas Hobbes.
 - Baron de Montesquieu.
 - Voltaire.
 - John Locke.
- _____ 6. An influential French writer who wrote that "Power should be a check to power" was
- Louis XIV.
 - Voltaire.
 - Thomas Hobbes.
 - Baron de Montesquieu.
- _____ 7. French philosophe Jean Jacques Rousseau believed that the best form of government would be a
- direct democracy.
 - constitutional monarchy.
 - dictatorship.
 - republic.
- _____ 8. Women's contributions to the Enlightenment included all of the following *except*
- urging women to enter male-dominated fields.
 - writing about the inequalities between men and women.
 - running for office.
 - holding social gatherings called salons for influential people.

CHAPTER
22

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Enlightenment Spreads*

Section 3

Summarizing Complete the chart below by summarizing the significance of each of the people, events, or situations to the spread of Enlightenment ideas.

Person/Event/Situation	Significance
1. Diderot's <i>Encyclopedia</i>	
2. Neoclassical style	
3. Changes in music during the Enlightenment	
4. Changes in literature during the Enlightenment	
5. Enlightened despots	
6. Frederick II	
7. Catherine the Great	

CHAPTER
22
Section 4**RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *The American Revolution*

Clarifying Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- ____ 1. The 1651 trade law called the Navigation Act prevented American colonists from selling their goods to Britain.

- ____ 2. The French and Indian War was fought between France and the native population in North America.

- ____ 3. The British eventually were the victors in the French and Indian War.

- ____ 4. The Stamp Act was passed by Parliament in 1765 in order to force the American colonists to help pay for the French and Indian War.

- ____ 5. The Boston Tea Party was the name given to a convention of colonists who were planning official protests against Britain.

- ____ 6. The American Revolution began in a skirmish between British redcoats and American colonists on the green in Lexington, Massachusetts.

- ____ 7. Paul Revere was the author of the Declaration of Independence.

- ____ 8. The Declaration of Independence was based on the ideas of John Locke and the Enlightenment.

- ____ 9. The French entered the war on the side of the British in 1778.

- ____ 10. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are known as the Bill of Rights.
