

# Enlightenment Primary Sources

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Block: \_\_\_\_\_

## Part I: Analyzing

### John Locke: *Two Treatises on Government* (1690)

**B**ut though men, when they enter into society give up the equality, liberty, and executive power they had in the state of Nature into the hands of society...the power of the society or legislative constituted by them can never be supposed to extend farther than the common good.... Whoever has the legislature or supreme power of any commonwealth, is bound to govern by established standing laws, promulgated and known to the people, and not by extemporary decrees, but...upright judges, who are to decide controversies by those laws; and to employ the force of the community at home only in the execution of such laws, or abroad to prevent or redress foreign injuries and secure the community from inroads and invasion. And all this is to be directed to no other end but the peace, safety, and public good of the people.

The reason why men enter into society is the preservation of their property; and the end while they choose and authorize a legislative is that there may be laws made, and rules set, as guards and fences to the properties of all the society...

Whensoever, therefore, the legislative shall transgress this fundamental rule of society, and either by ambition, fear, folly, or corruption, endeavor to grasp themselves, or put into the hands of any other, an absolute power over the lives, liberties, and estates of the people, by this breach of trust they forfeit the power the people had put into their hands for quite contrary ends, and it devolves to the people; who have a right to resume their original liberty, and by the establishment of a new legislative (such as they shall think fit), provide for their own safety and security...

1. Summarize the text in your own words.

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2. According to Locke, why do people form governments?

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3. When people enter a society, what do they give up?

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4. Do you agree with John Locke? Why or why not?

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**Part II: International Politics**

**Directions:** In the space next to the situation, identify which Enlightenment thinker would have been most upset by the situation and WHY.

<p>Louis XIV wanted to be an absolute monarch and centralize all power in himself. He wanted to control every aspect of the French government. He wanted to make laws, judge laws, and enforce laws</p>		<p>A monarch believed that the only person that mattered in decisions was herself. Government was a “one way street”. She wanted to tell the people what she wanted and make them do it. She felt they were not part of the process</p>	
<p>Henry VIII was tired of the Pope controlling him. So he left the Catholic Church and made himself the head of the Anglican Church. He now controlled the law making in England and the religion of England.</p>		<p>The kings of England were not respecting the rights of the people. They believed people only had the rights given to them by their government. They did not believe that all people automatically had rights.</p>	
<p>In France, the Third Estate wanted a government run by the people. They did not want a strong king. Instead they wanted democracy where the people had a major say in what happened. They believed the people knew what was best.</p>		<p>If people spoke out against Peter the Great they were often tortured or jailed. It has been said he even ripped people’s nostrils out of daring to speak out against him. People were afraid to speak their mind in Russia.</p>	

**Part III: Americans Influenced by the Enlightenment**

**Directions:** read the excerpt and identify the Enlightenment thinker who inspired the author

<b>DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776</b>	<b>Enlightenment Thinker?</b>
<p>“...all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness...”</p>	

<b>THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1787</b>	<b>Enlightenment Thinker?</b>
<p>“Article I: Legislative Power... Article II: Nature and Scope of Executive Power... Article III: Judicial Power, Courts, Judges...”</p>	
<p>“Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes law, be presented to the President; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall [veto] it...”</p>	
<p>“...the Senate shall have the sole power to try all Impeachments. When the President is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal of office...”</p>	
<p>Amendment 1: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press...”</p>	