Age of Enlightenment: DBQ

1. Make sure to answer all questions on “Document 1: John Locke”
2. “Document 2: Enlightenment Philosophies”: Read the columns on the left side (“Fundamental Beliefs” and “Constitutional Principles”). Then read the quotes on the right side. Using highlighting colors, match up at least 10 ideas on the left with quotes on the right. In other words, using the same color, indicate where the Fundamental Beliefs and Constitutional Principles came from by highlighting the quote and the person who said it.
4. “SOAPS” – do a SOAPS analysis of at least 2 of the documents discussed in class.
5. Write an Essay following the prompt on the last page. Successful essays will address the question and cite information directly from the text included in the Primary sources you have read.

Readings and Answers 50 points
Essay 100 points
Total 150 points
**ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES**

**John Locke: Two Treatises on Government** (1690)

1) Summarize the text in your own words.

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2) According to Locke, why do people form governments?

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3) When people enter a society, what do they give up?

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   __________________________________________________________
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4) Do you agree with John Locke? Why or why not?

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But though men, when they enter into society give up the equality, liberty, and executive power they had in the state of Nature into the hands of society...the power of the society or legislative constituted by them can never be supposed to extend farther than the common good.... Whoever has the legislature or supreme power of any commonwealth, is bound to govern by established standing laws, promulgated and known to the people, and not by extemporary decrees, by...upright judges, who are too decide controversies by those laws; and to employ the force of the community at home only in the execution of such laws; and to employ the force of the community at home only in the execution of such laws, or abroad to prevent or redress foreign injuries and secure the community from inroads and invasion. And all this is to be directed to no other end but the peace, safety, and public good of the people.

The reason why men enter into society is the preservation of their property; and the end while they choose and authorize a legislative is that there may be laws made, and rules set, as guards and fences to the properties of all the society...

Whenever, therefore, the legislative shall transgress this fundamental rule of society, and either by ambition, fear, folly, or corruption, endeavor to grasp themselves, or put into the hands of any other, an absolute power over the lives, liberties, and estates of the people, by this breach of trust they forfeit the power the people had put into their hands for quite contrary ends, and it devolves to the people; who have a right to resume their original liberty, and by the establishment of a new legislative (such as they shall think fit), provide for their own safety and security...
DBQ: Core Democratic Values & the Enlightenment

**Essential Question**


**Fundamental Beliefs (many from the Declaration)**

A  **Life:** The individual’s right to life should be considered sacred except in certain highly restricted and extreme circumstances, such as the use of deadly force to protect one’s own or others’ lives.

B  **Liberty:** The right to liberty is considered an unchangeable part of human life. At the heart of this idea is the understanding that no one can be blamed or held accountable for personal or political obligations of family or ancestors that came before them. The right to liberty includes: personal freedom - each person is free to act, think and believe as they choose without interference from the government; political freedom - the right to participate in the political process, choose and remove public officials, to be governed under a rule of law; the right to information and assembly; economic freedom - the right to make money, own property, seek employment where one chooses, to change employment, and participate in any legal economic activity.

C  **The Pursuit of Happiness:** The right of each person to attempt to find happiness in their own way, so long as they do not infringe upon rights of others.

D  **Common Good:** Individuals must accept their obligation to promote the well being of the community and work with others for the greater benefit of all.

E  **Justice:** All people should be treated fairly and equally in regards to receiving the benefits and burdens of society, the correction of wrongs and injuries, and in the gathering of information and making of decisions.

F  **Equality:** All people have: political equality - and are not denied these rights unless by due process of law; legal equality - and are treated as equals before the law; social equality - and there should be no class system sanctioned by law; economic equality - which tends to strengthen political and social equality.

G  **Diversity:** Variety in culture and ethnic background, race, lifestyle, and belief is not only permissible but desirable and beneficial in a pluralistic society.

H  **Truth:** Citizens can demand that truth-telling by their government be the rule, since trust in their government is an essential part of the bond between the government and the governed.

I  **Popular Sovereignty:** The people as a whole have ultimate authority over the state and holds that authority over public officials and their policies.

J  **Patriotism:** Virtuous citizens display a devotion to their country, including devotion to the fundamental values and principles upon which it depends.

**Declaration of Independence**

"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

“That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

**Founding Fathers**

1. **James Madison:** "If men were angels, no government would be necessary."

2. **Patrick Henry:** "The Constitution is not an instrument for the government to restrain the people, it is an instrument for the people to restrain the government - lest it come to dominate our lives and interests."

3. **Thomas Jefferson:** "In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution."

4. **Ben Franklin:** "I have lived, Sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth – that God Governs the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?"

5. **Thomas Paine:** "It is the duty of the patriot to protect his country from its government."

6. **James Madison:** "All men having power ought to be distrusted to a certain degree."
Constitution – Preamble

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Constitutional Principles

K Rule of Law: Both government and the governed should be subject to the law.

L Separation of Powers: Legislative, executive and judicial powers should be carried out by different branches of government in order to maintain the limitations placed upon them.

M Representative Government: The republican form of government established under the Constitution is one in which citizens elect others to represent their interests.

N Checks and Balances: The powers given to the three branches of government should be balanced and roughly equal so that no branch can dominate the others. Branches of government are also given powers to keep a check on the others.

O Individual Rights: Individuals have certain basic fundamental rights that are not created by government but which still must be protected by the government. These include the right to life, liberty, economic freedom, and the pursuit of happiness. It is the purpose of government to protect these rights, and it may not place unfair restrictions on them. Many of these rights are found in the Bill of Rights.

P Freedom of Religion: Religious liberty is considered to be a natural right of every person that must always be beyond the power of the state to control. Religious liberty includes the right to freely practice any religion or no religion without government interference.

Q Federalism: Power is shared between two levels of government: those of the state and those of the central (federal) authorities.

R Civilian Control of the Military: Civilian authority should control the military in order to preserve constitutional government.

Enlightenment philosophers

7 Hobbes: “The life of man solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short. ... The condition of man ... is a condition of war of everyone against everyone.”

8 Hobbes: “Every man is presumed to seek what is good for himself naturally, and what is just, only for Peace's sake, and accidentally.”

9 Rousseau: “Man is born free, yet everywhere he is in chains. The government is created by a contract among the people and receives its powers from them. The government exists to serve the people, and when it no longer does so, the people may change it.”

10 Locke: “All men have certain natural rights: the right to life, liberty, and property. The purpose of government is to protect these rights. If it fails to do so, the people may set up a new government.”

11 Locke: “No one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions.”

12 Rousseau: “Sacred and absolute, reflecting the common interests of the people, who have displaced the monarch as the holder of the sovereign powers.”

13 Rousseau: “It is unnatural for a majority to rule, for a majority can seldom be organized and united for specific action, and a minority can.”

14 Montesquieu: “Liberty is the right to do what the law permits.”

15 Hobbes: “I put for a general inclination of all mankind, a perpetual and restless desire of power after power, that ceaseth only in death.”

16 Montesquieu: “There is no liberty if the judicial power is not separated from the legislative and executive branches.”

17 Descartes: “Common sense is the best distributed commodity in the world, for every man is convinced that he is well supplied with it.”

18 Hobbes: “During the time men live without a common power to keep them all in awe, they are in that condition which is called war; and such a war as is of every man against every man.”

19 Voltaire: “It is dangerous to be right when the government is wrong.”

20 Locke: “Government has no other end, but the preservation of property.”
Document 3: Locke and the Declaration

Locke’s Social Contract and the Declaration of Independence Document Based Question

Directions: Below you will find several documents related to Locke’s Social Contract and the Declaration of Independence. Read each document and answer the questions related to the document.

Document 1

Read the following quotes From Locke’s Social Contract and answer the following questions:

“Men have rights by their nature... We give up our right to ourselves exact [revenge] for crimes in return for [nonjudgmental] justice backed by overwhelming force. We retain the right to life and liberty, and gain the right to just, impartial protection of our property.”

“Society creates order and grants the state its [purpose]... The only important role of the state is to ensure that justice is seen to be done”

“If a ruler seeks absolute power, if the acts both as judge and participant in disputes, he puts himself in a state of war with his subjects and we have the right and the duty to kill such rulers and their servants.”

1. What rights are all men entitled to according to Locke?

2. According to Locke what is the purpose of a government?

3. According to Locke what do citizens have the right too if their ruler is abusing power?

4. According Locke why would falsely people believe they do not have the right to use force?
“We hold these truths to be [obvious], that all men are created equal, that they are [entitled] by their Creator with certain [mandatory] Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”

“That to [protect] these rights, Governments are [created] [by] Men, [coming] [from] their [own] powers from the [permission] of the [people].”

“That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these [rights], it is the Right of the People to [change] or to [get] [ride] [of] [it], and to [create] [a] new Government”

“We, therefore, the [elected][officials]of the United States of America, in …[promise] publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and … [should] be Free and Independent States”

5. According to the document what rights do all men have?

6. What is the purpose of a Government in the document?

7. What is suggested that people should do if their government is abusing its power?

8. What was Americas response in the document to the king's abuse of power?
9. The creation of what document is depicted in the picture?

10. Who is the Author of this Document?

11. What do the papers on the floor suggest about this document?
12. What Image is depicted in this Political Cartoon?

13. What do the segments represent?

14. What issue is the slogan referring to?

15. Who is the Author of this cartoon?
## SOAPS Primary Source “Think” Sheet

**Subject**

*Think about the information the document conveys.*
*Form an overall impression and then examine individual items or specific parts.*

What is the general topic?

What are three things the author said that you think are important?

### Occasion and Audience

What type of document is it?

- □ Newspaper  □ Poster  □ Letter
- □ Advertisement  □ Drawing  □ Diary entry
- □ Leaflet  □ Map  □ Memorandum
- □ Flyer  □ Photograph  □ Legal record
- □ Other_______________________________

What are the unique physical qualities?

- □ Handwritten  □ Typed  □ Signature
- □ Picture, symbols  □ Seal(s)  □ Notations
- □ Letterhead  □ Stamps  □ Caption
- □ Official stamp: i.e., date, “RECEIVED,” “PAID”
- □ Other_______________________________

*Support each answer with document evidence:*

Who was the intended audience?

When was the document created or circulated?

### Purpose

Why do you think this document was created? What specific evidence in the document helps you know why it was created?

What does the document convey about life at the time it was created?

What questions does the document raise?

### Speaker

*Think about the occupation, gender, religion, nationality, and class of the creator of the document.*

Who created the document? How do you know?

What position or title did he or she hold? Is this person an insider or an outsider? How do you know?

Whose voice is not represented in the document? Why do you think that voice was left out?

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Adapted 2006 by Norma Jackson from “Written Document Analysis Worksheet,” Education Staff, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
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Essay Question: Use your knowledge of the Age of Enlightenment to write a well-written essay comparing their ideas. Use your best grammar, punctuation, spelling and critical thinking skills.

Question: How did the ideas of the Enlightenment influence the writing of the Declaration of Independence and other key foundational documents of the United States?

Include the following:

- Discussion of Rights
- Purpose of Governments
- Citizens Responsibilities to Abusive Governments

Conclusion