THINKER	MAJOR IDEAS	QUOTATION	CONNECTIONS TODAY
Thomas Hobbes *Leviathan* (1651)	People are driven by selfishness and greed. To avoid chaos, they give up their freedom to a government that will ensure order. Such a government must be strong and able to suppress rebellion.	"The condition of man [in the state of natural]...is a condition of war of everyone against everyone."	Hobbes's ideas have been used to justify absolute power. To some people today, Hobbes presents a bleak but true view of how people and governments behave.
John Locke *Two Treatises of Government* 1690	People have a natural right to life, liberty, and property. Rulers have a responsibility to protect those rights. People have the right to change a government that fails to do so.	"Men being...by nature all free, equal, and independent, no one can be put out of this estate and subjected to the political power of another without his own consent."	Locke's ideas influence authors of US Declaration of Independence and French revolutionaries in the 1790's. Later, people extended his ideas to include equality for women and others.
Baron de Montesquieu *The Spirit of the Laws* 1748	The powers of government should be separated into executive, legislative, and judicial branches, to prevent any one group from gaining too much power.	"In order to have...liberty, it is necessary that government be set up so that one man need not be afraid of another."	His ideas about separation of powers greatly influenced framers of the US Constitution.
Jean-Jacques Rousseau *The Social Contract* 1762	People are basically good but become corrupted by society. In an ideal society, people would make the laws and would obey them willingly.	"Only the general will can direct the energies of the state in a manner appropriate to the end for which it was founded, i.e., the common good."	He has been hailed as a champion of democracy for his idea that political authority lies with the people. But dictators have used his ideas about the "general will" to justify their programs

The Enlightenment in Europe

Two Views on Government
(pages 551–552)

What were the views of Hobbes and Locke?

The **Enlightenment** was an *intellectual* movement. Enlightenment thinkers tried to apply reason and the scientific method to laws that shaped human actions. They hoped to build a society founded on ideas of the Scientific Revolution. Two English writers—Thomas Hobbes and John Locke—were important to this movement. They came to very different conclusions about government and human nature.

Hobbes wrote that there would be a war of "every man against every man" if there were no government. To avoid this war, Hobbes said, people formed a **social contract**. It was an agreement between people and their government. People gave up their rights to the government so they could live in a safe and orderly way. The best government, he said, is that of a strong king who can force all people to obey.

John Locke believed that people have three **natural rights**. They are life, liberty, and property. The purpose of government is to protect these rights. When it fails to do so, he said, people have a right to overthrow the government.

1. How were Hobbes's and Locke's views different?

The Philosophes Advocate Reason (pages 552–555)

Who were the philosophes?

French thinkers called **philosophes** had five main beliefs: (1) thinkers can find the truth by using reason; (2) what is natural is good and reasonable, and human actions are shaped by natural laws; (3) acting according to nature can bring happiness; (4) by taking a scientific view, people and society can make progress and advance to a better life; and (5) by using reason, people can gain freedom.

The most brilliant of the philosphes was the writer **Voltaire**. He fought for tolerance, reason, freedom of religious belief, and freedom of speech. Baron de **Montesquieu** wrote about **separation of powers**—dividing power among the separate branches of government. The third great philosophe was **Jean Jacques Rousseau**. He wrote in favor of human freedom. He wanted a society in which all people were equal. Cesare Beccaria was an Italian philosphe. He spoke out against *abuses* of justice.

2. Name the types of freedoms that Enlightenment thinkers championed.

Women and the Enlightenment; Impact of the Enlightenment
(pages 555–556)

What were Enlightenment views about individuals?

Many Enlightenment thinkers held traditional views about women's place in society. They wanted equal rights for all men but paid no attention to the fact that women did not have such rights. Some women protested this unfair situation. "If all men are born free," stated British writer **Mary Wollstonecraft**, "how is it that all women are born slaves?"

Enlightenment ideas strongly influenced the American and French Revolutions. Enlightenment thinkers also helped spread the idea of progress. By using reason, they said, it is possible to make society better. Enlightenment thinkers helped make the world less religious and more worldly. They also stressed the importance of the individual.

3. Explain the influence of Enlightenment ideas.