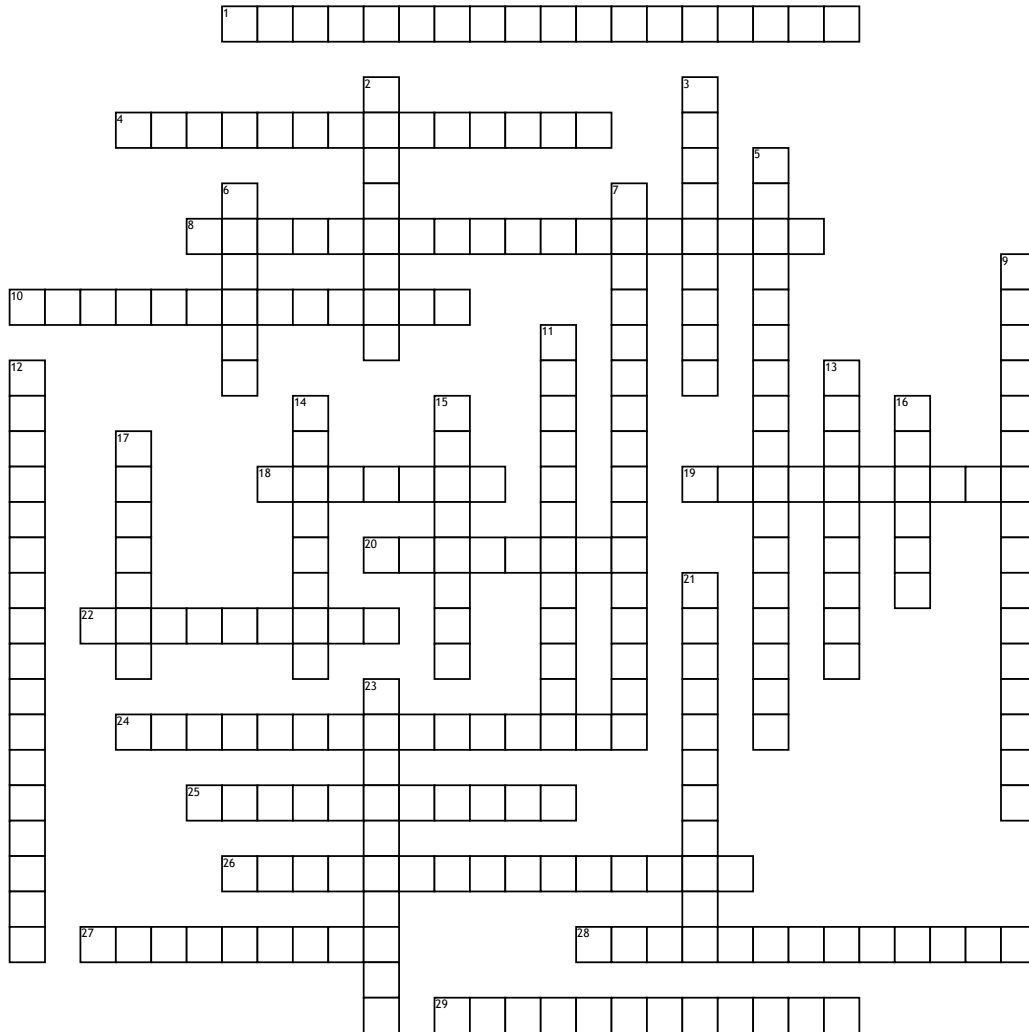


# Chapter 17



**Across**

- 1. absolute ruler who used his or her power to bring about political and social change
- 4. an agreement by which people gave up their freedom to a powerful government in order to avoid chaos
- 8. basic principle of the American system of government which asserts that the people are the source of any and all governmental power, and government can exist only with the consent of the governed
- 10. treaty of 1763 that ended the seven years' war and resulted in British dominance of the Americas
- 18. ornate style of art and architecture popular in the 1600s and 1700s
- 19. rules of conduct discoverable by reason
- 20. Holy Roman Emperor from August 1765 and sole ruler of the Habsburg lands from November 1780 until his death
- 22. an English philosopher and physician, widely regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers and commonly known as the "Father of Liberalism"
- 24. an American statesman, diplomat, lawyer, architect, and Founding Father who served as the third president of the United States from 1801 to 1809

- 25. French for "philosopher"; French thinker who desired reform in society during the enlightenment
- 26. government in which power is divided between the national, or federal, government and the states
- 27. a Scottish economist, philosopher and author as well as a moral philosopher
- 28. right that belongs to all humans from birth, such as life, liberty, and property
- 29. policy allowing business to operate with little or no government interference

**Down**

- 2. French Enlightenment writer, historian and philosopher
- 3. King of Great Britain and King of Ireland from 25 October 1760 until the union of the two countries on 1 January 1801
- 5. was Empress of Russia from 1762 until 1796, the country's longest-ruling female leader
- 6. personal, elegant style of art and architecture made popular during the mid 1700s that featured designs with the shapes of leaves, shells, and flowers
- 7. an American political leader, military general, statesman, and Founding Father who also served as the first president of the United States from 1789 to 1797

- 9. one of the eight original shires formed in colonial Virginia in 1682.
- 11. an English philosopher, considered to be one of the founders of modern political philosophy
- 12. ruled the Kingdom of Prussia from 1740 until 1786, the longest reign of any Hohenzollern king
- 13. King of Great Britain and King of Ireland from 25 October 1760 until the union of the two countries on 1 January 1801
- 14. a law passed in 1765 by the British parliament that imposed taxes on items such as newspapers and pamphlets in the American colonies; repealed in 1766
- 15. a Genevan philosopher, writer and composer
- 16. informal social gathering at which writers, artists, philosophers, and others exchanged ideas
- 17. a French philosopher, art critic, and writer, best known for serving as co-founder, chief editor, and contributor to the Encyclopédie
- 21. a French judge, man of letters, and political philosopher
- 23. restriction on access to ideas and information

**Word Bank**

- |                  |                     |                     |             |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Thomas Jefferson | George Washington   | Catherine the Great | George III  | Yorktown Virginia   |
| Diderot          | Social Contract     | Laissez faire       | Adam Smith  | Stamp Act           |
| Salons           | Joseph II           | Federal Republic    | Censorship  | Rousseau            |
| Natural Law      | Enlightened Despots | Thomas Hobbes       | Philosophes | Frederick the Great |
| Montesquieu      | Natural Rights      | George III          | Baroque     | Treaty of Paris     |
| Voltaire         | Popular Sovereignty | John Locke          | Rococo      |                     |