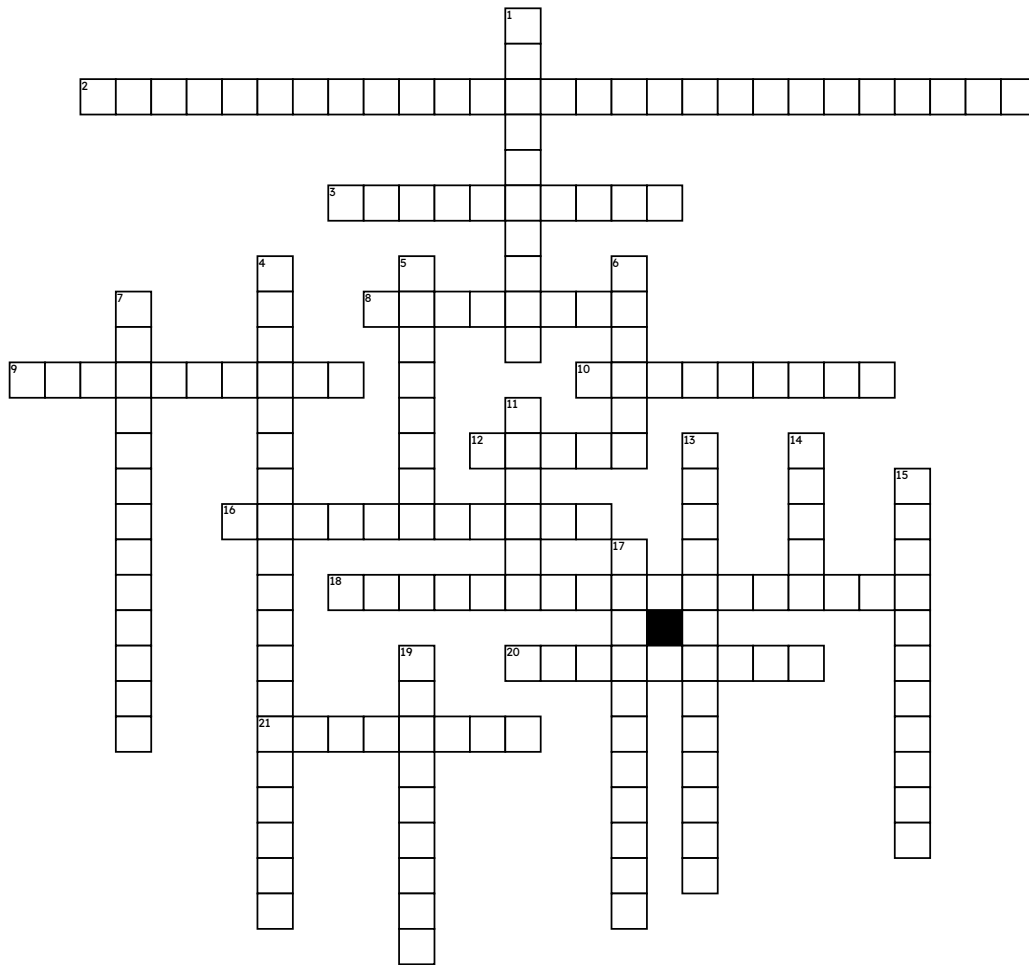


Enlightenment



Across

2. Reduced the power of the king and made Parliament the major authority.

3. The theory that knowledge is developed through scientific experimentation

8. Who said "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains"?

9. What is the general and fundamental questions about knowledge, existence, reason, mind, language, and values?

10. A person or group created by the people to enforce laws that ensure a peaceful life and everyone having life, liberty, and property.

12. Who wrote the Two Treaties of Government?

16. Impossible to surrender

18. A government with hereditary House of Lords and an elected House of Commons

20. A book written by Hobbes about how in the "state of nature" people were naturally equal, but quality of life was much lower

21. To have consistent decisions being made by one person that is the head of a government.

Down

1. Constantly questioning something

4. Who was the social contract between?

5. Who said "I say that we should regard all men as our brothers"?

6. Where was the enlightenment?

7. When people started challenging the order of the world, such as tradition, superstition, and the power of the church. People began to think independently and reason for themselves.

11. Who said the way out of the state of nature was giving one person absolute power?

13. Giving all the power of the government to one person or group

14. The idea that God created everything and then let it be

15. Who believed the purpose of government was to maintain law and order, political liberty, and the property of an individual.

17. The idea that opinions and actions should be based on facts and logic

19. The capacity to endure continued subjection to something

Word Bank

people and government

Voltaire

Locke

English Parliament

Montesquieu

sovereign

resolute

Hobbes

skepticism

leviathan

absolute power

Rousseau

inalienable

rationalism

enlightenment

philosophy

The Glorious Revolution of 1685

deism

empiricism

Europe

tolerance