

Introduction to the Enlightenment Notes

The Enlightenment: 1600-1700s

- Also known as the _____
- It was a time of _____ debate and _____
- It increased the study of _____ (it was believed **all** should have individual rights)

Enlightenment Thinkers

Thomas Hobbes

- English _____
- Believed in the idea of a _____
 - This meant people gave up their _____ for an _____ society
- He believed a powerful _____ was necessary to maintain an _____ society
- Favored an _____ monarchy
- Famous for writing _____

John Locke

- English _____
- Advocated _____ rights—those that belonged to all humans at birth: the right to _____, _____, and _____
- Wrote *Two _____ of Government*.
- Stated people formed governments to _____ their natural rights
- Favored a government based on the _____ of the people
 - He disliked _____

Baron de Montesquieu

- French _____
- Wrote the _____ of the _____
- Believed government should have a _____ of powers and _____ of government
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Believed each branch of government should _____ and _____ the other two

Voltaire

- French _____ and _____
- Advocated _____

- A very outspoken individual who was very _____ of the French _____ and the _____ Church
- Wrote _____ which describes the _____ of an inexperienced young man as he _____ around the world

Denis Diderot

- French _____
- Famous for the _____, a 28 volume set of books
 - Included _____ by the leading _____ of the day
 - More than _____ copies were printed
 - Helped to _____ the ideas of the Enlightenment beyond _____

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

- French _____
- Believed that people were basically _____ but could be corrupted by the _____ of society
- Wrote *The Social _____*
- Put his faith in the “_____” of the people
 - Believed the good of the _____ should be placed above _____ interests

Isaac Newton

- English _____, _____, and mathematician
- Invented _____
- Wrote *Principia Mathematica*
- Famous for theory of _____ and for theories regarding light and _____

David Hume

- Scottish _____
- Differentiated between _____ and _____ to come up with _____ thought
- Believed that basic choices were determined, not by reason, but by _____ and _____ that used reason as a tool to attain their goals

Immanuel Kant

- German _____
- Wrote *Critique of Pure Reason* which discussed the nature and limits of human _____

Johannes Kepler

- German _____ and mathematician
- Discovered three laws of _____ motion
- Kepler's _____ describe the motions of the _____ around the _____

Nicolaus Copernicus

- Polish _____
- Developed the theory that Earth is a _____
- Claimed that Earth and the other planets _____
- He is considered the founder of _____ astronomy

Rene Descartes

- French _____, mathematician, and _____
- Often called the father of modern _____
- Invented analytic _____
- Developed a detailed account of the physical universe in terms of _____ and _____

Desiderius Erasmus

- Dutch _____ and _____
- Supported Martin _____ and other leaders of the Reformation but did _____ support the _____ of a separate church

Impact of Enlightenment Beliefs

- Later, the _____ and _____ Revolutions would be inspired by many of these Enlightenment _____ to seek _____