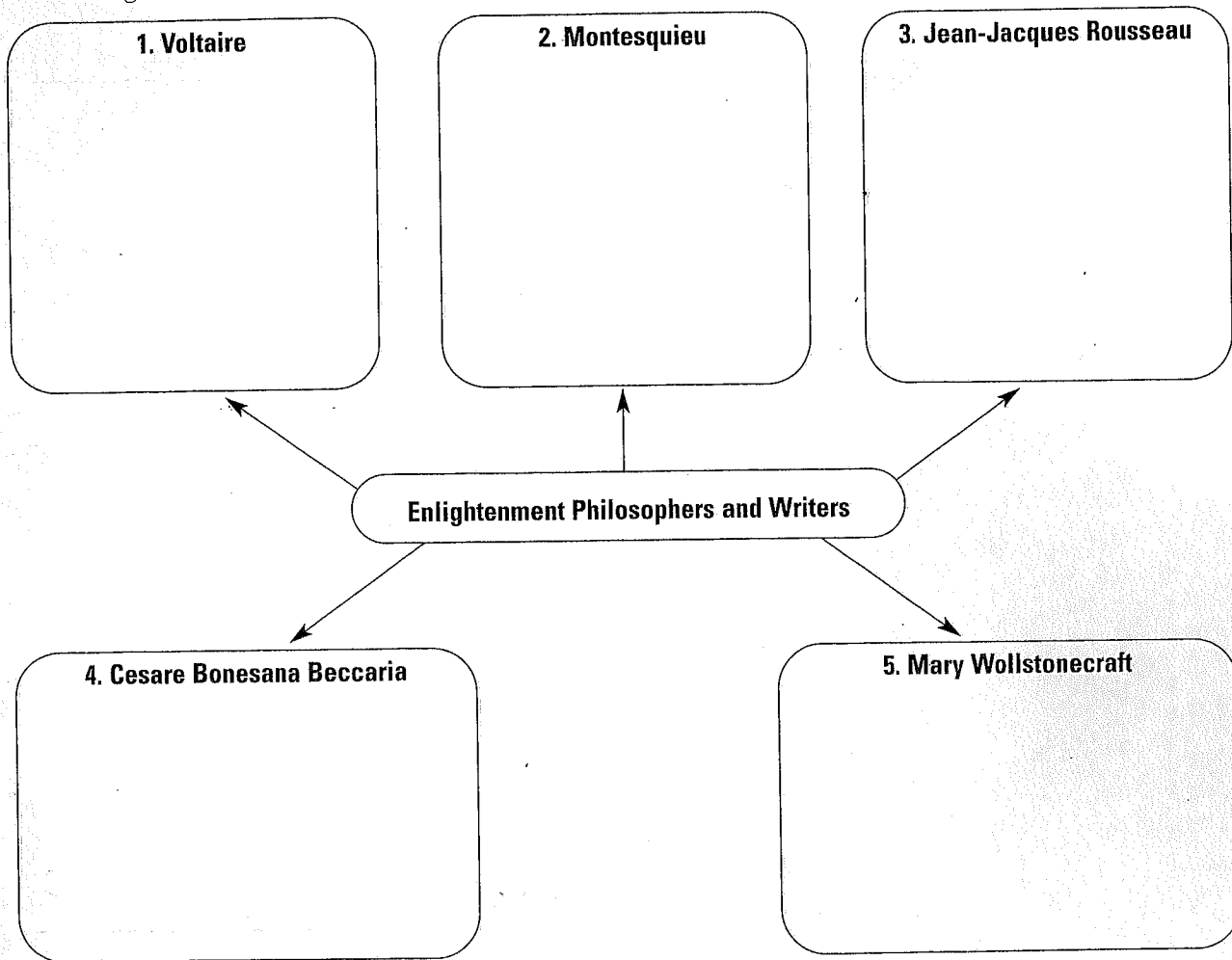


CHAPTER
22

GUIDED READING *The Enlightenment in Europe*

Section 2

A. Summarizing As you read this section, fill in the diagram by describing the beliefs of Enlightenment thinkers and writers.



B. Drawing Conclusions How did Enlightenment thinkers and writers set the stage for revolutionary movements?

C. Contrasting On the back of this paper, write a paragraph contrasting Thomas Hobbes's **social contract** view of government with the political philosophy of **John Locke**.

CHAPTER
22**RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *The Enlightenment in Europe***Section 2**

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.