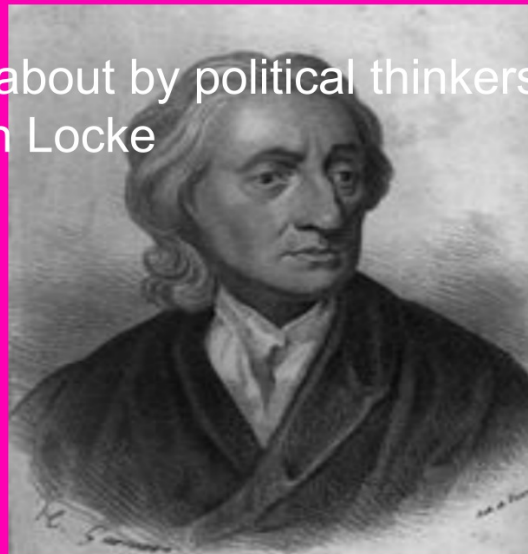
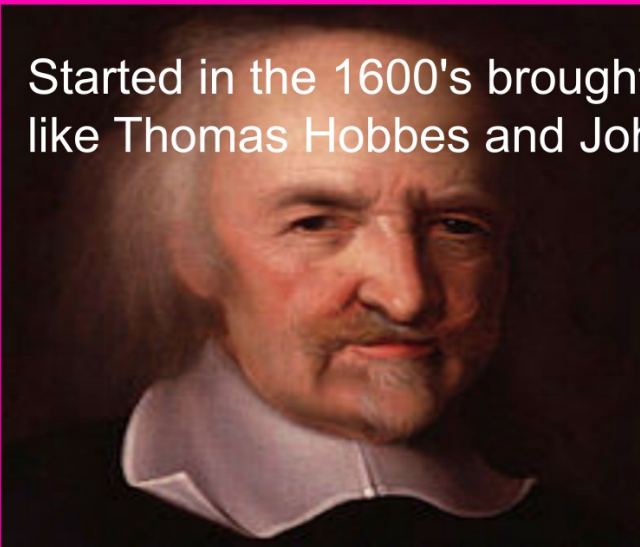


The Enlightenment in Europe

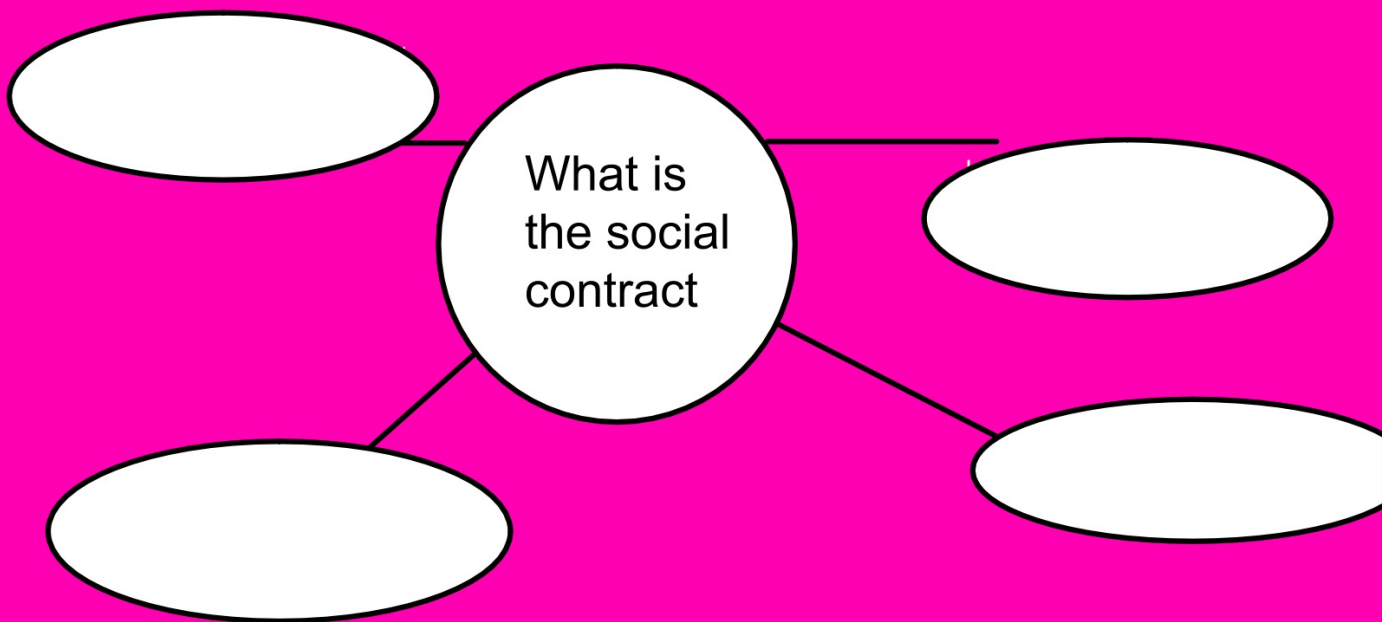
Enlightenment - new intellectual movement that stressed reason and thought and the power of individuals to solve problems "AGE OF REASON"

Started in the 1600's brought about by political thinkers like Thomas Hobbes and John Locke

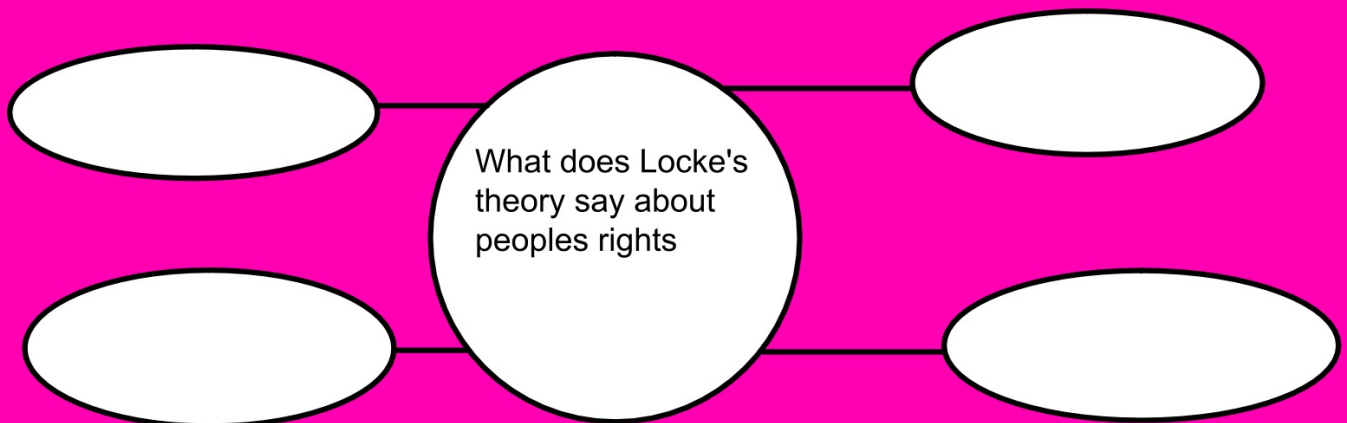


Hobbes's Social Contract

Wrote the book Leviathan (1651) and the English Civil War convinced him that all humans were naturally selfish and wicked.



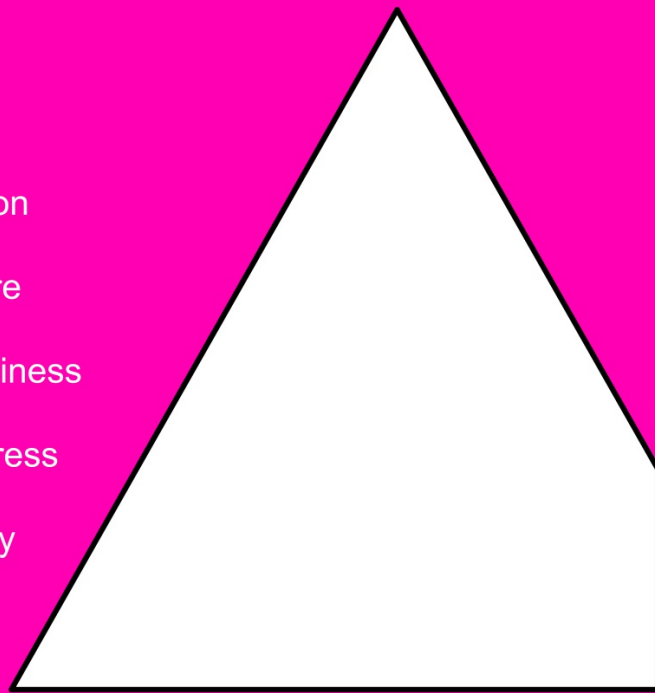
Locke's Natural Rights - different, more positive view of human nature - He believed that people could learn from experience and improve themselves as reasonable beings, they had the natural ability to govern their own affairs and look after the welfare of society.



Enlightenment reached its height in France in the mid-1700s
social critics of this period in France were known as
Philosophes - believed that people could apply reason to all
aspects of life.

The Concepts that
form the core of
Philosophes
thinkers

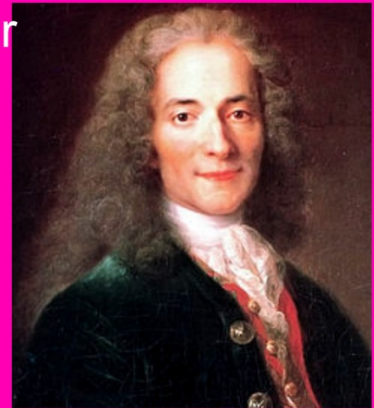
1. reason
2. nature
3. happiness
4. progress
5. liberty



Other Philosophe thinkers

Voltaire - FrancoisMarie Arouet - published more than 70 books of political essays, philosophy, and drama - made targets of the clergy, aristocracy, and government. He was an enemy of the French court and was sent to prison twice and was exiled to England. He fought for

1. tolerance
2. reason
3. freedom
4. religious belief
5. freedom of speech



"I do not agree with a word you say but will defend to the death the right to say it"

Rousseau and Montesquieu both believed firmly that fair and just laws not monarchs or unrestrained mobs should govern society.

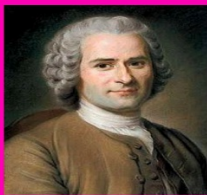
Why should citizens be the authors of society's laws, according to Rousseau?

Why does Montesquieu believe that disobeying laws leads to a loss of liberty?

Primary Source

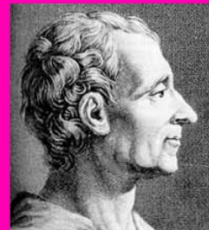
I...therefore give the name "Republic" to every state that is governed by laws, no matter what the form of its administration may be: for government, and the *res publica* rank as a reality...Laws are, properly speaking, only the conditions of civil association. The people, being subject to the laws, ought to be their author: the conditions of the society ought to be regulated... by those who come together to form it.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, *The Social Contract*



It is true that in democracies the people seem to act as they please; but political liberty does not consist in an unlimited freedom.We must have continually present to our minds the difference between independence and liberty. Liberty is a right of doing whatever the laws permit, and if a citizen could do what they [the laws] forbid he would be no longer possessed of liberty, because all his fellow-citizens would have the same power

Baron De. Montesquieu, *The Spirit of Laws*



Idea

Thinker

Impact

Natural rights-life, liberty, property

Locke

Fundamental to U.S. Declaration of Independence

Separation of Powers

Montesquieu

France, United States, and Latin American nations use separation of powers in new constitutions

Freedom of thought and expression

Voltaire

Guaranteed in US Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce or eliminate censorship

Abolishment of torture

Beccaria

Guaranteed in US Bill of Rights; torture outlawed or reduced in nations of Europe and the Americas

Religious Freedom

Voltaire

Guaranteed in US Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce persecution

Women's equality

Wollstonecraft

Women's rights groups form in Europe and North America

