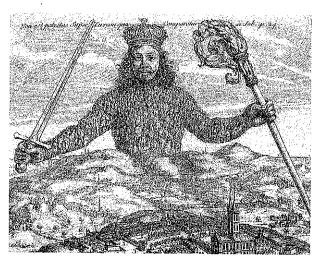
Name				
The Enlightenment and Revolutions				
creator	old these truths to be self-evident, that all m with certain unalienable rights, that among ness."-Declaration of Independence	the are created equal, that they are endowed by their these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of		
1.		(document) and was inspired by		
	•	who considered Life, Liberty and property to		
	be natural rights.			
she wor	ald not so frequently turn it into ridicule by	ty right of kings, is, that nature disapproves it, otherwise giving mankind an ASS FOR A LION"-Thomas Paine, at was distributed during before the American		
2.	The quote above can be paraphrased to s	tate: One of the strongest pieces of evidence against the		
	divine right of kings is that frequently horrible and ridiculous rulers are born into the position.			
	Thomas Paine was an American who wou	uld disagree with the philosophe named		
	who, believed	absolute monarchy (where kings control every aspect of		
	life) was the best form of government.			
"To say	that the constitution of England is an UNI s farcical"-Thomas Paine, Common Sen	ON of three powers, reciprocally CHECKING each se 1776		
3.	Thomas Paine is suggesting that the philo	osophe, who believed in		
		uts of government, would not think England's		
	government could be described in the san	ne way.		
"I detes	t what you write, but I would give my life	to make it possible for you to continue to write."		
4.	This quote was written by the philosophe a. Paraphrase this quote in the space			
5.	Hobbes wrote in "The Leviathan" believe	ed that peoples' lives without government were		
	"Solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short	rt." In his opinion, people are not naturally good;		
	therefore, he supported this form of government			
6	The image below is the Leviathon Usia	made un of naonle in this corteen. Why? What was the		

artist trying to get across through this metaphor?



7. Bill of Rights of the US Constitution. Read the following rights and label each with a philosphe who supported that idea then explain why. ©

Amendment	Philosophe	Why would this philosophe believe this?
First amendment: Freedom of religion,	***************************************	
Freedom of speech, and the press, the		
right to assemble, the right to petition		, ·
government.		
Fourth Amendment: Protection		
against unreasonable search and		
seizure.		
Eight Amendment: Protection against		
excessive bail (money to release a		
person from jail), stiff fines, and cruel		
and unusual punishment.		
Ninth Amendment: Because there are		
so many basic human rights, not all of		,
them could be listed in the		
Constitution. This amendment means		
that the rights that are enumerated		
cannot infringe upon the rights that are		·
not listed in the in the Constitution.		