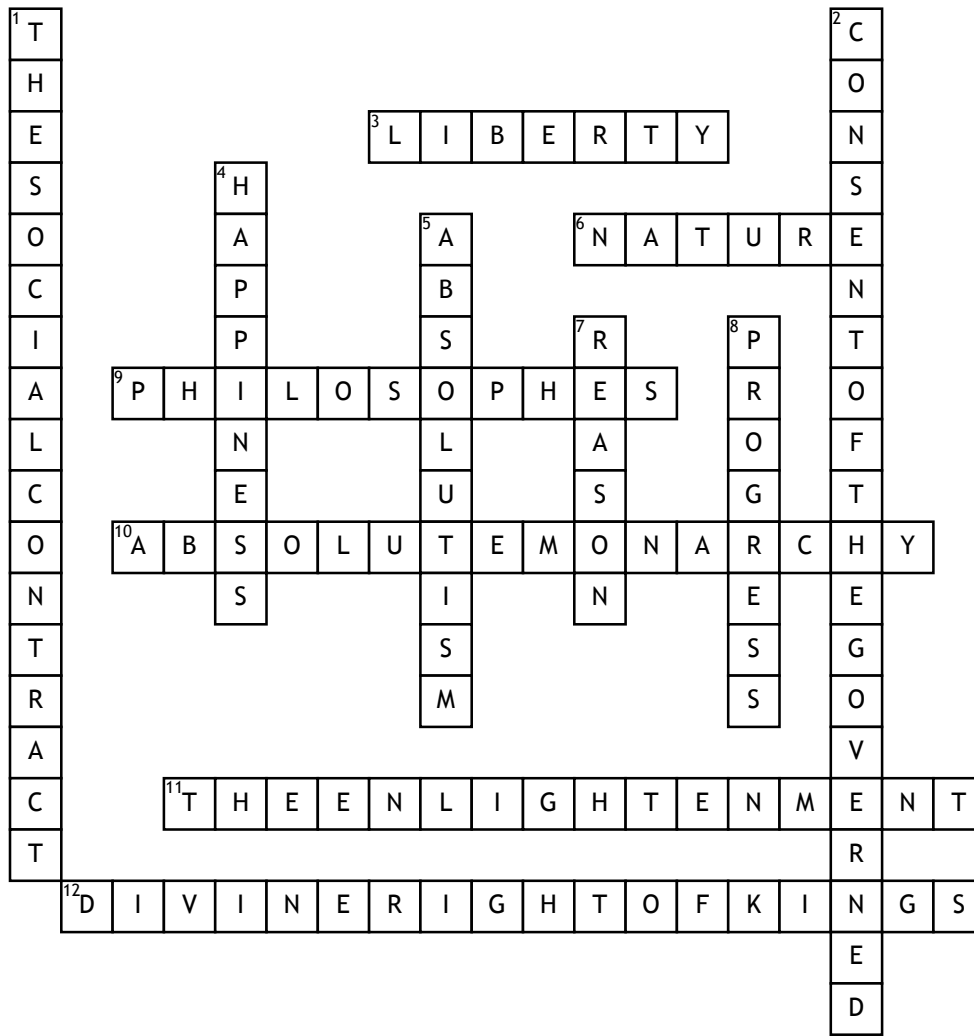


Name: _____

Date: _____

Absolutism and Enlightenment part 1



Across

3. Freedom of the individual and basic rights of man (life, liberty, and property

6. What is natural is also good and reasonable

9. Social critics of France

10. Kings or queens who held all of the power within their states' boundary

11. A new intellectual movement that stressed reason and thought and the power of the individual to solve problems, also known as the age of reason

12. The political parties idea that god created the monarchy and that the monarch acted as God's representative on earth, so the monarch was answerable only to god, not to his subjects

Down

1. People hand over their rights to a strong ruler in exchange they gained law and order. Hobbes believed that by this people from different a government

2. The Enlightenment idea that political power came from the people's consent to be lead

4. The philosophes rejected the medieval idea that people should find joy in heaven and urged people to seek happiness on earth

5. The political belief that one ruler should hold all the power within the boundaries of a country

7. Enlightenment thinkers believed that truth could be discovered through reason or logical thought

8. Stressed the idea that society and humankind could improve

Word Bank

Liberty

The Enlightenment

Nature

Divine Right of Kings

The Social Contract

Happiness

Philosophes

Consent of the Governed

Absolute Monarchy

Progress

Absolutism

Reason