THE ENLIGHTENMENT

Thomas Hobbes:
- "*Without Government, there is chaos.*"
- It is the government's responsibility to protect the rights of its citizens, but people must give up all rights to the government.

John Locke:
- All people are born free and equal with the rights of life, liberty and property.
- "Without law there is no freedom."
- A government's power comes from the consent of the people.

Voltaire:
- "I do not agree with a word you say but will defend to the death your right to say it."
- "What is tolerance? It is the consequence of humanity. We are all formed of frailty and error; let us pardon reciprocally each other's folly - that is the first law of nature.

Baron de Montesquieu:
- "Power should be a check to power."
- "It is true that in democracies the people seem to act as they please; but political liberty does not consist in an unlimited freedom. . . . We must have continually present to our minds the difference between independence and liberty."

Jean Jacques Rousseau:
- "The people, being subject to the laws, ought to be their author: the conditions of the society ought to be regulated . . . by those who come together to form it."

Mary Wollstonecraft:
- "If absolute sovereignty be not necessary in a state, how comes it to be so in a family? . . . If all men are born free, how is it that all women are born slaves?"

Cesare Beccaria:
- "The more promptly and the more closely punishment follow upon the commission of a crime, the more just and useful will it be..."
- "It seems to me absurd that the laws , which are an expression of the public will, which detest and punish homicide, should themselves commit it, and that to deter citizens from murder they order a public one."
- "For a punishment to be just it should consist of only such intensity as ... to [keep] men from committing crimes."

Read the above quotes from Enlightenment thinkers. Using the quotes to guide you, write the name of the Enlightenment thinker who influenced the ideas listed that became part of American government. You will not use all quotes (Amendments are on the back as a reminder). Then answer the questions on the back.

Influenced American Government

1. Congress makes the laws, however the President has the power to veto.

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2. Citizens vote for Representatives to make our laws.

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3. The government is limited to the power it is granted by law.

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4. 1st Amendment: _____

5. 4th Amendment: _____

6. 5th Amendment: _____

7. 6th Amendment _____

8. 8th Amendment _____

9. 10th Amendment_____

10. 19th Amendment _____

11. Which thinker supported an absolute monarchy instead of a democracy?

12. Which thinker supported a ***direct*** democracy?

13. Which thinker came up with the idea of checks and balances?

14. According to the Enlightenment thinkers, should people have unlimited rights? Why or why not? (Support your answer by referencing at least 2 quotes).

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; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.
Amendment 4: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
Amendment 5: No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, ***without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.***
Amendment 6: In all criminal prosecutions, ***the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial***, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.
Amendment 8: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
Amendment 10: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.
Amendment 19: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.