

17-2–New Views on Government – Pages 478-482



Essential Question:

How did Enlightenment ideas influence the growth of democratic government in Europe and America?

Main Idea 1:

The Enlightenment influenced some monarchies.

- In the 1600s, _____, _____, and _____ ruled Europe. Many of these rulers believed that they ruled by _____, or by God’s will.

Divine Right

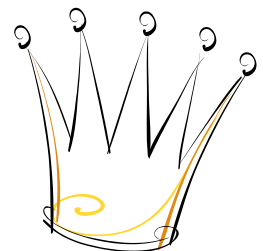
- Most rulers believed that they ruled by _____.
- They believed that God had given them the _____ to rule as they _____.
- They believed they shouldn’t be _____ by bodies such as England’s parliament.

Enlightened Despots

- A _____ is a ruler with absolute _____.
- The enlightened despots tried to make life _____ for _____ in order to make their countries _____.
- Frederick II of Prussia and Catherine the Great of Russia were two such rulers.

Thomas Hobbes 1588 – 1679

- Some Enlightenment thinkers believed in a _____ government
- Defended the _____ of kings
- English _____
- People are naturally _____
- _____ must keep order
- _____



“Without _____ our lives would be nasty, brutish, and _____!”

Main Idea 2:

Enlightenment thinkers helped the growth of democratic ideas.

- Even though the enlightened despots helped _____ their countries, people still looked for a _____.

Democratic Ideas

- Three Enlightenment thinkers developed _____ to identify the best possible form of _____.
- _____ was an English philosopher who argued that government was a contract between the _____ and the _____.
- Government is for the _____, safety, and _____ good of the people.
- Locke believed in the _____ rights of life, _____, and property.
- Charles-Louis Montesquieu, a Frenchman, believed that government should be _____ into separate branches in order to _____.

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

- He believed in the _____ of powers, government should be _____ into separate bodies, or branches, that must share power.
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who was also French, criticized the power of _____.
- He believed in _____ sovereignty, that government should _____ the will of the people.

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 _____ in North America.

British Policy in North America

- The British and the French both had _____ in North America.
- The two countries had many _____ that eventually led to war. This war cost England a lot of _____.
- The English decided to _____ the colonies to make up for the _____ of the war. People in England did not have to _____.
- The colonists _____ the new laws because they thought these taxes were _____ because only colonists had to pay them. England was _____ (didn't have to pay).

The Colonists

- Many colonial leaders were familiar with the ideas of the Enlightenment.
- Two leaders in particular—_____ and _____—would apply those ideas to the colonists' situation.
- _____ argued for the rights of the colonists. He believed the British were practicing “_____ without representation.”
- The British responded to Franklin's argument by repealing, or canceling, the Stamp Act.
- _____ also believed that the British did not have the right to impose _____ on the colonists.
- Both of these men were _____ in the American Revolution, and _____ later became president of the United States.

