

Chapter 17: The Age of Enlightenment-
Eighteenth Century Thought
Section 5: Political Thoughts of the
Philosophes

By Dallin F. Hardy

■ French Philosophes

- Discontented with France
- Most important political thought
 - Occurred in
 - France



Montesquieu and *Spirit of the Laws*

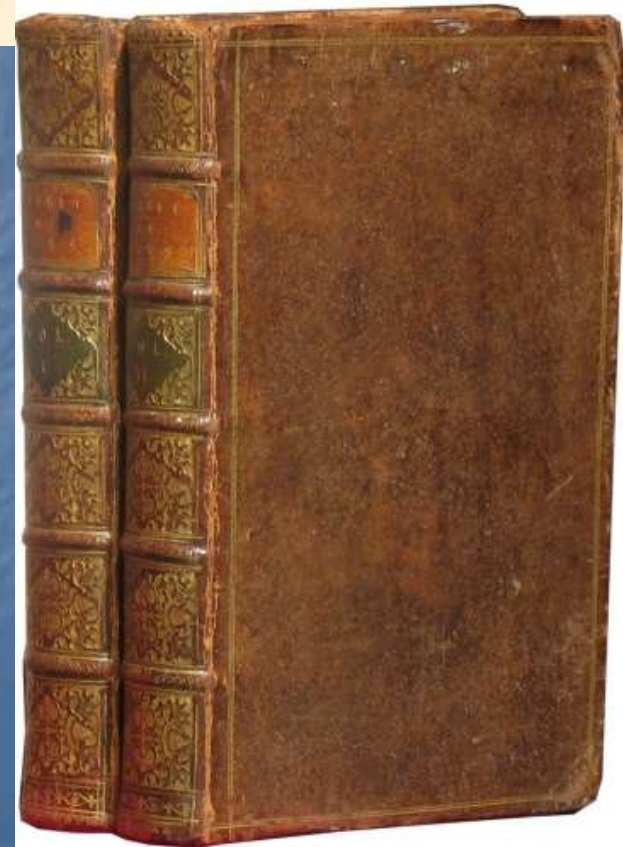
- Montesquieu
 - French political philosopher
 - Admired
 - Britain
 - Model government for
 - Enlightenment thinkers





- *Spirit of the Laws*

- 1748
- Montesquieu
- Most single influential book in
 - 18th century



■ Separation of Power

- Three branches of government
 - Legislative
 - Executive
 - Judicial
- Checks and balances



- Rousseau

- French political philosopher
- Anti-philosophe



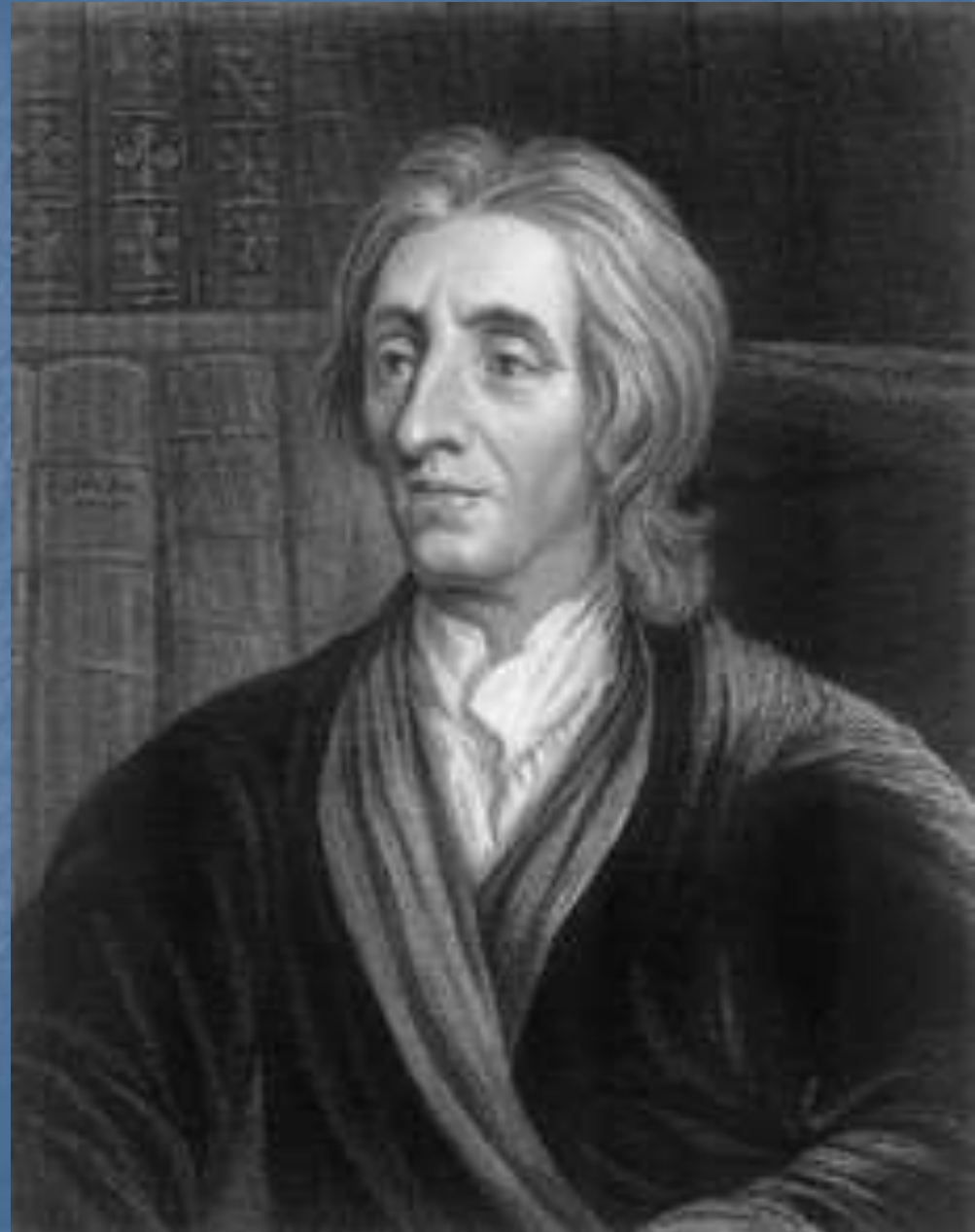
■ Rousseau's Works

- *Discourses on the Moral Effects of the Arts and Sciences*
 - 1750
 - Civilization & Enlightenment had corrupted human nature
- *Discourse on the Origin of Inequality*
 - 1755
 - Evil of the world
 - Due to uneven distribution of property



- 18th-century Thinkers

- Used ideas of
 - John Locke
- Human beings
 - Pursued
 - Personal goals



- “All men are born free, but everywhere they are in chains.”
 - Rousseau



■ Rousseau & Freedom

■ Society

- More important than
 - Individual members
 - Personal freedom

■ Citizens

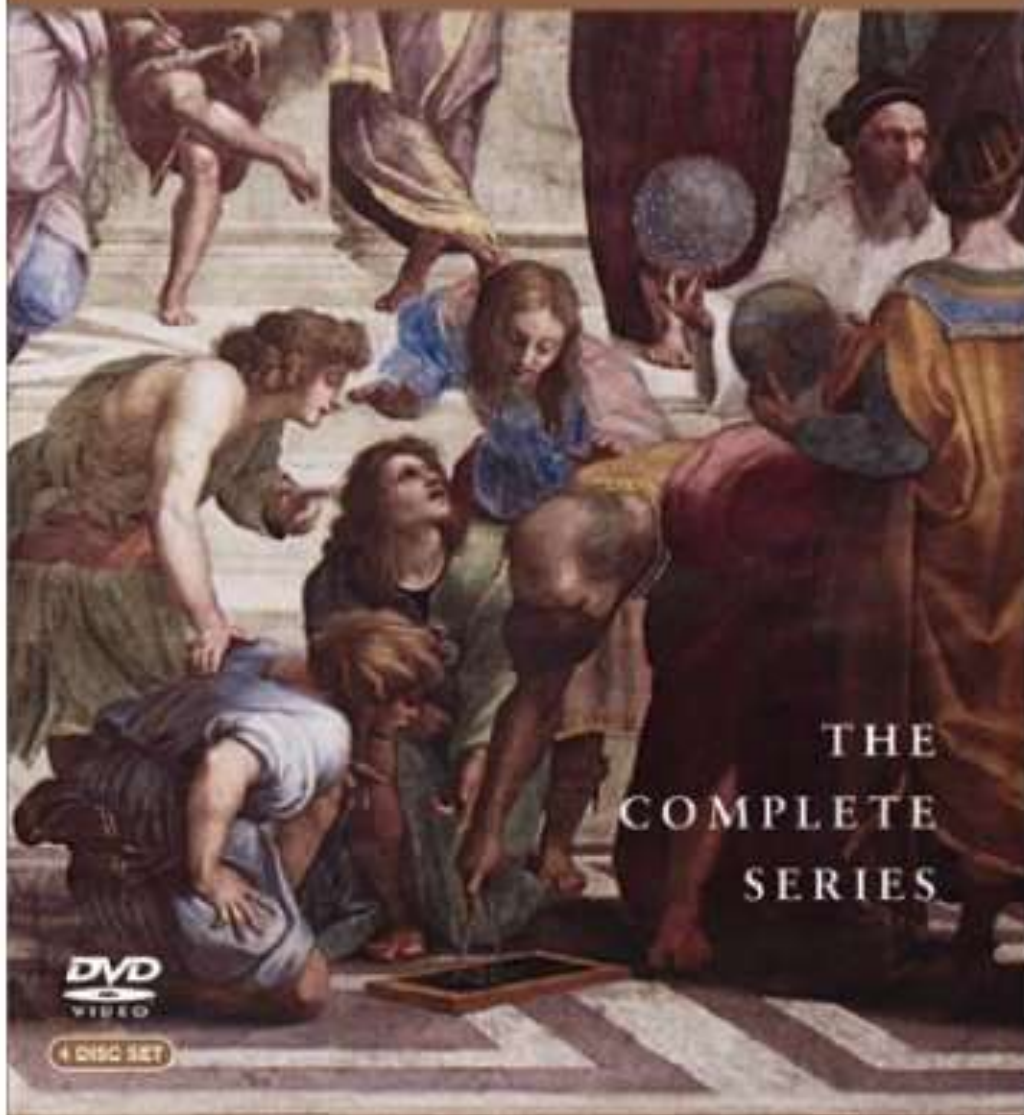
- Should submit to community





CIVILISATION

A PERSONAL VIEW BY LORD CLARK



THE
COMPLETE
SERIES

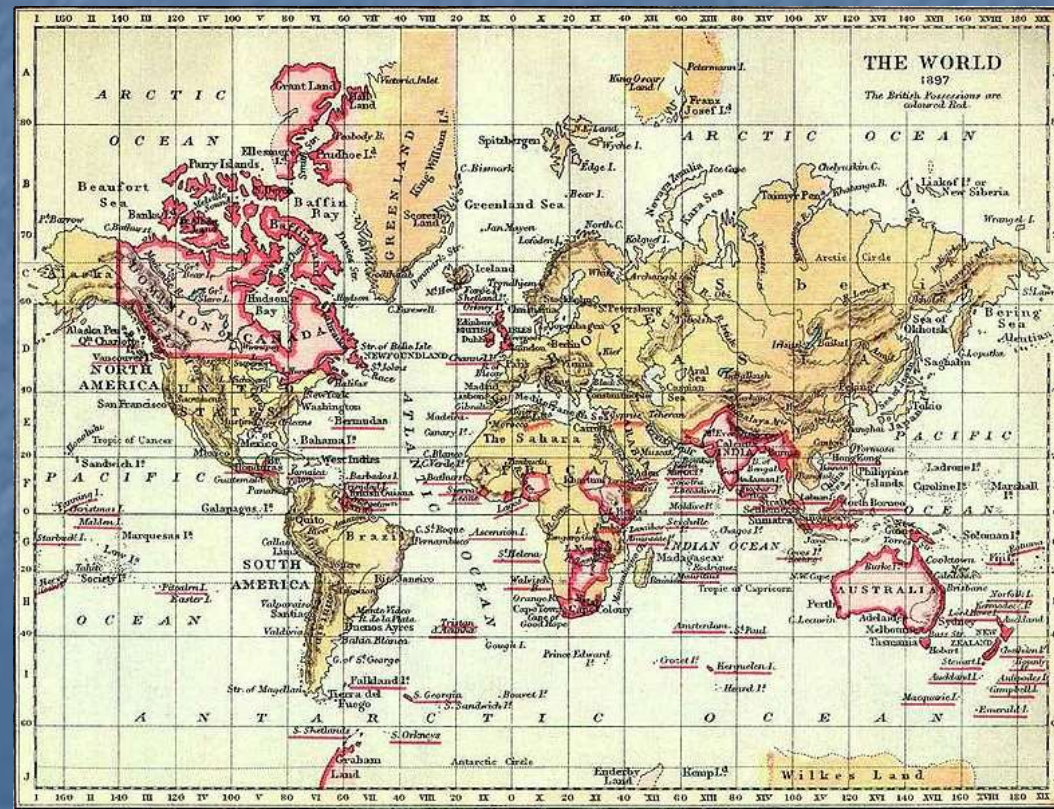
DVD
VIDEO

4 DISC SET



Enlightened Critics of European Empires

- European Empires
 - Favored by
 - Enlightenment thinkers



- Johann Herder
 - Cultural Relativism
 - Human beings
 - Develop
 - Different cultures

