CHAPTER 17 –
AN AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT
3. He wrote On Crimes and Punishments, which argued that punishments should only serve as deterrents, and not exercises in brutality; he also opposed the death penalty on the grounds that it was ineffective and set an example of barbarism.

5. A group of thinkers, led by Quesnay, who attempted to discover the economic laws that governed human society, they wound up rejecting mercantilism; their most well-known member was Adam Smith.

7. His Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was (and still is) extremely influential and reflected the secularization of historiography during the Enlightenment.

12. The branch of philosophy that deals with the nature, origin and scope of human knowledge.

14. A Scottish philosopher who believed that "careful examination of the experiences that constituted human life would lead to the knowledge of human nature."

17. Places where philosophes gathered & discussed their ideas; they were often hosted by aristocratic women like Marie-Therese de Geoffrin.

18. A new type of school, developed in the 18th century, which provided a broader education, intended to be more practical than a traditional university education.

20. This style of art and architecture emphasized grace and action, rejected strict geometrical patterns, was extremely ornate, and reflected aristocratic values like pleasure and happiness; representative artists include Watteau & Neumann.

21. This "secret" society endorsed religious toleration, loyalty to local government, and political compromise.

25. His Essay Concerning Human Understanding was a key work for empiricists, and advanced the idea of tabula rasa.

28. One of Adam Smith's key ideas in his influential book The Wealth of Nations is this idea: that labor (not land or gold & silver) is the true measure of the wealth of a nation.

32. His book Plurality of Worlds popularized the new scientific conception of the universe, particularly the discoveries of Isaac Newton.

34. Best described by Rousseau, it is the situation, found in society, in which citizens accept an implicit agreement, which gives them certain rights in return for giving up certain freedoms they would have in a state of nature.

35. This musical era lasted from roughly 1600-1750 and was dominated by Handel and Bach.

37. This musical era lasted from roughly 1750-1820 and was dominated by Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

38. One effect of the ever-growing body of travel literature was this notion: that no culture is superior to another, because culture is a matter of custom, not reason, and derives meaning from the group holding it.

39. Author of The Historical and Critical Dictionary, dubbed the "Bible of the 18th century," he applied the techniques of textual criticism to the Christian Bible.

40. A movement in the Lutheran Church lasting from the late 17th to the early 18th centuries, it stressed the personal experience of God in one's life; in many ways it is similar to Catholic mysticism.
1. She started the Sunday School Movement in Britain
2. The belief that everything mental, spiritual, or ideal is an outgrowth of physical forces & that truth is found in concrete material existence, not through feelings or intuitions
4. One of the main editors of the first Encyclopedia, he was an admirer of Catherine the Great
6. Literally "farewell to meat," this period immediately before Lent each year allowed people to indulge themselves and break normal social rules and taboos
8. The belief in God as the creator of the universe who, after setting it in motion, ceased to have any direct involvement in it
9. The literary and artistic culture of the educated and wealthy classes
10. His The Spirit of the Laws promoted the separation of powers and the necessity of checks and balances
11. A style of painting, often associated with Jacques-Louis David, which was meant to be morally uplifting and inspirational; its subjects were often Greek and Roman history and mythology
13. John Locke's idea that the human mind is completely empty at birth; that we are NOT born with innate knowledge
15. The "founder" of European feminism and author of Vindication of the Rights of Women, she opposed the subjection of women to men on the grounds that it violated reason and because it was a form of absolutism
16. His ideas on government included the concept of the "general will;" he also said: "Man is born free, yet everywhere he is in chains"
19. This revivalist preacher founded the Methodist Church after having success bringing the gospel to "the masses" in huge, open-field meetings
22. This French phrase is used to describe Adam Smith's "hands off" economic policy, the opposite of mercantilism
23. Late Enlightenment thinker who said that the human race was capable of eventually achieving perfection through education
24. The author of Candide, he was a deist and a staunch supporter of religious toleration, as well as a major spokesman for freedom of thought
26. The unwritten culture of the poorer members of society, most of which was passed down through oral traditions
27. German philosopher Immanuel Kant's famous challenge to his contemporaries: "Sapere Audere!"
29. The belief that there is no deity or supreme being; this belief was held by Baron d'Holbach and other more Enlightenment philosophers
30. A philosophical position in which people choose to critically examine whether the knowledge and perceptions that they have are actually true, and whether or not one can ever be said to have absolutely true knowledge
31. The intellectuals of the Enlightenment were known by this name; they encouraged reason, knowledge and education as a way of overcoming superstition and ignorance
33. Organized mistreatment & massacres of Jews
36. A musical child prodigy, this man wrote hundreds of the greatest works of Classical music ever created, although he died penniless at the age of 35