**Unit 3: Absolutism and Enlightenment Study Guide**

Students will be able to…

* **Compare** the sources of power and governmental authority in various societies (e.g. monarchs, dictators, elected officials, anti-governmental groups and religious, political factions).
* **Use** primary and secondary sources to interpret various historical perspectives.
* **Determine** the positive and negative effects of an absolute monarchy.
* **List** the Enlightenment philosophers.
* **Describe, Compare and Contrast, Explain** the political ideals of each of the enlightenment thinkers.
* **Determine** which enlightenment philosopher ideals provided the most success for citizens.

**Vocabulary**

Students should know all vocabulary terms and people from Unit 3. Specifically be able to define:

* Absolutism
* Enlightenment
* Social Construct
* Divine Right of Kinds
* Absolute Monarchy
* Constitutional Monarchy
* Consent of the Governed
* Natural Rights
* Social Contract

**Identify:**

* John Locke
* Thomas Hobbes
* Jean Jacques Rousseau
* Baron Montesquieu
* Voltaire
* Charles I
* William and Mary
* King Louis XIV
* Catherine the Great
* English Bill of Rights

**Concepts:**

* What are some commonalities between The Age of Enlightenment and the United States Government?
* What are some of the difference between Absolutism and Enlightenment?
* Who opposed the Enlightenment thinkers’ ideas?
* What were some of the main concepts of the Enlightenment thinkers? How was this different than the ways of thought during The Age of Absolutism?
* What made the Glorious Revolution different than other revolutions?
* According to Locke, where do governments obtain their power?