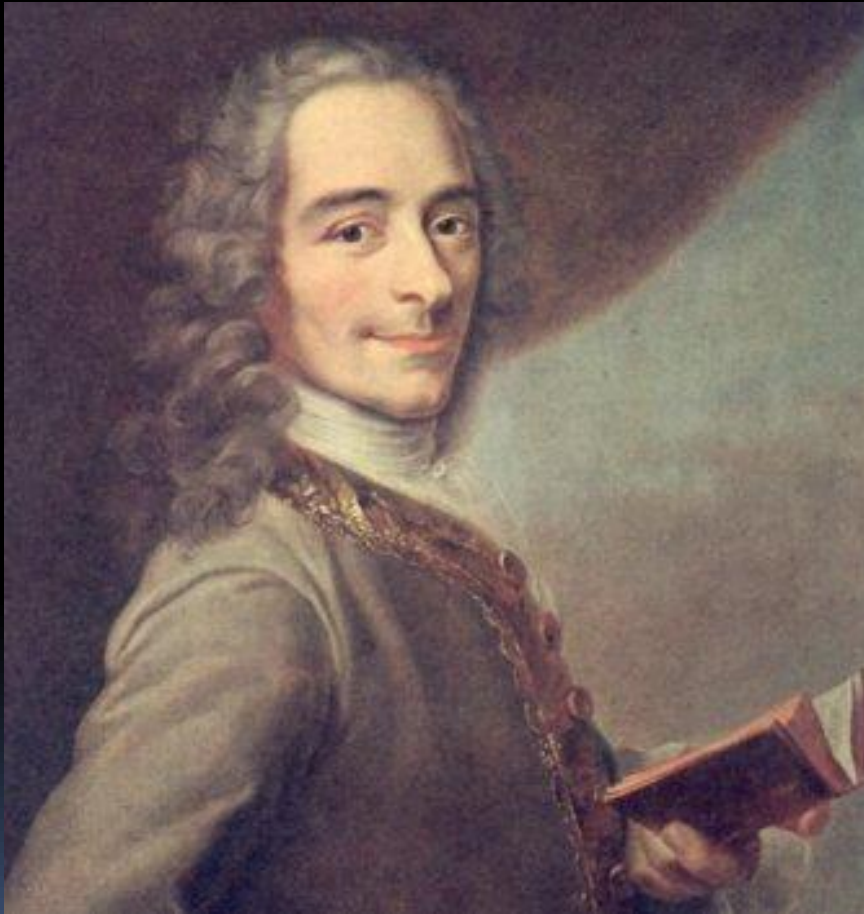




Day 2 Enlightenment

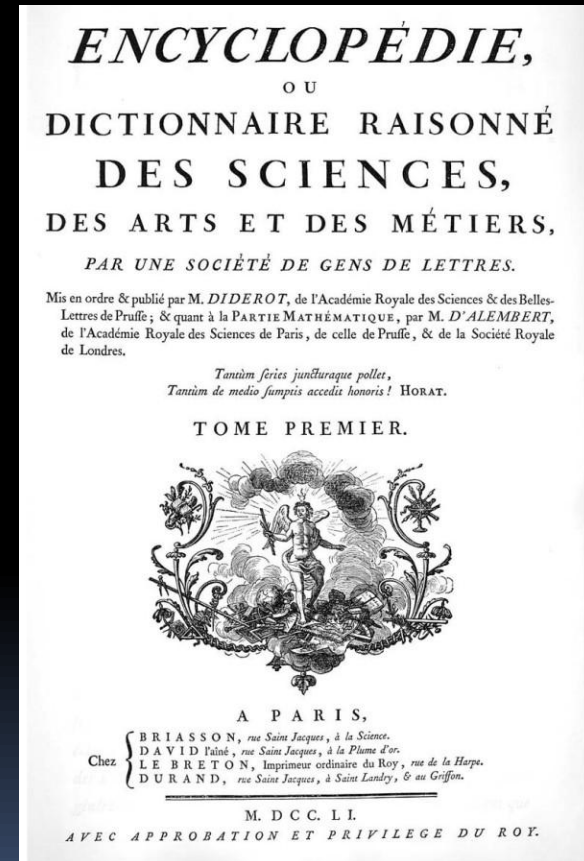
Voltaire (1694–1778)



- Most famous *philosophe*
- Wrote plays, essays, poetry, philosophy, and books
- Attacked the “relics” of the medieval social order
- Championed social, political, and religious tolerance

The *Encyclopédie*

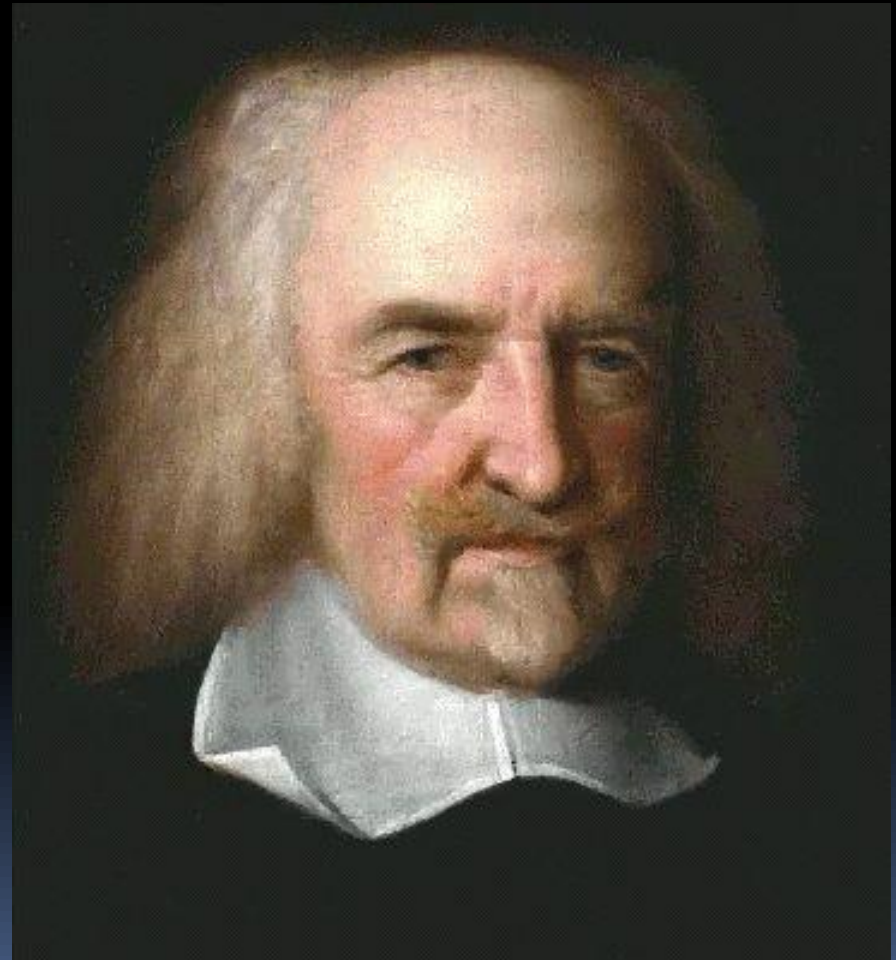
- Major achievement of the *philosophes*
- Begun in 1745; completed in 1765
- Banned by Catholic church



Frontispiece to the
Encyclopédie

Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)

- Believed that humans were basically driven by passions and needed to be kept in check by a powerful ruler



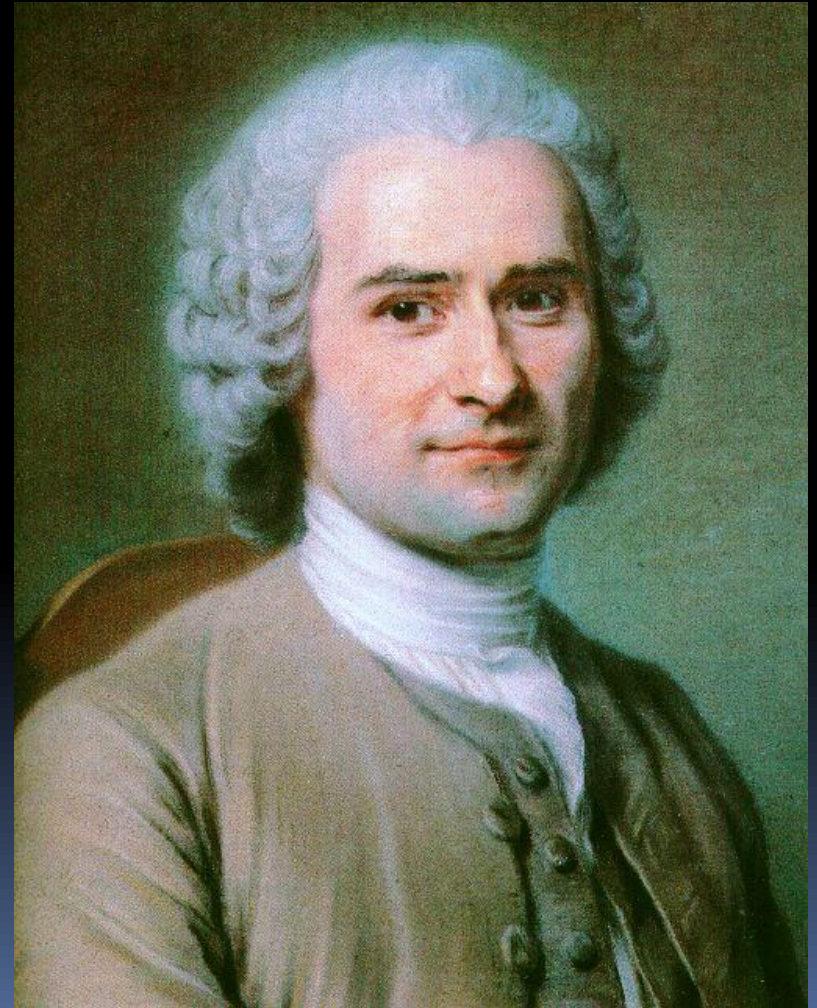
John Locke (1632–1704)

- The “State of Nature”
- *Tabula rasa*
- *Treatises of Government*
- Rights



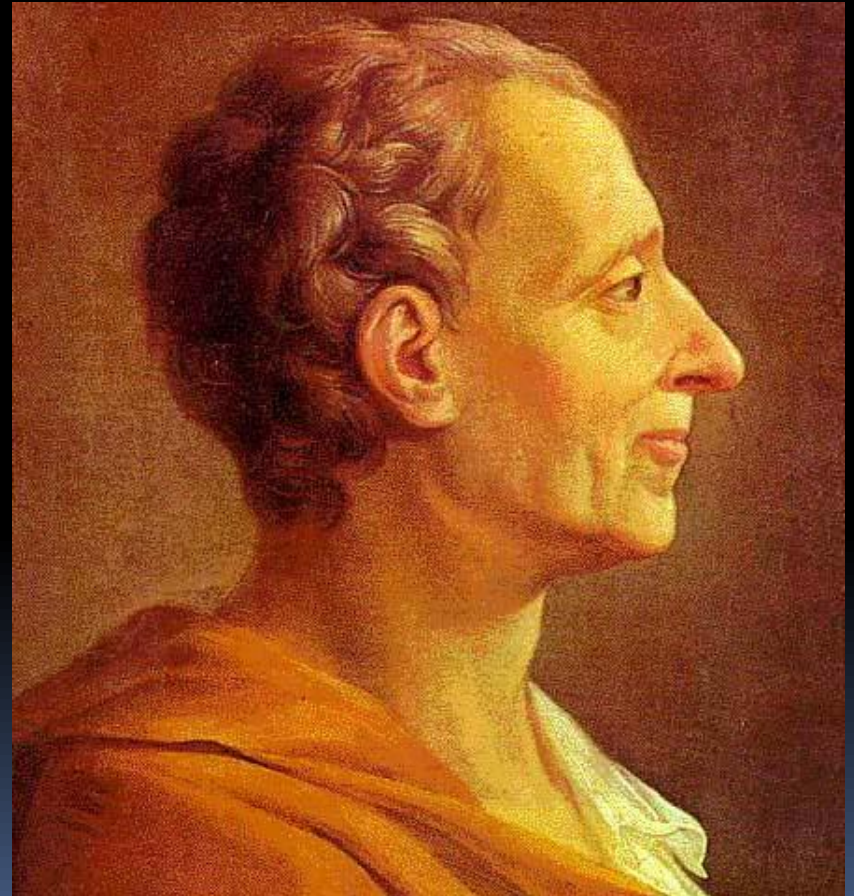
Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778)

- Philosophized on the nature of society and government
- *The Social Contract*

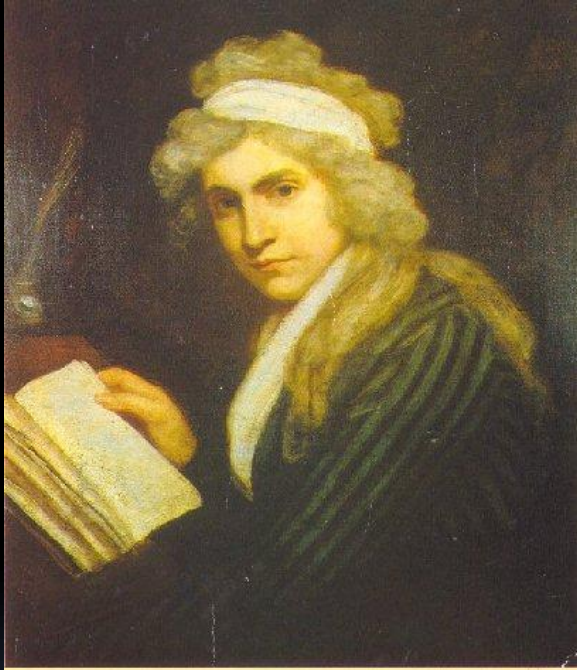


Baron de Montesquieu (1689–1755)

- French noble and political philosopher
- *The Spirit of the Laws*
- Separation of powers
- Constitutional monarchy



Women and the Enlightenment



Mary Wollstonecraft

- Changing views
- Role of education
- Equality



Olympe de Gouges

The Legacy of the Enlightenment

- Government
- Society
- Education



The signing of the U.S. Constitution

