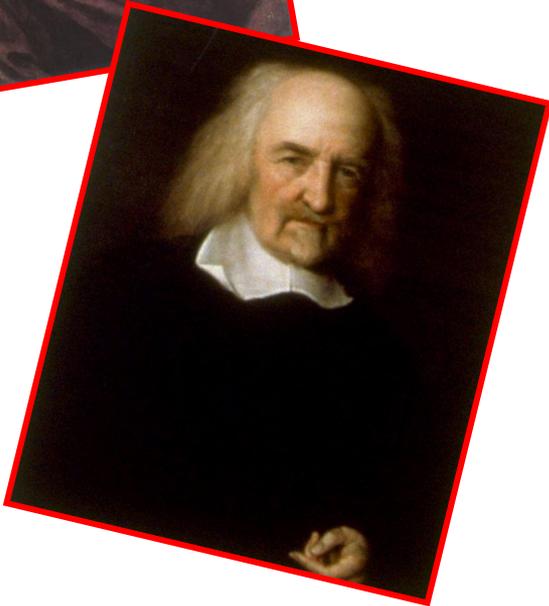




# GALLERY WALK

## Great Brains of the Enlightenment



# Pair-Share

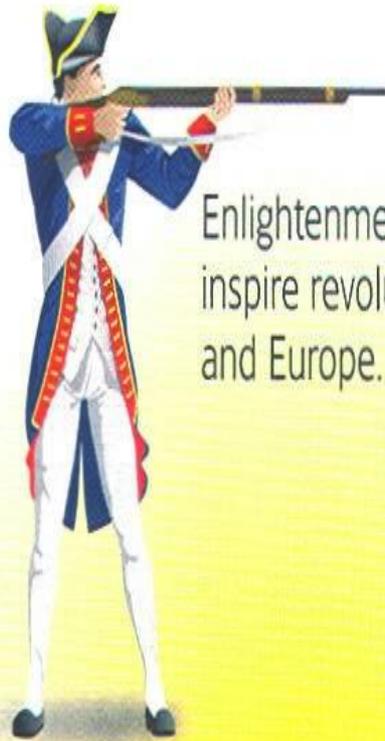
- What was the enlightenment?
- What enlightenment philosophers contributed ideas to our form of government today and what were their ideas?

# What was the Enlightenment?

- An intellectual movement; thinkers used reason and the scientific method to help them understand their world especially in government
- They said that God did not give people the right to rule
- Instead, the right to rule came from the people.



Enlightenment thinkers developed new ideas about government and society.



Enlightenment ideas helped inspire revolutions in America and Europe.

## The Enlightenment



New governments created influential documents based on Enlightenment ideas that guaranteed people's rights and freedoms.

# Gallery Walk

- **STEP 1:** Walk around the room and read the placards on the wall that describe the ideas of the important Enlightenment philosophers.
- **STEP 2:** Complete the corresponding **WORKSHEET: *Gallery Walk – The Enlightenment Philosophers.***
- **STEP 3:** When you have finished, complete the wrap-up question on your worksheet.

# Review Question

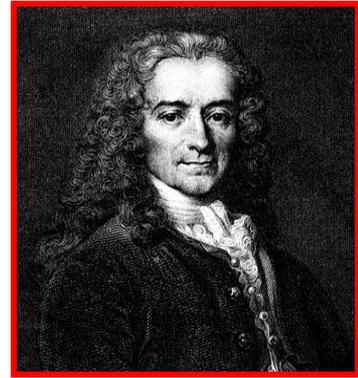
*Which idea do you think was the most important to the development of Democracy and why? Be ready to share your answers with the class.*

# PLACARDS

Great Brains of the Enlightenment

Gallery Walk

# Voltaire



- Born in 1694, wrote over 20,000 letters and over 2000 books
- a French Enlightenment writer and philosopher.
- distrusted democracy
- only an enlightened monarch, advised by philosophers
- like himself, could bring about change.
- Today, Voltaire is remembered and honored in France as a courageous man who fought for civil rights , the right to a fair trial and freedom of religion, and who denounced the hypocrisies and injustices of the ancient régime.
- Belief in religious freedom

## Famous Quotes:

- *Love truth, but pardon error.*
- *It is better to risk sparing a guilty person than to condemn an innocent one.*
- *Common sense is not so common.*
- *All murderers are punished unless they kill in large numbers and to the sound of trumpets.*
- *Every man is a creature of the age in which he lives, and few are able to raise themselves above the ideas of the time.*

# William Blackstone



- (10 July 1723 – 14 February 1780) was an [English judge](#),
- [jurist](#) and professor who produced the historical and analytic
- treatise on the [common law](#) entitled [\*Commentaries on the Laws of England\*](#)
- God has built into the universe fundamental laws that are fixed, immutable, and must be obeyed.
- The purpose of human law is to “command what is right, prohibiting what is wrong.”
- Human law is not to violate God’s law, but is to decide what are right and wrong in regard to “things in themselves indifferent” (i.e., actions that are not intrinsically right or wrong but are declared so by human lawmakers).
- Human law’s most effectual tool for producing right conduct and preventing wrong conduct is sanctions – punishment.

## There are three primary personal rights:

- Personal security. The right ...consists in a person’s legal and uninterrupted enjoyment of his life, his limbs, his body, his health, and his reputation.
- Personal liberty. This personal liberty consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation, or removing one’s person to whatsoever place one’s own inclination may direct; without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law.
- Right of private property: law of the land. [This right] consists in the free use, enjoyment, and disposal [by man] of all his acquisitions, without any control or diminution, save only by the laws of the land.

# Baron de Montesquieu

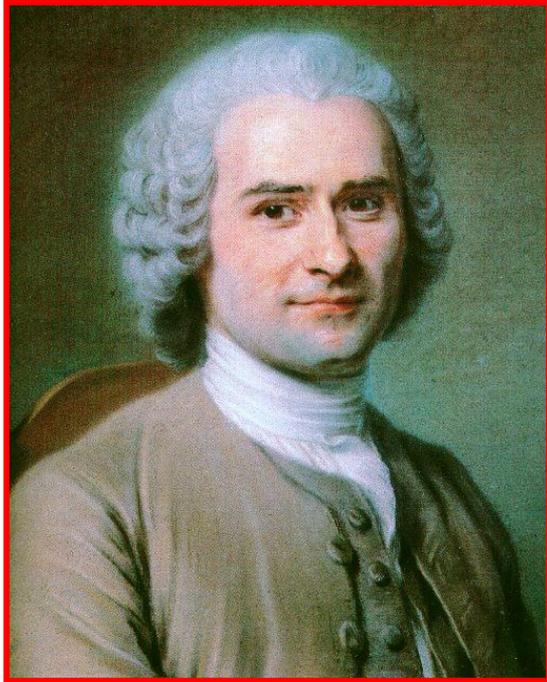
Born in France in 1689

Written Work: The Spirit of the Laws

de Montesquieu believed that people were not naturally equal (he thought women were inferior and that slavery was acceptable), but that most people were essentially good

- he thought that all differences should be tolerated (especially religious ones)
- political power should be divided between three branches of government with separate but equal powers
- each branch would check that the other branches did not abuse their power





## Jean-Jacques Rousseau

- Rousseau believed that people are born good, independent, and compassionate.
- He believed that if people were left on their own (without a government) they would be happy and peaceful.
- He thought that society's institutions (like school, arts, the media, and government) brought out the worst in people.
- He believed in the Swiss model of small villages making decisions through direct democracy (where people are involved in every decision).
- He believed in a "social contract" where people came together and ruled themselves with direct democracy.
- Born in Geneva in 1712

# Cesar Beccaria

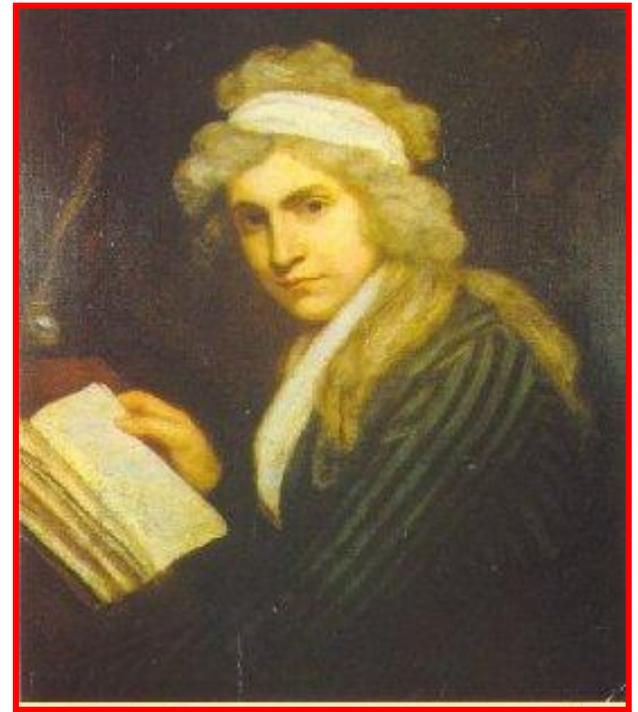


- born on March 15, 1738 into an Aristocratic family in Milan, Italy.
- most noted essay, "On Crimes and Punishments"
- individuals have freewill and make choices on that freewill.
- With the right punishment or threat the criminal justice system can control the free willed and rational human being.
- Beccaria expresses not only the need for the criminal justice system, but also the government's right to have laws and punishments.
- When one chooses to live in a society, then one chooses to give up some personal liberties in exchange for the safety and comfort of a society. (Social Contract)
- Laws should be enlightened, rational, logical and should be the greatest good for the greatest number.
- rules against vagueness, right to public trial, right to be judged by peers, right to dismiss certain jurors, right against unusual punishments, right to speedy trial, right to examine witnesses, coerced or tortured confessions are considered invalid, right to be informed of accused acts and the right to bear arms.

Our Constitution was greatly influenced by Beccaria, and many of the rights that he advocated were made the foundation of the United States.

# Mary Wollstonecraft

- Born in England in 1759 Author of: Vindication of the Rights of Woman
- Mary Wollstonecraft was one of the first women to call for women's rights.
- She said that women had an inferior role in society because of the environment in which they grew up, and not because women were inherently inferior.
- Women (and people in general) could have better lives if the education system was improved.
- She argued that women should be allowed to participate fully in society.
- Society oppresses women and the entire structure of society needed to change before there could be equality.
- She called for an end to monarchy.

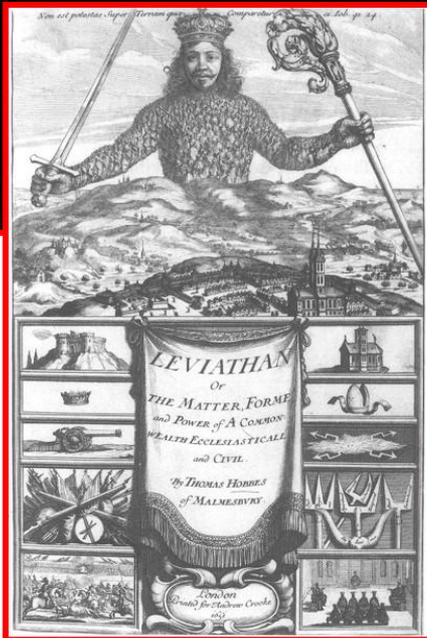


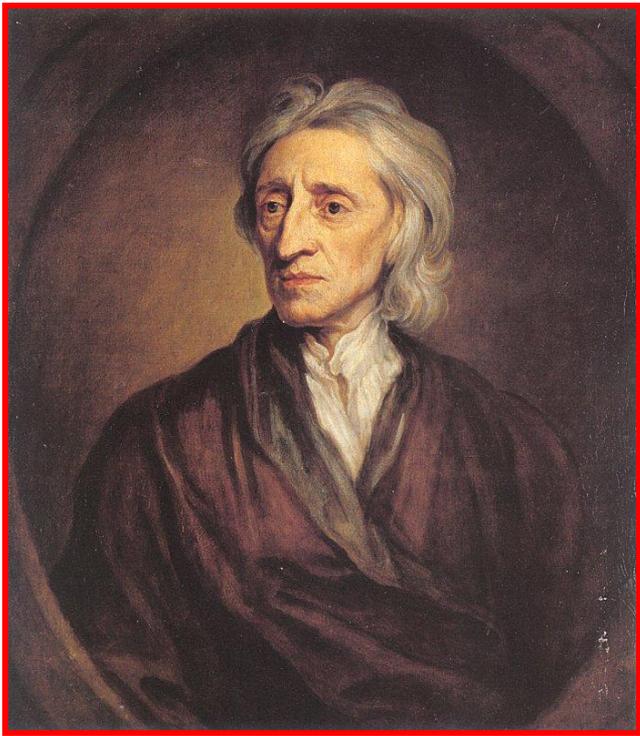
# Thomas Hobbes

Hobbes was born in England in 1588 and grew up during the English Civil War

Author of the Leviathan

- he saw people as being naturally wicked and said that they could not be trust to govern
- he wrote the Leviathan and argued that a monarch should have complete control – he called this absolute monarchy
- he said that democracy could not work because selfish people would always put their own interests ahead of the nation's
- people should voluntarily give power to a king who would guide the country





# John Locke

- Locke was born in England in 1632
- he left England because he valued individual freedom (of religion)
- he returned to England after the bloodless Glorious Revolution in which the English got a new king who agreed to share power with Parliament and accept a Bill of Rights
- he believed that all people could reason (think) and so they should be allowed to govern themselves
- he said that governments are formed to protect the rights of the citizens (these were life, liberty, and property)
- he said that the power to rule must come from the consent (agreement) of the ruled
- Locke also said that because women think, they should be allowed an equal voice
  
- Written Work: Two Treatises on Government