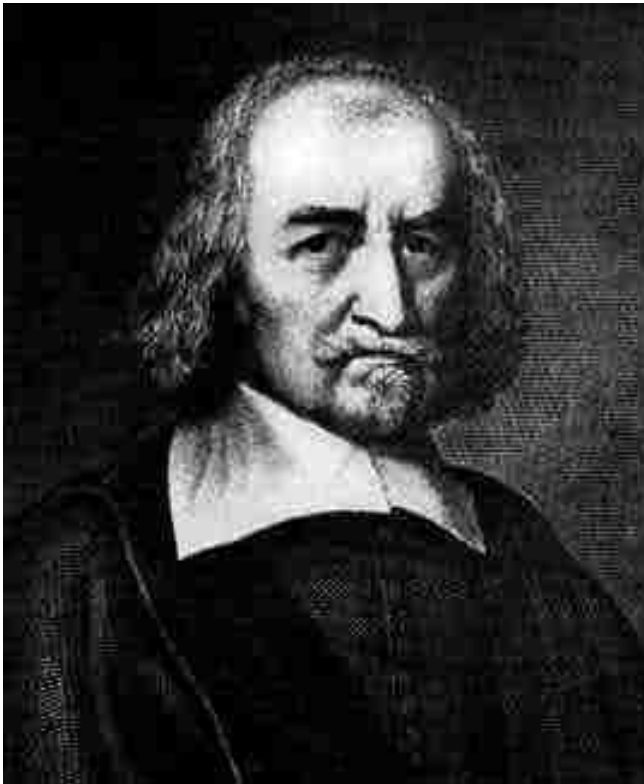


Chapter 22 Section 2 Notes

I. Two Views on Government English Political Thinkers

A. Thomas Hobbes, English



THOMAS HOBBS (1588-1679)

1. Book called *Leviathan* 1651

a. Horrors of English Civil Wars
convinced him that all humans
were selfish and wicked

b. Believed in total power of the government and people would enter into a **social contract** with the government

B. John Locke, English



John Locke (1632-1704)

1. Book called *Two Treatises on
Government*

a. Believed that people could learn from their mistakes

b. All people are born free and equal and have three natural rights

1. Life
2. Liberty
3. Property

II. The Philosophes Advocate Reason

A. Philosophes is the French word for philosophers

B. They believed that France
could apply reason to the
government just like Scientist do

C. Five Basic Concepts

1. Reason
2. Nature
3. Happiness
4. Progress
5. Liberty

D. Three French Political Thinkers

1. Francois Marie Arouet known as Voltaire

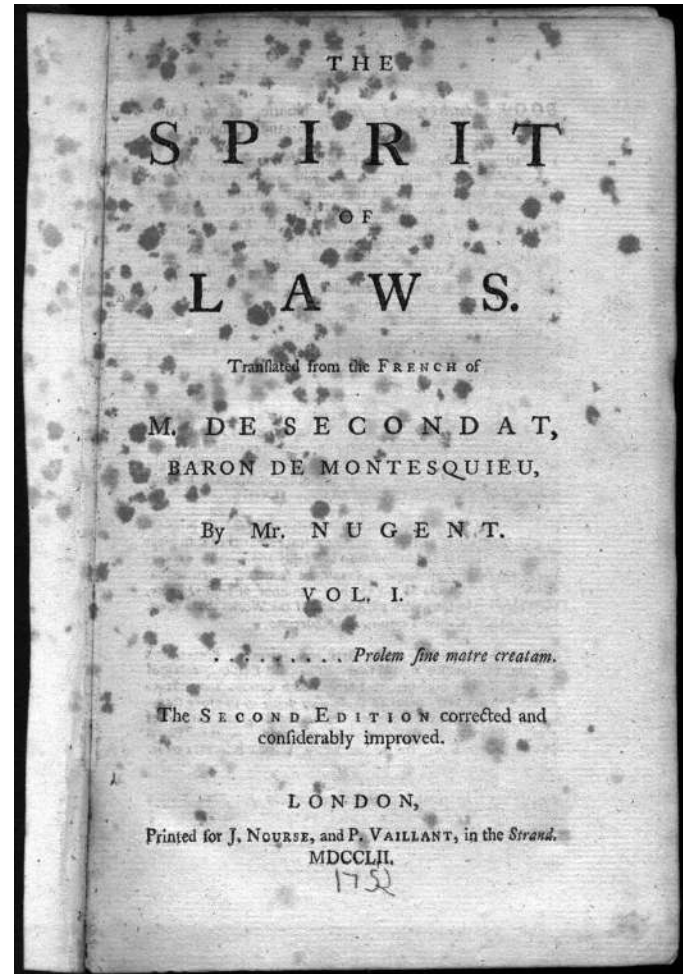


a. Satire against his opponents
rulers and church

b. Wrote over 70 Essays

c. Believed strongly in freedom
of speech

2. Baron de Montesquieu



a. Wrote book called *On the Spirit of Laws*

b. Studied classical governments

c. Believed that Britian was best-governed country of his day

d. Mistakenly thought that
England had three parts to its
government

e. Identified the three branches of government and separation of power, checks and balances

1. Legislative
2. Executive
3. Judicial

3. Jean Jacques Rousseau



Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1712-1788

a. Wrote book called *The Social Contract*

b. Said that government or the strongest among men became corrupted and forced others to obey unjust laws

1. Thus people lost their freedom
and equality

c. Believed the best government
was a direct democracy
where people agreed to give up
some of their freedom

d. *** Different than Hobbes

1. Hobbes government and man

2. Rousseau agreement of individuals

E. Italian thinker **Cesare
Bonesana Beccaria**



Cesare Bonesana Marchese di Beccaria, 1738-1794

a. Wrote book *On Crimes and
Punishment* 1764

b. Turned his thoughts to the
justice system

1. Against torturing of witnesses and suspects
2. Against irregular proceedings in trials
3. For speedy trials
4. Degree of punishment should be based on seriousness of crime
5. Against capital punishment



The most well known image of Rosie the Riveter. This poster was introduced by the United States Government in its propaganda campaign to entice women into war work.

II. Women of the Enlightenment



Susan Brownell Anthony (February 15, 1820 – March 13, 1906) was a prominent who played a pivotal role in the 19th century women's rights movement to introduce women's suffrage into the United States

A. *Mary Astell* English

1. Wrote *A Serious Proposal to the Ladies*

a. Addressed the lack of educational opportunities for women

B. Mary Wollstonecraft



Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797)

1. Wrote, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* 1792

a. Argued for women's education