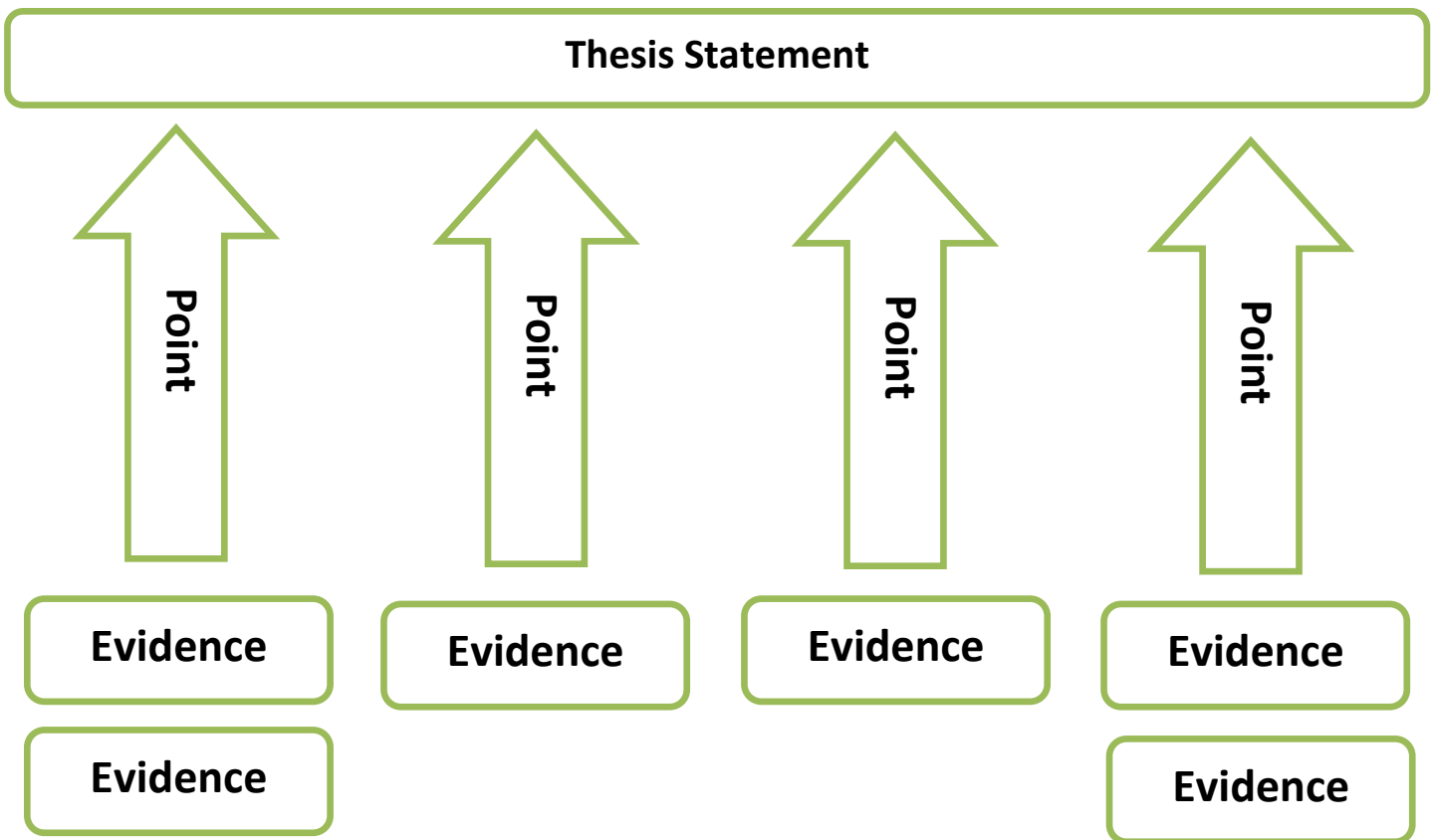


Enlightenment DBQ

Constructing *Your* Argument

As you begin to develop your historical arguments, it is important that you remember the following:

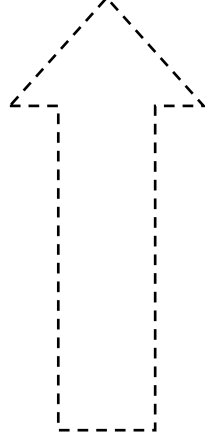
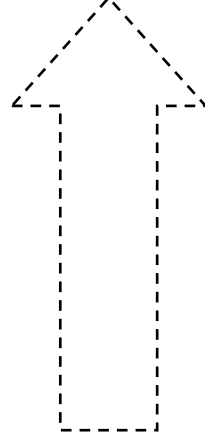
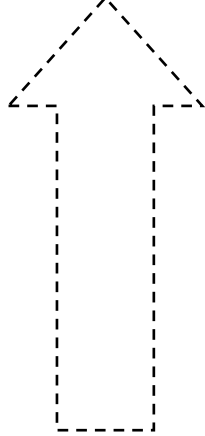
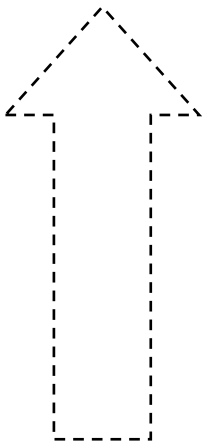
- Historical arguments are based on the habits of mind (i.e., historical causation, patterns of continuity and change over time, periodization, comparison, contextualization).
- Historical arguments use reasons and evidence to convey and interpretation that is stated or implied in the thesis and/or conclusion.
- Historical arguments are supported and unified by carefully chose and connected claims, reasons, and evidence.
- A historical argument may acknowledge other historical interpretations and/or respond to them with counterarguments.
- The line of reasoning is clear, logical, sequential path leading the audience through the reasons toward the conclusion.



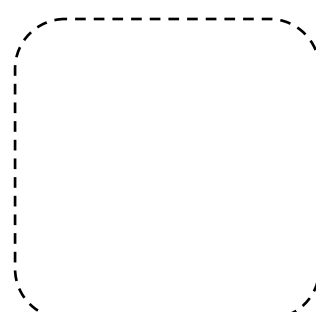
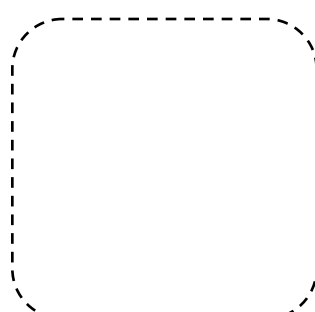
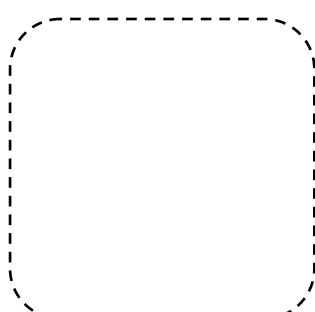
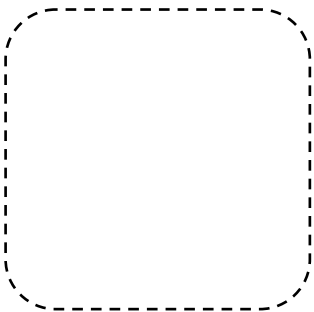
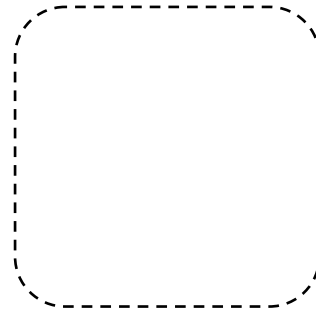
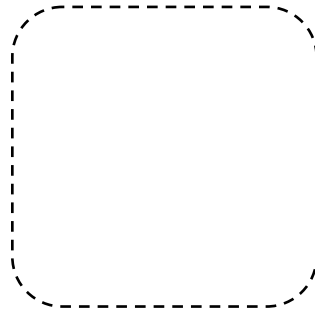
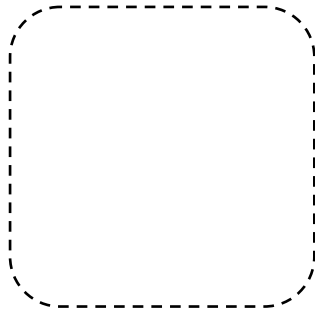
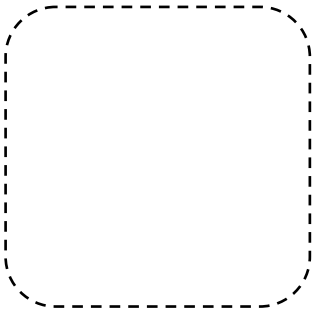
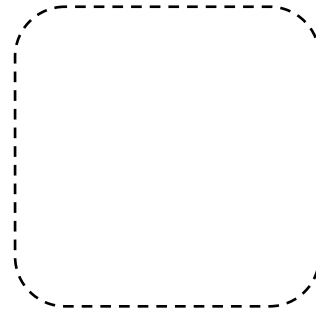
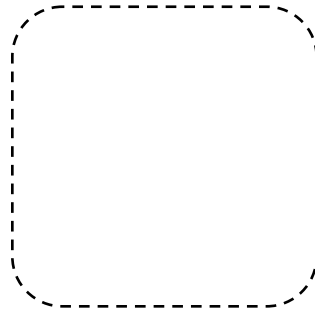
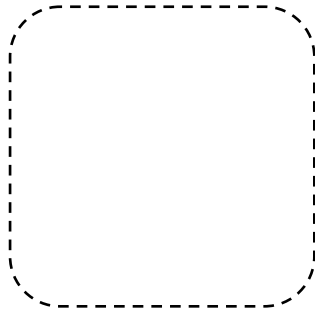
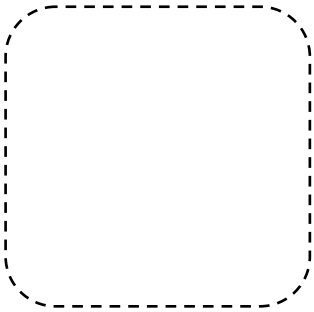
Assess the extent to which the ideas of the Enlightenment ushered in a new political age in eighteenth-century Europe.

Thesis:

Points to answer the question (in the arrows below)



Your evidence to prove your points in the boxes below: include docs and/or outside information



Synthesis:

The Enlightenment ushered in a whole new way of thinking that, over time, made its way to multiple countries through multiple ideas. The core concepts of the Enlightenment include natural rights and natural laws, religious toleration through deism, and skepticism. These concepts continued the thinking encouraged by the Scientific Revolution but extended them to government, religion, and the economy. Born in an era of absolutism, enlightened thinking emerged in Paris in salons, coffee houses, libraries, and through various forms of literature. The extent to which the enlightened ideas were used and accepted varied by state and by circumstance regarding a government that provided natural rights, balance of power, as well as religious and economic freedoms.

Natural Rights:

- Document 1 Locke:
 - Analysis:
- Document 3 Rousseau:
 - Analysis:
- Outside Example:

Balance of Power:

- Document 2 Montesquieu:
 - Analysis:
- Document 5 Voltaire:
 - Analysis:
- Outside Example:

Religious Freedom:

- Document 6 Frederick II:
 - Analysis:
- Outside Example:

Economic Freedom:

- Document 4 Catherine II:
 - Analysis:
- Document 7 Joseph II:
 - Analysis:
- Outside Example:

Synthesis:

- Development in different period/place/era:

- Course Themes: