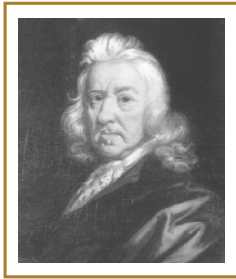


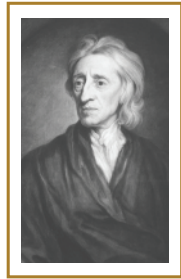
ENLIGHTENMENT PHILOSOPHERS: Who Thought What?

The Enlightenment was an intellectual movement in the 17th and 18th centuries that focused on “natural laws” guiding our understanding of science, government, and society. The Enlightenment is often referred to as the Age of Reason. Enlightenment thinkers, called *philosophes*, believed rational thinking and education would improve government and society. Read the Enlightenment ideas in the table, and use the word bank to match the ideas to the philosopher and book associated with each statement.



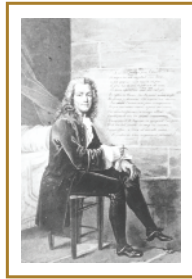
Thomas Hobbes

(1588–1679)



John Locke

(1632–1704)



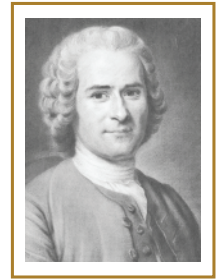
Voltaire

(1694–1778)



Charles Montesquieu

(1689–1755)



Jean-Jacques Rousseau

(1712–1778)

Word Bank: Hobbes, Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, *The Spirit of the Laws*, *Two Treatises of Government*, *The Social Contract*, *A Treatise on Tolerance*, *Leviathan*

Ideas	Philosopher	Book
Government asks people to accept a social contract giving up certain personal liberties in exchange for safety in a civil society. Without governments protecting civil society, life would be “nasty, brutish, and short.”		
The government should be divided into three independent branches—the executive, legislative, and judicial—to ensure “checks and balances.”		
Government should be based upon a social compact, a contract allowing the people to rule themselves through adherence to the “general will.” Individuals should be willing to sacrifice their self-interests in favor of the common good.		
Freedom of speech and religion must be protected by the government. Individual governments should not impose religious systems on an entire state.		
Protecting people’s natural rights to life, liberty, and property is the government’s primary function. The ruler’s authority comes from a contract made with the people, and they have the right to overthrow an unjust government.		