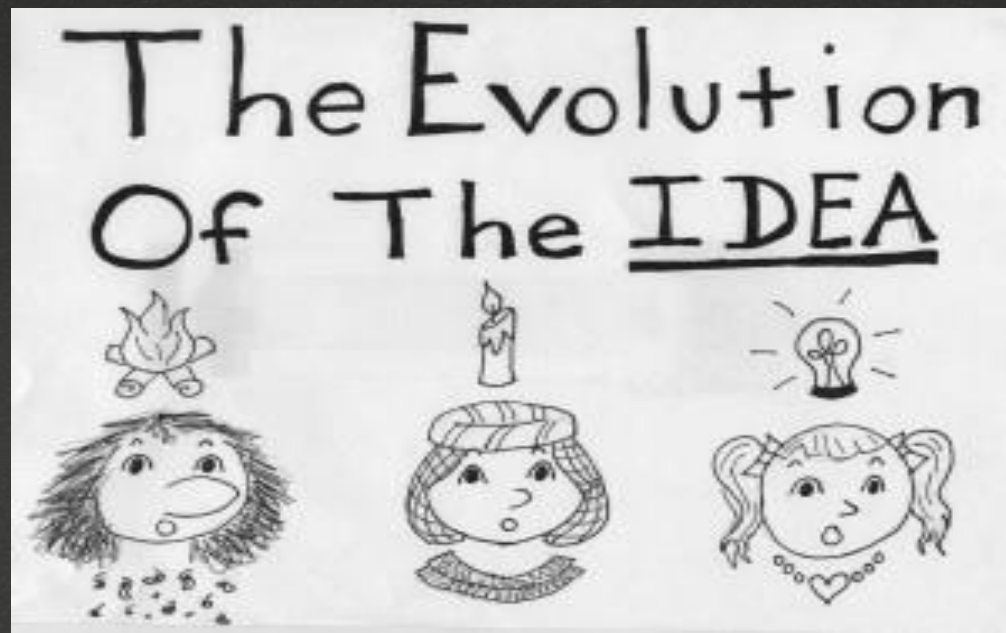


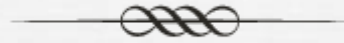
Enlightenment

1650-1800



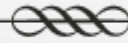
Enlightenment

1650-1800

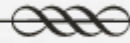


- ☞ It takes time to change a way of thinking... A LOT of time
- ☞ Scientific Revolution (1550-1700)
 - ☞ science began to challenge the church
 - ☞ evidence and reason over faith and tradition
- ☞ Monarchs had become like Gods on Earth
 - ☞ Divine Right- kings had their thrones thanks to God
 - ☞ people begin to question this form of authority as well

English Civil War 1642-1651

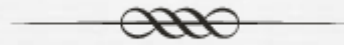


Monarchy vs. Parliament

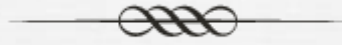


The BEHEADING of KING CHARLES the FIRST. at WHITEHALL. A.D. 1649.

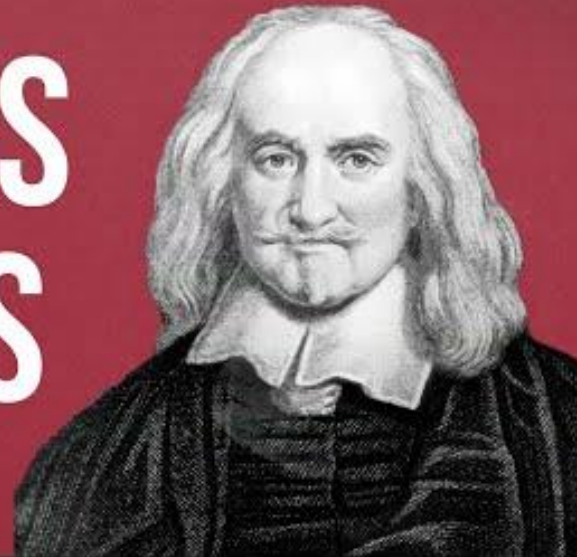
Important People



- ☞ Hobbes
- ☞ Locke
- ☞ Voltaire
- ☞ Montesquieu
- ☞ Rousseau
- ☞ Wollstonecraft

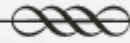


**THOMAS
HOBBS**


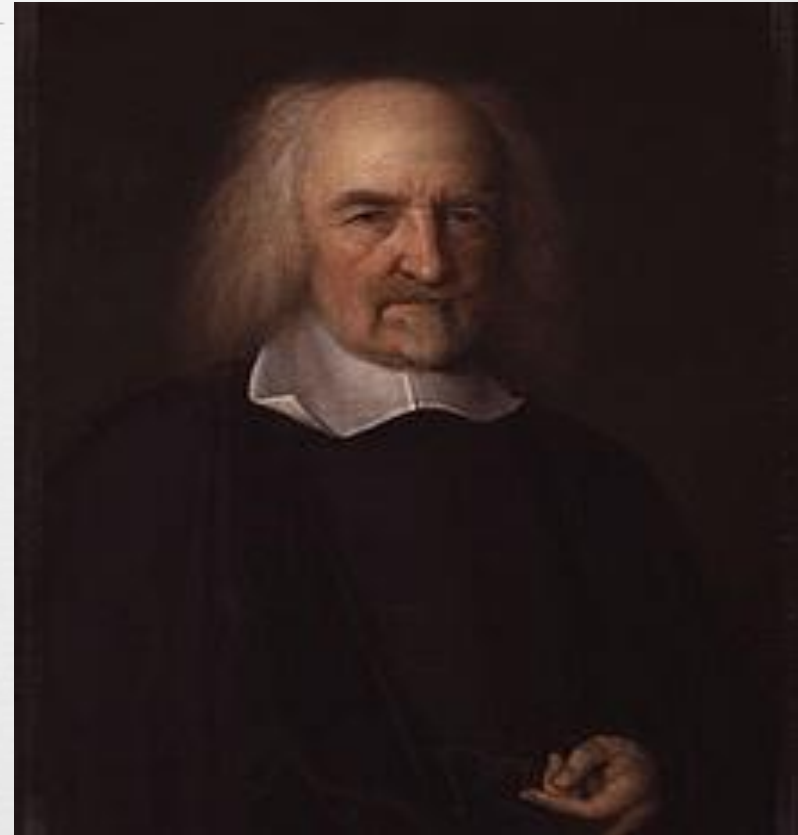


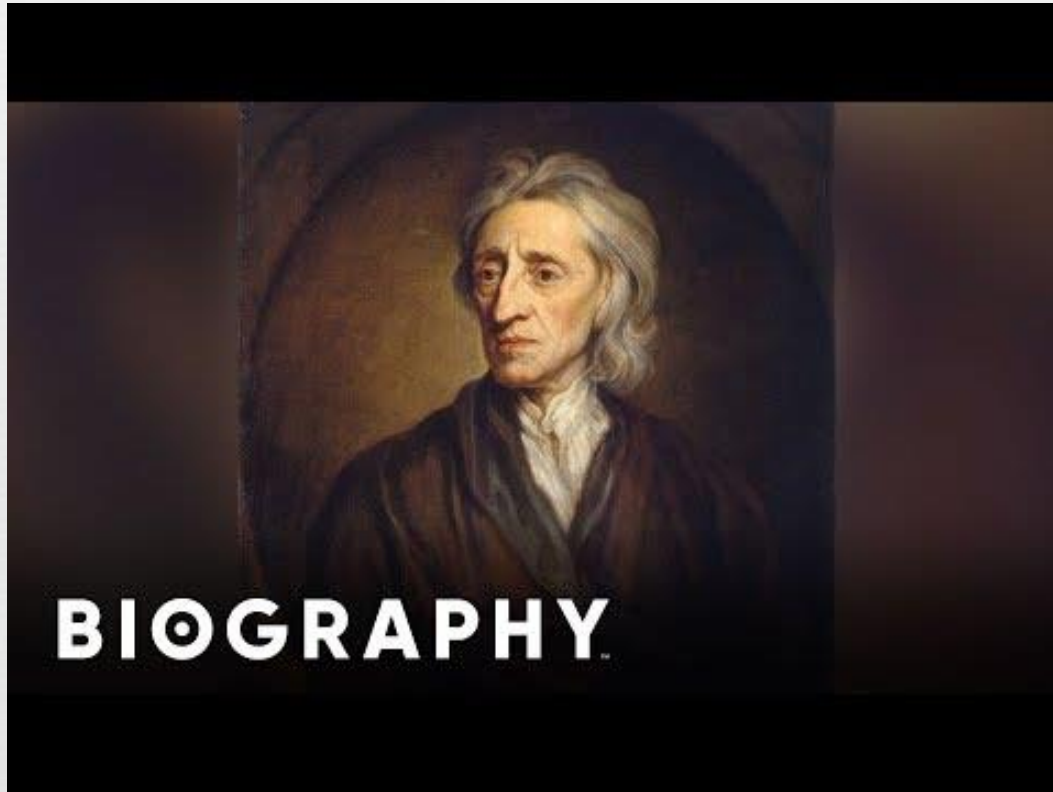
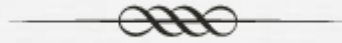
Thomas Hobbes

1588-1679



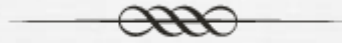
- ☞ English
- ☞ Experience of the Eng. Civil War
 - ☞ people are selfish and wicked
- ☞ **Social Contract-**
 - ☞ agreement between rulers and their people
 - ☞ people need strong ruler to both control and protect
- ☞ Believed in absolute monarchy

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Th. Hobbes". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive hand.

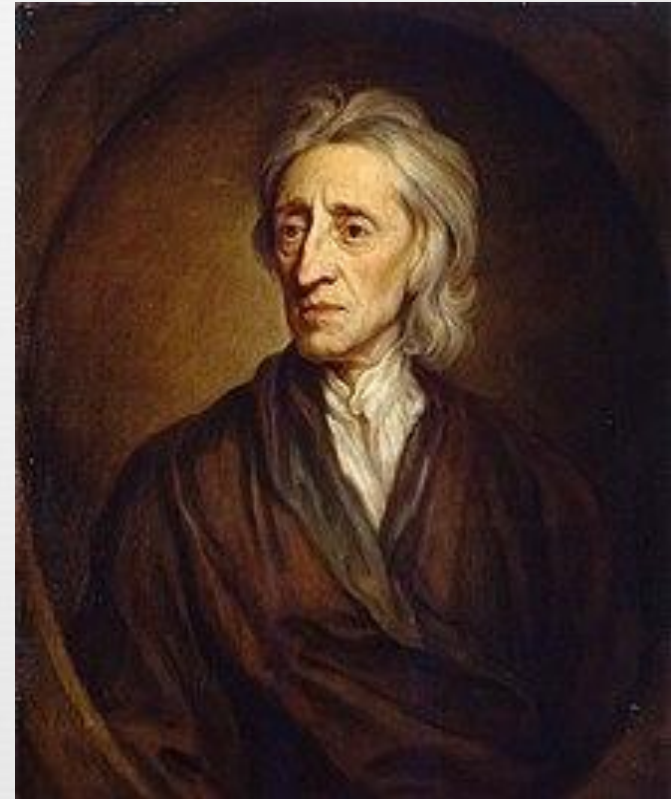


John Locke

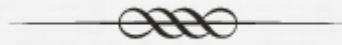
1632-1704



- English
- Experience of the Eng. Civil War
 - people can learn from their mistakes
- Natural Rights
 - Life, Liberty, and Property
- Rejects idea of divine right
 - people can govern themselves
- Influences the Founding Fathers in America



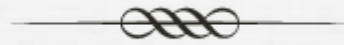
John Locke



Voltaire
1694 - 1778

Voltaire

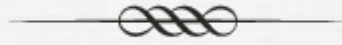
1694-1778



- ☞ French writer
 - ☞ political essays, philosophy, drama
- ☞ Used satire to poke fun of clergy, nobles, and government officials
- ☞ Fought for tolerance, reason and freedom of speech
- ☞ “I do not agree with a word you say but will defend to the death your right to say it.”

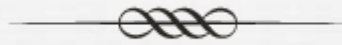


Voltaire



Baron de Montesquieu

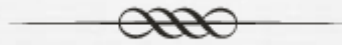
1689-1755



- ☞ French nobility
- ☞ Thought England was an example of the best government
 - ☞ King- executive branch
 - ☞ Parliament- legislative branch
 - ☞ Courts- judicial branch
- ☞ **Separation of Powers**
 - ☞ English gov't did not actually work this way at the time

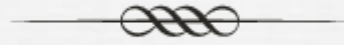


Montesquieu

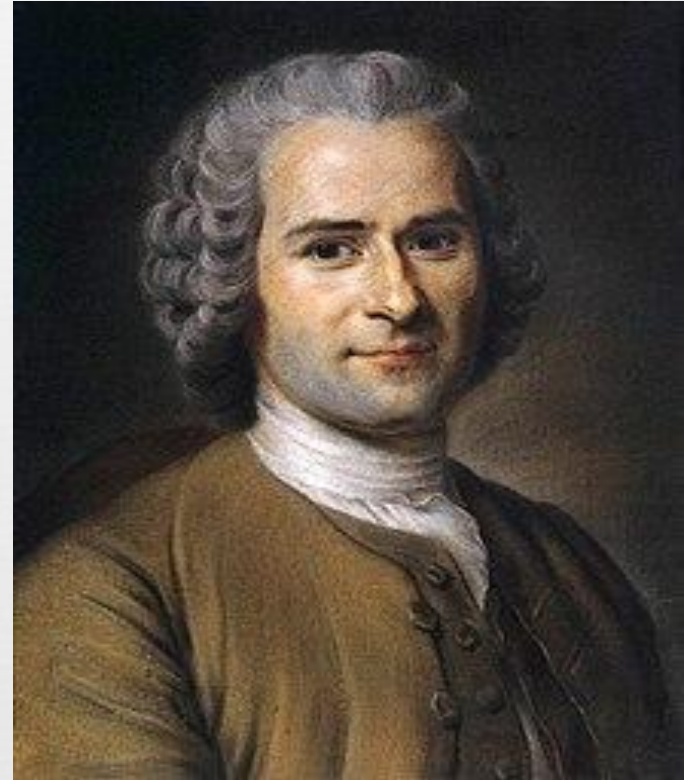


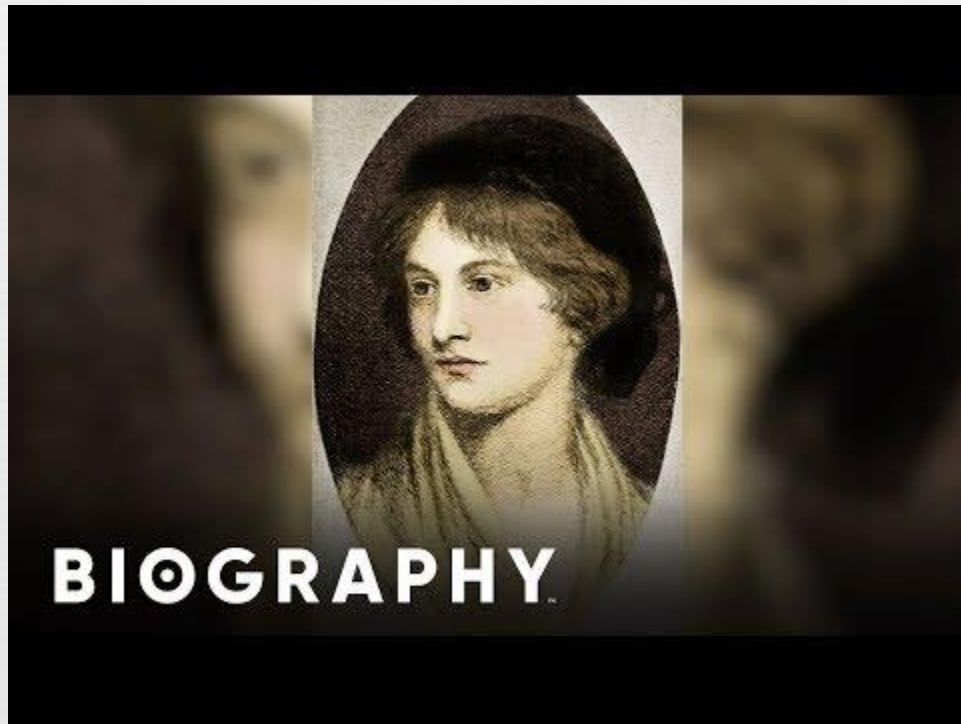
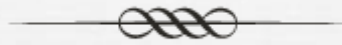
Jean Jacques Rousseau

1712-1778



- ☞ Swiss
- ☞ Individual freedom
- ☞ **Direct democracy**- let the people vote directly for control of gov't
- ☞ Believed that all people are equal
 - ☞ Nobility should lose their titles

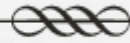
A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "J. J. Rousseau" in a cursive script.



BIOGRAPHY.

Mary Wollstonecraft

1759-1797



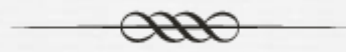
- ☛ English
- ☛ Received little formal schooling
 - ☛ learned through reading books with her sisters
- ☛ Fought for female empowerment
 - ☛ women should have education too
 - ☛ criticized unequal relationship between men & women in marriage
 - ☛ urged women to enter into medicine and politics (male areas)



Mary Wollstonecraft



Activity



- ☛ Assume that you have just been chosen to serve on a panel charged with naming someone to appear on the cover of *Time Magazine* as “The Most Outstanding Thinker.”
- ☛ If your only choices are the people covered and represented in these presentations, who would you nominate?
(Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Descartes, Bacon, and Newton)
(Hobbes, Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Wollstonecraft)
- ☛ Sketch your cover and include short captions justifying your selection.