

5.1 The Enlightenment

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 14 marks**

KEY WORDS revolution 革命 • enlightenment 启蒙运动 • feminism 女权主义
• reform movements 改革运动 • natural rights 天赋权利

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **Enlightenment** 启蒙运动 as revolutionary context.

You must be able to:

- name the three new political ideas the philosophers developed
- state the CED’s careful word about revolutions
- name three expansions of rights the reform movements produced
- state what feminism challenged

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Three ideas

Philosophers developed new political ideas about **the individual, natural rights and the social contract**. Each converts a subject into a person with claims.

■ ‘Often preceded’

The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought **often preceded** revolutions and rebellions. “Often” and “preceded” together stop short of saying it caused them — an ordering claim, carefully made.

■ Expanded rights

Enlightenment ideas **and religious ideals** influenced reform movements, which contributed to the expansion of rights — **expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of serfdom**. The CED credits religion beside philosophy.

■ Feminism

Demands for women’s suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies — two hierarchies, not one.

2 Practice

2.1 Name the three new political ideas. [3]

2.2 Explain the force of “often preceded”. [2]

2.3 Reform movements expanded rights.

(a) Name three expansions. [3]

(b) State what the CED credits beside Enlightenment ideas. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

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

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

(a) State the implication for a monarch. [1]

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

Solutions

2.1 the individual; natural rights; the social contract.

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

2.3 (a) expanded suffrage; the abolition of slavery; the end of serfdom. (b) religious ideals.

3.1 B. the CED stops short of causation.

3.2 A. both hierarchies.

3.3 (a) that the monarch’s authority must be justified to those individuals. (b) authority is made conditional on serving rights people already hold, so failing that test becomes a ground for resistance.