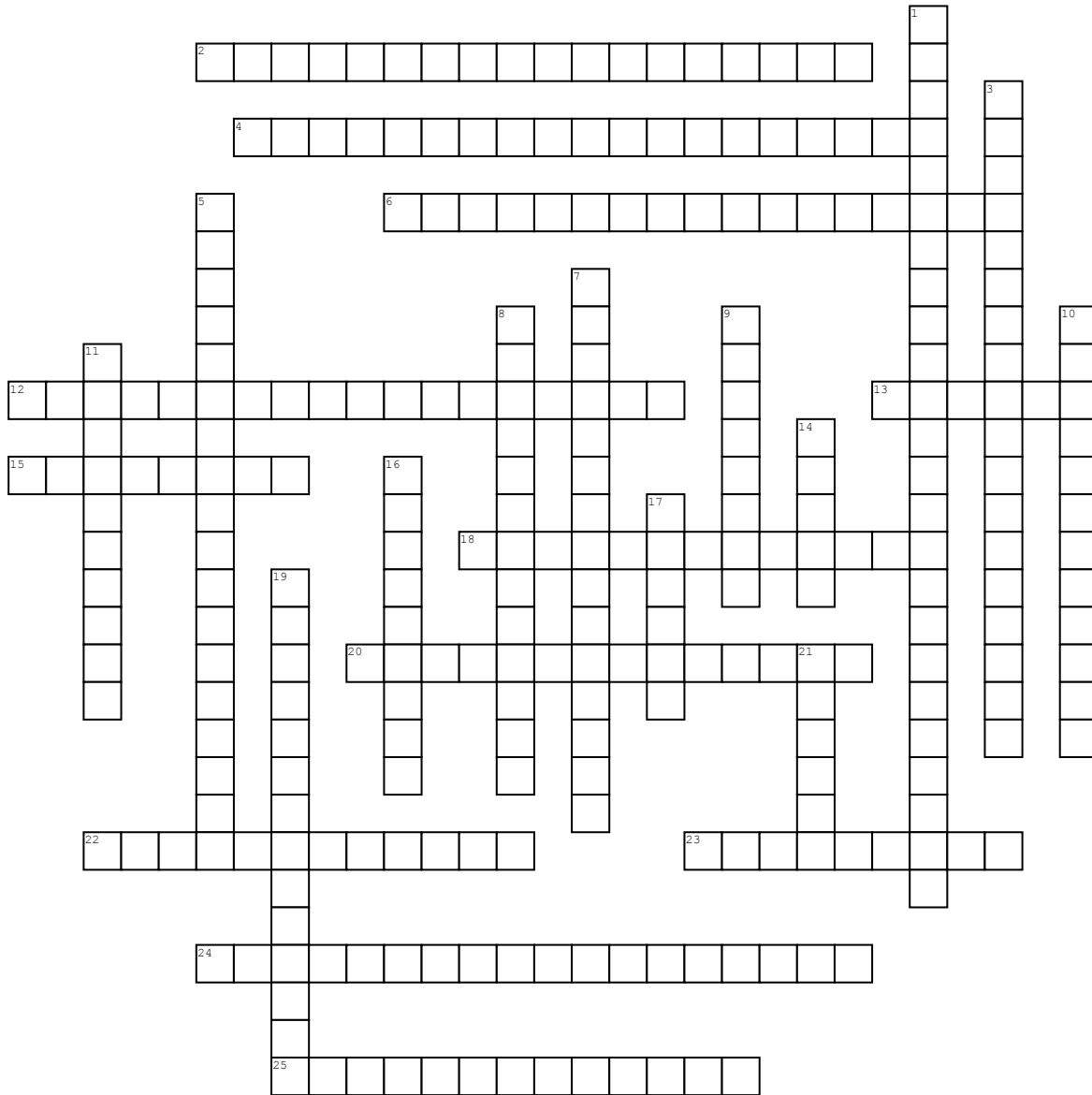


# Enlightenment Vocab



**Across**

- 2. benevolent despotism; form of government where absolute monarchs pursued legal, social, and educational reforms inspired by The Enlightenment
- 4. creates separation of powers, limits the powers of the king and queen, and enhances the democratic election.
- 6. this persons model of government also included a system of checks and balances in which each branch of government could limit the power of the other branches.
- 12. believed that people are naturally good, but power corrupts them; free people form a social contract and government based on the common good.
- 13. style of art, decoration, or architecture.
- 15. was jailed twice in France for criticizing the government, but his letters to European monarchs helped introduce new reforms and freedoms.
- 18. Divides power into one large overall government and several small governments for a specific area.

- 20. what idea did Hobbes believed in that allowed people to give up power and rights to a king who provides laws and order?
  - 22. a policy or attitude of letting things take their own course, without interfering.
  - 23. highest executive officer of a country.
  - 24. argued for women's educational opportunities and a say in politics.
  - 25. the age of reason was known as what era?
- Down**
- 1. a monarchy that is limited by laws and a constitution.
  - 3. The power of the government lies withing its people.
  - 5. separating the government into different branches.
  - 7. democracy where citizens are the people who make decisions.
  - 8. argued that people accused of crimes should be given a fair and speedy public trial and that capital punishment and torture should be abolished.

- 9. a formal meeting or series of meetings for discussion between delegates, especially those from a political party or labor union or from within a particular discipline.
- 10. supported rule by absolute monarchs; he used scientific reasoning to argue that only kings with absolute power could maintain order in society
- 11. a philosopher during this time period was also called a
- 14. belief in the existence of a supreme being
- 16. believed that people are born equal with natural rights, including life, liberty, and property; argued that kings could be overthrown if they violated peoples' rights
- 17. provided a place for women and men to congregate for intellectual discourse during The Enlightenment.
- 19. economy where products, prices, and services are determined by the market, not the government.
- 21. a tribunal presided over by a judge when a crime takes place.