

The Great Awakening	<i>A religious movement that became widespread in the American colonies in the 1730's and 1740's</i>
	<i>Religious revivals throughout the colonies (mostly New England) made people begin to question older beliefs & ideas.</i>
	<i>People began to “rebel” against church leaders</i>
	<i>New [Protestant] churches were formed</i>
	<i>If people could have “spiritual freedoms,” why not political freedoms....?</i>

The Enlightenment	<i>A social and political movement that began during the late 17th- and 18th centuries in Europe, in which science, reason, and logic became the foundations for gaining knowledge.</i>
	<i>Principles such as logic and reason were applied to all aspects of society, including government</i>
	<i>This led people to start thinking about the way countries and societies were governed at the time</i>

Key Enlightenment Ideas	<i>Natural Rights</i> <i>(also called inalienable rights) are rights that are not based upon the laws, customs, or beliefs of a particular society or government (i.e., life, liberty, property, pursuit of happiness)</i>
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Social Contract

- The idea that the people give up some personal rights to a government in order to receive or jointly preserve the social order

- The power of the government comes from the idea that the people ALLOW the government to do its job [“consent of the governed”]

- Because it is based on a CONTRACT, if the people do not feel that the government is acting fairly, then the PEOPLE have the right to change the government

Key Enlightenment Figures

John Locke

Natural Rights, Social Contract

*Jean-Jacques
Rousseau*

Social Contract

Thomas Hobbes

Extreme views of the Social Contract

Montesquieu

Separation of Powers