

The Enlightenment

AKA The Age of Reason

Define:

Main Ideas

1

2

3

Natural Laws

John Locke

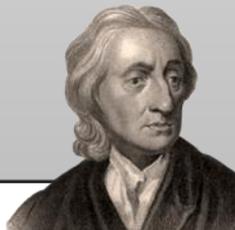
In his *Second Treatise on Government* (1690), John Locke defines man in a “state of nature,”:

Social
Contract

Natural
Rights

To properly understand political power, we must consider the state that all people all in naturally – the state of perfect freedom ... within the bounds of nature. People in this state do not have to ask permission to act or depend on the will of others. The natural state is one of equality in which all power [is shared] and no one has more than another. If man in the state of nature [is] so free, ... why will he part with this freedom? Why will he give up this empire, and subject himself to the control of any other power? It is obvious, that though in the state of nature he hath such a right, yet the enjoyment of it is very uncertain, and constantly exposed to the invasion of others. The enjoyment of his property in this state is unsafe and unsecure. This makes him willing to ... join society with others, who are already united, or have a mind to unite, for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties and property.”

According to John Locke, why do people give up their freedom to join society?



The Enlightenment

AKA The Age of Reason

Define:

Main Ideas

1

2

3

Natural Laws

John Locke

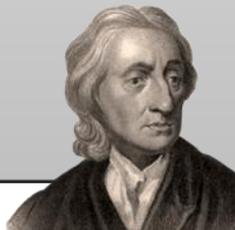
In his *Second Treatise on Government* (1690), John Locke defines man in a “state of nature,”:

Social
Contract

Natural
Rights

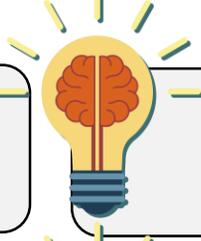
To properly understand political power, we must consider the state that all people all in naturally – the state of perfect freedom ... within the bounds of nature. People in this state do not have to ask permission to act or depend on the will of others. The natural state is one of equality in which all power [is shared] and no one has more than another. If man in the state of nature [is] so free, ... why will he part with this freedom? Why will he give up this empire, and subject himself to the control of any other power? It is obvious, that though in the state of nature he hath such a right, yet the enjoyment of it is very uncertain, and constantly exposed to the invasion of others. The enjoyment of his property in this state is unsafe and unsecure. This makes him willing to ... join society with others, who are already united, or have a mind to unite, for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties and property.”

According to John Locke, why do people give up their freedom to join society?





Sir William Blackstone



Voltaire



Jean-Jacques Rousseau



Baron de Montesquieu



Adam Smith

Enlightened Despots



Catherine the Great of Russia



Frederick the Great of Prussia



Joseph II of Austria



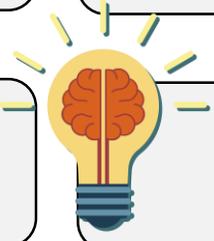
Sir William Blackstone



Voltaire



Jean-Jacques Rousseau



Baron de Montesquieu



Adam Smith

Enlightened Despots



Catherine the Great of Russia



Frederick the Great of Prussia



Joseph II of Austria