

Think and Write #1

What is the difference between Locke's and Hobbes' feelings about Law?

The end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom. For in all the states of created beings capable of law, where there is no law, there is no freedom.
John Locke

During the time men live without a common power to keep them all in awe, they are in that conditions called war; and such a war, as if of every man, against every man.

Thomas Hobbes

AIM: How did the Enlightenment thinkers answer the basic question of the 18th century: How does one make mankind happy, rational and free?

AIM#1: How did the Enlightenment thinkers answer the basic question of the 18th century: How does one make mankind happy, rational and free?



What was the main idea of the Scientific Revolution?

How was that idea applied?

1. Background
 1. Renaissance.
 2. Scientific Revolution.
 3. Reformation.

AIM: How did the Enlightenment thinkers answer the basic question of the 18th century: How does one make mankind happy, rational and free?

II. New Views on Government

A. Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)

1.

2.

3.

4.

Cover of *Leviathan*



AIM: How did the Enlightenment thinkers answer the basic question of the 18th century: How does one make mankind happy, rational and free?

Non est potestas Super Terram quae Comparetur ei Iob. 41. 24.



II. New Views on Government cont.

B. John Locke (1632 – 1704)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



AIM: How did the Enlightenment thinkers answer the basic question of the 18th century: How does one make mankind happy, rational and free?

"Every man having been born free and master of himself, no one else may under any pretext whatever subject him without his consent. To assert that the son of a slave is born a slave is to assert that he is not born a man."

Jean Jacques Rousseau

C. Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

AIM: How did the Enlightenment thinkers answer the basic question of the 18th century: How does one make mankind happy, rational and free?



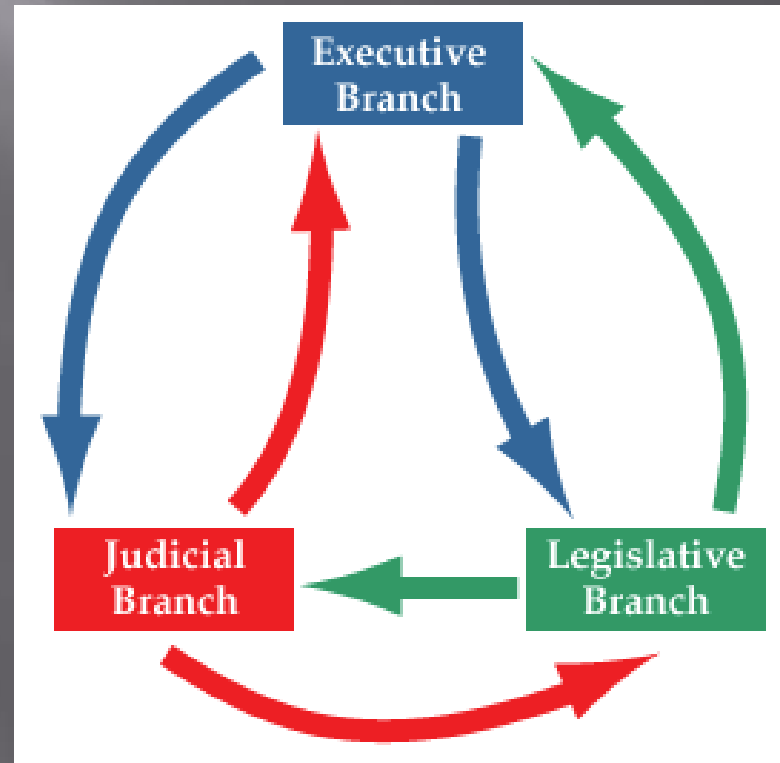


1.

2.

D. Baron de Montesquieu

AIM: How did the Enlightenment thinkers answer the basic question of the 18th century: How does one make mankind happy, rational and free?



All groups are
different, because they
come from men;
morality is everywhere
the same, because it
comes from God.

Voltaire



E. Voltaire

1.

2.

3.

4.



AIM: How did the Enlightenment thinkers answer the basic question of the 18th century: How does one make mankind happy, rational and free?

Vocabulary

1. Enlightenment.
2. Salons
3. Social contract
4. John Locke
5. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
6. Baron de Montesquieu
7. Philosophes
8. Voltaire



All these
thinkers answer the basic question of
the 18th century: How does one make
mankind happy, rational and free?