


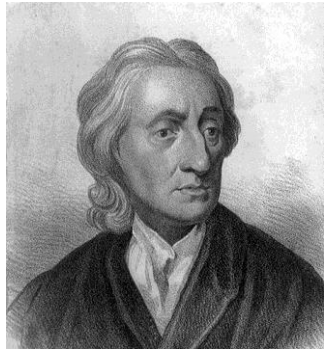
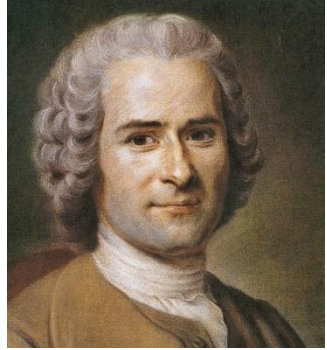



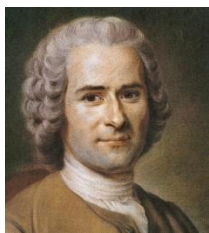

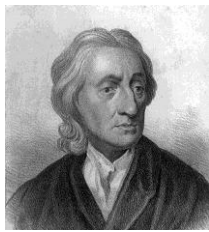


<p>Montesquieu</p>	<p>Defined freedom as ruling oneself, living only under a law which oneself has enacted. Believed the 'people' had a right to overthrow governments.</p>	<p>Rousseau</p>	<p>Best known for <i>Encyclopédie</i> (1751-77)</p>	<p>"I may not agree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."</p>
<p>Wrote <i>Candide</i> (1759)</p>		<p>Understood freedom as being unimpeded in doing what one chooses, so long as it is lawful.</p>	<p>Argued for a separation of powers in the state.</p>	<p>Attempted to bring together all human knowledge.</p>
<p>Wrote <i>Essay Concerning Human Understanding</i> (1689)</p>	<p>Magistrate and president of the Parlement of Bordeaux</p>		<p>Wrote <i>Du Contrat Social: principes du droit politique</i> (<i>The Social Contract</i>)</p>	

<p>Pessimistic English political philosopher; argued that man in his natural state is selfish and savage and therefore a single absolute ruler is the best form of government.</p>		<p>Rejected religion and saw the Church as a bar to progress.</p>	<p>Diderot</p>	<p>Proclaimed himself to be a disciple of the English philosophers. He described the English kingdom as the homeland of liberty.</p>
<p>Hobbes</p>	<p>Voltaire</p>	<p>Locke</p>	<p>Optimistic English political philosopher; argued for man's essentially good nature. Advocated representative government as an ideal form.</p>	
<p>Viewed government primarily as a device for ensuring collective security.</p>		<p>Argued that human nature was mutable and that knowledge was gained through accumulated experience rather than by accessing some sort of outside truth.</p>	<p>"Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains."</p>	<p>Wrote <i>Leviathan</i> (1651)</p>

Teaching notes

Ask your students to sort the cards into a table. The correct completed version is here:

Enlightenment thinker	Picture	Claim to fame	Key ideas (1)	Key ideas (2)
Montesquieu		Magistrate and president of the Parlement of Bordeaux	Argued for a separation of powers in the state.	Understood freedom as being unimpeded in doing what one chooses, so long as it is lawful.
Voltaire		Wrote <i>Candide</i> (1759)	"I may not agree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."	Proclaimed himself to be a disciple of the English philosophers. He described the English kingdom as the homeland of liberty.
Rousseau		Wrote <i>Du Contrat Social: principes du droit politique</i> (<i>The Social Contract</i>)	"Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains."	Defined freedom as ruling oneself, living only under a law which oneself has enacted. Believed the 'people' had a right to overthrow governments.
Diderot		Best known for <i>Encyclopédie</i> (1751-77)	Attempted to bring together all human knowledge.	Rejected religion and saw the Church as a bar to progress.
Locke		Wrote <i>Essay Concerning Human Understanding</i> (1689)	Argued that human nature was mutable and that knowledge was gained through accumulated experience rather than by accessing some sort of outside truth.	Optimistic English political philosopher; argued for man's essentially good nature. Advocated representative government as an ideal form.
Hobbes		Wrote <i>Leviathan</i> (1651)	Viewed government primarily as a device for ensuring collective security.	Pessimistic English political philosopher; argued that man in his natural state is selfish and savage and therefore a single absolute ruler is the best form of government.