



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### THE ENLIGHTENMENT

Until the late 1700's, people of France accepted the fact that their king ruled by divine right, that Church teachings were correct, and that well-to-do nobles had privileges not enjoyed by the poor. But by the end of the century, Frenchmen no longer accepted these beliefs. This change in attitude came about as the result of writings by a group know as the 'philisophes'.

The philisophes were intelligent, reasonable men who felt there was much about life in Europe that was unfair and unjust. Since most philosophes were from France and since France was ruled by an absolute monarchy surrounded by a privileged nobility, the French way of life came under particular attack.

The chart which follows lists four leading thinkers of the 1700's. They published writings during a perid called the Age of Reason, or Enlightenment. Many ideas from the Enlightenment were eventually adopted by countries in Europe and around the world. Ideas even spread to the United States and are today a part of our way of life.

Read each statement by the philisophes given on the chart and decide whether the statement is a true description of present American life. If it is true of the United States today, fill in the space with yes. If the ideas or attitude is not true of present life in the U.S., put no in the space.

Philosophe	Statements	True in the U.S. today? (yes or no)
<b>John Locke</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All men are free and equal at birth.</li> <li>Everyone has the right to life liberty, &amp; property.</li> <li>Citizens have the right to overthrow the government when their natural rights are violated.</li> <li>Rulers receive the right to govern from the people and unfair rulers can be forced from power.</li> <li>Man is not born to be a good or evil person - he is made one way or other by his life experiences and society around him.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> </ol>
<b>Baron de Montesquieu</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An absolute ruler in an undesirable leader because one-man rule limits basic freedoms such as speech, press, and religion.</li> <li>There should be a 'separation of powers' in government between legislative, executive and judicial.</li> <li>Slavery, torture, religious persecution, and censorship are all wrong.</li> <li>A man is innocent until proven guilty.</li> <li>When one country increases its military power, so do other countries; therefore all nations should limit their military strength in order to reduce the chances of war.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> </ol>

Voltaire	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A man should not be persecuted because of his religious beliefs.</li> <li>2. Religious myths and ceremonies do nothing to make men better and should therefore be ignored.</li> <li>3. Clergymen are more interested in increasing the power of the Church than they are in making man better.</li> <li>4. A scientist is a greater person than a conquering general.</li> <li>5. All men should be treated as equals and should have freedom of the speech and of the press.</li> <li>6. Democracy is not a good form of government because the common people are not capable of governing themselves; the best government is one headed by a good and fair king.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. _____</li> <li>2. _____</li> <li>3. _____</li> <li>4. _____</li> <li>5. _____</li> <li>6. _____</li> </ol>
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Rousseau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is unfair that some people are rich while other people are poor.</li> <li>2. The rich should not enjoy special privileges.</li> <li>3. Compared to man during the Stone Age, modern man is unhappy, insecure, and greedy.</li> <li>4. Social and political reforms must be made before man can be a good person.</li> <li>5. Democracy is a good form of government.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. _____</li> <li>2. _____</li> <li>3. _____</li> <li>4. _____</li> <li>5. _____</li> </ol>
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**QUESTIONS:**

1. In the philosophes were alive today, do you think they would be generally satisfied or dissatisfied with social conditions and the type of government we have today. **EXPLAIN!** \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Which three statements by the philosophes do you believe are of the greatest importance to mankind?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Choose one of the statements and tell **why** you disagree with it.

- a. Statement: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Reason for disagreement \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

4. Not all the philosophes held the same beliefs, but most agreed that:

- a. Reason should be used at all times
- b. The search for new knowledge and ideas should continue
- c. Improvements must be made in the system of justice to end unfair jail sentences, the torture of prisoners, and terrible conditions in prisons.
- d. Slavery and warfare should be done away with
- e. Freedom of religion, speech and press must be given to all
- f. Everyone should enjoy liberty and equality.
- g. There should be public education for all, not just schools for children of the wealthy.

Based on these beliefs, do you think the philosophes would **approve** or **disapprove** of the following events?

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Kings rule by divine right.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Peter the Great increasing religious freedom in Russia.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Peter the Great building a navy and making improvements in the army.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Henry IV giving religious freedom to Huguenots.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Sir Isaac Newton discovering the law of gravity.
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ French nobles going hunting, boating, and enjoying the ballet, sporting events and horse shows.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ Louis XIV ruling as an absolute monarch
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Russian czars building schools and hospitals
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ Religious conflicts between Catholics and Protestants.
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ The starting of a jury system in England.
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_ King John signing the Magna Carta which limited the power of the English King.
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_ The English people being represented by Parliament.
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_ Galileo becoming the founder of experimental science.
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_ The Renaissance sweeping across Western Europe.
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_ French and Russian peasants living in poverty.