

## Bell Work

- One day, I decide to do away with tests and quizzes.
- Instead, I give grades to students based on how I think they act and behave in class.
- You no longer have control over the grade that goes on your report card.
- What do you do?
- Write a paragraph explaining your answer.



I can explain how Enlightenment ideas connect to previous historical movements such as the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Scientific Revolution, the Greeks, the Romans, and Christianity.

7.61 Trace how the main ideas of the Enlightenment can be traced back to such movements and epochs as the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Scientific Revolution, the Greeks, the Romans, and Christianity. (C, H, P)

## What You Will Learn

- The Enlightenment was also called The Age of Reason.
- The Enlightenment's roots can be traced back to earlier ideas.
- New ideas came mainly from French and British thinkers. (Monday)

## What Mastery Looks Like

The inconveniencies that they are therein exposed to by the irregular and uncertain exercise of the power every man has of punishing the transgressions of others, make them take sanctuary under the established laws of government, and therein *seek the preservation of their property*. It is this makes them so willingly give up every one his single power of punishing. . . . And in this we have the original *right and rise of both the legislative and executive power*, as well as of the governments and societies themselves.

—John Locke, *Second Treatise of Government*, 1689

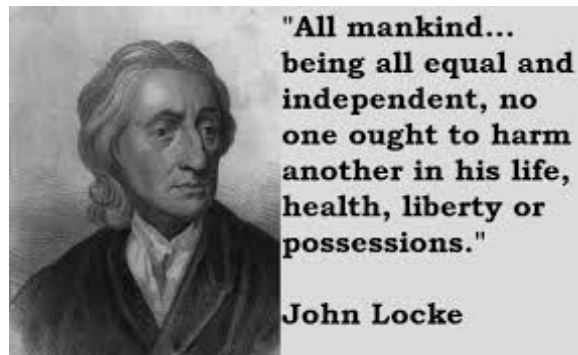
**Source: Public Domain**

Which sentence states the point of this excerpt?

- A. People punish others wrongly without laws.
- B. People organize governments to gain protection.
- C. Governments require legislative and executive power.
- D. Governments and societies exist for different reasons.

## The Big Idea

- Enlightenment thinkers built on ideas from earlier movements to emphasize the importance of reason.



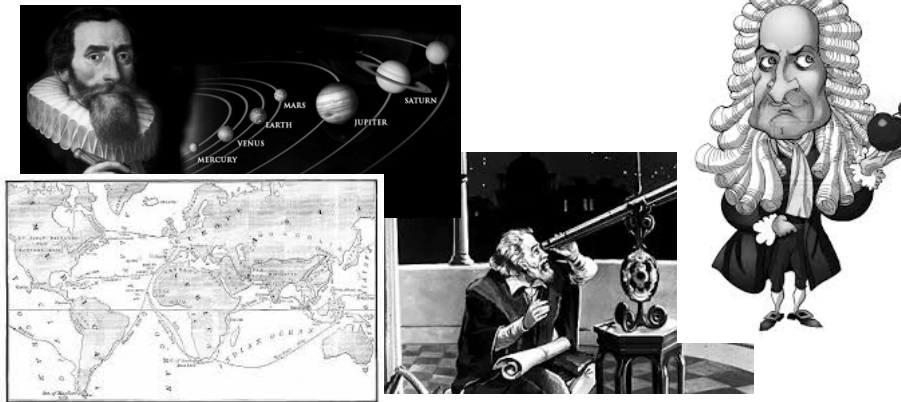
## Main Idea #1

- The Enlightenment was also called the age of reason.



## The Age of Reason

- Discoveries made during the Scientific Revolution and on voyages of discovery led to changes in Europe.



## The Age of Reason

- New scholars relied on reason (logical thought) instead of religious teachings.
- They believed human reason could be used to achieve three great goals.
- **What do you think these three great goals are?** *Discuss with your group, then be prepared to share.*

## The Age of Reason

- If the following 3 goals were met, Enlightenment scholars believed society would be improved.
  - Knowledge
  - Freedom
  - Happiness
- The use of reason in guiding people's thoughts about philosophy, society, and politics defined this time period known as the Enlightenment.



## Main Idea #2

- The Enlightenment roots can be traced back to earlier ideas.

## The Enlightenment's Roots

- Enlightenment thinkers looked back to the Greeks, the Romans, and the history of Christianity.
- Read The Enlightenment Roots on p. 613-614. You can stop at *New Ideas*.
- Write down one main idea for each section. You should have 4 main ideas.



## The Enlightenment's Roots

- The Enlightenment was rooted in Greek and Roman ideas.
- Enlightenment thinkers disagreed with the church's claims to authority and its intolerance toward non-Christian beliefs.
- Renaissance and Reformation ideas also reappeared during the Enlightenment period.
- The Scientific Revolution also influenced Enlightenment thinkers.

## Main Idea #3

- You'll find out tomorrow!!!
- BWA HA HA!

## Video

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J0B28\\_gwj0M](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J0B28_gwj0M)

## Exit Ticket

- What was the connection between the discoveries of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment?
- Discoveries of the SR showed that laws governed the natural world; Enlightenment thinkers believed that similar natural laws governed human society and government.