

Name: _____

Date: _____ Period: _____

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

INTENTIONS OF THE LESSON

I WANT STUDENTS TO:

- 1.) **KNOW** the political, social, and religious relationship of the Scientific Revolution to the Enlightenment.
- 2.) **UNDERSTAND** and explain the impact of contributions made by enlightenment leaders to the Scientific Revolution.
- 3.) Analyze readings (**SKILL**) and define the concepts showing relationships between the government and the state of nature and the government and the people.

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

The Enlightenment

Origins of the Enlightenment

- What was the Enlightenment?
 - An 18th 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"> • Humans are naturally cruel, greedy and selfish. • To escape this "brutish" life people entered into a social contract. • Only a powerful government could ensure an orderly society. • Believed only an absolute monarchy could keep a society completely orderly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humans are naturally reasonable, moral and good • Humans have natural rights: life liberty and property • People form governments to protect natural rights • Best government was one with limited power • If a government violates people's natural rights, people have the right to overthrow government

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.