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**Enlightenment Thinkers iCivics Graphic Organizer**

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| **THE ENLIGHTENMENT** |
| 1. What are the natural rights? 2. What is the main idea of the social contract? 3. According to the consent of the governed, when do citizens have the right to revolt? 4. Why did Enlightenment thinkers frown on the idea of democracy? |
| **JOHN LOCKE** |
| 1. What is the main idea in Locke's book *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*? 2. What did Locke say were the two purposes for government? 3. Why did Locke believe that a social contract must be in place for a government to be effective? |
| **BARON DE MONTESQUIEU** |
| 1. What was Montesquieu's definition of liberty? 2. Why did Montesquieu admire the government of England? What did it have? 3. Why did Montesquieu believe that each part of the government needed to be balanced with the others? 4. Which "Founding Father" took Montesquieu's ideas into writing the Constitution? |
| **JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU** |
| 1. Define Rousseau's two types of freedom.   Natural freedom:  Social freedom:   1. What type of democracy was Rousseau in favor of? Why? 2. What famous quote did Abraham Lincoln say that is modeled after Rousseau's ideas? |

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| **WOMEN IN THE ENLIGHTENMENT** |
| 1. What would you tell Rousseau about his statement regarding women today, in 2016? 2. Define salon: 3. Why were salons a good place for both women and men? 4. How did ideas born in salons spread throughout the world? 5. Do you agree with Mary Wollstonecraft that if women are educated, their families would be more educated? Explain. 6. Why is it important for men and women to be equal in everything that they do—schooling, jobs, family responsibilities, their pay? 7. Do you think that women today are treated better than in 1694? Is there still room for improvement? How? |