

Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments

AP European History

Contextualizing the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment

Unit 4 rests on one claim, and it is worth learning in the CED's own words: the spread of **Scientific Revolution** 科学革命 concepts and practices, and the **Enlightenment's application of those concepts and practices to political, social, and ethical issues** 政治、社会与伦理问题, **fostered debate about the role of the individual in relation to the state and society.**

That sentence contains the whole unit. A method developed for studying nature was turned on human institutions, and the result was a set of arguments about what a government owes the people it rules.

Running alongside it: everyday experience was shaped by **demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes** - which is why this unit pairs high intellectual history with population statistics and consumer goods.

The Scientific Revolution

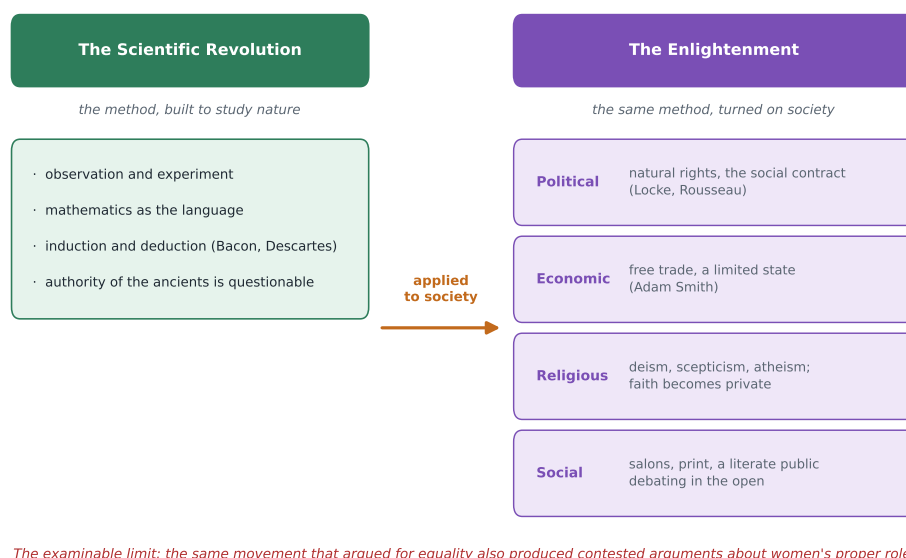
New ideas and methods in astronomy led **Copernicus** 哥白尼, **Galileo** 伽利略, and **Newton** 牛顿 to **question the authority of the ancients** 古人的权威 and develop a heliocentric view of the cosmos.

Alongside astronomy:

- Anatomical and medical discoveries by physicians including **William Harvey** 哈维 presented the body as an **integrated system** 整体系统, challenging inherited medical theory.
- **Francis Bacon** 培根 and **René Descartes** 笛卡尔 defined **inductive and deductive reasoning** 归纳与演绎推理 and promoted experimentation and the use of mathematics.

The CED then adds a point students find surprising and examiners like: **alchemy and astrology continued to appeal** to elites and to some natural philosophers, partly because they shared with the new science the assumption that the natural world is governed by discoverable rules. The Scientific Revolution was not a clean break, and saying so demonstrates real understanding of continuity.

The Enlightenment



This is what the CED means by the Enlightenment applying the Scientific Revolution to human institutions

Enlightenment 启蒙运动 thought focused on **empiricism**, **scepticism**, **human reason**, **rationalism** 经验主义、怀疑主义、人类理性、理性主义, and classical sources of knowledge. Its outputs group into four kinds:

- **Political:** **Locke** 洛克 and **Rousseau** 卢梭 developed new political models based on **natural rights** 天赋权利 and the **social contract** 社会契约. Locke's theory conceived society as composed of individuals driven by self-interest, and argued the state's role was to protect their rights.
- **Economic:** mercantilist theory and practice were challenged by new ideas, including **Adam Smith's** 亚当·斯密, which espoused **free trade** 自由贸易 and a **limited role for the state** in the economy.
- **Religious:** intellectuals including **Voltaire** 伏尔泰 and **Diderot** 狄德罗 developed **deism, scepticism, and atheism** 自然神论、怀疑主义与无神论, and religion came to be seen increasingly as a **private rather than a public concern** 私人事务.
- **Social:** a variety of institutions, notably **salons** 沙龙, explored and disseminated Enlightenment culture.

One limit is examinable and should never be omitted: **despite the principles of equality** the Enlightenment espoused, intellectuals such as Rousseau offered **controversial arguments about the proper role of women** in society. An answer that presents the Enlightenment as uniformly egalitarian is not the answer the CED wants.

18th-Century Society and Demographics

The demographic story has a clear before and after:

- In the seventeenth century, **small landholdings, low-productivity agriculture, poor transportation, and adverse weather** 不利天气 limited population growth and caused periodic subsistence crises.
- Although the rate of illegitimate births rose in the eighteenth century, growth was still limited by the **European marriage pattern** 欧洲婚姻模式 - late marriage and a significant proportion never marrying.
- As **infant and child mortality decreased** 婴幼儿死亡率 and commercial wealth increased, families dedicated more space and resources to **children** and their education.
- **Cities offered economic opportunities**, which attracted migration from rural areas, transforming urban life and creating new social problems.

18th-Century Culture and Arts

- Despite **censorship** 审查, increasingly numerous and varied printed materials served a growing **literate public** 识字公众 and produced a **public sphere** in which opinion could form outside the state.
- Natural sciences, literature, and popular culture increasingly exposed Europeans to **representations of peoples outside Europe**.
- The arts moved **from the celebration of religious themes and royal power to an emphasis on private life and the public good** 私人生活与公共福祉 - a shift in subject that tracks the shift in authority.
- The **consumer revolution** 消费革命 of the eighteenth century was shaped by a new concern for **privacy** 隐私 and encouraged the purchase of new goods for the home.

Enlightened and Other Approaches to Power

In the eighteenth century a number of states in eastern and central Europe experimented with **enlightened absolutism** 开明专制 - rulers adopting Enlightenment-inspired reforms in law, education, and administration **while retaining absolute authority**. The tension in that phrase is the examinable point.

By 1800 most governments in western and central Europe had **extended toleration to Christian minorities**, and in some states civil rights as well.

And as a result of the Holy Roman Empire's limitation of sovereignty at Westphalia, **Prussia rose to power** 普鲁士 while the Habsburgs turned toward their eastern lands - a structural consequence of Unit 2's settlement arriving a century later.

Causation in the Age of the Enlightenment

The unit's reasoning skill is **causation**, applied to how these movements **challenged the existing European worldview**.

Worked example (a real AP exam question). AP European History short-answer questions here ask, for example, to *"Explain one way in which Enlightenment thought*

challenged existing political authority in the eighteenth century." A full-mark answer identifies the challenge and traces it: *"Locke's theory of natural rights and the social contract held that government exists to protect the rights of individuals and derives its authority from their consent. This directly undermined the claim that a monarch's authority came from God, because it made obedience conditional on the ruler's performance rather than unconditional."* Notice the mechanism: the answer shows *how* one argument displaces another, rather than listing thinkers.

Exam tips

- Learn the CED's own sentence: the Enlightenment **applied Scientific Revolution methods to political, social, and ethical issues**. Many questions are answered by unpacking it.
- The Scientific Revolution was **not a clean break** - alchemy and astrology persisted. Continuity points score.
- Group Enlightenment outputs as **political, economic, religious, social**. Four labelled kinds beat a list of names.
- Always note the **limits on equality**, especially regarding women. The CED names them explicitly.
- **Enlightened absolutism** is a tension, not a contradiction: reform without surrendering authority.
- The **public sphere** - print, literacy, salons - is the mechanism by which ideas became political. Use it to explain, not just to describe.