Explain the Geocentric Theory.

Why was the Geocentric Theory the accepted theory up through the Middle Ages?

What was the Scientific Revolution? What was it based on?

What was the combination of discoveries and circumstances that led to the Scientific Revolution?

Who was Nicolaus Copernicus? Explain his heliocentric theory. What was the importance of the book *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies*?

What were the contributions of Tycho Brahe and Johannes Kepler?

Who was Galileo Galilei?

What were Galileo's findings about the pendulum, falling objects, telescopes.

What were the importance of his writings *Starry Messenger* and *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*?

What is the Scientific Method?

How did Francis Bacon and Rene Descartes help to advance the new approach toward thinking?

What does the phrase, “I think, therefore I am,” mean?
What are the differences between the old way of thinking about science and the new way?

Who was Isaac Newton and what was his theory on universal gravitation?

What were the scientific contributions of: Zacharias Janssen, Anton van Leeuwenhoek, Evangelista Torricelli, Gabriel Fahrenheit, and Anders Celsius?

Who was Galen? Why were his findings about human anatomy questionable?

Who was Andreas Vesalus and what was the importance of his book, *On the Fabric of the Human Body*?

What contributions to the medical field were made by William Harvey and Edward Jenner?

What contributions to the chemistry field were made by Robert Boyle, Joseph Priestly, and Antoine Lavoisier?

**Section 2**

What was the Enlightenment? How did the scientific revolution play a role in the development of this movement?

Who was Thomas Hobbes? What was his book, *Leviathan*, about and what were the ideas behind the "social contract?"

Who was John Locke? According to look what was the purpose of government?

What was the difference between the old form of government and the new from proposed by the Enlightenment thinkers?
Who were the philosophes? Describe the 5 core concepts that shaped their philosophy?

Who was Voltaire? What were his views of government?

What is satire?

Who was Baron de Montesquieu? According to him, who had the best form of government and why?

What were the changing ideas about government power?

Who was Jean Jacques Rousseau and how did his ideas about government differ from that of Hobbes?

Who was Cesare Bonesana Beccaria and what were his feelings towards laws and social order?

What was the traditional view towards women before this time?

How did Mary Astell and Mary Wollstonecraft affect the role of women during the Enlightenment?

According to the reading, where were the three main impacts of the Enlightenment?
Section 3

What were the salons?

Who was Denis Diderot and what contribution did he make to the further expansion of enlightenment ideas?

What were the various ways in which Enlightenment ideas were spread throughout Europe?

What is the difference between the Baroque period and the Neo-classical period?

Who were some of major figures associated with the Classical period and what were some of the famous pieces that were created during this time?

What is a novel and why was it so popular at the time?

Who were the enlightened despots? What were the two desires of these leaders?

Describe the leadership styles of... (also identify where each of these leaders were from.)
Frederick II

Joseph II

Catherine the Great?

What were the changing ideas concerning the relationship between a ruler and state?