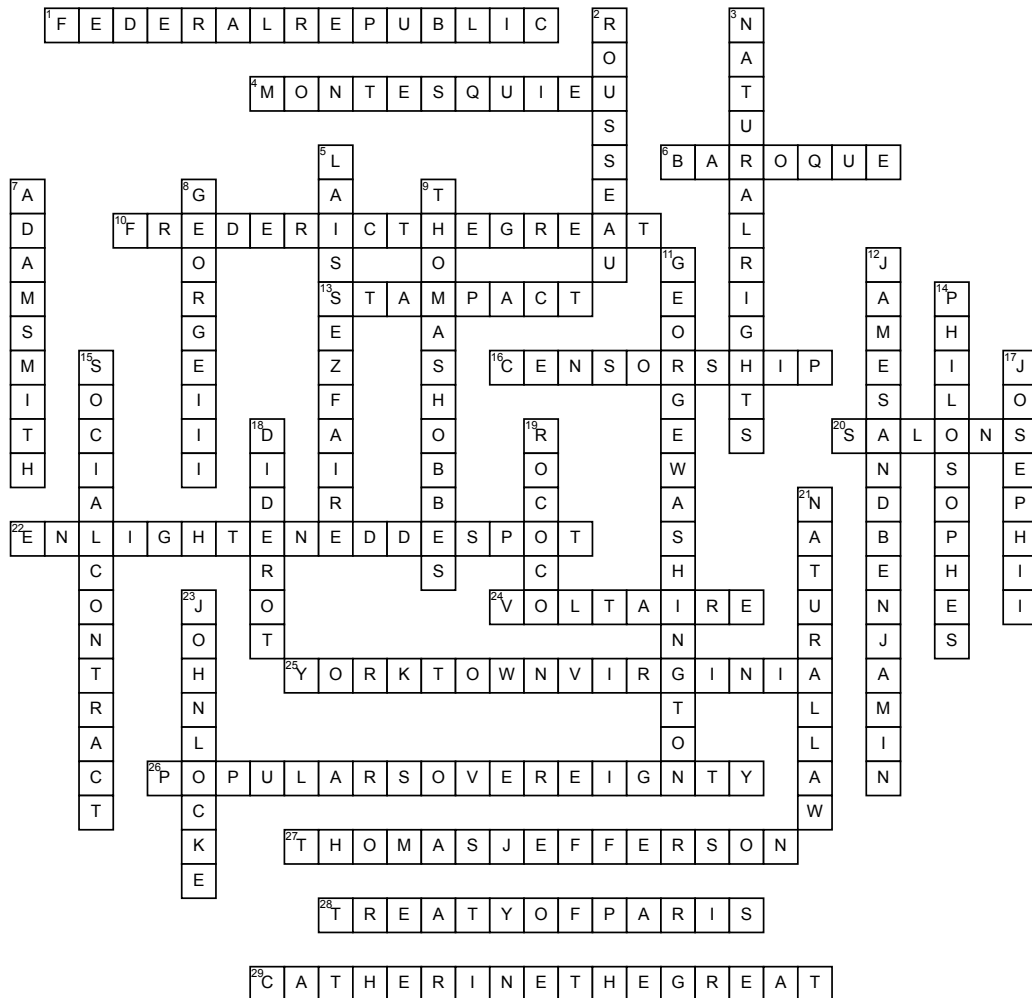


chapter 17 World History Definitions



Across

1. The constitution created _____, dividing power between federal government and the state
4. An early influential thinker who studied government
6. Glorified paintings of historical events, done in Greek and Roman tradition paintings were huge and colorful
10. King of Prussia from 1740-1786
13. Taxes put on newspapers in 1765
16. Restricting access to ideas and new information
20. Gatherings for artists, writers, and philosophers to exchange ideas
22. Absolute ruler using power to change political and social structures
24. The most famous philosophes originally named Francois-Marie

25. Washington forced to surrender of a British army at _____

26. Government where the power comes from the people

27. Principal author of the Declaration of Independence

28. American, British, and French signed the _____, ending the war

29. Empress of Russia, believed in the enlightenment ideas of liberty and equality

Down

2. Believed in natural innocence

3. Rights that all humans should have from birth

5. Allowing business to operate with little or no government

7. Scottish economist, greatly admired the physiocrats

8. Began a 60 year reign

9. One of two seventeenth-century English thinkers

11. First President, social leader

12. Two leaders who gathered to be apart of forming the first constitution

14. Means philosophers, ideas that soon spread beyond France

15. An agreement where one gives up their freedom for an organized society

17. Student of enlightenment, traveled in disguise to to learn his subjects problems

18. Creator of the 28-volume set Encyclopedia

19. An art style developed Louis XV and his court, was lighter and elegant

21. Rules discoverable by reason

23. An English thinker who set ideas that became the key to enlightenment

Word Bank

Diderot
Laissez Faire
Natural Rights
Joseph II
Rousseau
George III

George Washington
Catherine the Great
Philosophes
Montesquieu
Baroque
Adam Smith

Censorship
Voltaire
Rococo
Stamp Act
Yorktown Virginia
Frederic the Great

Thomas Jefferson
Enlightened Despot
Treaty of Paris
James and Benjamin
Salons
John Locke

Popular Sovereignty
Social Contract
Federal Republic
Thomas Hobbes
Natural Law