

John Locke

John Locke was a famous English Enlightenment philosopher that lived from 1632-1704. The following is an excerpt from his Second Treatise on Government. In it, Locke expresses his views on politics and government.

“All men are naturally born in a state of perfect freedom, equal and independent to act how they want to. The state of nature has a law that governs it. This law of nature obliges (*requires*) that no one should harm another in his natural rights to life, liberty, and property (*possessions*).

To maintain this natural state of freedom, equality, and independence, men consent (*agree*) to join and unite into a community for comfortable, peaceful living, and a greater security against any others that might desire to take away or harm their natural rights. When every individual in a community has consented (*agreed*) to join together, they have made that community a government.

Because men consent (*agree*) to enter into society to preserve their natural rights to life, liberty, and property, whenever the government endeavors (*attempts*) to take away or destroy the life, liberty, or property of the people, the government puts itself in a state of war with the people and the people are released from any further obedience to the government (*they no longer have to obey the government*).

Source: John Locke, “The Second Treatise of Government” published 1689

John Locke- Simplified

John Locke was a famous English Enlightenment philosopher that lived from 1632-1704. The following is an excerpt from his Second Treatise on Government. In it, Locke expresses his views on politics and government.

“All men are naturally born in a state of perfect freedom. They are equal and independent, and can act how they want to. This state of nature is governed by a law of nature. The law of nature says that no one should harm another person in his natural rights to life, liberty, and property (*possessions*).

To maintain (*keep*) this natural state of freedom and equality, men agree to join together into a community to live comfortable, peaceful lives, and also to have security against any people that might desire to harm them and take away their nature rights. When every individual in a community has agreed to join together, the community has made a government.

Men agree to enter into society to preserve (*keep*) their natural rights to life, liberty, and property. Because of this, when the government tries to take away or destroy the life, liberty, or property of the people, the government puts itself in a state of war with the people. At this point, the people do not need to obey the government anymore.

Source: John Locke, “The Second Treatise of Government” published 1689

Thomas Hobbes

Thomas Hobbes was one of the first English Enlightenment philosophers. He believed in a strong government based on reason. The following is an excerpt from his most famous work The Leviathan.

“Nature has made men so equal in with regards to the body and mind that the difference from man to another man is not so considerable (*not very much*).

From this equality of ability comes an equality of hope in attaining of our goals and desires. If any two men desire the same thing which they cannot both enjoy, they compete and become enemies. When this happens, and if there is no common power to keep them all in awe (*keep them in check*), they will engage (*participate*) in a condition which is called war.

In such condition (*war*) there is no place for business or prosperity (*success*) because war makes all things uncertain. As a result of this, culture goes away and knowledge is lost. There are no arts, no letters, and no society in times of war. Worst of all, there is continual fear and danger of violent death. The life of man is solitary (*lonely*), poor, nasty, brutish, and short.

In order to live a more contented (*happy*) life and escape that miserable condition of war, men must give up their freedom to the State (*government*). The power of the State must be absolute (*complete, total*) in order to keep men in awe, and tie them by fear of punishment to the performance of their covenants (*moral agreements*) with one another.

Source: Thomas Hobbes, “The Leviathan,” published in 1651

Thomas Hobbes- Simplified

Thomas Hobbes was one of the first English Enlightenment philosophers. He believed in a strong government based on reason. The following is an excerpt from his most famous work The Leviathan.

“Nature has made men so equal in with regards to how strong and smart they are that there is not much difference between two men.

Because men are so similar in ability, if any two men desire the same thing, they compete for it and become enemies. When this happens, and if there is no strong government to keep them all in check, they will start a war with each other.

In war there is no place for business or prosperity (*success*) because war makes all things uncertain. As a result of this, culture goes away and knowledge is lost. There are no arts, no letters, and no society in times of war. Worst of all, there is continual (*constant*) fear and danger of violent death. The life of man is lonely, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.

In order to live a more happy life and escape that miserable condition of war, men must give up their freedom to the government. The power of the government must be absolute (*complete, total*) in order to keep men in check, and in order to force them by fear of punishment to treat each other kindly.

Source: Thomas Hobbes, “The Leviathan,” published in 1651

Charles de Montesquieu

Charles de Montesquieu was an important French philosopher during the Enlightenment. The following is an excerpt from “The Spirit of Laws,” his best known work. In it, he explains his theory of separation of powers and checks and balances.

In every government there are three kinds of power. These are the legislative, the executive, and the judicial powers.

The power of the first (*legislative*) is to create laws and to amend (*change*) those that have been already created. The power of the second (*executive*) is to maintain the public security by enforcing (*carrying out*) the laws. The power of the third (*judicial*) is to punish criminals and settle the disputes that arise between individuals.

There would be no freedom if the same man or the same group of men controlled those three powers at once. This man or group of men would have complete control over all parts of the law. They could create tyrannical laws or enforce them like a tyrant. They could plunder (*loot*) the country by their general determinations (*choices*); and could ruin any private citizen by their particular decisions.

This is why many of the kings and princes of Europe, whose goal has been to attain absolute power, have tried to unite in themselves all the branches of government.”

Source: Charles de Montesquieu, “The Spirit of Laws,” written in 1777

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The power of the first (*legislative*) is to create laws and to change those that have already been created. The power of the second (*executive*) is to maintain the public security (*protect the people*) by enforcing (*carrying out*) the laws. The power of the third (*judicial*) is to punish criminals and solve the disputes (*arguments*) that arise between individuals.

There would be no freedom if the same man or the same group of men controlled all three powers at the same time. This man or group of men would have complete control over all parts of the law. They could create tyrannical (*strict/cruel*) laws or enforce them like a tyrant. They could plunder (*rob*) the country by their choices; and could ruin any private citizen by their decisions.

Many of the kings and princes of Europe, whose goal has been to attain (*acquire*) this kind of absolute power, have tried to unite all the branches of government in themselves.”

Source: Charles de Montesquieu, “The Spirit of Laws,” written in 1777

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Rousseau was a French philosopher and author during the Enlightenment. He saw current governments as corrupt. The following is an excerpt from his most famous work, The Social Contract, where he talks about his idea for government.

"Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. This is because Man has given up his freedom to many masters (*kings*) in order to preserve his life. This primitive condition can subsist (*continue*) no longer. The problem now is to find a form of government which will defend and protect the life and goods of each member while still allowing each member to obey himself alone and thus remain as free as before.

The Social Contract provides the solution to this fundamental (*important*) problem. The masses (*all people*) must unite together. This union of all people together is called the general will. Each person must put himself and all his power under the common control of the general will and must obey whatever the general will decides. Each member has the same power and is thus an equally important part of the whole.

Through this Social Contract, man maintains as many of the freedoms he received from nature as possible. Each man, in giving his freedom to all, gives his freedom to no one. This is because there is no one over whom he does not acquire the same power as he has given (*each person gives their freedom to the general will, but they also become part of the general will and have the same power as everyone else*).

Source: Jean-Jacque Rousseau, "The Social Contract," written in 1762

Jean-Jacques Rousseau - Simplified

Rousseau was a French philosopher and author during the Enlightenment. He saw current governments as corrupt. The following is an excerpt from his most famous work, The Social Contract, where he talks about his idea for government.

"Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains (*slavery*). This is because Man has given up his freedom to many masters (*kings*) in order to preserve (*protect*) his life. This primitive (*outdated*) condition can continue no longer. The problem now is to find a form of government that will defend the life and possessions of each member while still allowing each member to govern himself and remain as free as before.

The Social Contract provides the solution to this fundamental (*important*) problem. The masses (*all people*) must unite together. This union of all people is called the general will. Each person must put himself and all his power under the control of the general will and must obey whatever the general will decides. Each member has the same power and is an equally important part of the whole (*the general will*).

Through this Social Contract, man keeps as many of the freedoms he received from nature as possible. Each man, by giving his freedom to everyone, gives his freedom to no one. Because each person gives their freedom to the general will, they also become part of the general will and have the same power as everyone else in the general will."

Source: Jean-Jacque Rousseau, "The Social Contract," written in 1762

Mary Wollstonecraft

Mary Wollstonecraft was a self-educated Enlightenment philosopher from England. Her focus on women's rights and education helped to start 19th century Feminism, a movement for women's equality.

“All educated men who have written on the subject of female education and behavior have depicted women as artificial (*fake*), weak characters and useless members of society. Even Rousseau declares that a woman should never even for a moment think of herself as independent. She should be nothing but an attractive object of desire, a sweet companion to man. This is the purpose of a woman. What nonsense!

I have observed more girls than Rousseau and will dare to say that a girl whose spirit has not been dampened (*reduced, broken*) by society will always be a romp (*full of energy*). I am fully persuaded (*convinced*) that if girls were allowed to take sufficient exercise, and not be confined (*kept*) in closed rooms till their muscles are weak, and their powers of thought destroyed, women could do anything. They might even study politics. Educate women like men and the more power women will have. This is the very thing I aim for. But I do not wish women to have power over men, but over themselves.”

Source: Mary Wollstonecraft, “A Vindication of the Rights of Woman,” 1792

Mary Wollstonecraft- Simplified

Mary Wollstonecraft was a self-educated Enlightenment philosopher from England. Her focus on women's rights and education helped to start 19th century Feminism, a movement for women's equality.

“All educated men who have written about female education and behavior have depicted women as artificial (*fake*), weak, and useless members of society. Even Rousseau declares that a woman should never even for a moment think of herself as independent. She should be nothing but an attractive (*pretty*) object of desire, a sweet companion (*friend*) to man. This is the purpose of a woman. What nonsense!

I have observed more girls than Rousseau and will dare to say that a girl whose spirit has not been broken by society will always be full of energy. I am fully convinced that if girls were allowed to take enough exercise, and not be kept in closed rooms till their muscles are weak, and their power to think destroyed, women could do anything. They might even study politics. Educate women like men and women will have more power. This is the very thing I want. But I do not wish women to have power over men, but over themselves.”

Source: Mary Wollstonecraft, “A Vindication of the Rights of Woman,” 1792

Name:

Per:

Enlightenment Thinkers: Guiding Questions

Thomas Hobbes

1. Identify: According to Thomas Hobbes, why do men become enemies?

2. Identify: According to Thomas Hobbes, why is war such a bad thing?

3. Justify: According to Thomas Hobbes, what do men have to do in order to avoid war? Do you agree with Hobbes? Explain.

4. Analyze: What type of government do you think Thomas Hobbes would want? Explain, and BE SPECIFIC.

John Locke

1. Identify: According to John Locke, what are the “natural rights” of all men?

2. Explain: According to John Locke, why do people unite to form communities and governments? When should people disobey or rebel against the government?

3. Analyze: What type of government do you think John Locke would want? Explain, and BE SPECIFIC

4. Analyze: In what ways do you think the ideas expressed by John Locke influenced Western political thought?

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

1. Explain: What does Rousseau mean when he says “Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains”? Explain.

2. Summarize: According to Rousseau, how does a government created by the Social Contract work?

3. Explain: According to Rousseau, how does a man keep his freedom under a government created by the Social Contract?

4. Analyze: What type of government do you think Rousseau would want? Explain, and BE SPECIFIC

Charles de Montesquieu

1. Explain: According to Montesquieu, what are the three kinds of power in every government? What does each one of these powers do?

2. Explain: According to Montesquieu, what happens when one group or individual controls all three of these powers? Is this a good thing or a bad thing? Explain.

3. Analyze: What type of government do you think Montesquieu would want? Explain, and BE SPECIFIC

4. Analyze: In what ways do you think the ideas expressed by Montesquieu influenced Western political thought?

Mary Wollstonecraft

1. Identify: According to Wollstonecraft, how do men of the time period view women? What does Wollstonecraft think about this?

2. Explain: According to Wollstonecraft, what is holding women back (from studying politics, for example)?

3. Explain: What does Wollstonecraft mean when she says, "I do not wish for them to have power over men, but over themselves"? Explain.

4. Analyze: In what ways do you think the ideas expressed by Wollstonecraft influenced Western political thought?
