

World History Unit 1 Summative Assessment Focus Sheet! 😊

The Test: The Age of Enlightenment OACS #5, 6, 7. (60 total points)

40 points, 20 objective/multiple choice questions (2pts each)
20pts essay/short answer

What should I look over?

Text References related to this unit: Ch. 22-1 The Scientific Revolution, Mercantilism p. 574-75, Ch. 21-5 Constitutional Monarchy in England , Ch.22-2,3 The Enlightenment, Adam Smith p.734-35.

Look over Review Charts and Supplemental handouts in class: Age of Reason and Impacts of the Enlightenment, Ohio Department Education Effects of the Enlightenment Written response questions

Unit Description: (handed out at start of unit) Age of Enlightenment (1600-1800) Handout with Ohio Academic Content Learning Targets and Unit terms-complete in notebook! And answer the following questions:

1. In what ways did the Enlightenment change views about human nature?
2. In what ways did Scientific Revolution ideas and Enlightenment ideas challenge the Church?
3. How did the philosophes of England and France influence the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Constitution?
4. How is capitalism and free market economics different from mercantilism?
5. What did the philosophes have to say about absolutism?

Words, terms and people you need to know!

Enlightenment

laissez faire

Scientific Revolution

Natural Law

Critical thinking

Voltaire

Galileo

Mary Wollstonecraft

Pronouncements

Absolute monarchy

Hostile

Protestants

Philosophe

Encyclopedie

Compendium

Despotism

Thomas Hobbes

John Locke

Adam Smith

Isaac Newton

Divine right

Mercantilism

Free enterprise

Age of Reason

Montesquieu

Enlightened French thinker
goodness=virtue
published books
virtue held people together
therefore elect people to serve
the good of the community
separation of powers (3 part govt.)
checks and balances
his ideas served as the backbone
for the US Constitution
criticized power of kings and
queens

Rousseau

Enlightened French thinker
people born free and good and
civilization makes them bad
peasants are just as good as nobles
...all equals
people sharing values and traditions
hold community together
favored majority rule
rights of people *NOT* the government!
popular sovereignty
Social Contract

Voltaire

French philosopher
wrote plays and poetry
criticized the wealth and
privilege of French kings
and nobles
believed in freedom of
speech, religion and press
“even if I don’t agree with
what you say, I will defend
your right to say it”

Adam Smith

wrote Wealth of Nations
“hands off” approach
laissez faire
attacked mercantilism
government had too much control

Mary Wollstonecraft

women’s rights

Impacts of the Enlightenment on Economics

Old System:

Mercantilism- a country's government should do all it could to increase the country's wealth, which was measured by the amount of gold and silver the country possessed

- *the world contained a fixed amount of wealth
- *to increase its own wealth, one country had to take wealth from another country

Ways to increase wealth-

1. mine gold or silver at home or in colonies
2. sell more goods than bought from foreign countries
 - *creates a favorable balance of trade
 - *strengthens the country while weakening its foreign rivals

How to achieve a favorable balance of trade-

- *discourage imports (foreign goods) by implementing tariffs (import taxes)
- *encourage exports by granting government subsidies (grants of money) to business people in the manufacturing sector

Mercantilism in the 1600s & 1700s:

- Colonies were exploited for their raw materials
 - *especially British colonies
 - *colonies were seen as a source of raw materials for the home country and as markets for the products of those factories
 - Laws were passed prohibiting colonies from selling raw materials to foreign countries & discouraging colonists from manufacturing their own goods
 - Colonists resented these laws and evaded them whenever possible
 - *smuggling *avoided paying taxes
- This exploitation under mercantilism went against Enlightenment principles!**

Transition to Free Market Economies:

Adam Smith- felt mercantilist laws and regulations hindered natural economic forces

- *people should be free to engage in whatever business they choose
- *people should be able to run their business for their greatest advantage
 - investors & owners would make profits
 - laborers would have jobs
 - consumers could buy better goods at lower prices
- *advocated a "free enterprise" system where economic forces worked automatically and naturally
 - the doctrine or practice of giving companies the freedom to trade and make a profit without government control
 - justified competition unrestricted by laws, regulations, or government control
- *Smith's ideas served as the basis for free market economies