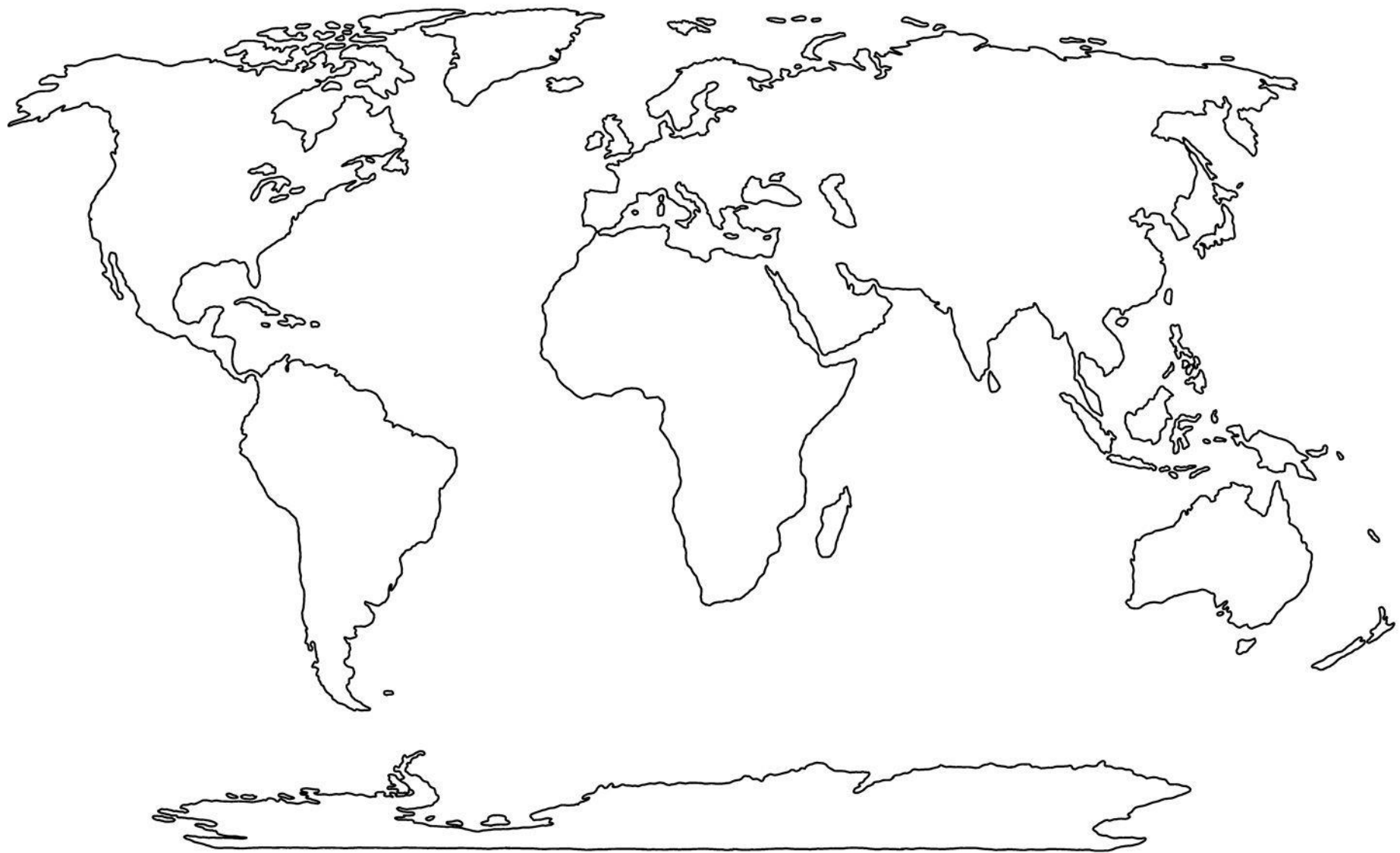


Agenda – 2/13

- Questions about the research paper?
- The Enlightenment!
- HW: research paper is due TOMORROW! 😊



Political change

- A lot of things are changing in Europe from the 1400s to the 1700s. What factors – tangible or intangible - will contribute to **political** change?

Political change

- A lot of things are changing in Europe from the 1400s to the 1700s. What factors – tangible or intangible - will contribute to political change?
 - Humanism! Individualism! Printing press! New ideas in general! Truth and logic! The general trend of calling out corruption!

Early Modern Europeans challenged power in all areas.

Art!
(The
Renaissance)



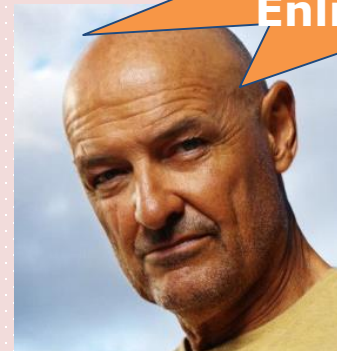
Religion!
(The
Protestant
Reformation)



Science!
(The Scientific
Revolution)



Government!
(The
Enlightenment)



Enlightenment Philosophers!

Changing Idea: The Right to Govern

Old Idea

A monarch's rule is justified by divine right.

New Idea

A government's power comes from the consent of the governed.

New ideas in government!

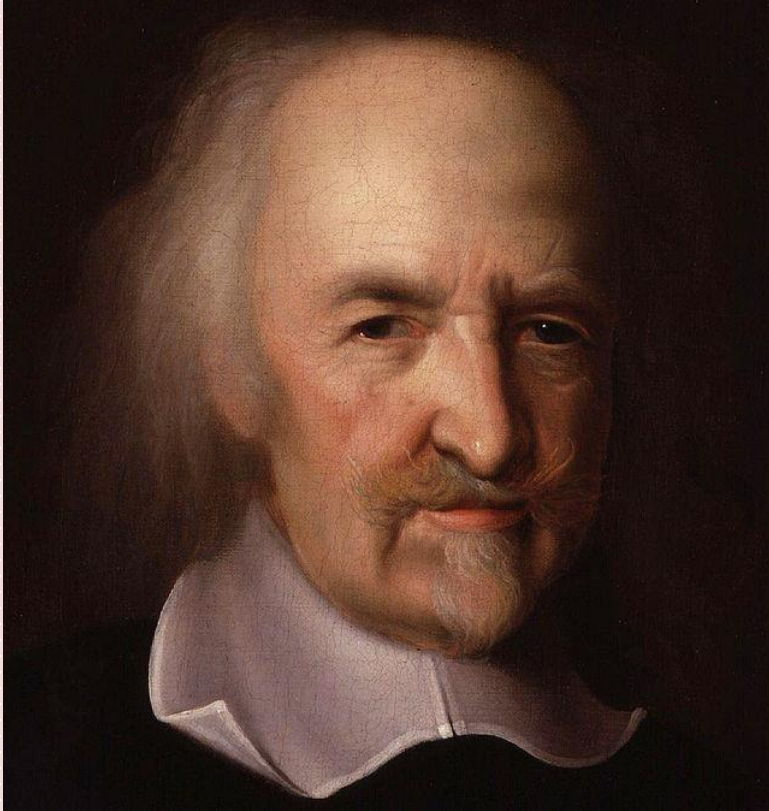
“Age of Reason,” aka **The Enlightenment**

- The Enlightenment philosophes agreed that new truths can be discovered by using logic and reason. This happened because....
 - **Renaissance** → rise of humanism and education
 - **Protestant Reformation** → questioned Church and explored new ideas and teaching; literacy
 - **Exploration** → new lands, new trade routes, “new things”
 - **Absolutism** → kings were only concerned with themselves; lavish spending; neglect of nation’s people

“State of Nature”

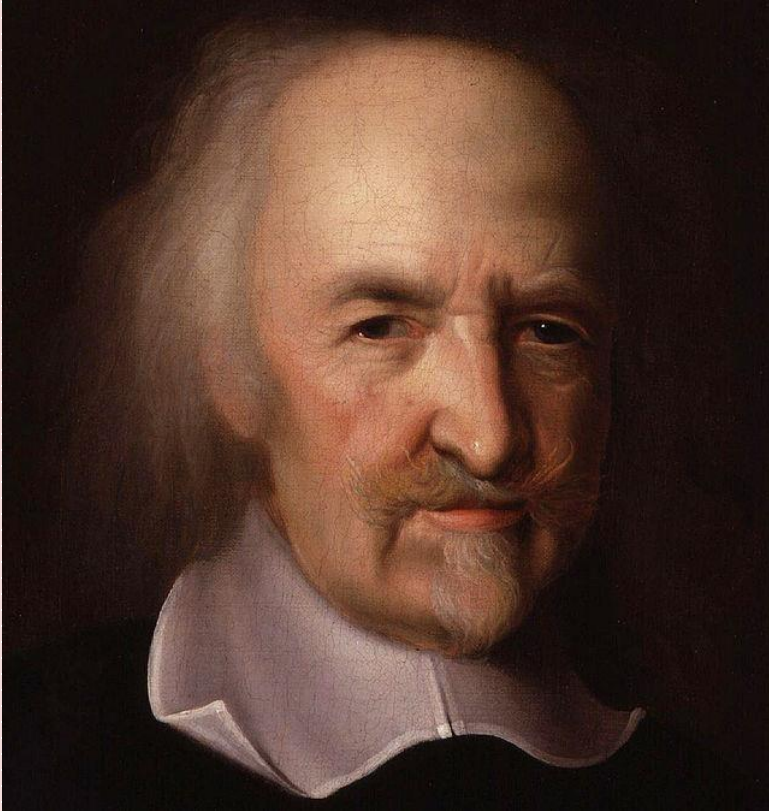
- The **state of nature** is the hypothetical condition of what the lives of people might have been like before societies came into existence.
 - How do you think people would behave?
- *hey! These philosophies might sound similar to things we’ve talked about in the past! Get ready to *synthesize*!

Thomas Hobbes



- *Leviathan*
- State of nature:
humans are terrible
- *"Life is solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."*

Thomas Hobbes



- **Absolute power to maintain order**
 - (influenced by blood and chaos from English Civil War)
- ↓
- Surrender your rights and power to a king who will provide law and order

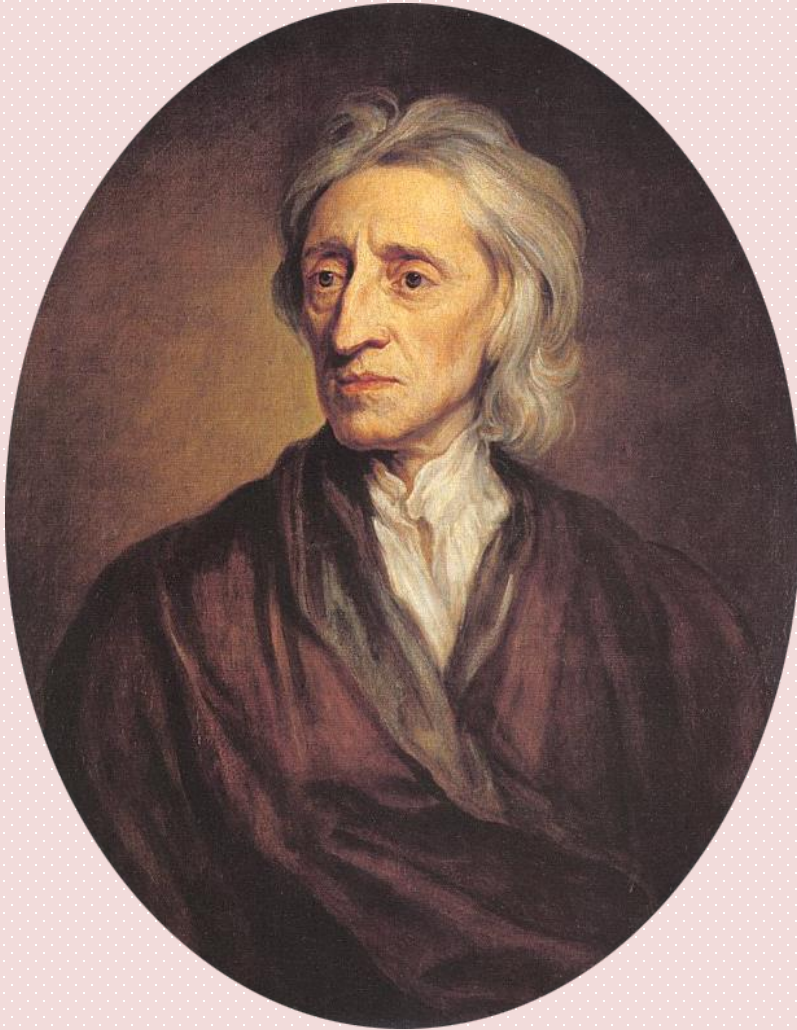


John Locke



- State of nature: **humans are reasonable**
- Natural rights (life, liberty, property)

John Locke



- Natural rights (life, liberty, property)



- People can overthrow governments that don't protect natural rights
- Supported limited or constitutional monarchy

Quick discussion: Whom do you agree with?

Hobbes

- People are naturally selfish and act out of self-interest
- Without strong government control, society would be chaotic
- People are like children and need a strong “father” to keep them in line

Locke

- People are reasonable and make decisions
- Freedom and liberty are more important than order and safety
- People should be able to overthrow kings who abuse their power

Voltaire



- Called out corruption in the Catholic Church and in the government
 - Was jailed many times
 - Wrote under a pen name

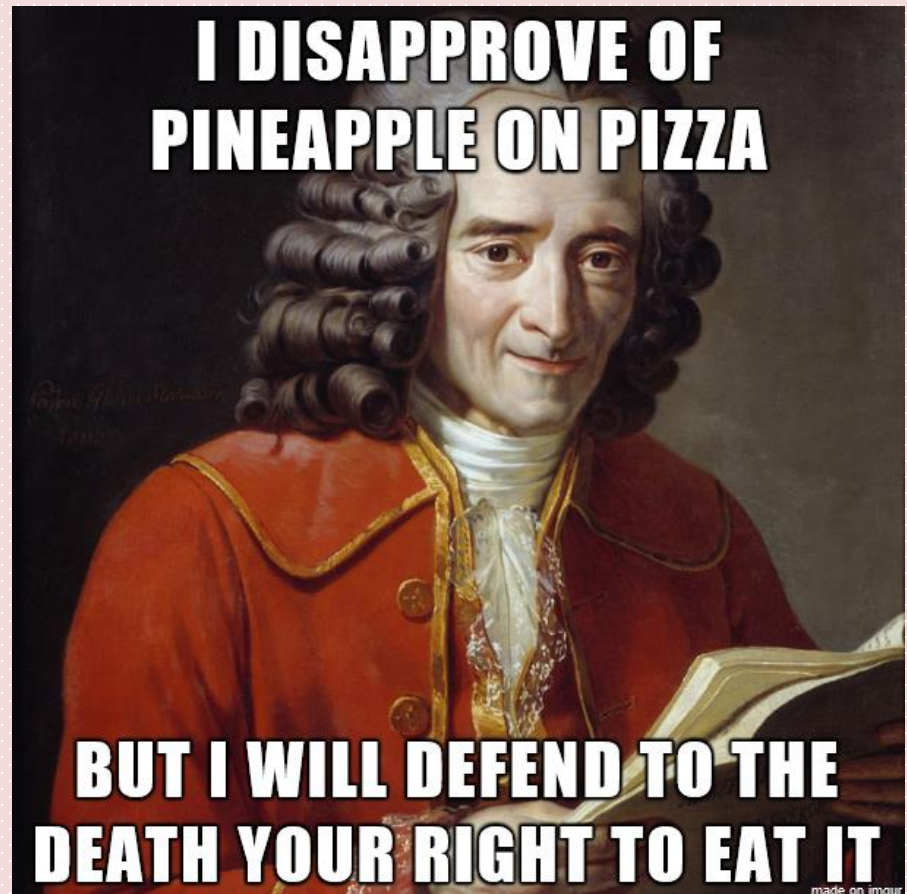
Voltaire



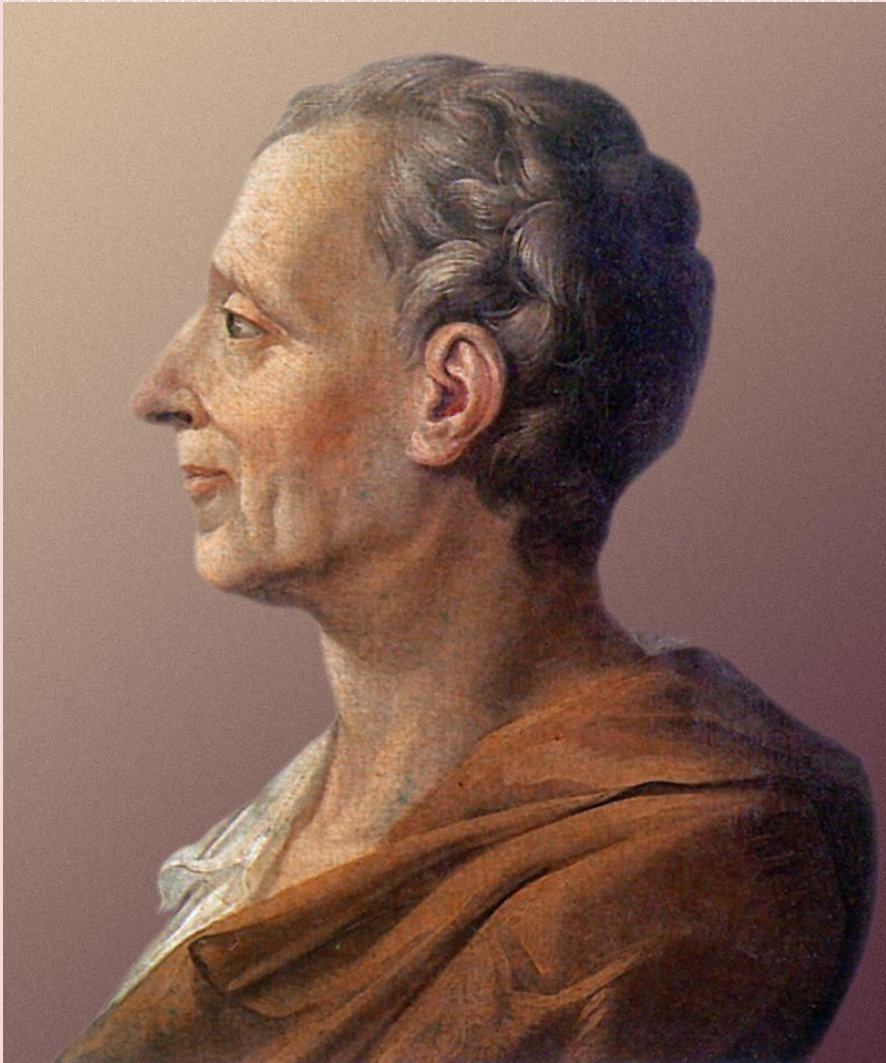
- **Freedom of speech and religion**
 - Criticized intolerance, prejudice, and oppression
- *"I may disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."*

*Quick discussion:
When, if ever, should freedom
of speech be restricted?*

- Consider:
 - school
 - TV/radio
 - wartime
 - etc.

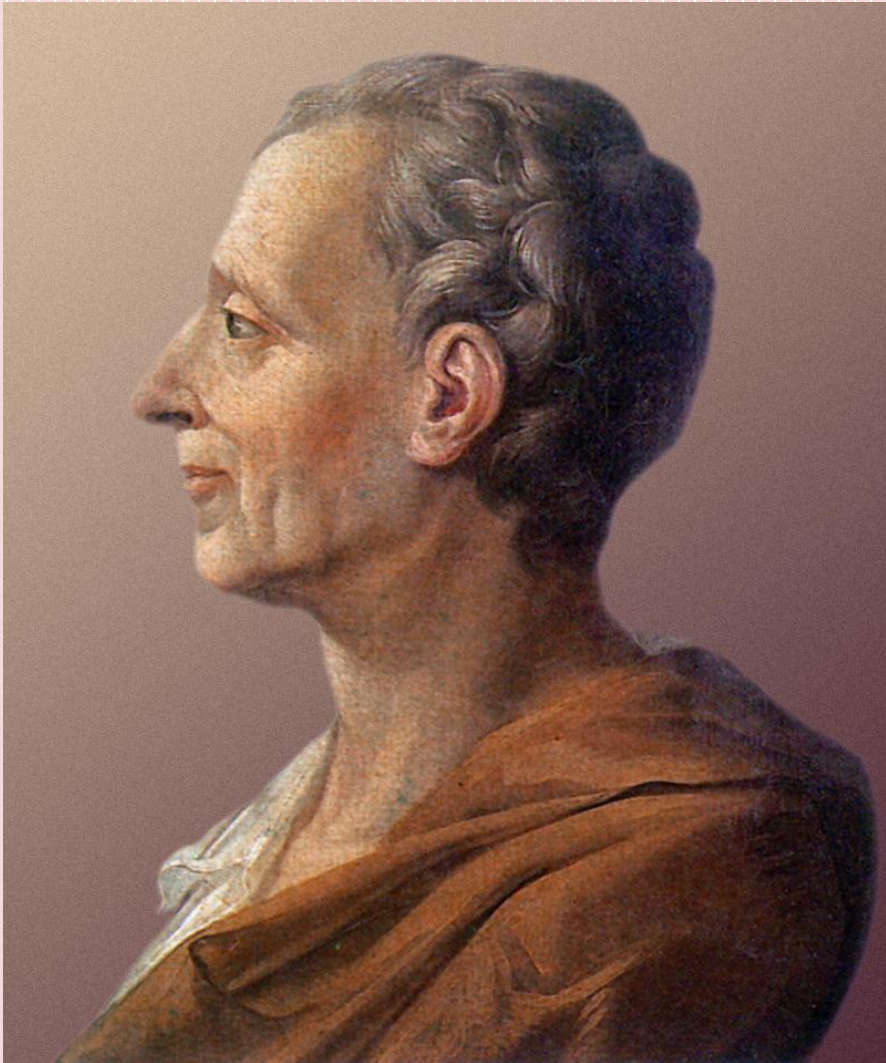


Baron de Montesquieu



- **Separation of powers**
 - Too much power leads to tyranny

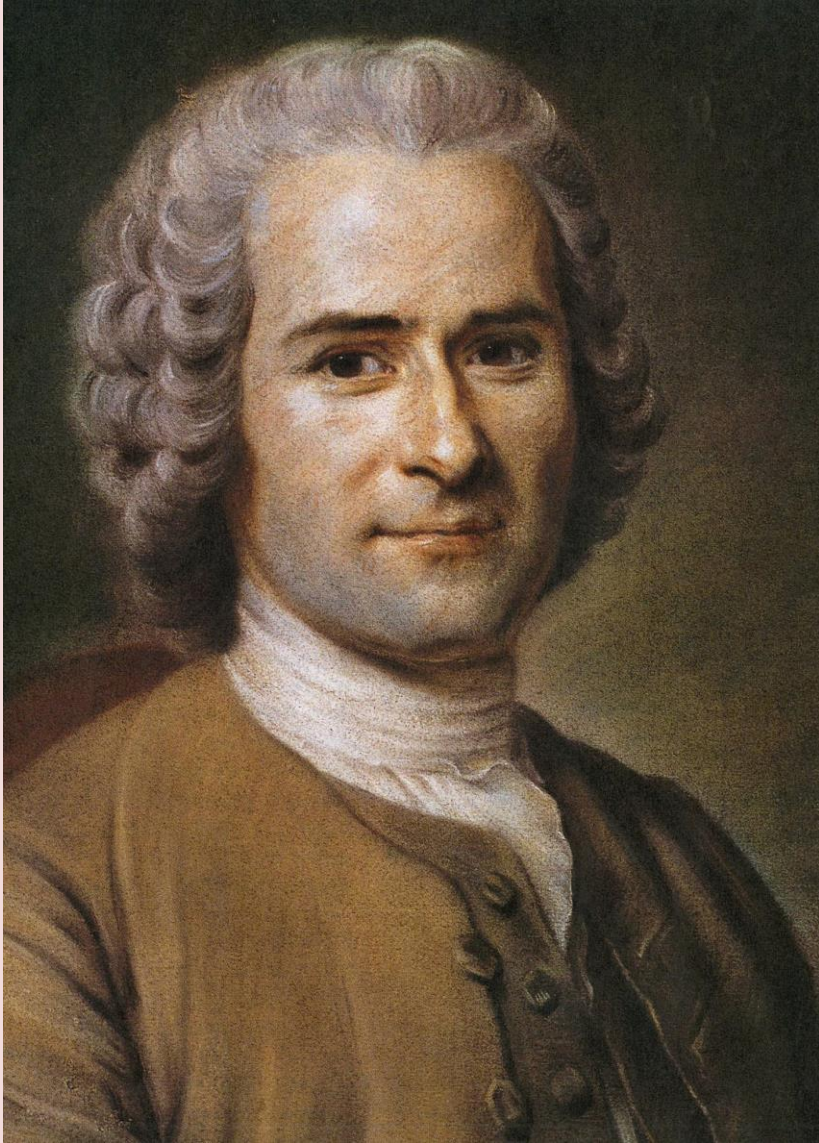
Baron de Montesquieu



- Three branches of government
- Checks and balances

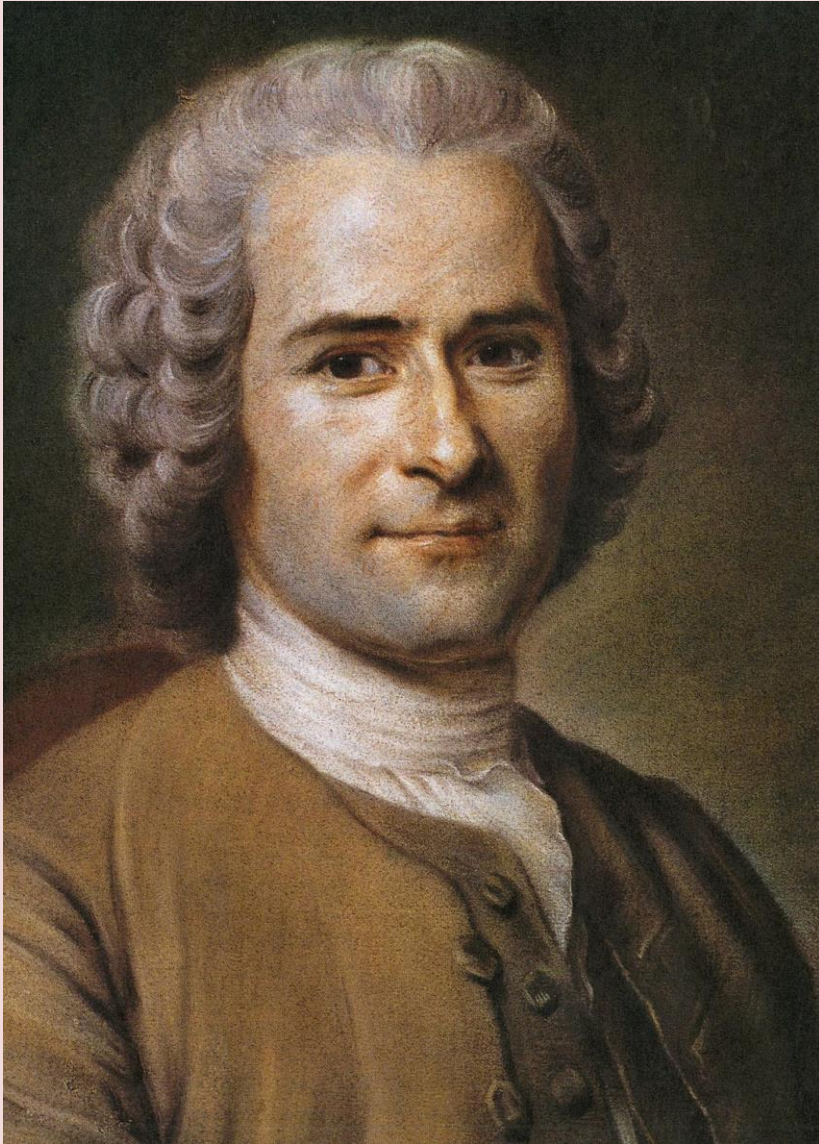


Jean-Jacques Rousseau



- Individual freedom
- State of nature:
humans are good
 - Society, power, etc corrupts them

Jean-Jacques Rousseau



- *"Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains."*



- In order for people to live their best lives, they should retreat to a place without corruption
- Gov: direct democracy

Which form of government is better?
Support your answer with evidence.

Separation of powers?

- Take power from one king and divide it among 3 branches of government

Direct democracy?

- Let the people make decisions directly to ensure that the majority gets what they want

Which form of government is better for *a large, heterogeneous nation?*

Separation of powers?

- Take power from one king and divide it among 3 branches of government

Direct democracy?

- Let the people make decisions directly to ensure that the majority gets what they want

Cesare Beccaria



- Italian criminologist

Cesare Beccaria



- "*On Crime and Punishments*" (1764), published anonymously



- Laws should preserve justice, not be vengeful

Cesare Beccaria



- Anti torture
- Degree of punishment should fit the crime

Quick discussion

- *What would Beccaria think about Hammurabi's Code?*



Mary Wollstonecraft



- Hey! Women are important, too!
- Strong advocate for women's rights

Mary Wollstonecraft



- *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792)*



- Women are not naturally inferior to men, but appear to be only because they lack education

Enlightenment closure

- Choose a current issue faced by the United States. How would one (or two!) specific Enlightenment philosophers feel about that issue? Why?
 - This can be shown and completed in multiple ways:
 - A comic strip
 - A storyboard
 - A political cartoon
 - A couple of body paragraphs