

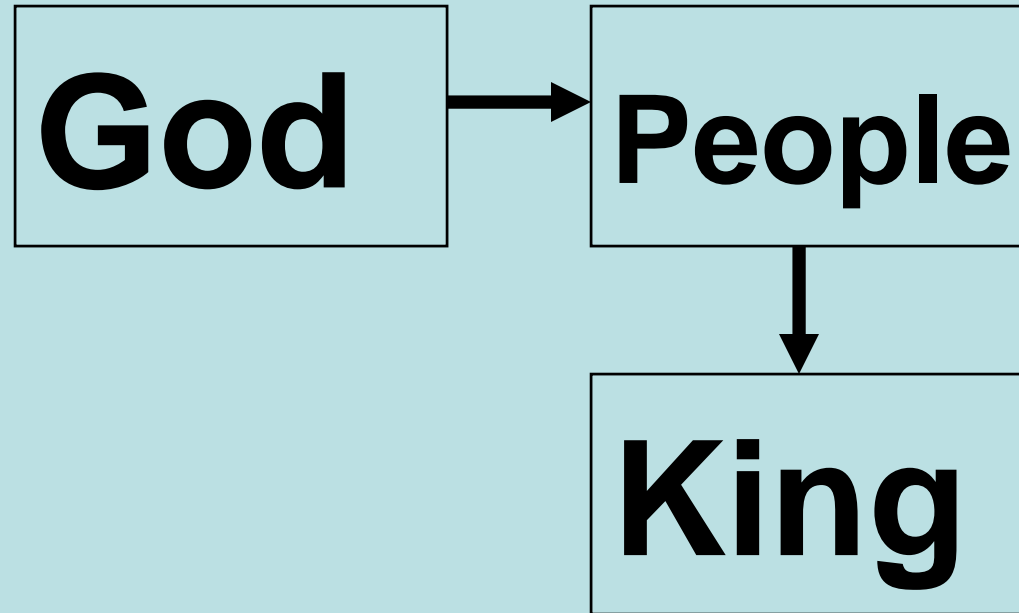
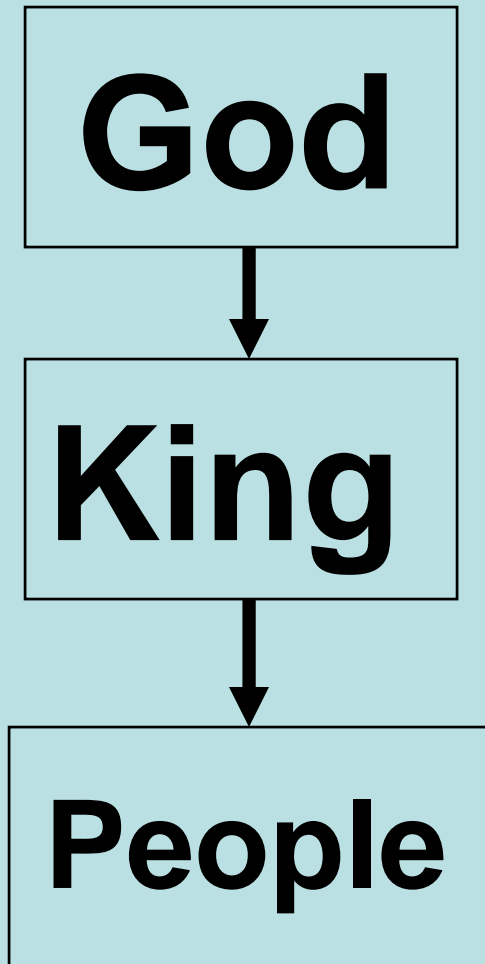
Enlightenment Thinkers

Standard 10.2.1: Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).

Divine Right of Kings



Social Contract Theory

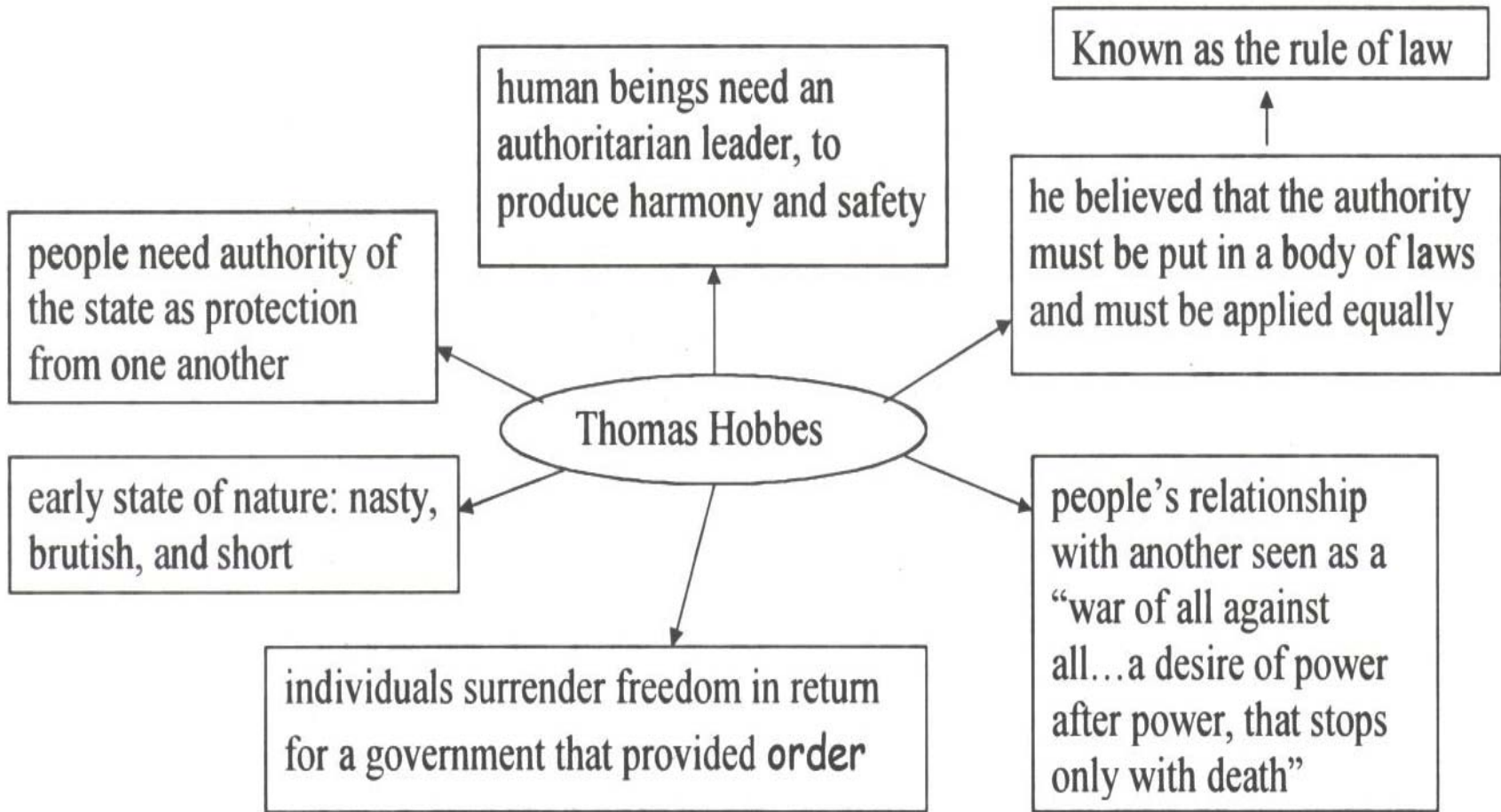


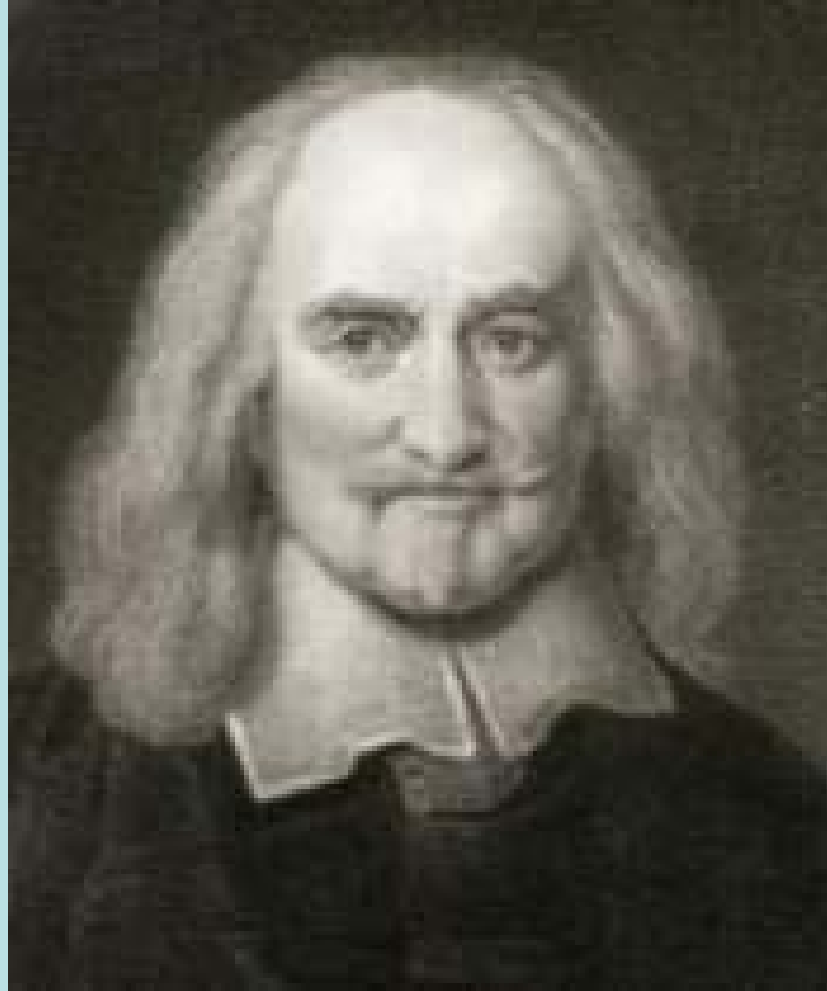
The shift from the idea of Divine Right of Kings to the Social Contract Theory was influenced by the Enlightened Philosophers.



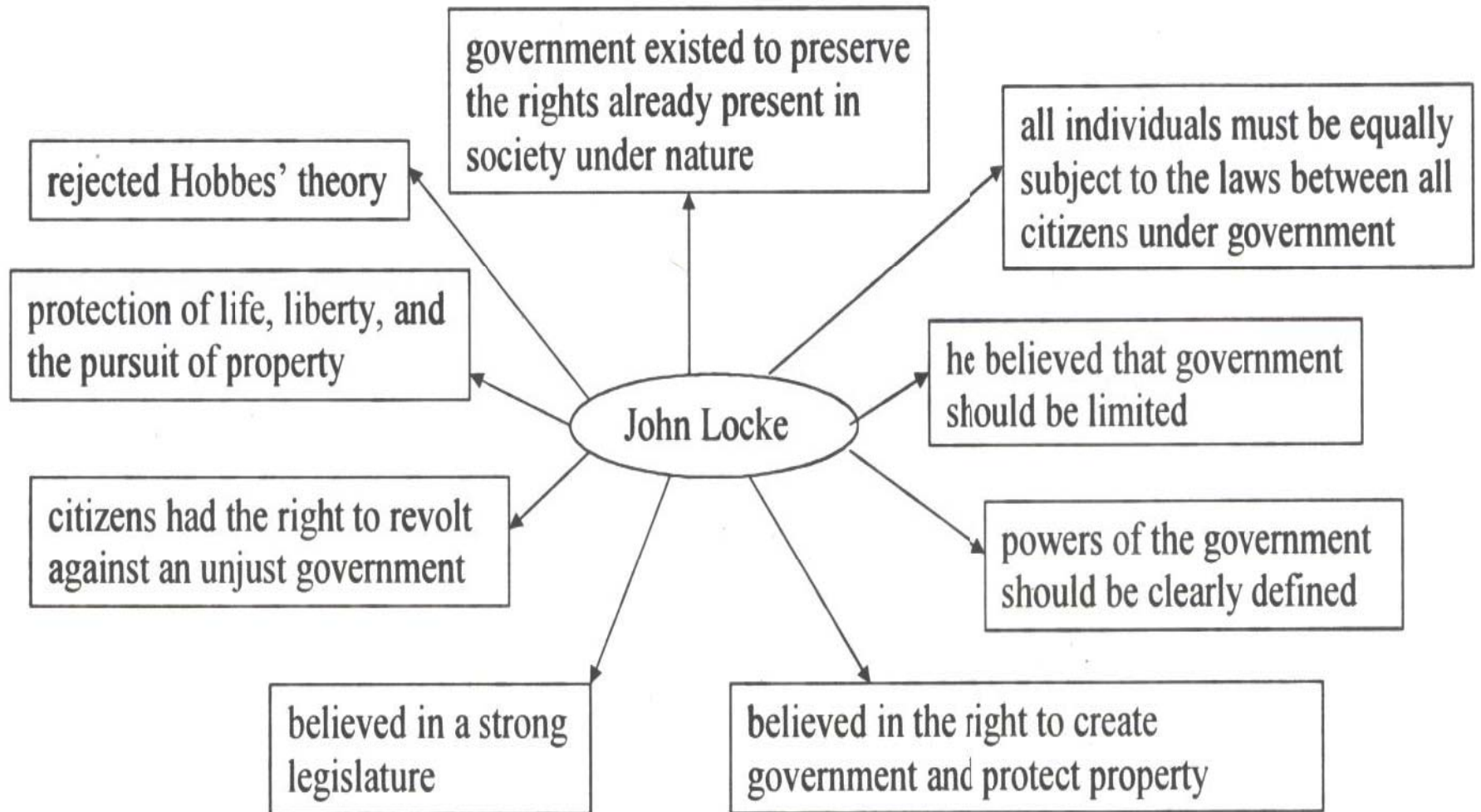
IT'S A "CONSTITUTION,"
SIRE --- THINK OF IT
AS A
"REIGN
CHECK."

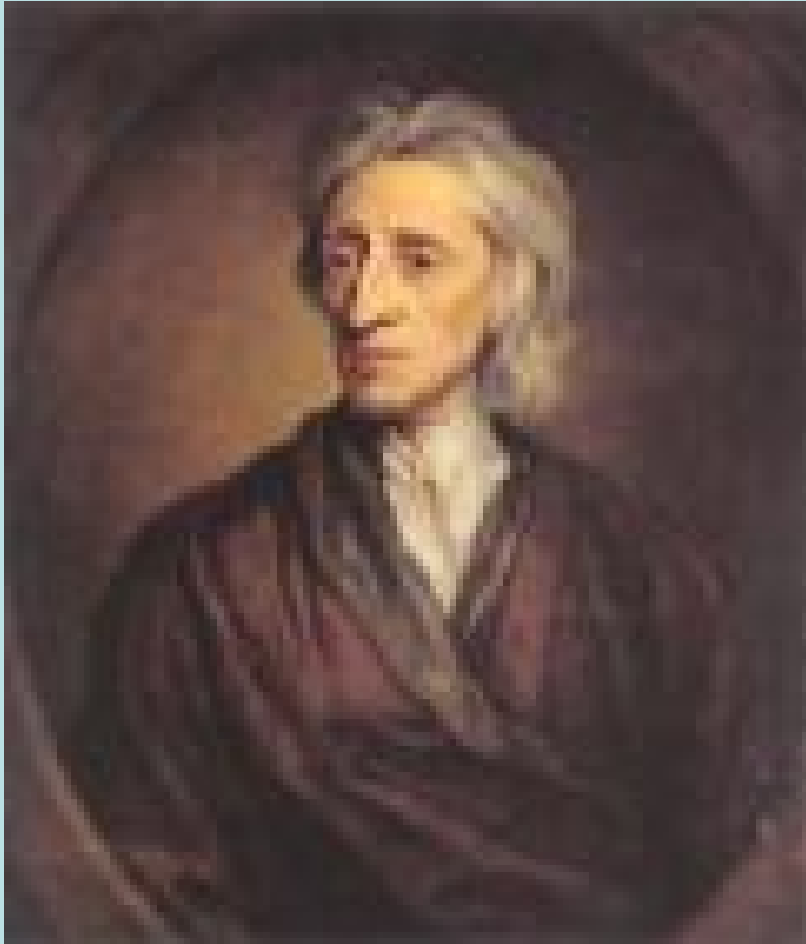
THAVES



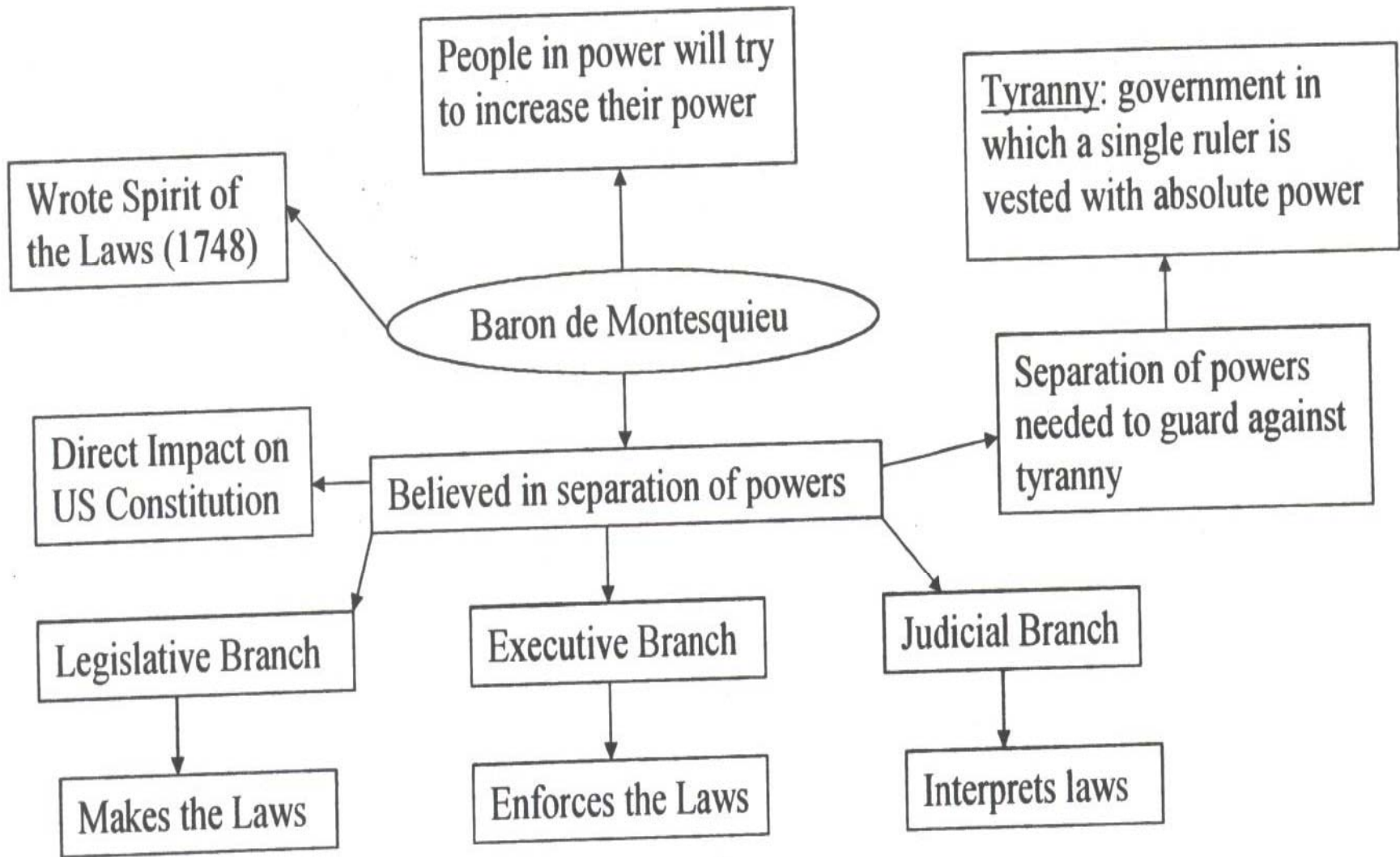


Hobbes





Locke





Montesquieu

18th century French writer and historian

Voltaire

“it is clear that the individual who persecutes a man, his brother, because he is not of the same opinion, is a monster”

Proposed tolerance, freedom of religion, and free speech

Wrote the Social Contract (1762)

Jean Jacques Rousseau

Advocated democracy

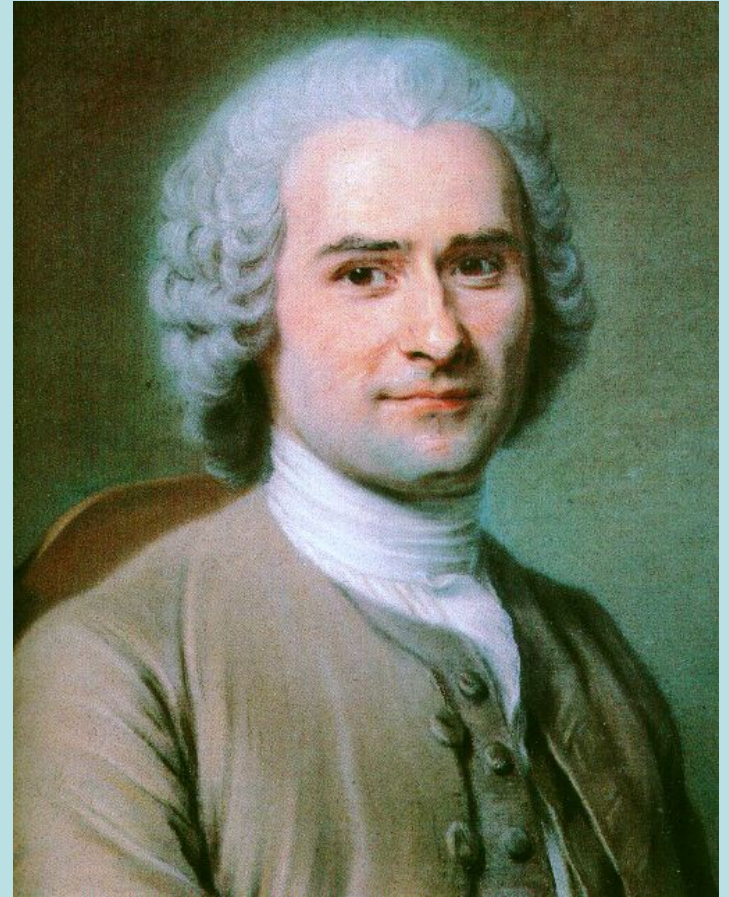
Consent of the governed

People give the Government the right to rule over them

“Compact” agreed to among men that sets the conditions for membership in society



Voltaire



Rousseau

Major Ideas from the Enlightenment

- **Social Contract-** An agreement among the members of an organized society or between the governed and the government defining and limiting the rights and duties of each.
- **Natural Rights-** theory that individuals have basic rights given to them by nature or God that no individual or government can deny.
- **Consent of the governed-** the authority of a government should depend on the consent of the people, as expressed by votes in elections.
- **Rule of Law-** government by law : adherence to due process of law.
- **Limited Government-** a type of government in which its functions and powers are prescribed, limited, and restricted by law.
- **Separation of Powers-** allocation of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers among the three branches of government
- **Freedom of Religion-** to practice one's religion or exercise one's beliefs without intervention by the government and to be free of the exercise of authority by a church through the government
- **Freedom of Speech-** the right to express information, ideas, and opinions free of government restrictions based on content and subject only to reasonable limitations