



Lesson Question



Lesson Goals

Learn about the Enlightenment.

Identify the that led to the Enlightenment.

Describe the impact of Enlightenment and their ideas.

Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment on and society.

Warm-Up | The Enlightenment



Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

Enlightenment	an <input type="text"/> movement in which philosophers changed society's values to include the value of the <input type="text"/>
natural rights	philosopher <input type="text"/> belief in each person's right to life, <input type="text"/> , and property
<i>philosophe</i>	French Enlightenment <input type="text"/>
salon	a gathering of influential people for the discussion of <input type="text"/>
social contract	an agreement to give up some personal <input type="text"/> in exchange for protection from a <input type="text"/> or ruler



Europe in the 1600s

was on the rise.



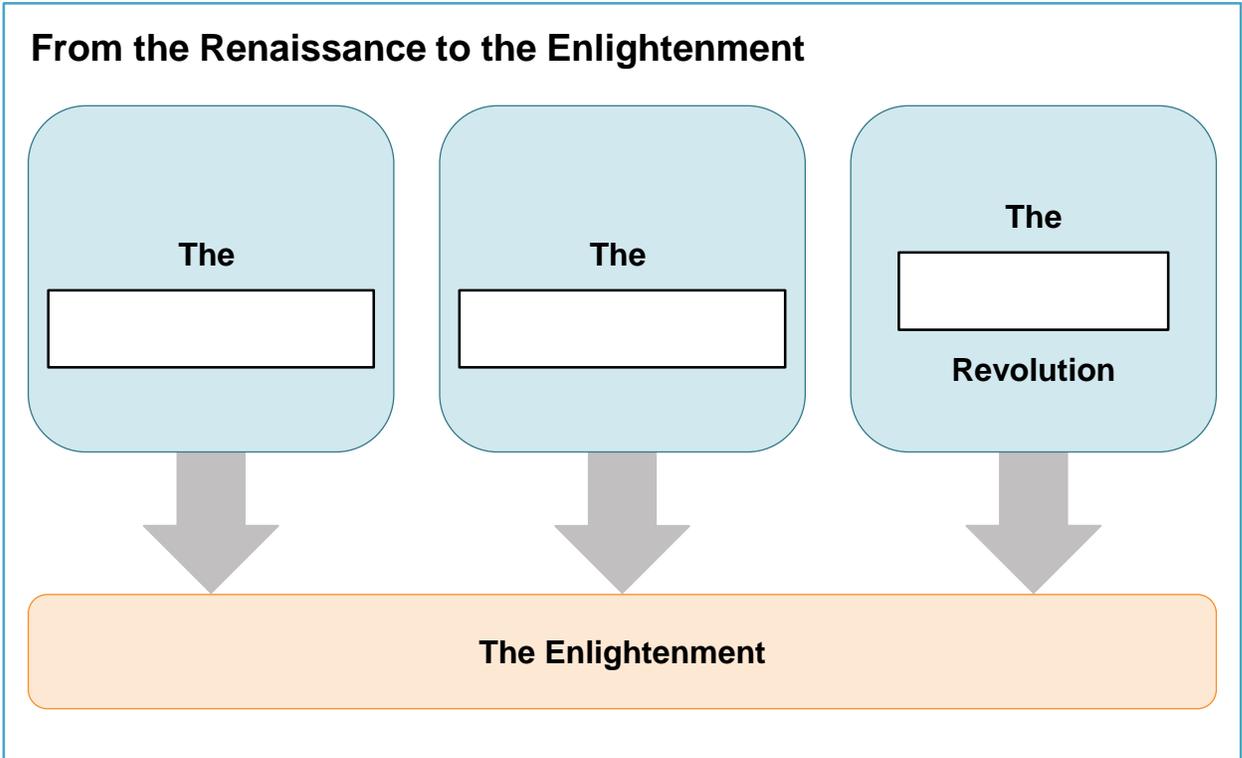
Clashes between English monarchs and led to .

The war inspired people to about the best way to .

Instruction | The Enlightenment

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The Enlightenment Approach

[] thinkers challenged long-held [] about government and society by:

- arguing [] the ideas of “divine right” and [].
- [] the authority of the Catholic Church.
- wanting to [] the lives and freedoms of [] people.

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The Enlightenment and Government

Enlightenment thinkers studied forms of by focusing on three topics.

- Where does a government get its ?
- What kinds of do humans have?
- How are citizens and government to each other?

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Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)

- Was an English and writer
- Wrote about the purpose of government
- Believed that people are naturally and
- Argued that life without is “nasty, brutish, and ”
- Supported rule

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The Social Contract

Hobbes argued that citizens form a with their government.

- People form governments to ensure their .
- Citizens agree to give up some in exchange for .

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John Locke (1632–1704)

- Was an English philosopher and
- Wrote *Second of Government* in 1690
- Believed that humans are naturally
- Hobbes's idea of the social contract

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Locke's Idea of Natural Rights

All humans are
natural rights.



If the government fails to
 those rights, the
people have a right to
.

These natural rights are
, , and
property.

Locke and Law

The end of is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge :
for in all the states of created beings capable of laws, where there is no , there is no
.

–John Locke,
Second Treatise of Government,
1690

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The Enlightenment in France

During the Enlightenment, French intellectuals met in . These thinkers:

- discussed and spread intellectual .
- were of organized religion.
- were called .

French Enlightenment Thinkers

Jean-Jacques Rousseau	Voltaire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was one of the most important <input type="text"/> philosophers of the 1700s • Argued against <input type="text"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was a French philosopher, writer, and <input type="text"/> • Supported freedom of <input type="text"/> and a separation of <input type="text"/> and state • Called for freedom of <input type="text"/>

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Baron de Montesquieu (1689–1755)

- Was a French philosopher and social
- Was famous for his writings on and society
- Wrote *The Spirit of the* in 1748

The Spirit of Laws

	Dividing government power so that no person or group has too much
	Creating a system in which each branch of government has some power over the other

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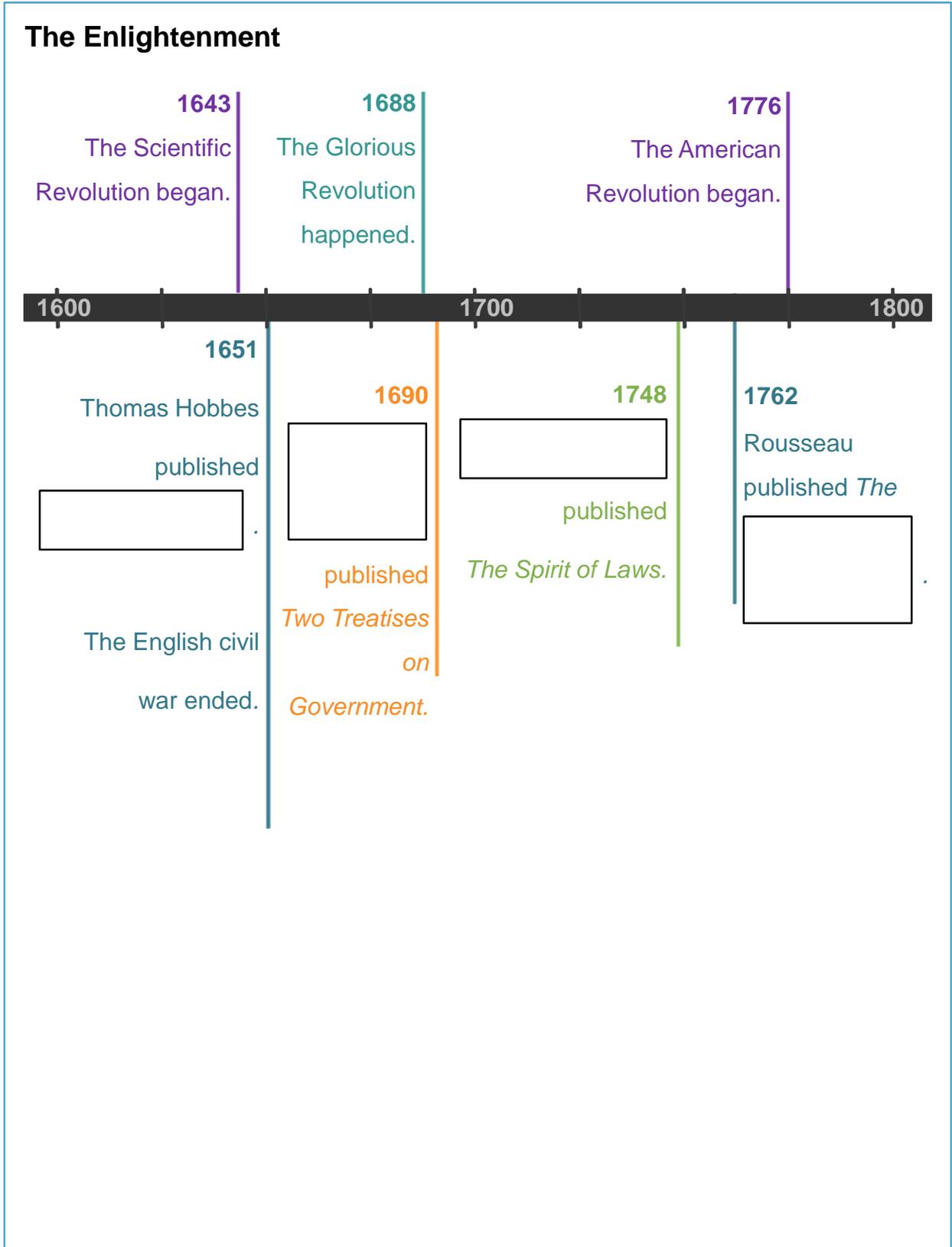
Other Effects of the Enlightenment

- Growth in the belief that people could government and society
- Inspired some monarchs to Enlightenment ideals
- Inspired the and Revolutions
- Increased support for government
- Value of worth spread to common citizens

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Summary

The Enlightenment



**Lesson
Question**

How did the Enlightenment influence ideas about government and society?



Answer:

Summary | The Enlightenment

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Review: The Enlightenment

- The Renaissance, the Reformation, and the Scientific Revolution influenced to apply new ways of thinking to and .
- The English inspired John Locke and Thomas Hobbes to ask questions about .
- In France, in argued about Enlightenment principles.
- The Enlightenment would increase support for government and inspire some citizens to forcibly their governments.

Review: Thinkers and Ideas of the Enlightenment

Enlightenment thinkers long-held beliefs about government.

- argued for a social contract.
- believed in natural rights.
- advocated a separation of powers.

Summary

The Enlightenment

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Review: Wrap-Up

The Enlightenment represented a in thinking in Europe.

- People questioned the principles of and

.

- The Enlightenment would influence in

America and France.

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.