

Bell Work

If YOU were there ...

You are in a coffee house, discussing everything from politics to religion with friends. It is 1770. Suddenly, someone next to you questions the king's right to rule. Other people begin to agree with that person. As you listen to their logic, you wonder about other ways to run a government.

Would you support a government that didn't include a king or queen? Why or why not?





Chapter 21 Section 1 Part 2

I can describe the accomplishments of major Enlightenment thinkers, including Locke and Charles-Louis Montesquieu.

Main Ideas

- The Enlightenment influenced some monarchies. (Yesterday)
- Enlightenment thinkers helped the growth of democratic ideas. (Yesterday)
- In America, the Enlightenment inspired a struggle for independence. (Today)

Let's Recap!

What was the Enlightenment?

- Philosophers began to apply reason and logic to human affairs.
- They believed they could create a perfect society by asking questions about the government.



Enlightenment Thinkers



John Locke
1632–1704

- Government's power is limited.
- People have natural rights, such as life, liberty, and property.

**Social
Contract**



Charles-Louis Montesquieu
1689–1755

- The powers of government should be separated into separate branches.

**Separation of
Powers**



Jean-Jacques Rousseau
1712 –1778

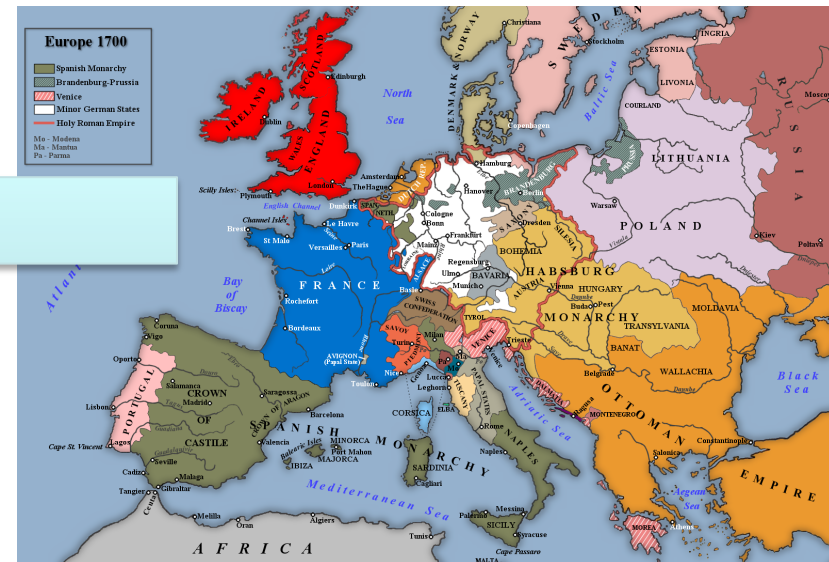
- Governments should express the will of the people.
- People enter into a social contract with their government, giving it the right to create and enforce laws.

**Popular
Sovereignty**

Main Idea #3

In America, the Enlightenment inspired a struggle for independence.

- The ideas of these three philosophers spread throughout Europe.
- From Europe the ideas spread to the British colonists in North America.



Why was the Enlightenment important?

- The ideas became the foundation for the world's 1st democratic government. (The United States)



- Educated British colonists in America read and were strongly influenced by the writings of Locke, Montesquieu & Rousseau.
- They were aware of their political rights and when British King George III began taking them away the colonists revolted in what became the American Revolution.



Main Idea #3

In America, the Enlightenment inspired a struggle for independence.

- Read *British Policy* on p. 619.
 - Think Pair Share
 - Why did the British impose heavy taxes on the American colonists?
 - Why do you we pay taxes now?

Main Idea #3

In America, the Enlightenment inspired a struggle for independence.

- Benjamin Franklin
 - Philosopher that argued no taxation without representations
 - Addressed this with Parliament
 - Inspired riots against the taxes in the colonies
 - Wanted to get rid of the Stamp Act
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NADcUjszQJY>



Nothing in life
is certain
except death and
taxes.

Benjamin Franklin

Main Idea #3

In America, the Enlightenment inspired a struggle for independence.

- Thomas Jefferson
 - He was a farmer, scientist, and scholar, later become president of the United States.
 - Agreed with idea of Locke
 - Against the taxes on colonies
 - Supported the idea of independence for the colonies
 - Supported separation of religious and political power
- How did Thomas Jefferson affect the U. S. government all the way to the present day? Read p. 620.
 - His ideas helped establish the democratic government and the rights we enjoy today in the United States.



Main Idea #3

In America, the Enlightenment inspired a struggle for independence.

Enlightenment and the Colonies

	Benjamin Franklin	Thomas Jefferson
Views on British government		
Possible influence		

- **Copy the following graphic organizer.**
- **Read p. 619, locate, and fill in the information on the two important colonists.**

Time Line

The Enlightenment Reaches America

1690 John Locke publishes
Two Treatises on Civil Government.

1748 Montesquieu publishes
The Spirit of the Laws.

1762 Rousseau publishes
The Social Contract.

1690

1745

1755

1765

1775

1766 Benjamin Franklin argues against unfair tax policies in the American colonies.

1774 Thomas Jefferson argues that only voluntary loyalty to the king ties the American colonies to Great Britain.



THE GRANGER COLLECTION,
NEW YORK

**ANALYSIS
SKILL**

READING TIME LINES

Who might have been influenced by Rousseau's writings?

Closure

- Complete section review questions p. 620.