

# Bell Work

- What does this quote mean?
- When would this way of thinking be important to you?
- Write a paragraph explaining your answer.

**"I do not agree with what you have to say, but I'll defend to the death your right to say it."**

**Voltaire**

# Bell Work Follow-up

- Who was Voltaire?
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vGDMP9c\\_3n4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vGDMP9c_3n4)

# Chapter 21 Section 1 Part 2

I can explain how Enlightenment ideas connect to previous historical movements.

I can describe the accomplishments of major Enlightenment thinkers.

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)

7.62 Describe the accomplishments of major Enlightenment thinkers, including Locke and Charles-Louis Montesquieu.

# What Mastery Looks Like

The information below describes an important point in the philosophy of John Locke.

John Locke wrote about how humans fit into the natural world, and what natural laws applied to humans as a part of that world. Locke noted that people have different talents and strengths. He realized that this fact gives people differing abilities to acquire possessions and power while living together in society. He believed that because each person is able to seek and enjoy the kind of life they want, governments should protect each person's freedom to pursue the kinds and amounts of property they want to acquire.

Which statement describes the view expressed in this information?

- A. Locke believed that only a very strong government could secure the property rights of the people.
- B. Locke believed that only a very weak government could allow the people to protect their property rights.
- C. Locke believed that governments should protect the rights of people to seek their well-being according to their abilities.
- D. Locke believed that governments should manage how people seek their well-being according to their abilities to protect their freedom.

# Review

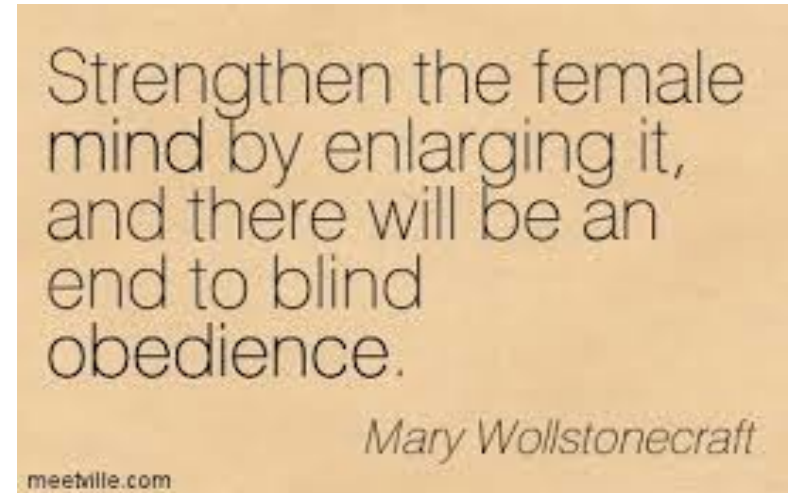
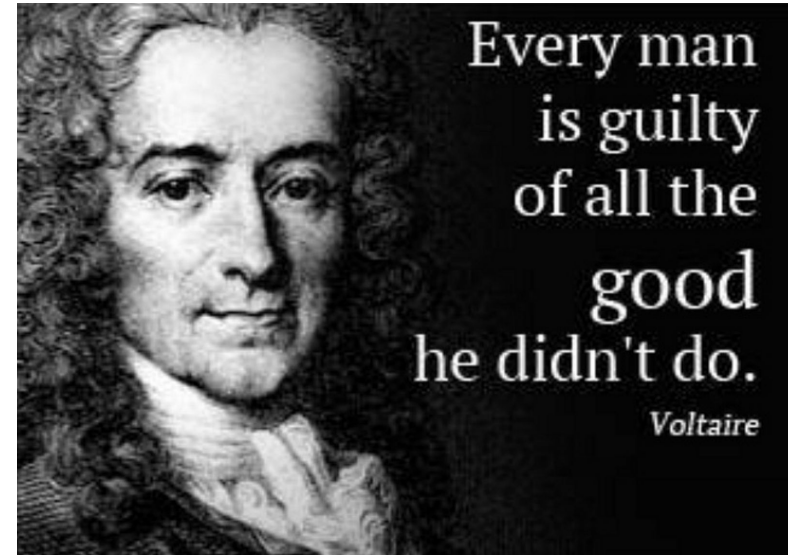
- Friday, we discussed how Enlightenment ideas had routes in other historical movements.
- **What were these historical movements?**
  - Enlightenment thinkers looked back to the Greeks, the Romans, and the history of Christianity.
- **What was the Enlightenment also known as?**
  - The Age of Reason

# Main Idea #3

- New ideas came mainly from French and British thinkers.

# French and British Thinkers

- Enlightenment **thinkers borrowed ideas from history** to develop a new worldview.
- They believed **the use of reason could improve society**.
- To achieve this progress, **they had to share their ideas with others**.





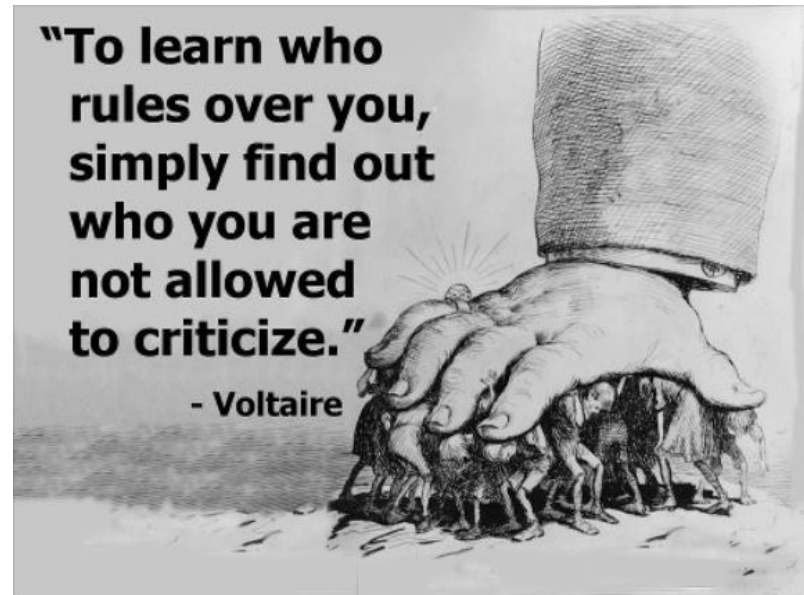
# The Spread of New Ideas

- French Enlightenment thinkers spread their ideas through their writings.
- They made efforts to share their writings with the public.
- British men and women also began to publish their writings.
- Some women writers believed that women should have the same rights as men.

# French Philosophers

- Voltaire

- Voltaire mocked government and religion in his writings.
- Instead of trusting God to improve human happiness, Voltaire believed humans could improve their own existence.
- Some Enlightenment philosophers focused on government, others on issues in society.
- Attacked injustice among nobility, government, church
- Created enemies, imprisoned twice
- Exiled to England for two years
- Defended principles, fought superstition, ignorance
- Lifelong struggle for justice, toleration, liberty



# French Philosophers

- Enlightenment thinkers made an effort to share their thoughts with the public.
- Philosopher Denis Diderot edited a book called the Encyclopedia.
  - It included articles by more than 100 experts on science, technology, and history.
  - But guess what...
    - The French king and pope banned it.

# Spread of Ideas

- In spite of censorship, the Enlightenment ideas spread.
- How do you think this happened?



# Salons

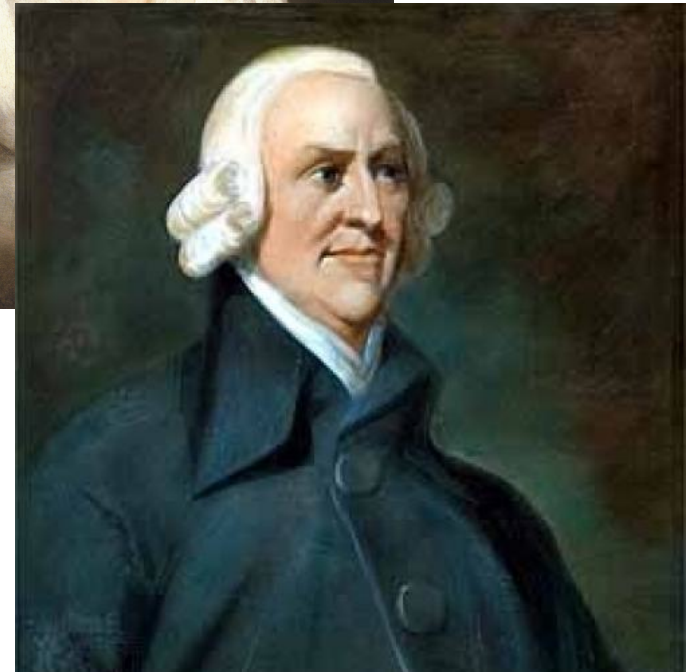
- A salon is a social gathering of people, usually in a private residence, to share ideas and artistic expression.
- In their most basic form, salons were often comprised of cultural elites meetings to amuse and educate each other.
- In Europe, they have existed from about the 1580s to the modern day and played a central role in both the renaissance and the Age of Enlightenment.





# British Writers

- Mary Wollstonecraft argued that women should have the same rights as men.
- Enlightenment thinkers even applied these ideas of freedom and progress to economics.
- British writer Adam Smith believed economics was governed by natural laws.
  - He argued that governments should not try to control the economy and that economic growth came when individuals were free to make their own choices.



# Bottom Line

## Ideas of the Enlightenment

- The ability to reason is what makes humans unique.
- Reason can be used to solve problems and improve people's lives.
- Reason can free people from ignorance, superstition, and unfair government.
- The natural world is governed by laws that can be discovered through reason.
- Like the natural world, human behavior is governed by natural laws.
- Governments should reflect natural laws and encourage education and debate.



# Video

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

# Exit Ticket

- How did Enlightenment thinkers spread their ideas?
- They met at salons and published their ideas in books, pamphlets, and newspaper articles.