

# Reformation & Enlightenment Leaders Study Guide

## Political Science – European Enlightenment

Hobbes = developed social contract theory and that kings were the best form of government who ruled by divine right and thus should have absolute power

Locke = modified the social contract theory and that a republic (a government chosen by the people) was the best form of government

Voltaire = advocated civil liberties such as freedom of religion and free trade

Rousseau = created the theory of modern republicanism

Montesquieu = created the concept of separation of powers in a government with a legislative, executive and judicial branch

## Political Science - American Enlightenment

Thomas Jefferson – wrote the Declaration of Independence and used John Locke's ideas of natural rights and the social contract theory rejecting the concept of divine right

Benjamin Franklin – example of a man rising above his position in life (that anyone can improve himself or his class) when; started out as a runaway, eventually founded his own newspaper, became an inventor and author, became a statesmen, elected governor of Pennsylvania, signed the Declaration of Independence and was sent to France as ambassador

James Madison – wrote most of the US Constitution; borrowed the concept of separation of powers, free trade, freedom of religion, the Bill of Rights

George Washington – first elected leader of a republican government; gave up power after second term as president

## Religion – Reformation

Wycliffe = called the “Morning Star of the Reformation”; believed in predestination and in translating the Bible into local languages – he translated the Vulgate Bible into English

Huss = challenged the church about salvation; burned at the stake for challenging the church over salvation, its relation to the Christ and its leadership

Calvin = established the doctrine of predestination and the absolute sovereignty of God in salvation and eternal damnation to hell

Luther = sought to reform the church over salvation by good deeds vs. faith/grace, that the Vulgate should be translated into local languages (German) and considered all Christians part of a royal priesthood; the 3 Ws – nailed the 95 theses at Wittenberg, summoned for heresy at the Diet of Worms and kidnapped for his protection at Wartburg.

## Religion – First Great Awakening

George Whitefield – preached same message that ALL had to repent and choose to follow God to be saved; he preached the same message in every colony, to rich and poor, to slave and free, to men and women, to all races and cultures (equality)

Jonathan Edwards – preached immediate and personal salvation for everyone; salvation was by grace through faith = works cannot save a person; this gave the concept that ALL were sinners and ALL needed to repent (all men and women were created equal)

John & Charles Wesley – wrote hundreds of hymns during the First Great Awakening, teaching equality (salvation), etc.

## Documents

English Bill of Rights = 1690

Second Treatise on Government by John Locke = 1690

American Bill of Rights = 1789

Declaration of Independence = July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1776