Name:	Class:	

The Restoration in England Notes pages 564-571

The M	Ionarchy Restored			
		in]	England began	in 1660 when
	The in England began in 1660 when became king, ending the			
2.	With the monarchy restored an	d	 med	eting again, an end to the
	political differences between _			
3.		succeeded Charle	es II in 1685.	
4.	Like his brother, he was also _	_		
5.		nown as the		. Parliamentary
	leaders applied pressure to him			
6				
0.	monarchs in 1688.			, seedine joint
7	They ceded Parliament the righ	nt to		along with other
,.	powers, and moved the country			
8	Following the deaths of William			
0.		ii and Mary, Englar	id was fulled by	y
9.	Among her achievements was			, formed by
	unifying England and			
10	O. Anne was succeeded by		in 1714.	
11	. George's prime minister,		,	formed the cabinet
	system of ministers chosen from	m Parliament to aid	the monarch.	
Science	ce, Philosophy, and Reason			
SCICIN	ce, i imosophy, and Reason			
12	2. Amid this political upheaval, _		 ,	
	, a			were defining new ways
	of looking at the world in whic			
13	3		he laws of	
	and	that governed eart	hly and heaver	nly bodies.
14	I. He revealed an orderly,			
	principles.		<i>U</i>	,
15	5. People came to believe that		CO	uld discover natural laws
	that would solve			
	pro	, .hlems		
16	5. Because of the emphasis on the	nower of intellect	this period is	sometimes called the
10	•	or	-	
17	7. Influential Figures:	01		•
	a	Germ	an philosophe	r
	b			
	с.		ish philosophe	r and economist

Name:		Class:	
18.	Kant's	s beliefs: is a combinate and; a sy	on of vnthesis of sensual
19.	percep	otion and the principles of thought. 2's beliefs: "founder of the	"
	b.	Disputed the Popularized the idea of	
20.	system	's beliefs: Proposed that even n of natural laws that work in an ordered and rational way, with by the government	
Neocla	ssical I	Literature	
		writers discovered the classic works of the Ancient and emulated them.	and
22.	They a	are called (new classics).	
23.	Neocla	assical literature of the 18th century made use of classical	
		and, and it pr	
24.	a. b. c. d.	ar forms:	
25.		sions of the Enlightenment	
		Age of	
		Age of	
	c.	Age of	
26	Age of	f Dryden	
20.		Began with the restoration of the death of	and ended with the
	b.	Championed the, which see	eems
		Championed the, which se in scale (like an epic) but mod	cks it's so-called
	c.	Presaged a new type of writing, theto evaluate works of literature.	, which attempts
	d.		period.
	e.	Refurbished and offering new forms of drama, theaters be the	ecame very popular with
	f.	Dryden is said to have written the first modern	·
	g.	Aphra Behn wrote <i>Oroonoko</i> , considered the first Englis	h

27. The Age of Pope

Name:	Class:
a.	Also called the age
b.	Peak period of
	The work of Alexander Pope, representative of the style, was, and
d.	Pope was a member of a salon society in London that included
	, Joseph Addison, and Sir Richard Steele.
e.	Swift's was pointed and sharp.
f.	
g.	Daniel Defoe competed with Behn for the title of first novel with
28. The A	age of Johnson
a.	Named after, the most famous writer of the generation
b.	Bridges the span between the Enlightenment and the Period
C.	During this time, some writers began to move away from the Neoclassical style
-	towards theRomantic style.
29. The E	End of the Enlightenment
a.	Towards the end of the Enlightenment, the progresses made through science and technology seemed less
b.	began to deteriorate, and the price of progress was
	questioned.