

Exercise walk-through

5.1

The Enlightenment

AP World History: Modern

The Enlightenment

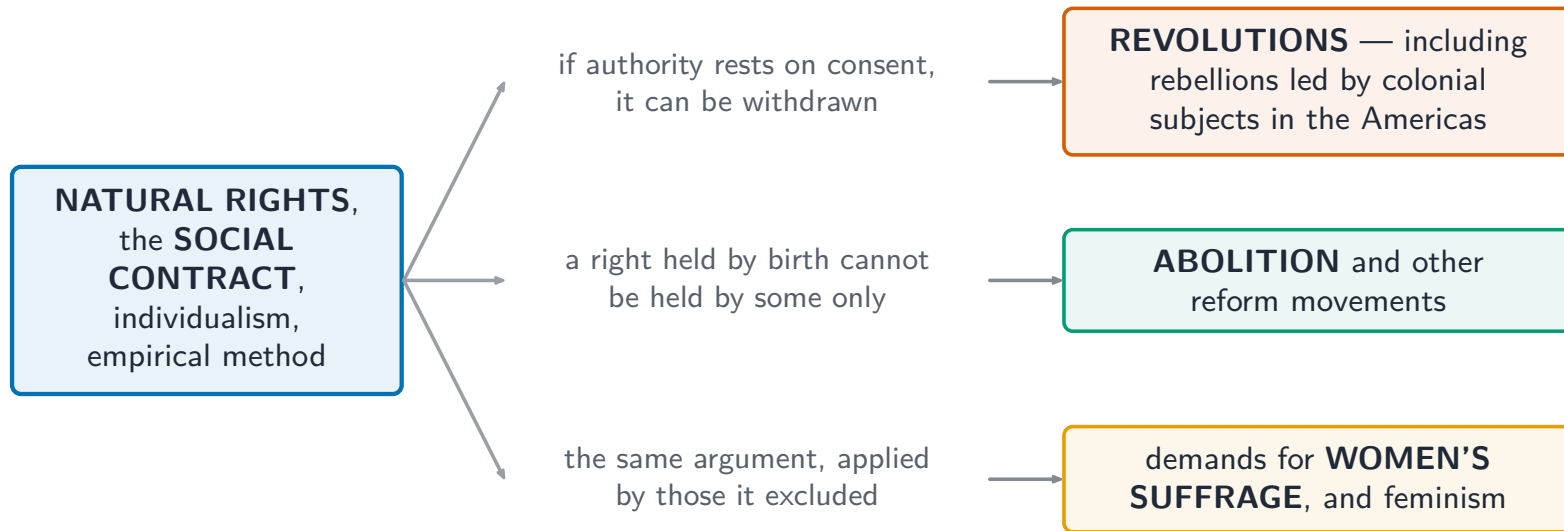
Unit 5 covers **1750 to 1900**, and it has two engines running at once: an intellectual revolution that changed how people justified political authority, and an industrial revolution that changed how societies produced and lived. Most questions ask you to connect them.

- **Individualism**, **natural rights**, and the **social contract**.
- Calls for **religious tolerance** and limits on established authority.

The Enlightenment, continued

Those ideas influenced **reform movements** : the expansion of suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and **demands for women's suffrage** alongside an emergent **feminism** that challenged political and gender hierarchies.

Idea, reason, movement



The middle column is the marks. “Enlightenment ideas led to revolution” is the claim; the reason beside the arrow is the **explanation**

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Name the three new political ideas.

[3]

2.2 Explain the force of “often preceded”.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Name the three new political ideas.

[3]

2.1

- the individual; natural rights; the social contract
-

2.2 Explain the force of “often preceded”.

[2]

2.2

- “often” limits the claim to many cases rather than all; “preceded” states an ordering without asserting causation

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Reform movements expanded rights.

(a) Name three expansions.

[3]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Reform movements expanded rights.

(a) Name three expansions.

[3]

(a)

- expanded suffrage; the abolition of slavery; the end of serfdom

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Reform movements expanded rights.

(b) State what the CED credits beside Enlightenment ideas.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Reform movements expanded rights.

(b) State what the CED credits beside Enlightenment ideas.

[1]

(b)

- religious ideals

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 “Often preceded” is

[1]

☐

A a causal claim

B an ordering claim short of causation

C a denial of any link

D a claim about consequences

3.2 Emergent feminism challenged political hierarchies and

[1]

☐

A gender hierarchies

B trade routes

C military ranks

D religious doctrine only

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 “Often preceded” is

[1]

- ☐ **A** a causal claim
B an ordering claim short of causation
C a denial of any link
D a claim about consequences

3.1 B

- the CED stops short of causation

3.2 Emergent feminism challenged political hierarchies and

[1]

- ☐ **A** gender hierarchies
B trade routes
C military ranks
D religious doctrine only

3.2 A

- both hierarchies

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A philosopher writes that individuals hold rights before any government exists.

(a) State the implication for a monarch.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A philosopher writes that individuals hold rights before any government exists.

(a) State the implication for a monarch.

[1]

(a)

- that the monarch's authority must be justified to those individuals

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A philosopher writes that individuals hold rights before any government exists.

(b) Explain why this idea is dangerous to established rule.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A philosopher writes that individuals hold rights before any government exists.

(b) Explain why this idea is dangerous to established rule. [2]

(b)

- authority is made conditional on serving rights people already hold, so failing that test becomes a ground for resistance