* 1500-1700: European scientists using reason to discover laws of nature
	+ Very successful: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_movements, chemistry, vaccine for smallpox, etc.
* Early 1700’s: If people used reason to find laws that governed the physical world, why not use reason to discover natural laws?
	+ Laws that govern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Reformers begin studying human nature and societal problems
* Every social, political and economic problem could be solved through the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Governments are created to secure an orderly society
* Separation of powers is the best way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_human liberties
* All \_\_\_\_\_\_are created “free and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_l”
* A free market should be allowed to regulate trade
* Baron de Montesquieu: Criticized absolute monarchy and admired British government
	+ British protected themselves from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by dividing powers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between three branches: legislative, executive and judicial (misconception)
	+ Each branch of government should be able to ‘check’ the other two
* *What government does this sound like?*
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rejected mercantilism in favor of a policy called laissez faire.
	+ Physiocrats were Enlightenment thinkers who focused on economic reforms
* Laissez-Faire: allowing business to operate with little or no government interference
	+ Real wealth comes from productive land not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Supported free trade and opposed tariffs
* Adam Smith: Free market should be allowed to regulate business activity
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, trade, wages, profits and economic growth are all linked to the market forces of supply and demand
	+ Where there is demand, suppliers will seek to meet it because there are profits and economic rewards to be had
	+ Smith supported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but also believed that a government had a duty to protect society, administer justice, and provide public works.
* His ideas lead to very productive economies during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1800’s and 1900’s)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the slave trade and slavery
* Deplored religious prejudice
* Defended freedom of speech
* Attacked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory
* Urged education for all
* Hated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_distribution of property
* Believed governments should be freely elected
* Women’s first duty was to her f \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Women: Women were not equal and were criticized for attempting to gain equality
* Salons: Men and women gather in living rooms to discuss \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ideas (chat rooms)
* Music: Ballets and operas become popular (Bach, Handel, Mozart)
* Art: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_gives way to rococo art (simple, elegant and charming)
* Literature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_become popular (*Robinson Cruesoe)*
* Majority/Lower Class/Peasants: Slow to change and hurt the worst
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_disappears in the west, rises in the east
	+ Peasants in Western Europe allowed to own or rent land
	+ All peasants throughout Europe dealt with similar issues
		- Forced into military
		- Lands could be torn up without compensation by nobility
* Some peasants become eager for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, some resist change completely