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# Thomas Hobbes and the Stuart Era



During the turbulent Stuart period, \_\_\_\_\_ emerged as a pivotal figure in political philosophy. His most famous work, \_\_\_\_\_, was written during a time of great unrest, which included the English Civil \_\_\_\_\_. This book argued that in a state of nature, human life would be "solitary, poor, nasty, \_\_\_\_\_, and short." To escape such a miserable condition, people needed to establish a \_\_\_\_\_ that could impose order.

Hobbes believed that an absolute \_\_\_\_\_ was the best form of government because it could maintain peace and prevent civil war. His \_\_\_\_\_ were controversial because, at the time, England was deeply divided between \_\_\_\_\_ of the monarchy and those who advocated for a more parliamentary form of governance. While \_\_\_\_\_ fought against royal absolutism, Hobbes wrote in support of a powerful \_\_\_\_\_.

The philosopher was born in 1588, a year of great \_\_\_\_\_ in England due to the threat of the Spanish Armada. His education at Oxford and subsequent \_\_\_\_\_ to European scientific and philosophical ideas shaped his thoughts profoundly. Despite the \_\_\_\_\_ of aligning with royalist causes during the war, Hobbes's intellectual contributions continued to resonate.

After the \_\_\_\_\_ of the monarchy in 1660, Hobbes's philosophical works gained more acceptance. Although he remained a figure of \_\_\_\_\_, his ideas on social contract theory laid foundational concepts that would influence later thinkers like John Locke and Jean-Jacques \_\_\_\_\_. Hobbes died in 1679, having witnessed a transformative period in English history where his writings provided \_\_\_\_\_ for understanding the need for societal order and strong leadership.

- Hobbes
- exposure
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