

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____ Score: _____/40

Directions: Complete the study guide by answering each question thoroughly **on a separate piece of paper**. Be sure to answer in **complete sentences**. Use your notes, assignments & handouts.

Enlightenment Thinkers Review Chart: Describe each thinkers Theory of... and Theory of Government

**For each thinker complete the following: (1) briefly explain their “theory of...” in the first column and (2) briefly explain the main points of their “theory of government” in the last column.

Enlightenment Thinker	Theory of...	Theory of Government
John LOCKE	Right	
Thomas HOBBS	Human Nature	
Baron de MONTESQUIEU	Government Power	
Jean Jacques ROUSSEAU	People	
VOLTAIRE	Freedom of Expression	X

1. Which thinker stated the purpose of government was to preserve “life, liberty and property?”
2. Define social contract.
3. Why was a social contract important to Hobbes theory of government?
4. What were the specifications of Hobbes social contract?
5. According to Hobbes, why was an absolute government necessary?
6. Why are unalienable (natural) rights so precious according to Locke?
7. According to Locke, what are the specifications of the social contract?
8. Locke argues that government should be bound to laws of reason and laws of nature; how does this limit government power?
9. Define revolution.
10. Why is the idea of revolution so significant to Locke’s theory of government?
11. How is Locke’s idea of revolution going to affect world events and traditional power of authorities?
12. Why does Rousseau argue that humans become evil/corrupt?
13. What right does Rousseau believe the people should be granted in government?
14. Why does Rousseau believe that people should have this right?
15. Define popular sovereignty.
16. Why are “the people” and “the majority” so significant to Rousseau’s theory of government?
17. Why does Rousseau state that it is essential for the government to listen to the majority of the people?
18. What are the specifications of the social contract according to Rousseau?
19. Why does Montesquieu argue that absolute government is corrupt?
20. How will separation of powers prevent absolutism?
21. Define federalism.
22. How is federalism an example of Montesquieu’s theory of government?
23. What is the difference between absolutism and democracy?
24. Which thinkers would disapprove of absolute power?
25. Why would each thinker from #24 disapprove of absolute power?
26. What did Voltaire contribute to society?
27. Why is freedom of expression significant to society?

TURN OVER!

Enlightenment Study Guide

28. What did Diderot contribute to society?
29. Why was the Encyclopedia such a revolutionary change in society?
30. How are Rousseau and Locke's government theories of government similar?
31. Define enlightenment.
32. What was the significance of the Enlightenment?
33. What were the Enlightenment thinkers interested in studying?
34. Why was the Scientific Revolution and Scientific Method so significant to the Enlightenment?
35. Prior to the Enlightenment what were the traditional powers of authority in society and government?