SSWH13: Examine the intellectual, political, social, and economic factors that changed the European worldview from the 16<sup>th</sup> century to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century



**Element B:** Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau, and their relationship to politics and society.

## **Overview**

☐ Students should explain how the ideas of Enlightenment philosophers were a radical deviation from traditional 17th and 18th century political theory and how it laid the groundwork for modern republican, federal, and democratic forms of government.

## John Locke

- ☐ English philosopher who lived through the English Civil War, argued that a contract existed between government and people.
  - In this contract, the people gave up some rights to the government, but kept their "natural rights" of life, liberty, and property.
  - The government, in turn, existed to protect these natural rights, which were superior to all laws and governments.
    - Accordingly, Locke rejected absolute monarchy as a form of government.
- ☐ He believed individual rights are the foundation of society, argued for private property, and stood against taxation without representation.
- ☐ He also believed that subjects had the right to overthrow an oppressive government.



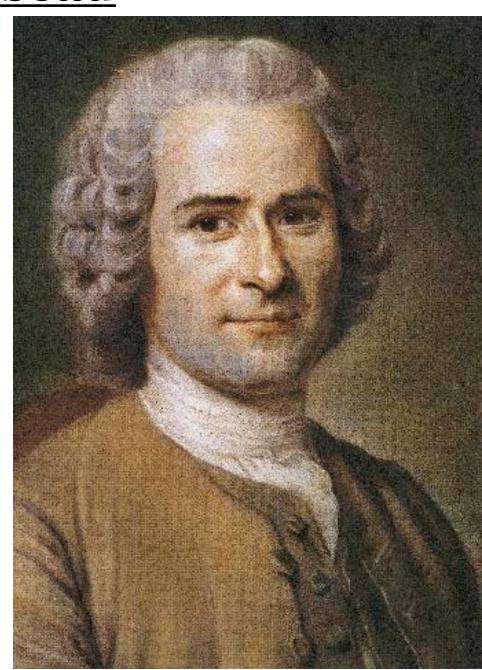
## **Voltaire**

- ☐ Voltaire, a French writer, used wit and satire to criticize the French monarchy, nobility, and church control.
  - He wrote against the slave trade, inequality, prejudice, and bigotry.
  - He vigorously defended religious freedom and the freedom of speech.



## Rousseau

- ☐ In contrast to other Enlightenment thinkers, Jean-Jacques Rousseau did not trust reason.
  - He also stood against strong governments.
  - He argued that while some government control is necessary, such rule should be kept to a minimum.
  - Moreover, governments should be freely elected, and the collective good should be valued above that of individuals.



**The Enlightenment's Impact** 

These Enlightenment thinkers heavily influenced revolutionaries around the world, including in America and France.

