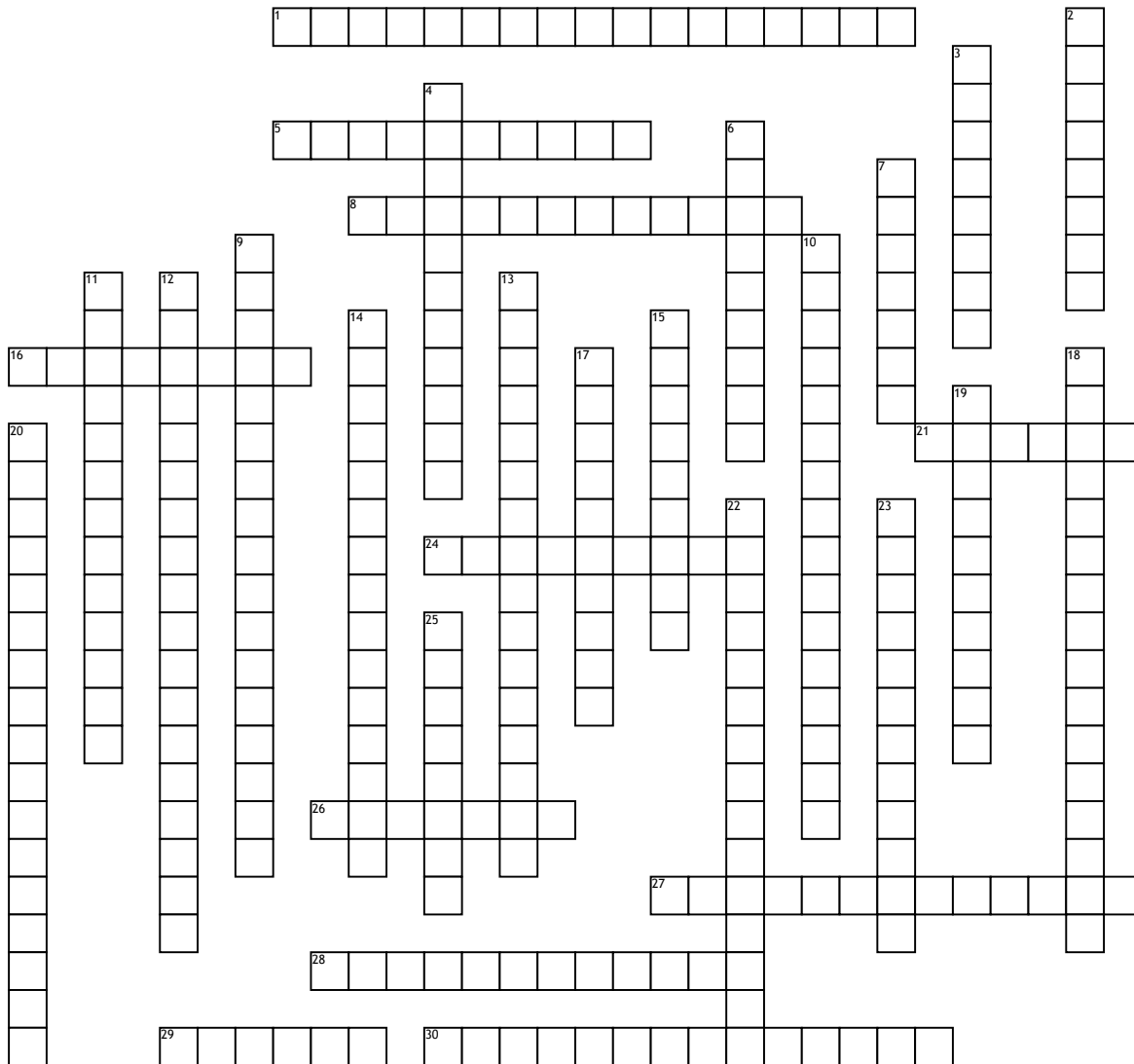


Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 17 Vocab



Across

1. Empress of Russia who greatly increased the territory of the empire, its wealth & education/benefits for people; inspired by French Enlightenment
5. Control of what people read or write or see or hear; efforts to prohibit free expression of ideas.
8. the idea that all humans are born with rights, which include the right to life, liberty, and property
16. This was the ruler of the Habsburgs that controlled the Catholic Church closely, granted religious toleration and civic rights to Protestants and Jews, and abolished serfdom
21. Informal social gatherings at which writers, artists, philosophes, and others exchanged ideas
24. Author of "wealth of nations" advocated the idea of laissez faire; or government not involving themselves in the economy.
26. Published work of many philosophes in his Encyclopedia. He hoped it would help people think more rationally and critically.
27. Peace agreement that officially ended the revolutionary war and established Britain's formal recognition of the US
28. English philosopher with a pessimistic view of human nature
29. A popular style in Europe in the eighteenth century, known for its soft pastels, ornate interiors, sentimental portraits, and starry-eyed lovers protected by hovering cupids.

30. A voluntary agreement among individuals to secure their rights and welfare by creating a government and abiding by its rules

Down

2. A tax that the British Parliament placed on newspapers and official documents sold in the American Colonies
3. Felt that the freedom of thought and speech was very important for a healthy government
4. Stresses the importance of moderate government; suggests that there should be 3 separate branches to check and balance each other
6. English philosopher who believed that all people have natural rights (life, liberty, property)
7. An artistic style of the seventeenth century characterized by complex forms, bold ornamentation, and contrasting elements
9. Absolute ruler who used his or her power to bring about political and social change
10. Was ruler of Prussia. He centralized the government and put it under his control. He devoted his life to the Prussia army
11. Allowing a business to operate with little or no government control
12. A belief that ultimate power resides in the people.
13. 1st President of the United States; commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolution

14. government divided between national and state powers

15. Became King of England in 1760, and reigned during the American Revolution.
17. A thinker who uses logic and reason to investigate the nature of the universe, human society and morality
18. American intellectual, inventor, and politician He helped to negotiate French support for the American Revolution.
19. A doctrine that society should be governed by certain ethical principles that are part of nature and, as such, can be understood by reason.
20. The British defeat at Yorktown, Virginia by George Washington's troops signaled the end of the American Revolution.
22. 3rd President of the United States, wrote the Declaration of Independence
23. "Father of the Constitution". His proposals for an effective government became the Virginia Plan, which was the basis for the Constitution.
25. Believed people in their natural state were basically good but that they were corrupted by the evils of society, especially the uneven distribution of property