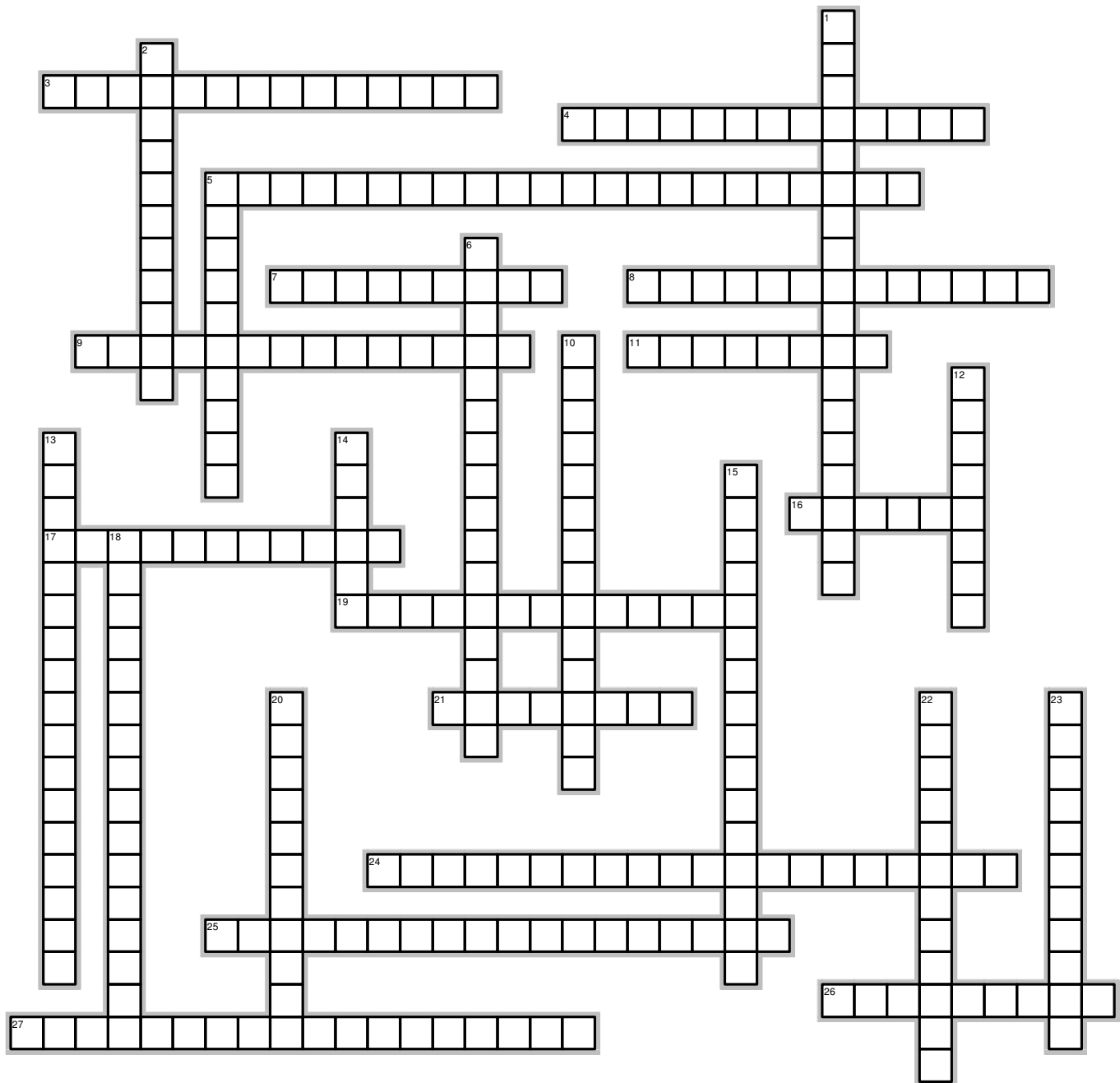


The Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment

tcayer



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Across

3. Italian scientist and mathematician who supported Copernicus' heliocentric theory. He created a telescope to observe outer space and was forced to deny his findings because they went against the teachings of the church
4. rights that Enlightenment thinkers believed all human beings are entitled to
5. a system of governing in which the ruler's power is limited by law
7. English political philosopher, who felt that the purpose of government is to protect people's rights to life, liberty, and property is the purpose of government? If the government fails them, the people have the right to overthrow it
8. also called the Age of reason; the period of Western history (in the 1700s) when thinkers called for the use of reason in analyzing and improving society

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9. German astronomer who proved mathematically that the planets revolve around the sun
11. French absolute monarch who was called the "Sun King"
16. He felt that conflict is a part of human nature. Without governments to keep order, he said there would be a "war of everyone against everyone". He also felt that life was "nasty, brutish, and short" and that people were naturally selfish and violent.
17. English mathematician and scientist who showed that all objects in the universe obey the same laws of motion
19. The hypothetical condition of people living together in a society, the basis of natural right philosophy
21. French philosopher and writer...he fought for tolerance, reason, and limited government. He championed free speech and is remembered for the famous line, "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it"
24. the great change in ways of thinking about the physical world that came about in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the foundations of modern science were laid with the development of new theories
25. the division of a government into several branches, each having its own powers
26. French mathematician...Rather than using observation and experimentation, he relied on mathematics and logic. For him, the only clear truth was his own mind and ability to reason. He expressed this idea in his statement "I think therefore I am" He and Francis Bacon are credited with creating the Scientific Method.
27. published an essay called A Vindication of the Rights of Woman in 1792. She disagreed with Rousseau that women's education should be secondary to men's. Rather she argued that women, like men, need education to become virtuous and useful. She urged women to enter male dominated fields like medicine and politics.
- experimentation, and observation
10. a term created by Thomas Hobbes to describe an agreement where people give up their individual rights in exchange for the law and order provided by government
12. French philosopher and writer, lasting legacy is from his book The Social Contract. Under his contract, the people would not give a ruler or representative the power to make laws for them. Instead, they would have form of direct democracy. Each member of the community would vote on issues, and the will of the majority would become law. He believed that people who live in a civilized society are unhappy, insecure, and selfish. He argued that if people lived outdoors in harmony with nature they would be better off.
13. one of the 18th century monarch who was inspired by Enlightenment ideas to rule justly and respect the rights of subjects
14. during the Enlightenment, a social gathering where writers, philosophers, and artists met regularly
15. the belief that the earth is at the center of the universe
18. a king or queen who has unlimited power and seeks to control all
20. any of the leading social critics of the eighteenth-century French enlightenment
22. English politician and writer who believed that science could help people live more comfortable lives and better understand the world around them. Bacon urged scientists to experiment. He and Rene Descartes are credited with creating the Scientific Method.
23. French philosopher and author of The Spirit of Laws, lasting contribution is the separation of power in government

Down

1. the belief that the sun is at the center of the universe
2. the idea that monarchs are God's representatives on earth and are therefore answerable only to God
5. First to propose a heliocentric universe
6. a logical procedure for gathering information and testing ideas that involves the use of hypotheses,