

# 1.3

## **Enlightenment Thinkers and Democratic Government**

### **Standard 1.3: Enlightenment Thinkers and Democratic Government**

*Explain the influence of Enlightenment thinkers on the American Revolution and the framework of American government.*

(Massachusetts Curriculum Framework for History and Social Studies) **[8.T1.3]**

**FOCUS QUESTION: How did the Enlightenment contribute to the growth of democratic principles of government?**



**The British Museum's Enlightenment Room**

["British Museum Room 1 Enlightenment"](#) by [Mendhak](#) is licensed under [CC-BY-SA-2.0](#)

The **Enlightenment** (or Age of Reason) is the term used to define the outpouring of philosophical, scientific, and political knowledge in Europe at the beginning of the 18th century. European civilization had already experienced the Renaissance (1300-1600) and the Scientific Revolution (1550-1700). The Enlightenment further transformed intellectual and political life based on the application of science to dramatically alter traditional beliefs and practices.

Explore our [resourcesforhistoryteachers](#) wiki page to learn more about the [Main Ideas of Enlightenment Thinkers](#).

Enlightenment thinkers believed that rational reasoning could apply to all forms of human activity. Their writing can be "broadly understood to stand for the claim that all individuals have the right to

share their own ends for themselves rather than let others do it for them" (Pagden, 2013, p. x). Politically, they asked what was the proper relationship of the citizen to the monarch or the state. They held that society existed as a contract between individuals and some larger political entity. They advanced the idea of freedom and equality before the law. Enlightenment ideas about how governments should be organized and function influenced both the American and French Revolutions.

The Enlightenment is commonly associated with men whose writing and thinking combined philosophy, politics, economics and science, notably John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Adam Smith, Immanuel Kant, Isaac Newton and Thomas Jefferson. Women too, though often downplayed or ignored in the textbooks and curriculum frameworks, contributed change-producing ideas and actions, including Mary Wollstonecraft, [Olympe de Gouges](#), Mary Astell, [Caroline Herschel](#), Emile du Chatelet, and Maria Sybilla Merian.

Explore our *resourcesforhistoryteachers* wiki page to learn more about [The Enlightenment, Principles of Democratic Government and Women's Political Empowerment](#).

How did the Enlightenment's optimistic faith in the **discovery and application of natural law to human life** inspire revolution and reform throughout the world? As the National Center for History in Schools (1992) noted: "The first great upheavals to be marked - though surely not 'caused' - by Enlightenment thought were the American and French revolutions, and they opened the modern era of world history" (p. 262). The modules in this topic explore the catalysts for revolutionary change through the writings and actions of men and women philosophers, scientists, and change-makers.

## **Modules for this Standard Include:**

1. [INVESTIGATE: Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau and their Influence on Government](#)
2. [UNCOVER: Mary Wollstonecraft, Olympe De Gouges, and the Rights of Women](#)
3. [ENGAGE: Who Were History’s Most Important Women Change-Makers in Math, Science, and Politics?](#)
  - [MEDIA LITERACY CONNECTIONS: 21st Century Women STEM Innovators](#)

## **1. INVESTIGATE: Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau and Their Influence on Government**

The American Revolution and the subsequent framework of American government were heavily influenced by John Locke, Baron de Montesquieu, and Jean Jacques Rousseau - three Enlightenment philosophers who “developed theories of government in which some or even all the people would govern” (Constitutional Rights Foundation, 2019, [para. 10](#)). Each rejected in one way or another the views of Thomas Hobbes who believed government must be led by an all-powerful king.

The Constitutional Rights Foundation has characterized Locke as a “reluctant” democrat because he favored a representative government, Montesquieu a “balanced” democrat who favored a combination of a king checked by a legislative body, and Rousseau an “extreme” democrat because he believed everyone should vote. Each influenced the founding and development of United States government.

You can learn more about these philosophers and their philosophies at our wiki pages: [Political, Economic and Intellectual Influences on the American Revolution](#) and [Main Ideas of Men and Women Enlightenment Thinkers](#).

## **John Locke**

[John Locke](#) (1632-1704) was a political theorist who is remembered as the **father of modern republican government**. He believed a state could only be legitimate if it received the consent of the governed through a social contract. In Locke's view, [social contract theory](#) protected the natural rights of life, liberty, and property. If this did not happen, he argued, the people had a right to rebel. His ideas about the consent of the governed and the right to rebellion would later influence the supporters of the American Revolution and the framers of the U.S. Constitution.



["Portrait of John Locke"](#) | Public Domain

Locke supported England's constitutional monarchy and promoted democratic governments with a system of checks and balances. Thomas Jefferson's famous quote from the [Declaration of Independence](#) was based on Lockean philosophy: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

In Locke's view, all men—literally men and not women—had the political rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of private property. He also believed that human beings, because of divine will are by nature inherently good and can make their own reasonable decisions if left alone by the government.

John Locke wrote [Two Treatises on Civil Government](#) (1690). Watch this [Video](#) summarizing and highlighting his main ideas.

## **Baron de Montesquieu**

[Baron de Montesquieu](#) (1689-1755) is perhaps best known for his belief in the separation of governmental powers. Inspired by England's Glorious Revolution and Constitutional Monarchy, Montesquieu believed that in an ideal state there are two types of governmental authority:

1. the sovereign (King/President) and
2. the administrative powers (bureaucracy).

In Montesquieu's view, there are also three administrative powers within a state, each providing a check and balance on the others:

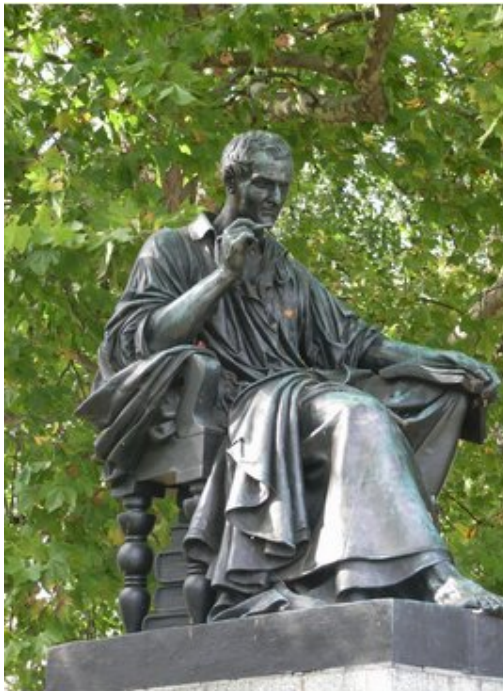
1. the legislature (parliament/congress),
2. the executive (king/head of state),
3. the judiciary (court system).

The purpose behind this system of checks and balances was to prevent a single individual or group of people from having full control of the state. Ironically, while Montesquieu was inspired by Britain's Constitutional monarchy, England during the time period did not practice separation of governmental powers. Indeed, until the late 1800s, the British Monarchy effectively ruled the nation with the help of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. To this day, England still does not have an official written constitution.

The idea of a constitutional government with three separate branches of the state would later become essential in the writing of the American constitution. To get any official new legislation passed into law, the U.S. President must always work together with Congress. This is a legacy of Montesquieu's political philosophy in practice today.

## Jean Jacques Rousseau

Jean Jacques Rousseau believed that human beings are basically good by nature, but historical events have corrupted them and the present state of civil society. Although "he did not go to school for a single day and was essentially self-taught, his writings included a political theory that deeply influenced the American Founding Fathers and the French Revolutionaries. . ." (Damrosch, 2005, p. 1).



["Rousseau Statute, Geneva Switzerland"](#) Public Domain

In Rousseau's ideal world, people would live in small communal farming communities and make decisions democratically. His 1762 work, [The Social Contract](#), begins with the famous line, "Man was



born free, but everywhere he is in chains” (para. 2).

Rousseau believed that people could regain their lost freedom by creating a society where citizens choose to obey laws they themselves created, giving up some personal self gains in exchange for a wider common good. He advocated for direct democracy where everyone’s votes determine what happens politically.

To read more, explore an [interactive transcript for the "Introduction to Rousseau: The Social Contract" video using VidReader](#), a tool that creates interactive transcripts for YouTube videos.

## **Suggested Learning Activities**

### **• Research and Report**

- Compare and contrast the ideas of two Enlightenment Philosophers from the following list:
  - Thomas Hobbes: [Leviathan, Chapters 13-14](#) (1651)
  - John Locke: [Two Treatises of Government](#)
  - Baron de Montesquieu: [The Spirit of the Laws](#) (1748)
  - Jean Jacques Rousseau: [Social Contract](#)
  - Thomas Jefferson: [The Declaration of Independence](#) (1776)
  - Thomas Paine: [Common Sense \(1776\) and The American Crisis \(1776 - 1783\)](#)
  - Olympe de Gouges: [The Declaration of the Rights of Women and Female Citizen](#) (1791)
  - Mary Wollstonecraft: [A Vindication of the Rights of Women](#) (1792)
  - Mary Astell: [A Serious Proposal to the Ladies](#) (1694)
  - Margaret Cavendish: [The Atomic Poems](#) (1653)
  - Emile du Chatelet: [Institutions Physiques](#) (1741)

### **• Participate in a Simulation**

- [An Enlightenment Salon](#) by Robert Davidson, Whitman-Hanson Regional High School

- **Write a Social Contract for Your Classroom**

- A social contract is an agreement made between a government and its people, or in this case, between students and a teacher.
- Through class discussion and individual writing, develop a social contract for your classroom and publish it on Google Classroom or some other learning management system.
- Questions to consider include:
  - Based on your experiences so far, what is the role of your civics teacher?
  - In your opinion, do you think the rules in your class are fair or unfair? Why do you say this?
  - In your opinion, do you think the activities the teacher assigns actually helps you learn? Why do you say this?
  - On a scale of 1-5, how much would you say your understanding of civics has increased (1 being not at all, 5 being you know much more now than you did before the class)?
  - What is AT LEAST one way in which the teacher could make your civics education experience more effective for you as a learner (rules, information, assignment types, organization, structure, etc.)?

## **Online Resources about Enlightenment Philosophers**

- [Political Theory - Thomas Hobbes](#), a video describing how the views of Hobbes were influenced by the conflict occurring in England.
- [Introduction to John Locke](#), a short video on Locke's [Two Treatises of Government](#).

- [The Political Philosophy of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke](#), University of Tennessee Chattanooga. Hobbes advocated an absolute monarchy, happening in most of Europe at the time, as the best form of government
- [John Locke Mini-Lesson](#), iCivics
- [Women from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment](#)
- [The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen](#) by Marquis de Lafayette with Thomas Jefferson (1789)
- [Women of the Enlightenment slideshow](#) explains how different philosophers, like Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Diderot viewed women

## **2.UNCOVER: Mary Wollstonecraft, Olympe de Gouges, and the Rights of Women**

### **Mary Wollstonecraft**

Mary Wollstonecraft (1759 - 1797) was a writer and advocate for women's rights. She believed that women should be given greater education because of their importance in raising children and being not just wives but partners or "companions" with their husbands. Her personal life, that included an illegitimate child, love affairs, and suicide attempts, was considered scandalous at the time. She died at age 38. Her daughter was Mary Shelley, author of the novel, *Frankenstein*.



["Mary Wollstonecraft"](#) by Paul, C. Kegan; St. John, Cynthia Morgan, No Restrictions

Mary Wollstonecraft believed that women should have the same rights as men (including life and liberty). In [A Vindication of the Rights of Man](#) (1790), she opposed monarchy and aristocracy. In 1792, she published [A Vindication of the Rights of Woman](#) in which she asked:

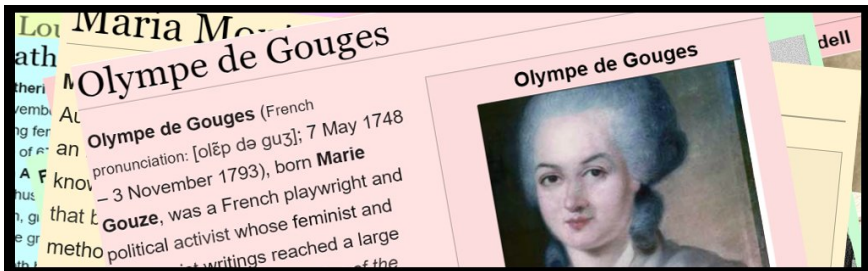
"How many women thus waste life away the prey of discontent, who might have practised as physicians, regulated a farm, managed a shop, and stood erect, supported by their own industry, instead of hanging their heads surcharged with the dew of sensibility, that consumes the beauty to which it at first gave lustre" (p.

157).

Wollstonecraft also urged establishment of a national education system with mixed gender schools; such education would give women the right to earn their own living ([British Library](#) Book/Manuscript Annotation).

## Olympe de Gouges

Olympe de Gouges (1748 - 1793) was a French writer and activist for women's rights during the French Revolution. She was the author of [The Declaration of the Rights of Women and Female Citizen](#) (1791), a powerful call for gender equality and political change. She was subsequently beheaded during the Reign of Terror, the only woman executed for her political writing during that time. She wrote, "A woman has the right to be guillotined; she should also have the right to debate" (quoted in "The Writer's Almanac," November 3, 2019).



Twitter banner created for #wikiwomeninred and the womeninred project by Victuallers  
"May7 Woman of the Day" by wikipedia community is licensed under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#)

Olympe de Gouges' activism contrasted dramatically with the traditional gender roles women were expected to play in European society. Although women did not have many rights and privileges, de Gouges used ideas from the Enlightenment to advocate for greater

rights for women and enslaved Black people.

## Suggested Learning Activities

- **Create a Digital Poster**
  - Design a visual representation of Mary Wollstonecraft's and Olympe de Gouges' writings:
    - [A Vindication of the Rights of Women](#), Mary Wollstonecraft (1792)
    - [The Declaration of the Rights of Women and Female Citizen](#), Olympe de Gouges (1791)
- **Construct Women Change-Maker Trading Cards**
  - Design trading cards for important women change-makers in history
  - Include name, image, and key facts about the person and what makes her unique and important in history
    - Based on a [scientist trading card project by Jaye C. Gardiner](#)

## Online Resources for Mary Wollstonecraft, Olympe De Gouges and Rights of Women

- View a [Brief Illustrated Video Biography](#) of Mary Wollstonecraft
- Take a [Quiz](#) on Mary Wollstonecraft's "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman"
- A brief biography, [Olympe de Gouges](#), is online from the Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy
- [Olympe de Gouges](#) historical biography page on *resourcesforhistoryteachers*
- [The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen](#)
- [The Declaration of Independence](#)

### 3.ENGAGE: Who Were History’s Important Women Change-Makers in Math, Science, and Politics?

**Ada Lovelace** was the daughter of poet Lord Byron and Anne Isabelle Milbanke. She is considered the first computer programmer.



Portrait of Ada Lovelace by Alfred Edward Chalon (1838)  
["Ada Lovelace Chalon"](#) by [Alfred Edward Chalon](#). [Public Domain](#)

Ada Lovelace did not conform to traditional gender roles and expectations, focusing on mathematics and coding in a time when women were not taught math. She became a correspondent to

mathematician Charles Babbage who was in the process of creating the plans for the Difference Machine, the world's first calculator. She created notes on the machine and its step sequences and those notes became the first computer "code." Learn more at [Ada Lovelace, Mathematician and First Computer Programmer](#).

**Katherine Johnson** was a mathematician and physicist at NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) who was one of the African American women whose math and science work were essential to the success of early United States space exploration, including the 1962 flight when John Glenn became the first American man to orbit the earth. Her work in STEM was the basis for the book *Hidden Figures* (Shetterly, 2016) and 2017 movie.





["Katherine Johnson at NASA, 1966"](#)  
by NASA, [Public Domain](#)

Katherine Johnson was a pioneer in civil rights as well. She was one of the first Black students to integrate graduate schools in West Virginia; the third African American to earn a doctoral degree in mathematics; and a Presidential Medal of Honor recipient.

[Sisters in Innovation: 20 Women Inventors You Should Know](#) from *The Mighty Girl* website provides an engaging historical overview from Jeanne Villepreux-Power and Margaret E. Knight to modern-day scientists and innovators. Check out as well [Ignite Her Curiosity: 60 Children's Books to Inspire Science-Loving Girls](#) from the same website.

There is historical background for women in math and science at the wiki page [Women of the Scientific Revolution](#).

## **Media Literacy Connections: 21st Century Women STEM Innovators**

Women, whose work in philosophy, science, and politics is often neglected or marginalized in history textbooks and curriculum framework, made change-producing discoveries and advances during the Enlightenment and in every era since. However, still in today's digital age, the most well-known figures are men: Steve Jobs, Elon Musk, and Mark Zuckerberg.

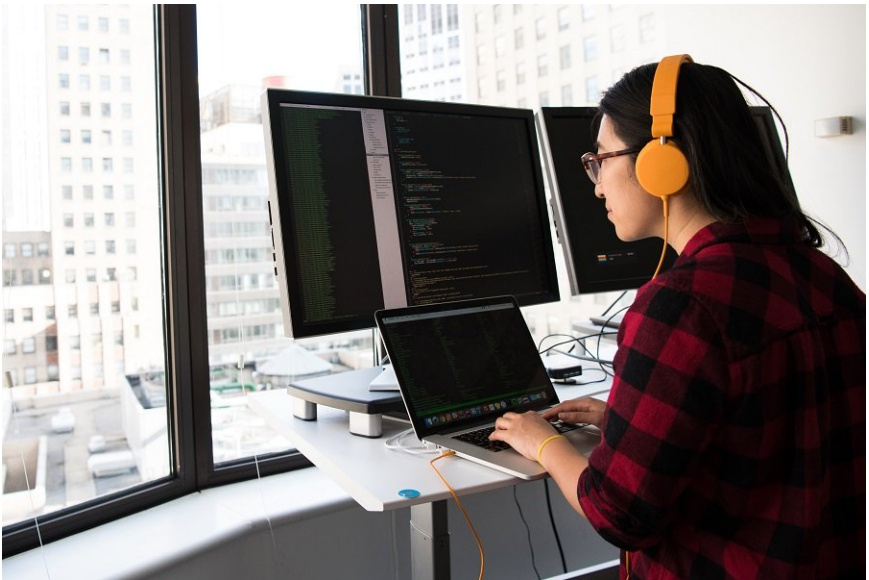


Photo by [Christina @ wocintechchat.com](#) on [Unsplash](#), free to use

In the following activities, you will explore the accomplishments of 21st century women innovators in the media and think about how to encourage more girls to pursue careers in science, technology,

engineering and math (STEM):

- [Activity 1: Finding Women in STEM in the Media](#)
- [Activity 2: Increasing Participation of Girls in STEM](#)
- [Activity 3: Analyze the Portrayal of Women in Science and Politics Then and Now](#)

## Suggested Learning Activities

- **State Your View**
  - Have the accomplishments of women such as Mary Wollstonecraft and Katherine Johnson been intentionally excluded or just omitted from textbooks and curriculum frameworks?
  - Why is it important to recognize the contributions of women in math, science, and politics?
- **Create a Digital Poster**
  - Design a poster about a woman from the 17th and 18th centuries who made prominent discoveries in math and science fields, but who has been largely ignored for their contributions. Include a picture, the position she had, the impact she made, and two additional facts.
    - *resourcesforhistoryteachers* wiki online biography pages for each woman:
      - [Beatrix Potter](#) - Author and Natural Scientist
      - [Caroline Herschel](#) - An Astronomer who, with her brother, discovered the planet Uranus
      - [Ada Lovelace](#) - Mathematician and First Computer Programmer
      - [Mary Anning](#) - Fossil Finder and Paleontologist
      - [Marie Curie](#) - Scientist and Two-Time Nobel

## Prize Recipient

### • **Conduct a 20th Century Trailblazers/Change-Makers Tournament**

- A Women Trailblazers/Change-Makers Tournament is a way to uncover the hidden histories and untold stories of women who made significant contributions in math, science, or politics, but who have been largely ignored in textbooks and curriculum frameworks.
- Here is a [Women Trailblazers March Madness Game](#) with additional women change-makers to feature in a March Madness Tournament.
- Suggested 20th Century women trailblazers and change-makers include:
  - [Grace Hopper](#), Computer Pioneer
  - [Rachel Carson](#), Environmental Activist
  - [Jane Goodall](#), Primatologist and Anthropologist
  - [Rosalind Franklin](#), Molecular Biologist
  - [Hedy Lamarr](#), Hollywood Actress and Inventor
  - [Shirley Chisholm](#), African American Presidential Candidate

### • **Propose Wikipedia Edits**

- View [You Can Help Fix Wikipedia's Gender Imbalance - Here's How To Do It](#), TED.com (March 9, 2020) about one woman's work fixing Wikipedia's lack of information about women scientist, inventors, change-makers.
- Create a poster or infographic using online resources such as Canva or other creator app or software, OR DRAW BY HAND A POSTER or INFOGRAPHIC that briefly, succinctly explains to students HOW to create or improve a wiki page for an unknown woman scientist, inventor or change-makers.

### • **Interactive Viewing:** Watch and Respond to [Microsoft's](#)

### #MakeWhatsNext Ad

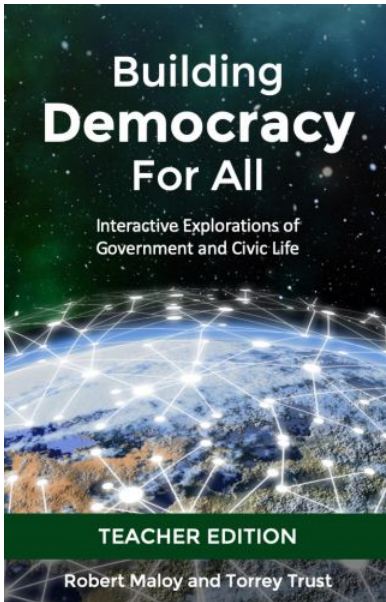
- Begin viewing and stop at 0:09 where you see the first question about inventors. Write as many responses as you can in 60 seconds.
- Resume viewing and stop at 0:24 when you see the second question about women inventors. Write as many responses as you can in 60 seconds.
- What surprised you about the lists? Did you have difficulty listing women inventors? Why is this often the case for not only students, but adults as well?

## Online Resources for Women Trailblazers

- Historian Margaret Rossiter’s efforts to showcase women in science ([Women Scientists Were Written Out of History. It’s Margaret Rossiter’s Lifelong Mission to Fix That](#)).
- Rossiter has identified what she calls the [Matilda Effect](#), the pattern that male scientists and “masculine” topics are frequently seen as demonstrating higher scientific quality than those associated with women in science or related fields.

## Conclusion for Standard 3

This standard’s **Investigate** examined the work of **John Locke**, including his “Two Treatises of Government” (1690) and social contract theory, as well as **Montesquieu’s** formulation of checks and balances to prevent a single individual or group of people from having full control of the state. **Uncover** focused on the French feminist **Olympe De Gouges** who in 1791 published the Declaration of the Rights of Women and Female Citizen, a stirring call for the equality of women during the French Revolution. **Engage** asked what women in history and current society were important trailblazers, innovators, and change-makers in math, science, and politics.



Maloy, R. W. & Trust, T. (2020). *Building Democracy for All*. EdTech Books. <https://edtechbooks.org/democracy>