**European Enlightenment Assignment**

This was a philosophical movement. In other words, it changed the way people thought. It is still felt today and many people in modern times, still hold Enlightenment beliefs.

There were three central ideas of the *European Enlightenment*:

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|  | **1) Progress**: Human history is largely a history of the improvement of humanity in three respects: a) developing knowledge of the natural world and the ability to manipulate the world through technology; b) overcoming ignorance bred of superstitions and religions; c) overcoming human cruelty and violence through social improvements and government structures. |

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|  | **2) Deism**: Deism is a term coined in themovement and applies to two related ideas: a) religion should be reasonable and should result in the highest moral behavior of its adherents; b) the knowledge of the natural world and the human world has nothing to do whatsoever with religion and should be approached completely free from religious ideas or convictions. |

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|  | **3) Tolerance**: The greatest human crimes, as far as the *Enlightenment philosophers* were concerned, have been perpetrated in the name of religion and the name of God. A fair, just, and productive society absolutely depends on religious tolerance. This means not merely tolerance of varying Christian sects, but tolerance of non-Christian religions as well. |

Please do the following:

* INTERPRET THESE QUOTES
* CHOOSE ONE OF THE 13 THAT YOU FEEL IS MOST TRUE. WHY DO YOU FEEL THAT WAY?

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* WHAT DO ALL OF THESE ENLIGHTENMENT PHILOSOPHERS HAVE IN COMMON?
* HOW DO YOU FEEL THIS PHILOSOPHY HAS AFFECTED THE THINKING OF THE MODERN MAN?

1.) Baruch Spinoza (Netherlands) – “Be not astonished at new ideas; for it is well known to you that a thing does not therefore cease to be true because it is not accepted by many.”   
  
2.) John Locke (England) – “Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and reflection must finish him.”

3.) Montesquieu (France) – “Luxury ruins republics; poverty, monarchies.”

4.) James Madison (America) – “A pure democracy is a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person.”

5.) David Hume (Scotland) – “A wise man proportions his belief to the evidence.”

6.) Jean-Jacques Rousseau (France) – “Although modesty is natural to man, it is not natural to children. Modesty only begins with the knowledge of evil.”

7.) Adam Smith (America) - “Little else is requisite to carry a state to the highest degree of opulence from the lowest barbarism but peace, easy taxes, and a tolerable administration of justice: all the rest being brought about by the natural course of things.”

8.) Edmund Burke (Ireland) – “A spirit of innovation is generally the result of a selfish temper and confined views. People will not look forward to posterity, who never look backward to their ancestors.”

9.) Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe (Germany) – “A person hears only what they understand.”

10.) Mary Wollstonecraft (England) - “A slavish bondage to parents cramps every faculty of the mind.”

11.) Voltaire (France) – All murderers are punished unless they kill in large numbers and to the sound of trumpets.

12.) Cesare Beccaria (Italy) – “Happy is the nation without a history.”

13.) Adam Levine & Kendrick Lamar (America)- “YOLO”