

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## THE ENLIGHTENMENT

### SWBAT:

- 1.) Connect the Scientific Revolution to the Enlightenment.
- 2.) Identify the Enlightenment leaders and describe their contributions to the Enlightenment, and describe how their ideas led to revolution and rebellion.
- 3.) Read, comprehend, and respond to questions on selected passages from Locke's Treatise of Two Governments.

### DO NOW: Write down what you know about the Enlightenment.

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### The Enlightenment

#### Origins of the Enlightenment

- What was the Enlightenment?
  - An 18<sup>th</sup> century philosophical movement that swept throughout Europe and North America; advocated \_\_\_\_\_ as the primary Source of authority.
- What were the basic principles of the Enlightenment?
  - Reason - \_\_\_\_\_ through logical reasoning
  - Nature – Nature is good; natural laws of politics & economics
  - Happiness – Live by \_\_\_\_\_ and you will find happiness
  - Progress – Believed society and humankind could be perfected
  - Liberty – Believed society should be set \_\_\_\_\_

#### Major Enlightenment Ideas

- Every \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ problem could be solved through the use of reason
- Governments are created to secure an \_\_\_\_\_ society
- \_\_\_\_\_ of powers is the best way to protect human liberties
- All \_\_\_\_\_ are created "free and equal"
- A \_\_\_\_\_ should be allowed to regulate trade.

## IMPORTANT ENLIGHTENMENT THINKERS

### Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)

- \_\_\_\_\_ during the English Civil War
- Famous work was \_\_\_\_\_
- Main Ideas
  - Man is inherently \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mankind, if left on its own, would be ruled by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Citizens need the \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent chaos
  - The Social Contract

## John Locke (1632-1704)

- \_\_\_\_\_ during the English Civil War
- Father of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Supported individual's \_\_\_\_\_ to life, liberty, and property
  - Government at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the governed
- Influenced the \_\_\_\_\_ and French Enlightenment thinkers

## Social Contract

Thomas Hobbes	John Locke
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Humans are naturally cruel, greedy and selfish.</li><li>• To escape this "brutish" life people entered into a social contract.</li><li>• Only a powerful government could ensure an orderly society.</li><li>• Believed only an absolute monarchy could keep a society completely orderly.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Humans are naturally reasonable, moral and good</li><li>• Humans have natural rights: life liberty and property</li><li>• People form governments to protect natural rights</li><li>• Best government was one with limited power</li><li>• If a government violates people's natural rights, people have the right to overthrow government</li></ul>

## Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1788)

- \_\_\_\_\_ philosopher
- Main Ideas
  - Humans are basically \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_
    - Civilization destroyed freedom and equality
  - Advocated direct democracy
  - Influenced the \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

## Voltaire (1694-1778)

- Perhaps the most \_\_\_\_\_ Enlightenment philosopher
- "Friend" of Fredrick II of Prussia
- Frequently \_\_\_\_\_ the clergy, aristocracy, and government
- Main Ideas
  - \_\_\_\_\_ of religion, freedom of speech, \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ intolerance, prejudice, and superstition

## Montesquieu (1689-1755)

- A French \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_
- Believed \_\_\_\_\_ was the best-governed country
- Main Ideas
  - Challenged \_\_\_\_\_ monarchy
  - \_\_\_\_\_ of Powers
    - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ - Each branch of the government should be able to 'check' the other two
- \_\_\_\_\_ the United States Constitution

## Major Enlightenment Ideas for Society

- Detested the \_\_\_\_\_ trade and slavery
- Deplored religious prejudice
- Defended \_\_\_\_\_ of speech
- Attacked \_\_\_\_\_ right theory
- Urged education for all
- Hated \_\_\_\_\_ distribution of property
- Believed governments should be freely \_\_\_\_\_
- Women's first duty was to her family

## Women and the Enlightenment

- Enlightenment thinkers maintained \_\_\_\_\_ ideas toward women
- Educated women challenged these ideas using \_\_\_\_\_ arguments
  - Mary Wollstonecraft
    - Women need \_\_\_\_\_ to be virtuous & useful
    - Women have the right to \_\_\_\_\_ in politics
- Women helped spread Enlightenment ideas by holding \_\_\_\_\_

## Enlightenment and the Economy

- \_\_\_\_\_ rejected mercantilism in favor of a policy called laissez faire
  - Physiocrats were Enlightenment thinkers who focused on economic reforms
- \_\_\_\_\_ : allowing business to operate with little or no government interference
  - Real wealth comes from productive land not gold and silver
  - Supported free trade and opposed tariffs

## IMPACT OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT

### Impact of the Enlightenment

- \_\_\_\_\_
  - American, French, Haitian, etc.
- Belief in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ progress
  - Abolition of slavery, promote education, social equality, etc.
- \_\_\_\_\_ outlook in Europe
  - Promotion of religious tolerance, openly question religious beliefs, science challenges religious teachings
- Importance of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - People can judge right and wrong for themselves, rise of capitalism, support for democracy, etc.