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WITTY — *two games, one board*

Unit 4 · Scientific & Political Thought · Two players · Four games of Four in a Row, or two games of Fox

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Play one by matching it to a term on the board and say the term out loud. The card you played goes to the discard pile. The other two go to the bottom of the deck.

If you can match, you must. If none of your three cards match, put all three on the bottom, draw three, and your turn ends.

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FOUR IN A ROW

Fold the sheet, lay it flat between you, and play on the top face. Each player needs a different colored pencil.

YOUR TURN

Mark the square you matched. That square is yours.

WINNING

Four squares in a row — across, down, or diagonal. The FREE square counts toward both players' lines.

Board full with no line: draw.

Call it out: **"Witty!"**

FOUR TO A SHEET

Fold, play the top face, then turn to the next face. Four faces, four games, two layouts.

GAME TWO

FOX

Each player needs a sheet of their own. Fold it and stand the top half up so it faces you and hides the bottom half.

SETUP

On your bottom grid, shade three shapes: one of **4** squares, one of **3**, one of **2**. Each shape's squares must touch edge to edge. Shapes may not overlap and may not use FREE.



One way to place 4, 3, and 2.
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ANSWER KEY — *Scientific & Political Thought*

Unit 4 · 24 terms · Alphabetical

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Economist who argued markets coordinate better than governments.

Deductive Reasoning

Arguing from general principles down to particular conclusions.

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Belief in a creator known through reason rather than revelation.

Denis Diderot

Editor of the Encyclopédie, the Enlightenment's reference work.

Empiricism

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Enlightened Absolutism

Reform imposed from above by a monarch who kept full power.

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Astronomer whose telescope evidence brought him before the Inquisition.

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Physicist who explained motion on earth and in the heavens with one law.

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Thinker who located sovereignty in the general will.

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Philosopher who argued government rests on consent and natural rights.

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Habsburg emperor whose sweeping reforms were mostly reversed.

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Writer who argued women deserve the same education as men.

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Public Sphere

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Shift to explaining nature by observation and mathematics.

Social Contract

Idea that people trade some freedom for protection by government.

Tabula Rasa

Locke's claim that the mind begins as a blank slate.

Voltaire

French writer who attacked the church and defended free speech.

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ANSWER KEY — *Scientific & Political Thought*

Unit 4 · 24 terms · Alphabetical

Adam Smith

Economist who argued markets coordinate better than governments.

Deductive Reasoning

Arguing from general principles down to particular conclusions.

Deism

Belief in a creator known through reason rather than revelation.

Denis Diderot

Editor of the Encyclopédie, the Enlightenment's reference work.

Empiricism

Doctrine that knowledge comes from observation and experiment.

Enlightened Absolutism

Reform imposed from above by a monarch who kept full power.

Enlightenment

Movement applying reason to government, religion, and society.

Francis Bacon

Advocate of systematic experiment over inherited authority.

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Astronomer whose telescope evidence brought him before the Inquisition.

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Thinker who located sovereignty in the general will.

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Private gathering where Enlightenment ideas were argued out.

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Shift to explaining nature by observation and mathematics.

Social Contract

Idea that people trade some freedom for protection by government.

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Locke's claim that the mind begins as a blank slate.

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Board full with no line: draw.

Call it out: **"Witty!"**

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GAME TWO

FOX

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WITTY — *two games, one board*

Unit 4 · Scientific & Political Thought · Two players · Four games of Four in a Row, or two games of Fox

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Play one by matching it to a term on the board and say the term out loud. The card you played goes to the discard pile. The other two go to the bottom of the deck.

If you can match, you must. If none of your three cards match, put all three on the bottom, draw three, and your turn ends.

GAME ONE

FOUR IN A ROW

Fold the sheet, lay it flat between you, and play on the top face. Each player needs a different colored pencil.

YOUR TURN

Mark the square you matched. That square is yours.

WINNING

Four squares in a row — across, down, or diagonal. The FREE square counts toward both players' lines.

Board full with no line: draw.

Call it out: **"Witty!"**

FOUR TO A SHEET

Fold, play the top face, then turn to the next face. Four faces, four games, two layouts.

GAME TWO

FOX

Each player needs a sheet of their own. Fold it and stand the top half up so it faces you and hides the bottom half.

SETUP

On your bottom grid, shade three shapes: one of **4** squares, one of **3**, one of **2**. Each shape's squares must touch edge to edge. Shapes may not overlap and may not use FREE.



One way to place 4, 3, and 2.
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ANSWER KEY — *Scientific & Political Thought*

Unit 4 · 24 terms · Alphabetical

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Economist who argued markets coordinate better than governments.

Deductive Reasoning

Arguing from general principles down to particular conclusions.

Deism

Belief in a creator known through reason rather than revelation.

Denis Diderot

Editor of the Encyclopédie, the Enlightenment's reference work.

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Enlightened Absolutism

Reform imposed from above by a monarch who kept full power.

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Advocate of systematic experiment over inherited authority.

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Astronomer whose telescope evidence brought him before the Inquisition.

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Thinker who located sovereignty in the general will.

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Shift to explaining nature by observation and mathematics.

Social Contract

Idea that people trade some freedom for protection by government.

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Locke's claim that the mind begins as a blank slate.

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French writer who attacked the church and defended free speech.

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ANSWER KEY — *Scientific & Political Thought*

Unit 4 · 24 terms · Alphabetical

Adam Smith

Economist who argued markets coordinate better than governments.

Deductive Reasoning

Arguing from general principles down to particular conclusions.

Deism

Belief in a creator known through reason rather than revelation.

Denis Diderot

Editor of the Encyclopédie, the Enlightenment's reference work.

Empiricism

Doctrine that knowledge comes from observation and experiment.

Enlightened Absolutism

Reform imposed from above by a monarch who kept full power.

Enlightenment

Movement applying reason to government, religion, and society.

Francis Bacon

Advocate of systematic experiment over inherited authority.

Galileo Galilei

Astronomer whose telescope evidence brought him before the Inquisition.

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Model placing the sun, not the earth, at the center.

Isaac Newton

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Thinker who located sovereignty in the general will.

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Philosopher who began from doubt and rebuilt on reason.

Salon

Private gathering where Enlightenment ideas were argued out.

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Shift to explaining nature by observation and mathematics.

Social Contract

Idea that people trade some freedom for protection by government.

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Locke's claim that the mind begins as a blank slate.

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Board full with no line: draw.

Call it out: **"Witty!"**

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GAME TWO

FOX

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SETUP

On your bottom grid, shade three shapes: one of **4** squares, one of **3**, one of **2**. Each shape's squares must touch edge to edge. Shapes may not overlap and may not use FREE.



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WITTY — *two games, one board*

Unit 4 · Scientific & Political Thought · Two players · Four games of Four in a Row, or two games of Fox

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FOUR IN A ROW

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YOUR TURN

Mark the square you matched. That square is yours.

WINNING

Four squares in a row — across, down, or diagonal. The FREE square counts toward both players' lines.

Board full with no line: draw.

Call it out: **"Witty!"**

FOUR TO A SHEET

Fold, play the top face, then turn to the next face. Four faces, four games, two layouts.

GAME TWO

FOX

Each player needs a sheet of their own. Fold it and stand the top half up so it faces you and hides the bottom half.

SETUP

On your bottom grid, shade three shapes: one of **4** squares, one of **3**, one of **2**. Each shape's squares must touch edge to edge. Shapes may not overlap and may not use FREE.



One way to place 4, 3, and 2.
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ANSWER KEY — *Scientific & Political Thought*

Unit 4 · 24 terms · Alphabetical

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Economist who argued markets coordinate better than governments.

Deductive Reasoning

Arguing from general principles down to particular conclusions.

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Belief in a creator known through reason rather than revelation.

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Shift to explaining nature by observation and mathematics.

Social Contract

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Locke's claim that the mind begins as a blank slate.

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ANSWER KEY — *Scientific & Political Thought*

Unit 4 · 24 terms · Alphabetical

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ANSWER KEY — *Scientific & Political Thought*

Unit 4 · 24 terms · Alphabetical

Adam Smith

Economist who argued markets coordinate better than governments.

Deductive Reasoning

Arguing from general principles down to particular conclusions.

Deism

Belief in a creator known through reason rather than revelation.

Denis Diderot

Editor of the Encyclopédie, the Enlightenment's reference work.

Empiricism

Doctrine that knowledge comes from observation and experiment.

Enlightened Absolutism

Reform imposed from above by a monarch who kept full power.

Enlightenment

Movement applying reason to government, religion, and society.

Francis Bacon

Advocate of systematic experiment over inherited authority.

Galileo Galilei

Astronomer whose telescope evidence brought him before the Inquisition.

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Thinker who located sovereignty in the general will.

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Private gathering where Enlightenment ideas were argued out.

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Shift to explaining nature by observation and mathematics.

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Idea that people trade some freedom for protection by government.

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Board full with no line: draw.

Call it out: **"Witty!"**

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