

Vocabulary

Enlightened: to make clear

Separation of Powers: split to avoid corruption

Intellectual: smart

Inquiry: ask questions

New Vocabulary:

Social Contract

Natural Rights

Representative Government

Federal system

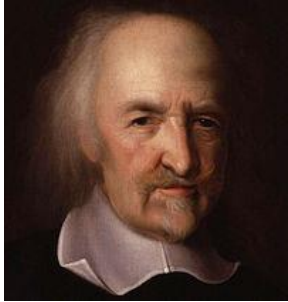
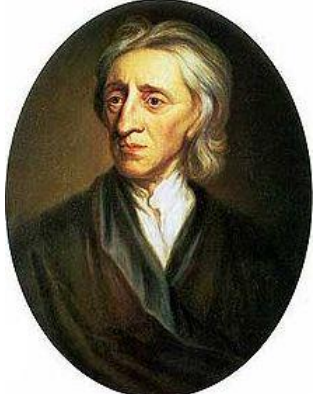
United Nations

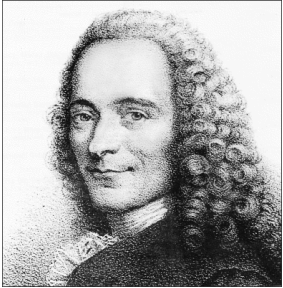
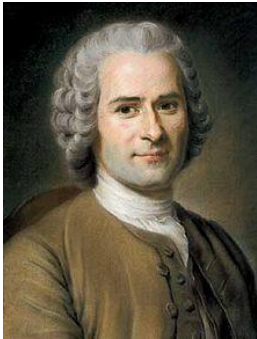
The Enlightenment: an intellectual movement during 17th and 18th centuries.

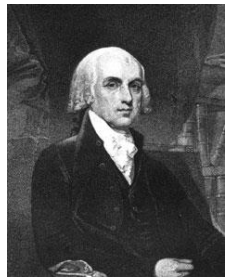
- *Enlightenment thinkers tried to apply the principles of reason and the methods of science to all aspects of society.*

Examples: careful observation and reasoned inquiry

The Enlightenment Thinkers

Thinkers	Defined
<p>Hobbes and Locke</p>	<p>Both considered human nature and the role of government</p> <p>Thomas Hobbes <i>Leviathan</i> (1651) masterpiece on political theory. Stated that people were by nature <u>SELFISH</u> and <u>AMBITICIOUS</u> Thought that the type of government needed to CONTROL selfish, ambitious people should be ABSOLUTE MONARCHY! <i>Social contract:</i> agreement among members of society, people submitted to an authoritarian ruler to prevent disorder. Important for the development of democracy!</p> <p>John Locke <i>Had a more positive view of human nature</i> <i>Two Treatises of Government</i> (1690) two books published a year after the Glorious Revolution. Believed that the monarchy</p>  

	<p>should protect the rights of people. All human beings had, by nature, the right to life, liberty, and property.</p> <p>In order to protect these natural rights, they formed governments. The PEOPLE have the absolute RIGHT to rebel against a government that failed.</p>
CFU	<p>Explain why Hobbes felt it necessary for Absolute Monarchy.</p> <p>In comparing Hobbes and Locke, who believed in the rights of people more?</p>
Voltaire and Rousseau	<p>Both admired the Democratic nature of English Institutions</p> <p>Voltaire Brilliant 18th century French Historian Argued favor of tolerance, freedom of religion, and free speech Did not LIKE French Government or Christianity.</p>  <p>Rousseau The most free thinking of all thinkers/philosophers. <i>The Social Contract</i>(1762): his most famous work, advocated Democracy. UNLIKE Hobbes he called the Social Contract an agreement among FREE individuals to create a government that would respond to the peoples will. The only legitimate, authentic, government came from the consent of the governed!</p> 
CFU	<p>How are these philosophers alike? What do they both admire and hope for in a government?</p>
Montesquieu	<p>Also believed that Liberty as a natural right. <i>The Spirit of Laws</i> (1748)</p>

	<p>Stated that any person or group in power will try to increase its power!</p> <p>Searched for ways to control government</p> <p><i>Separation of powers</i> would be a safeguard to protect liberty.</p> <p>Legislative, executive, judicial</p> <p>We use this plan today!</p> 
CFU	<p>Explain why Montesquieu felt a need for Separation of Powers</p>

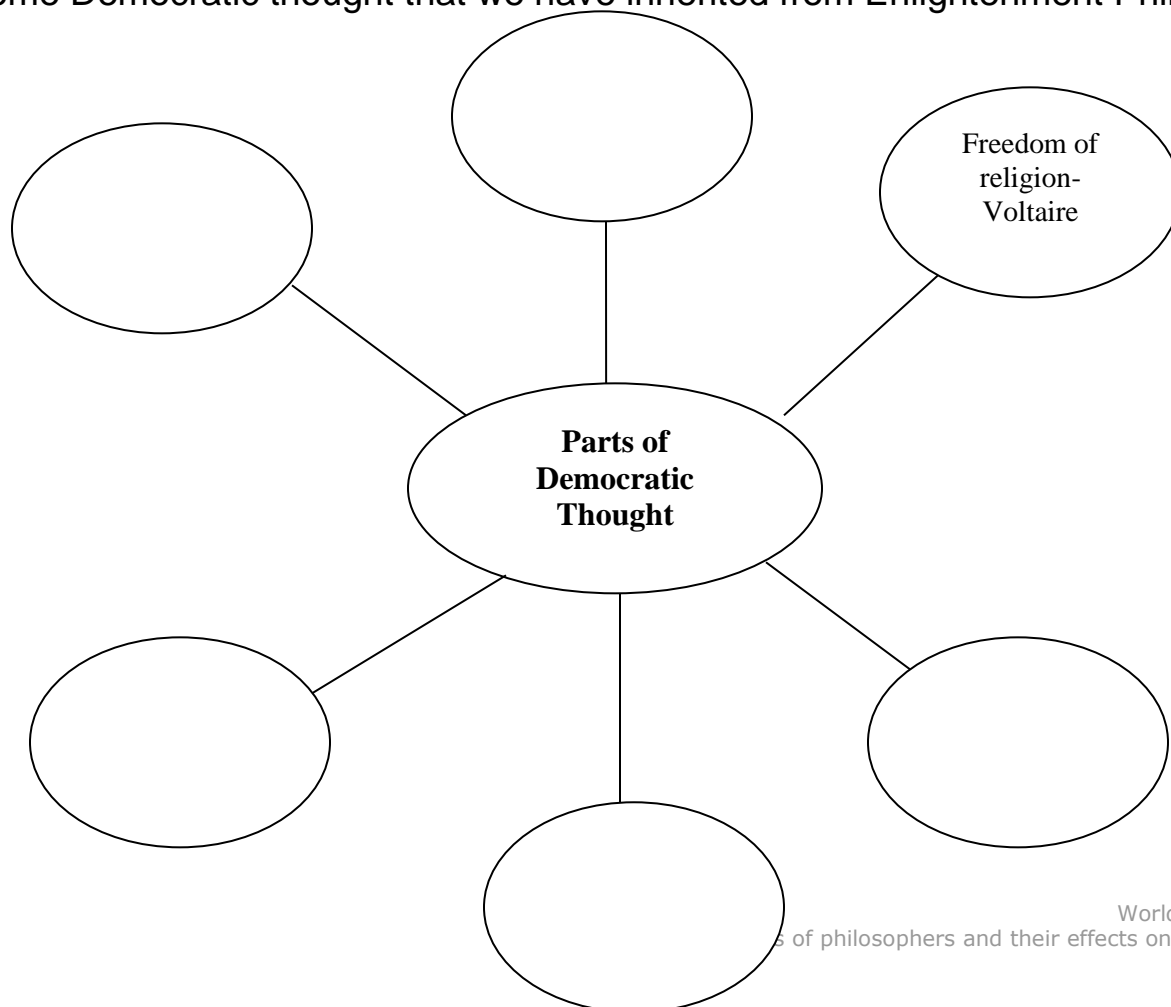
CFU

What were natural Rights?

Explain how hydroelectric and wind power are similar.

How do geothermal power plants obtain geothermal energy from the Earth?

List some Democratic thought that we have inherited from Enlightenment Philosophers



In your own words, what are the goals of the Enlightenment? Goals of the enlightenment are

_____.

In your own words, what have the Enlightenment thinkers done for us? The Philosophers have

_____.

Importance

Enlightenment ideas helped bring about the French and American Revolutions

1. It is important to realize these revolutions and the documents they produced have inspired other democratic movements:

2. *It helps you do well on tests.*

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• **natural rights** • **separation of powers** • **political equity**

The teachings of Enlightenment thinking listed above provided the basis for the

A establishment of democratic government.

B teaching of the Protestant Reformation.

C calling of the crusades.

D development of feudalism.

CFU

Does anyone else have another reason why it is important to understand our Democratic thought was inherited by Enlightenment thinkers? (pair-share) Why is it important consider the views of Enlightenment thinkers? You may give me one of my reasons or one of your own. Which reason is more important to you? Why?

Skill Development/Guided Practice

The Enlightenment: an intellectual movement during 17th and 18th centuries.

- *Enlightenment thinkers tried to apply the principles of reason and the methods of science to all aspects of society.*

Examples: careful observation and reasoned inquiry

Analyze Alternative Resources

Discuss #1: What Enlightenment ideas influenced the US Constitution?
Discuss #2: What were the goals of the Enlightenment thinkers?
Discuss #3: Chose your preferred philosopher and explain why you prefer him.
Discuss #4: What ideas from the Enlightenment philosophers can you give that are used today in Democracy?

Use the Questions above to fill in the chart as we discuss as a group

Discussion Question	Answer
#1	
#2	
#3	
#4	

1. What is your partner's preferred Philosopher(s)?

2. What are the Ideas or reasoning of this philosopher?

CFU

How did you determine what your philosopher you liked?

Skill Development/Guided Practice (continued)

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CFU

Debate with your partner the difference of Hobbes *Social Contract* and Voltaire's *Social Contract*. Describe two ways we have adopted ideas from the Enlightenment.

1. List the major Impacts of the Enlightenment. 2. What do all Enlightenment Philosophers all want for the people? 3. What spurred the philosophers to want changes in government?
1.
2.
3.

Closure

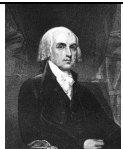
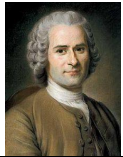
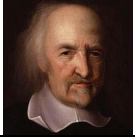
1. In your own words, what is the Enlightenment?
2. Can you give some examples of great democratic thought from our philosophers?
3. What did you learn today about Enlightenment thinkers/philosophers? Why is that important to you?
(pair-share)

Independent Practice

The Enlightenment: an intellectual movement during 17th and 18th centuries.

- *Enlightenment thinkers tried to apply the principles of reason and the methods of science to all aspects of society.*

Write the philosophers name, why they are important and how they have impacted Democracy.



Strategies
Differentiating Strategies Use Blooms taxonomy to provide various levels of questioning
Teaching Strategies Use real life examples and classroom scenarios
Cognitive Strategies Graphic Organizers
English Learner Strategies (Comprehensible Input, Contextual Clues, Supplementary Materials, Adaptations of Content, Vocabulary Development-Language Objectives)