

Stamped:

1. Enlightenment Quotes Packet
2. Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau Reading Worksheet

Turn in to Basket:

1. 2<sup>nd</sup> Treatise of Gov't Worksheet

# Ideas of the Enlightenment

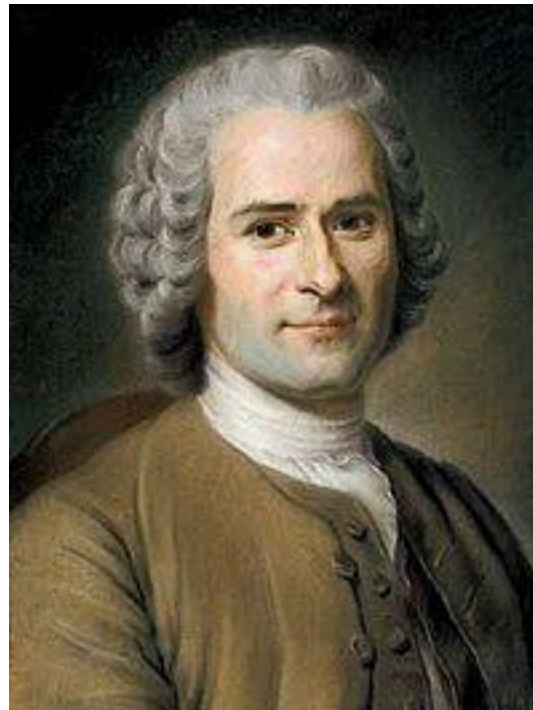
Agenda:

1. Review!
2. Other Enlightenment Thinker Notes
3. Central Ideas & Name that Philosophe!

# Today's Goals

- Analyze major ideas from different Enlightenment philosophers
  - to better understand the changes caused by the Enlightenment


What is the general will, according to Rousseau?





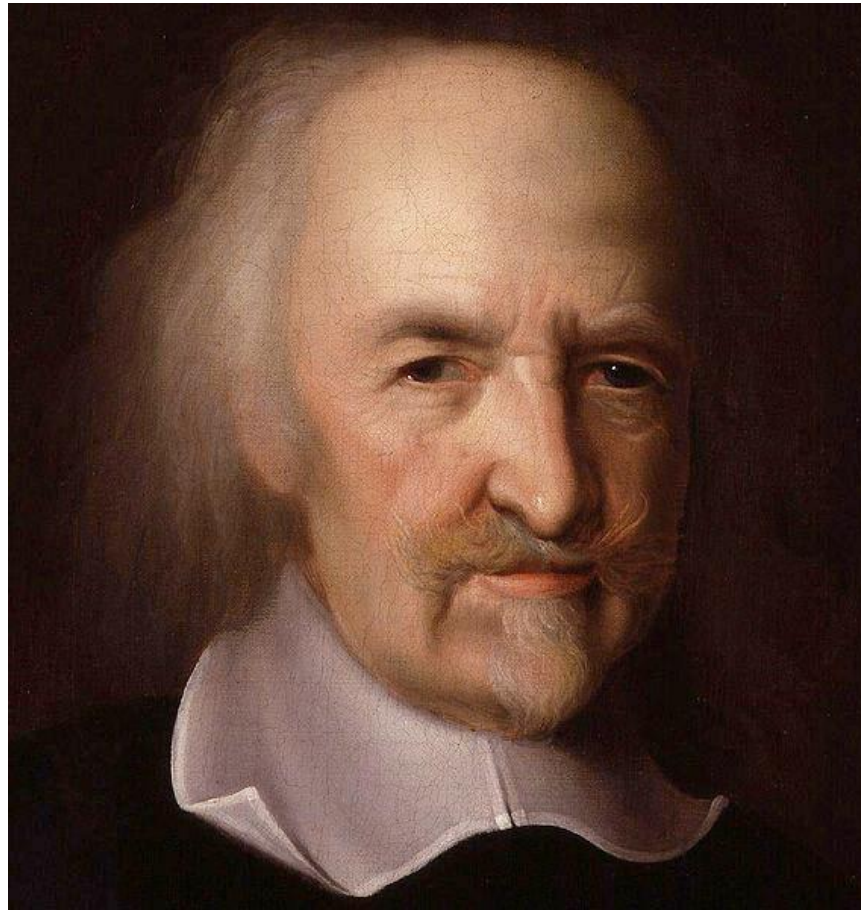
Which Enlightenment Thinker believed  
in an Absolute Monarchy?


Which Enlightenment Thinker believed that people have the right to dissolve (overthrow) their government if the government ceases to work in the best interest of the people?



According to Rousseau, where do all of the inequalities of modern society come from?

How was the State of Nature,  
according to Thomas Hobbes?





Which Enlightenment thinker believed that people were born with natural rights and that the government's power is derived from the people?





1. Voltaire
2. Montesquieu
3. Beccaria
4. Mary Astell
5. Mary Wollstonecraft
6. Catherine
7. Frederick

Which of these people...

- A. Disliked his future wife so much he contemplated suicide before marrying her?
- B. Married an anarchist?
- C. Was rumored to have had a child that was not her husband's?
- D. Was imprisoned for insulting a French nobleman?
- E. Had a daughter who wrote *Frankenstein*?

# Central Ideas of the Enlightenment

- Hobbes – People are bad, absolute monarchy is needed to keep people in line
- Locke – People are born free, have natural rights, have ability to overthrow government
- Rousseau – Individual freedom, direct democracy needed

# The Thinkers

- Enlightenment at its peak in mid-1700s France
- The thinkers of this time were known as Philosophes (French word for philosopher)



Other important thinkers of this time...



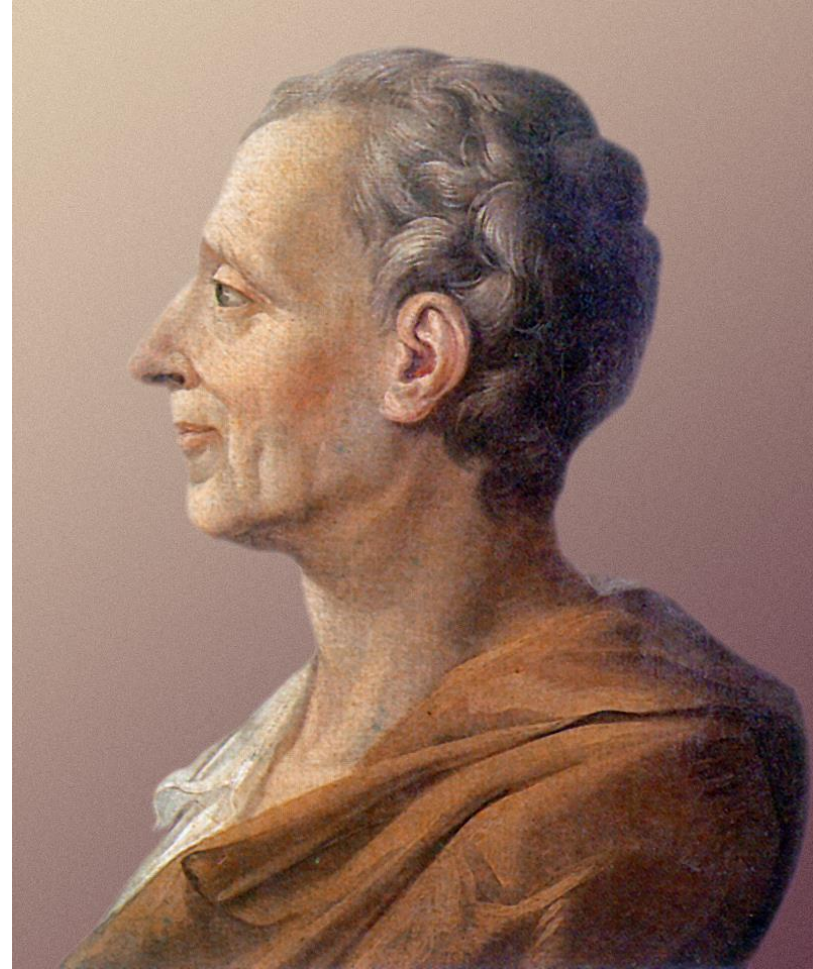
# Voltaire

- Believed in tolerance, reason, freedom of religion and freedom of speech
- Twice sent to prison
- “I do not agree with a word you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it.”



# Montesquieu

- Believed in political liberty
- Argued for a separation of powers – dividing power between different parts of the government
- “Power should be a check to power.”



# Cesare Beccaria



- Believed in justice, not revenge
- Laws exist to preserve social order, not avenge crimes
- Believed in speedy trial, no torture, no capital punishment (death penalty)



# Mary Astell



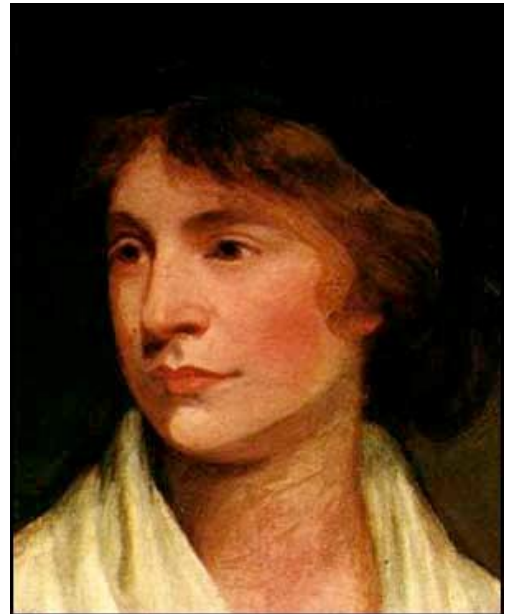
- Believed in education and equality for women
- “If men are born free, how is it that all women are born slaves?”





# Mary Wollstonecraft

- Believed women should receive as much education as men
- Believed women should enter medicine and politics



# 5 Major Enlightenment Ideas

- 1. Reason – Truth could be discovered through logic
- 2. Nature – Things that are natural are good
- 3. Happiness – Wanted people to be happy on earth (instead of just after death)
- 4. Progress – Society should focus on improving
- 5. Liberty – Political freedom important

# Legacy of the Enlightenment

- Belief in progress
- Importance of individualism
- A more secular outlook
  - Secular: no religious or spiritual basis.
  - Changed the way people thought about religion

## On your Worksheet...

- With a partner sitting next to you, record the central ideas for each of the Philosophes
- You may use your notes to complete this.

# Name that Philosophe!

- On the back side of the worksheet...
  - Read the series of quotes or thoughts from different Philosophes of the Enlightenment.
  - Work with a partner to decide which Philosophe would have said each statement.
  - Use the central ideas table to help you complete this activity.
  - Your Philosophe options are:
    - Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau, Beccaria, Voltaire, and Wollstonecraft, and Montesquieu