

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Enlightenment

Tertiary Source:

1651	Thomas Hobbes' <i>Leviathan</i> States that people are naturally self-serving and preoccupied with the gathering of a finite number of resources
1688–1689	Glorious Revolution English Protestants assist in overthrowing Catholic King James II and install the Protestant monarchs William and Mary.
1689	English Bill of Rights Lays down limits on the monarch's powers and sets out the rights of Parliament
1690	John Locke's <i>Two Treatises of Government</i> Promotes a representative government
18th Century	Mary Wollstonecraft English Enlightenment feminist thinker who argues that new political rights should extend to women
18th Century	King Frederick the Great Attempts to introduce Enlightenment reforms into Germany
1748	Montesquieu's <i>The Spirit of the Laws</i> Solidifies concepts such as the separation of power by means of divisions in government
1751	Diderot's <i>Encyclopédie</i> is published The first volume of the encyclopedia
1758	Rousseau's <i>The Social Contract and Emile</i> Documents that attempt to mold the liberty of the individual with the authority of the government
1770	Holbach's <i>Systems of Nature</i> Published document stating that the universe is made up of matter and motion
1776	Smith's <i>Wealth of Nations</i> Establishes the precepts of liberal economics and argues that government should avoid regulation of economy

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The Enlightenment *continued*

Tertiary Source:

1784	Kant's <i>Pure Reason</i> Analyzes the human mind and how it relates to nature
1790	Condorcet's <i>treatise on the rights of women</i> This document advocates for women's suffrage and states that women have the same natural rights as men.
1800–1850	Romanticism in literature and art Theory that calls for a general exaltation of emotion over reason and of the senses over intellect
1859	Darwin's theory of evolution of species Argues that all living species evolved into their present form through the ability to adapt in a struggle for survival
c. 1900	Einstein's theory of relativity Adds time as a factor in physical measurement