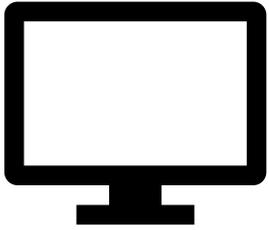


AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT



DIGITAL



PRINT

AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

The Enlightenment challenged old ways of thinking and inspired revolutionary ideas. The Enlightenment resulted in scientific methods, logic, and reasoning. Liberty, equality, freedom, and democracy were new ideas. It was a philosophical and intellectual movement dominating Europe during the 17th to 18th century.

Background: Prior to the Enlightenment, knowledge came from religious teachings, beliefs, and writings of ancestors. Things shifted in western Europe when thinkers, writers, scientists, and philosophers became skeptical about traditional ideas and beliefs. They went against the absolute power of royal rulers and the Roman Catholic church. They relied less on religious and spiritual faith and more on reason, logic, intellect, and science. They wanted social, political, and technical progress. They sought new information and better understanding of humanity and the world.

Premise: The Enlightenment introduced the idea that people should reason and think for themselves. Freedom of religion was adopted. There was a separation of church and state. This led to the notion that society should work together with everyone having equal rights. There should be no special privileges for nobility and higher classes. These new ideas led to the United States creating a government "for the people" (instead of having only the leaders benefit).

Famous Enlightenment Leaders: In American colonies, Benjamin Franklin conducted experiments with electricity, battery power, and lightning. He famously flew a kite in the middle of an electrical storm which demonstrated a connection between lightning and electricity.

Isaac Newton of Britain made significant contributions to mathematics and physics. He developed Newton's Laws of Physics and the theory of gravity, inspired by a falling apple.

John Locke of England became known as the Father of Modern Empiricism (belief that all knowledge comes from experience) and the Father of Liberalism. His premise of people's rights to "life, liberty, and property" influenced Thomas Jefferson, who included most of that phrase in the Declaration of Independence.

Voltaire of France was placed in prison and exiled from France for his open philosophy against the Catholic Church and French government. His ideas were prominent during the French Revolution.

Who flew a kite during an electrical storm? *

- Isaac Newton
- Benjamin Franklin
- Thomas Jefferson
- James Watt

Where was John Locke from? *

- Australia
- United States
- Russia
- None of the above

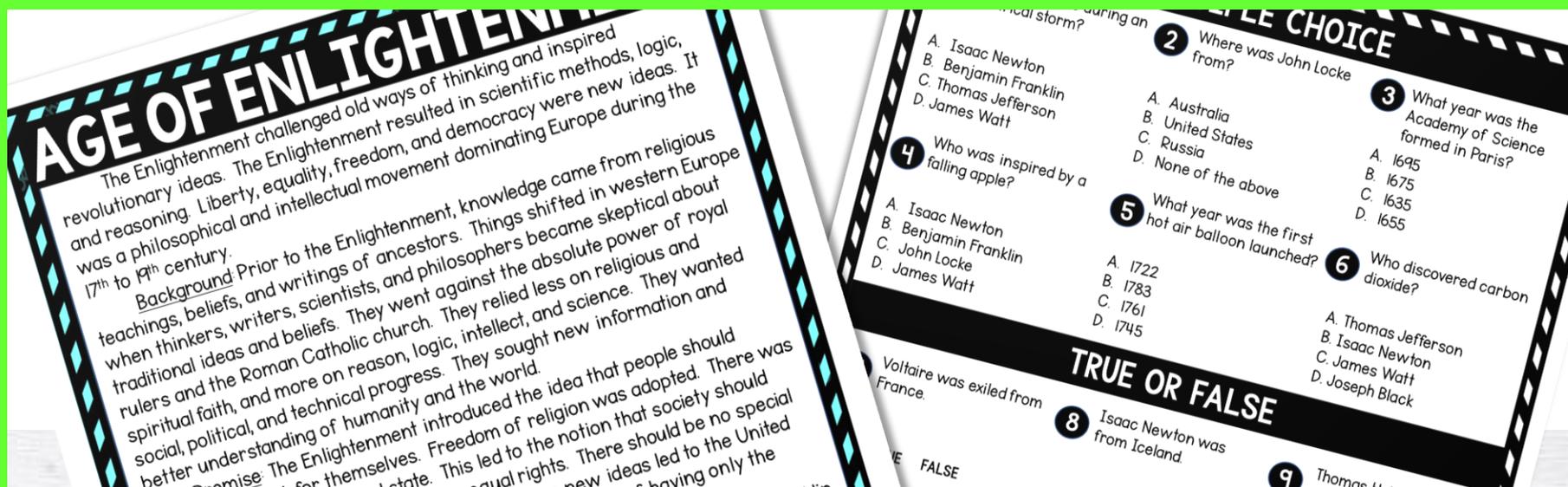
What year was the Academy of Science formed in Paris? *

- 1695
- 1675
- 1635
- 1655

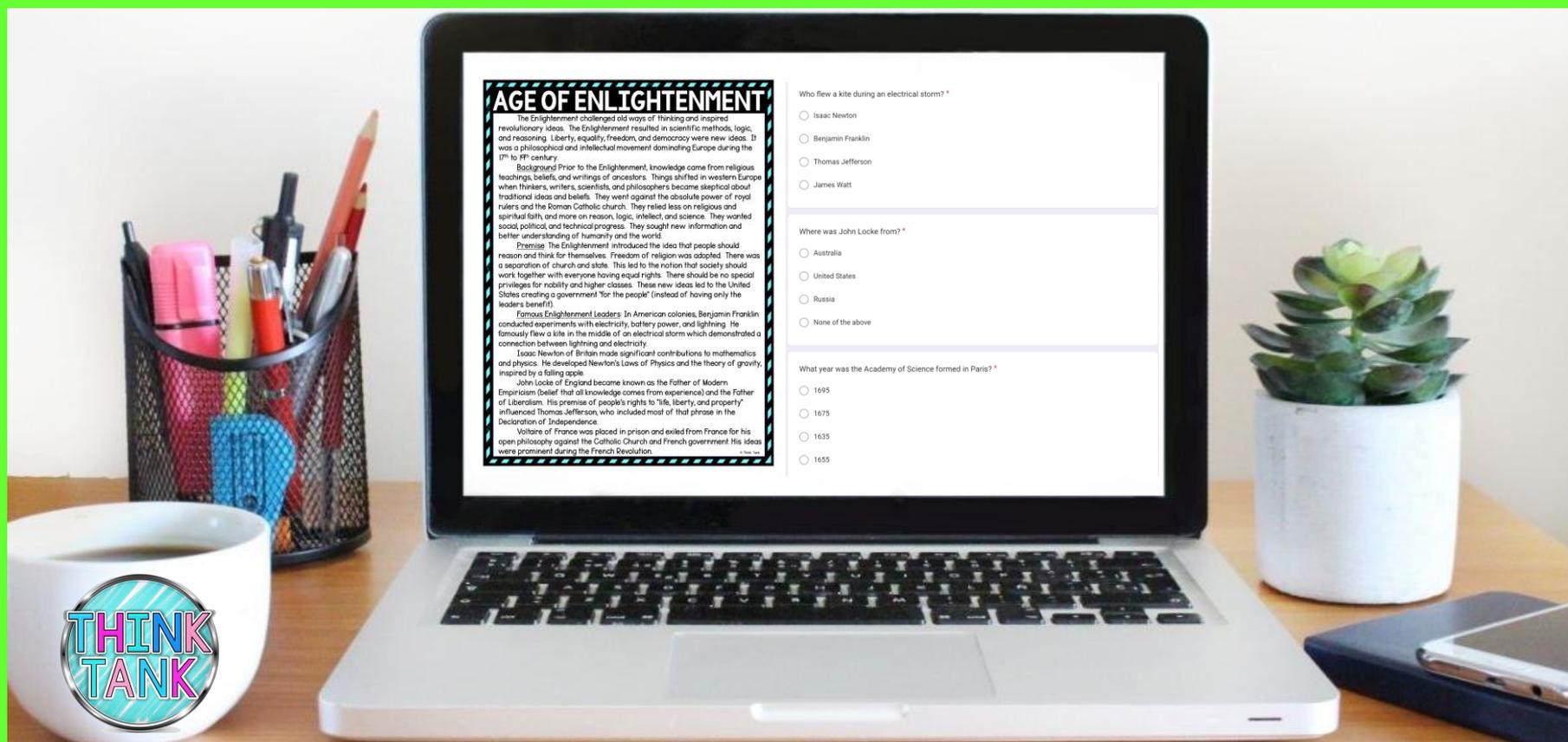


READING PASSAGE

15 QUESTIONS



DIGITAL OR PRINT



INCLUDED

- ✓ READING PASSAGE
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
 - ✓ ANSWER KEY
 - ✓ 15 QUESTIONS
 - ✓ SELF-GRADING
- ✓ PRINTABLE VERSION
- ✓ DIGITAL VERSION



QUESTION TYPES

-  **MULTIPLE CHOICE (6)**
-  **TRUE OR FALSE (9)**
-  **EDITABLE QUESTIONS
(FOR DIGITAL VERSION)**

True

False



STUDENTS NEED

✓ ACCESS TO GOOGLE CLASSROOM™
(IF USING THE DIGITAL FORMAT)

✓ GOOGLE™ ACCOUNTS

✓ KNOW HOW TO ZOOM IN AND ZOOM OUT TO
ENLARGE OR SHRINK THE SCREEN

True

False



BENEFITS

-  SELF-GRADING
-  IMMEDIATE STUDENT FEEDBACK
-  PAPERLESS
-  NO PREP
-  SAVES YOU TIME
-  COMPREHENSION PRACTICE



OPTIONS



FRONT-LOADING



GROUP STATIONS



SUB PLANS



UNIT REVIEW



ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY



DIGITAL



PRINTABLE

