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class: _____

date: _____

Enlightenment and Social Contract



During the _____, thinkers began to question traditional forms of authority and governance. They argued that _____ should be organized according to a social contract, an agreement among individuals to form a _____ that would protect their rights and freedoms. John Locke, a prominent _____, believed that people were born with natural rights, including _____, liberty, and property. He stated that governments should be established with the consent of the _____ and should protect these rights. If a government failed to do so, the people had the right to _____ and establish a new government. Jean-Jacques Rousseau expanded on this idea, suggesting that the social _____ was not just an agreement to form a government, but an _____ to form a society where all members were equal and free. According to _____, true freedom was found in obedience to a law that one had prescribed to _____. This concept challenged the divine right of _____ and led to significant political changes, including revolutions. The social contract theory laid the groundwork for modern _____ and emphasized the importance of individual rights and the role of the _____ in protecting these rights. The Enlightenment's focus on reason, science, and _____ helped to shift the balance of power from the monarchy and the church to the _____, fundamentally changing the landscape of political and social thought.

agreement Enlightenment contract philosopher people rebel society
governed life government individualism state Rousseau democracy
kings oneself