**John Locke**

- His Observation: He denied the divine right of kings to rule.
- In 1690, he published *Two Treatises of Government*. His book justified a strong parliament which protects human rights.
- He argued that the purpose of government was to protect people’s natural rights.
- These rights include the right to life, liberty, and property.
- In exchange for rights, people give the government the power to make and enforce laws.
- The true basis of government was a social contract (or agreement), among free people.
- His theory is that a government’s authority is based on the consent of the people. If the government fails to respect people’s rights, it can be overthrown.

**Hobbes**

- His Question: What is the basis of social order?
- His Observation: Human beings were naturally cruel, selfish, and greedy.
- In 1651, he published a book called *Leviathan*. He wrote that people are driven by a restless desire for power. Without laws or other social controls, people would always be in conflict.
- Governments were created to protect people from their own selfishness.
- People are selfish by nature and can not be trusted to make decisions that were good for society as a whole.

**Baron de Montesquieu**

- His Observation: Too much power in the hands of any one person or group will lead to tyranny.
- French author, in 1748, he published *The Spirit of Laws*.
- He argued that the best way to protect human rights is to divide power among three branches of government.
- Each branch of government checks (limits) the power of the others.
- **The Three Branches of Government**
  1) Legislative branch – makes the laws;  
     Congress
  2) Executive branch – enforces the laws;  
     President
  3) Judicial branch – interprets the laws;  
     Supreme Court

**Voltaire**

- His Observation: Freedom of thought and expression is the only way to fight oppression.
- He was a French writer and participant in Paris salons.
- He supported religious tolerance – allowing people to believe in religion in their own way.
- Strong supporter of free speech.

**Cesarte Beccaria**

**On Crimes and Punishments**

- He argued that laws exist to preserve society and order and that punishment did not have to be brutal.
- A person accused of a crime should receive a fair and speedy trial.
- Torture should never be used.
- Capital punishment (putting someone to death) should never be used.
- Punishment should fit the seriousness of the crime.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific and Enlightenment Thinkers</th>
<th>BELIEFS</th>
<th>EXAMPLE or CURRENT EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Thomas Hobbes</td>
<td>A. People are selfish and greedy. Without laws and social control people would always be in conflict.</td>
<td>I. In Egypt, a revolution took place. It began on Facebook, and even inspired another revolution in Tunisia. In 18 days, it grew into something amazing. It was a movement by people that were unhappy with their president and their lack of rights. Protestors eventually overthrew President Mubarak from office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mary Wollstonecraft</td>
<td>B. He argued that the best way to protect human rights and the abuse of power is to divide power into three branches of government.</td>
<td>II. Rulers should have absolute rule in order to protect society from making selfish decisions and to maintain social order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Baron de Montesquieu</td>
<td>C. He thought that the rights of people accused of a crime should be protected. He also thought that the punishment should fit the crime. In the U.S. this idea is reflected in the 8th amendment of the constitution.</td>
<td>III. Today, the US government is made up of three parts, the executive (president), judicial (supreme court) and legislative (law making branch).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Beccaria</td>
<td>D. He believed that all people are born with natural rights, which include the right to life, liberty and property. If these rights are not protected, the people have a duty to change or overthrow the government.</td>
<td>IV. In 1965, two students (John and Mary Beth Tinker) were sent home from school for wearing black armbands to protest the Vietnam War. The school had a policy which allowed people to wear some political symbols, however the school did not allow these students to wear armbands protesting the Vietnam War. The students felt this rule went against their freedom of speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Voltaire</td>
<td>E. He believed in the freedom of thought and speech. He also thought it was important that people have the freedom to practice religion in their own way. The idea of freedom of speech and religion are reflected in the first Amendment of the US constitution.</td>
<td>V. 38 people were arrested by the military in Angola, Africa. They were accused of crimes “against the state”. Most were jailed and tortured while being held. They were denied access to a fair trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. John Locke</td>
<td>F. Most Enlightenment thinkers thought that women were inferior to men. This person argued that women should have equal rights and opportunities to men.</td>
<td>VI. Women are on the verge of outnumbering men in the workforce for the first time in history. Women are valued in the workforce more than ever before.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: (Please note that belief letter and roman numerals are not the actual correct answers for the assessment.) This is to show format and to provide an example of the explanation column (column 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Belief Letter</th>
<th>Example Roman Numeral Match</th>
<th>2-3 sentence explanation that includes: 1. His/her beliefs 2. How the example relates to, or is an example of what the person believed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Montesquieu</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>1. <strong>Montesquieu</strong> believed that <strong>there should be 3 branches of government</strong>. 2. This example shows that today, <strong>the US government is made up of 3 parts, the executive, legislative and judicial branches.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Name            | Belief Letter | Example Roman Numeral | 2-3 sentence explanation that includes:  
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Hobbes|               | 1. ____________________ (name/s) believed that _____________________________  
|                 |               | 2. This example asserts _____________________________                        |
| 2. Mary Wollstonecraft |             | 1. ____________________ (name/s) believed that _____________________________  
|                 |               | 2. This example shows that today, __________________________________________ |
| 3. Baron de Montesquieu |           | 1. ____________________ (name/s) believed that _____________________________  
|                 |               | 2. This example shows that today, __________________________________________ |
| 4. Cesar Beccaria |              | 1. ____________________ (name/s) believed that _____________________________  
|                 |               | 2. This example reveals that unlike in the U.S., in some countries              |
| 5. Voltaire     |               | 1. ____________________ (name/s) believed that _____________________________  
|                 |               | 2. This example relates to what he/she believed because _______________________ |
| 6. John Locke   |               | 1. ____________________ (name/s) believed that _____________________________  
|                 |               | 2. This example relates to what he/she believed because _______________________ |