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| **1.** The Scottish philosopher, David Hume doubted that we can know our own existence. How do you think this affects his philosophy as a whole? |
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| **2.** In your own words define the period of Enlightenment. |
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| **3.** Read the first quote at the top of the page. What do you think this means? | |
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| **4.** Why does Locke advocate separation of church and state? |
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| **5.** Why was Voltaire so important to the Enlightenment? |
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| **6.** Why do you think Enlightenment thinkers were against the nobility? Do you agree with this position? Explain. |
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| **7.** Why do you think some refer to Voltaire as “The Apostle of Doubt?” |
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| **8.** Discuss the following quote: “Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.” |
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| **9.** Contrast the positive and negative critiques of the salons and salonieères. |
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| **10.** Imagine you lived in eighteenth century France. Write your view of the salons. |
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| **11.** Look at the painting La Camarago Dancing by Lancret. What does this scene show about French culture at this time? |
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| **12.** Compare Lancret’s painting with Watteu’s Ceres. |
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| **13.** Emperor Joseph II is famous for saying that Mozart used “too many notes” in his compositions. From this brief sample of his music, do you agree or disagree with this statement? Explain. |
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| **14.** Use three adjectives to describe Mozart's music. |
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| **15.** Compare this piece of music with the piece you heard from Mozart. Which do you prefer? Why? |
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| **16.** Use three adjectives to describe the music composed by Bach. |
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| **17.** Based on this excerpt, how would you describe Werter? |
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| **18.** Is the work of Johann Wolfgang Goethe still relevant today? |
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| **19.** What were some contributions to the French Revolution? |
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| **20.** How did the Enlightenment contribute to the French Revolution? |