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Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Weekly Syllabus – 3/28 to 4/1/2011



Topics: Enlightenment or The Age of Reason - Hobbes – Rousseau – Locke

Date	AIM	Homework	Test/Quiz
Monday 3/28	What was the Enlightenment?	Enlightenment Worksheet – Due Wed 3/30/11	
Tuesday 3/29	What is the difference between Hobbes and Locke's view of government ?	Hobbes & Locke – The Social Contract – Due Thu 3/31/11 Study for Quiz	
Wednesday 3/30	Who were the most important people of the Enlightenment?	Continue to Work on Hobbes & Locke – The Social Contract	Vocabulary & People of the Enlightenment Quiz
Thursday 3/31	How did Enlightenment Ideas Influence the American System of Government?		
Friday 4/1	DBQ Workshop for DBQ Essay	Study for Midterm April 4, 5, 6	DBQ Workshop for DBQ Essay - Midterm

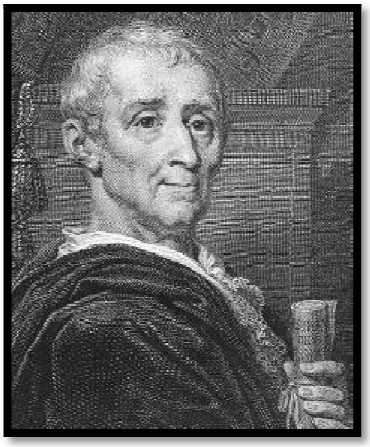
Vocabulary

Age of Enlightenment - the era in Western (European & American) philosophy and intellectual, scientific and cultural life, centered upon the 18th century (1700s), in which an explanation was used as the primary source and the legal reasons for authority.
natural law – the rule or law that governs human nature.
social contract – agreement by which people give up their freedom to a powerful government in order to avoid disorder.
natural right – right(s) belonging to all humans from birth.
laissez faire – policy allowing business to operate with little or no government interference.

physiocrat – Enlightenment thinker who searched for natural laws to explain economics.
despotism – is a form of government by a single authority, either an individual (**despot**), or small group, which rules with absolute political power.
enlightened despot - an absolute ruler who uses his/her power to bring about political and social change.
philosophe – a member of a group of Enlightenment thinkers who tried to apply the methods of science in order to improve society.

The quiz will cover the vocabulary words and the important people of "The Enlightenment" on the following pages.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT – "THE AGE OF REASON"



Baron de Montesquieu (1689–1755)

The foremost French political thinker of the Enlightenment, whose most influential book, ***The Spirit of Laws***, expanded John Locke's political study and incorporated the ideas of a division of state and separation of powers. Montesquieu's work also ventured into sociology: he spent a considerable amount of time researching various cultures and their climates, ultimately deducing that climate is a major factor in determining the type of government a given country should have.



Voltaire (1694–1778)

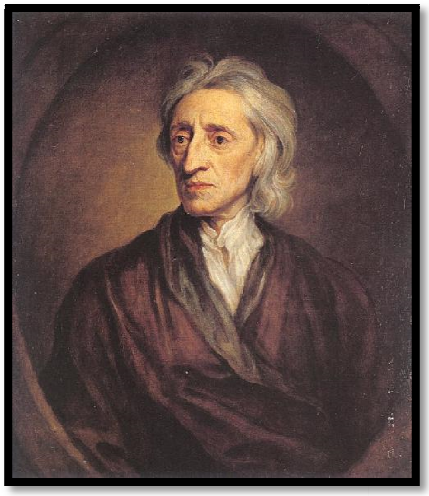
A French writer and the primary satirist of the Enlightenment, who criticized religion and leading philosophies of the time. Voltaire's numerous plays and essays frequently advocated freedom from the ploys of religion, while *Candide* (1759), the most notable of his works, conveyed his criticisms of optimism and superstition into a neat package.

Voltaire was one of several Enlightenment figures (along with Montesquieu, John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau) whose works and ideas influenced important thinkers of both the American and French Revolutions.



Adam Smith (1723–1790)

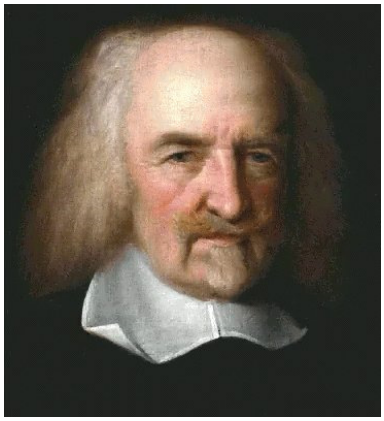
An influential Scottish economist who objected to the stifling **mercantilist** systems that were in place during the late eighteenth century. In response, Smith wrote the seminal ***Wealth of Nations*** (1776), a doctorate paper criticizing mercantilism and describing the many merits of a free trade system now known as **capitalism**.



John Locke (1632–1704)

An English political theorist who focused on the structure of governments. Locke believed that men are all rational and capable people but must compromise some of their beliefs in the interest of forming a government for the people. In his famous ***Two Treatises of Government*** (1690), he championed the idea of a representative government that would best serve all constituents. The structure Locke set in motion became the starting point for many constitutions and rights throughout the world including America's Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution.

The Enlightenment – "The Age of Reason"



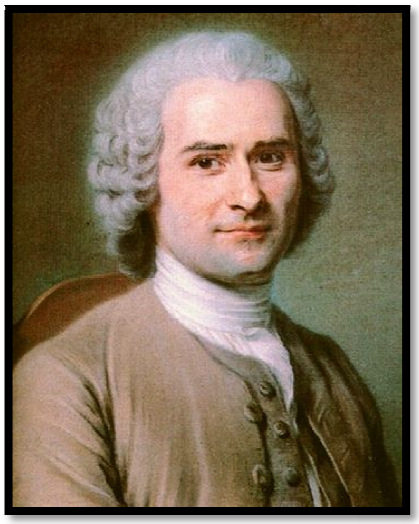
Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)

A philosopher and political theorist whose 1651 treatise ***Leviathan*** effectively kicked off the English Enlightenment. The controversial *Leviathan* detailed Hobbes's theory that all humans are inherently self-driven and evil and that the best form of government is thus a single, all-powerful monarch to keep everything in order.



Denis Diderot (1713–1784)

A French scholar who was the primary editor of the **Encyclopédie**, a massive thirty-five volume compilation of human knowledge in the arts and sciences.



Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778)

A Swiss-French thinker who brought his own approach to the Enlightenment, believing that man was at his best when unshackled (un-hand cuffed) by the conventions of society.

Rousseau's epic ***The Social Contract*** (1762) conceived of a system of direct democracy in which all citizens contribute to an overarching "general will" that serves everyone at once.