

Modern World History



Enlightenment

Modern World History Curriculum

Power Objective

P.O. #1: Describe how Enlightenment thinkers applied reason to understand social, political and economic institutions. ([P.O. #1 Proficiency Rubric](#))

Academic Vocabulary

☐ rationalism	☐ censorship	☐ natural laws
☐ separation of powers	☐ Mary Wollstonecraft	☐ Rip Van Winkle
☐ salons	☐ encyclopedia	☐ Articles of Confederation
☐ absolutism	☐ Scientific Revolution	☐ natural rights
☐ Adam Smith	☐ Madame Geoffrin	☐ Catherine II
☐ mercantilism	☐ enlightened	☐ constitution
☐ divine right of kings	☐ despots	☐ the spirit of laws
☐ laissez-faire	☐ Pope John	☐ French and Indian War
☐ Diderot	☐ Ben Franklin	☐ Social Contract
	☐ Joseph II	☐ checks and balances
		☐ peasants

Enduring Understandings

Students understand that...

- Enlightenment ideas such as equality, freedom, and liberty influenced the leaders of the American Revolution and the writing of the Declaration of Independence.
- Our Founding Fathers' political education was based on the teaching of writers from the Enlightenment.
- The demand for equality and human progress inspired the American Revolution and influenced the French and Latin American people to question their governments about equality, liberty, and justice for all.

Essential Questions

- How did the philosophers of the Enlightenment promote revolution around the world and influence the thinking of political issues?
- Why did monarchs around the globe fear the spread of Enlightenment ideas?
- How could reason be used to study human nature and society?
- Why did rationalism and the idea of natural law change how the people of Europe solved problems?
- Why did Enlightenment thinkers attack injustice among nobility, government and the church, and how did they fight superstition and ignorance?

