

The Age of Enlightenment



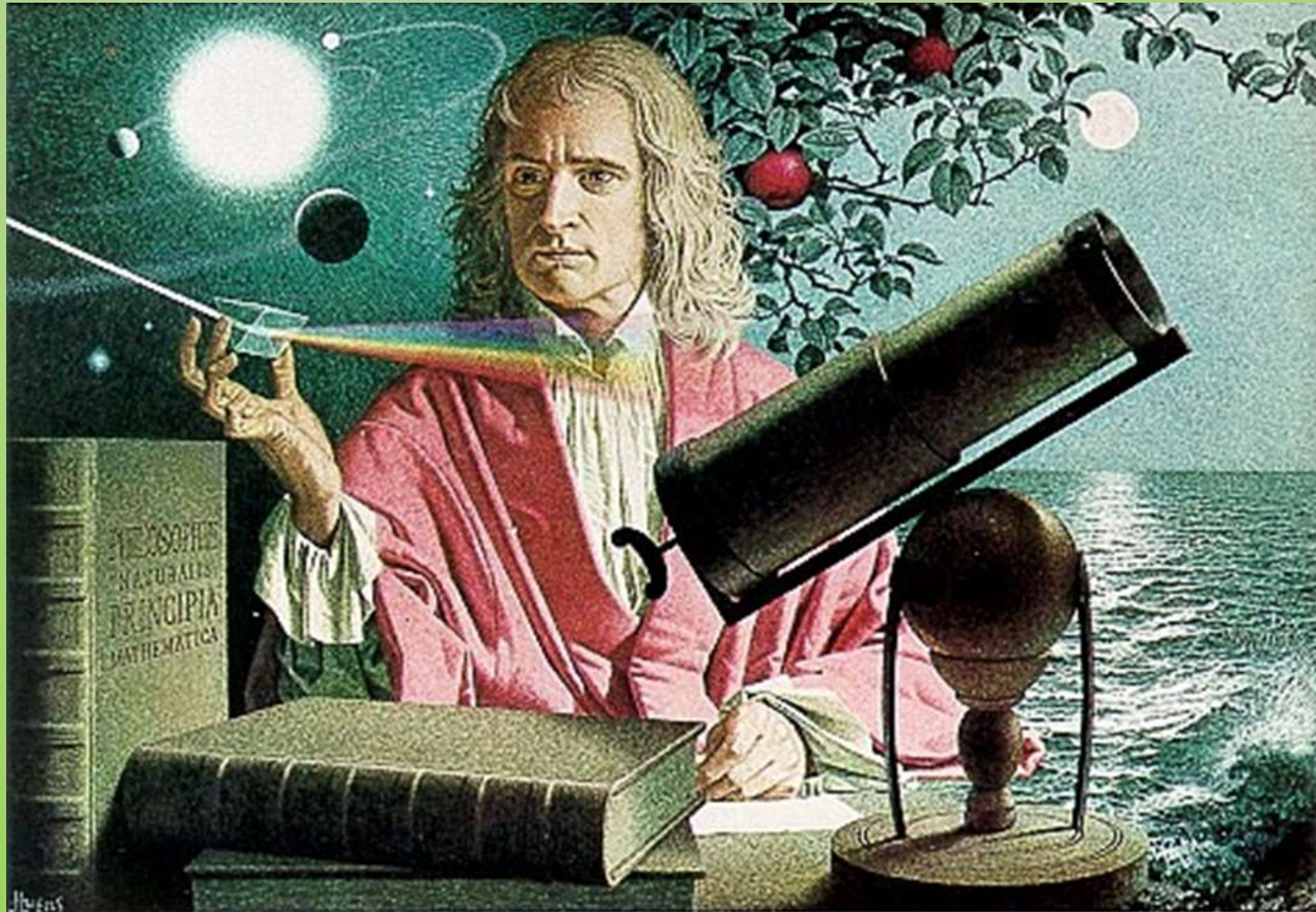
The Enlightenment The hope of applying reason and the scientific method to all aspects of society, Government, religion, economics and education.

Enlightenment Age of Reason (Progress)
Create better societies and better people

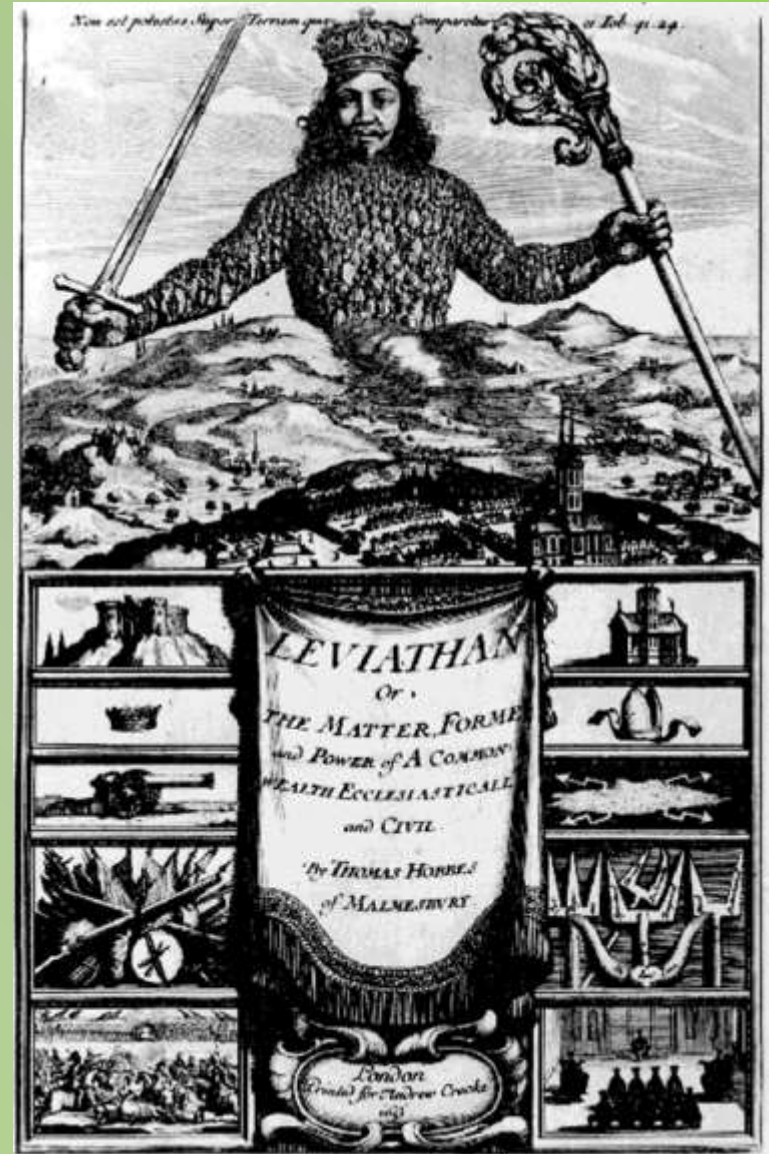


Influences of the Enlightenment

- Isaac Newton and the Scientific Revolution



- Thomas Hobbes – Leviathan (1651)
- The English Civil War convinced him that all humans were naturally selfish and wicked
- Governments were necessary to keep order
- Hobbes called life: Solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short.
- “Bleak Life” people gave up their rights to a strong ruler in exchange they gained Law and Order.
- The Social Contract – Leviathan (sea monster)
- Hobbes favored absolute monarchy



- Bernard de Fontenelle (1657-1757)
- Conversations of the Plurality of Worlds (1686) Concept of Progress
- Along with other writers brought science into conflict with religion
Fontenelle was skeptical about organized religion



John Locke

- John Locke- Believed people could learn from experience and improve themselves
- Criticized absolute monarchy and favored self government
- All people are born free and equal with 3 Natural Rights- Life, Liberty and Property. The purpose of government is to protect these rights



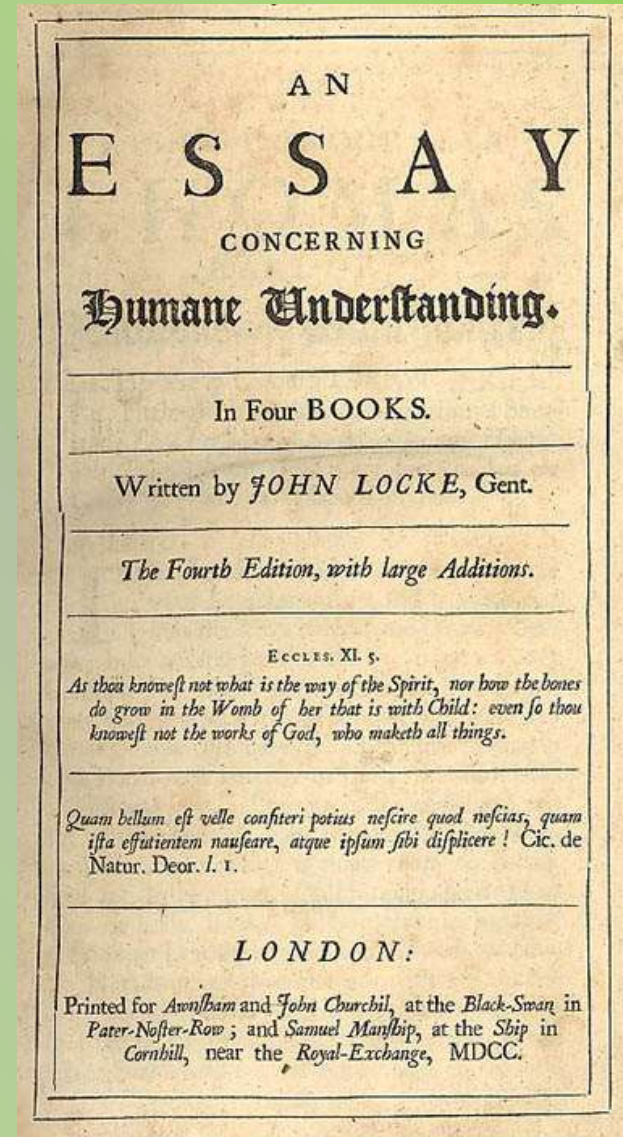
Two Treatises on Government

Written in 1690- 2 years after the Glorious Revolution to justify the overthrow of James II.

Essay concerning Human understanding
1690- All ideas derived from experience

Tabula Rasa – The Human mind is like a blank slate at birth

Human development is determined by educated and social institution





The Philosophes (social critics)

Paris mid 1700s

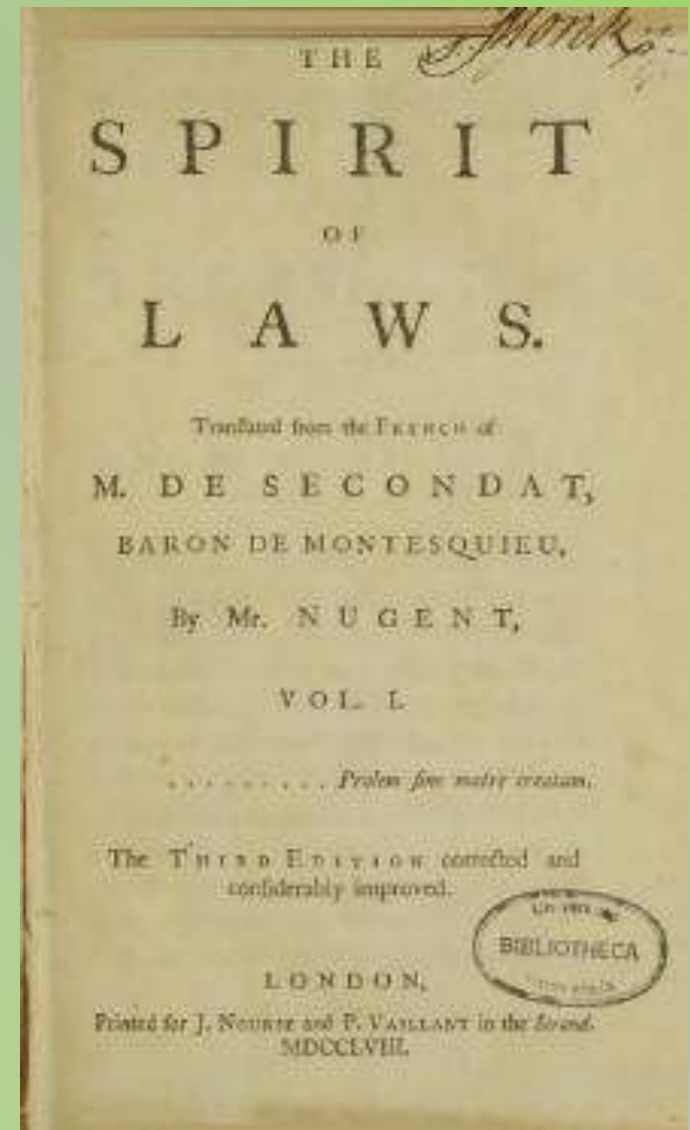
- 5 concepts:
 - 1. Reason-truth can be discovered through reason
 - 2. Nature-natural laws/nature was good
 - 3. Happiness-rejected medieval notion that misery should be accepted.
 - 4. Progress-society can be perfected
 - 5. Liberty-society can be set free
- they envied the liberties of the English from the Glorious Revolution and Bill of Rights
- Philosophe-French word for “Philosopher”
- Illegal in France to openly criticize the Church or State
- Writings were filled with satire and double meanings



Montesquieu

- Montesquieu(Baron de Montesquieu)
- Study of political liberty
- Aristocrat and lawyer
- Concluded that Rome's collapse was directly related to its loss of political liberties.
- Believed that Britain was the best governed country of his day.
- Montesquieu called the division of power among different branches.
- Separation of powers
- *On the Spirit of Liberty* (1748)
- Separation of Powers would keep any individual or group from gaining total control of the government.
- “Power” should be a check to power

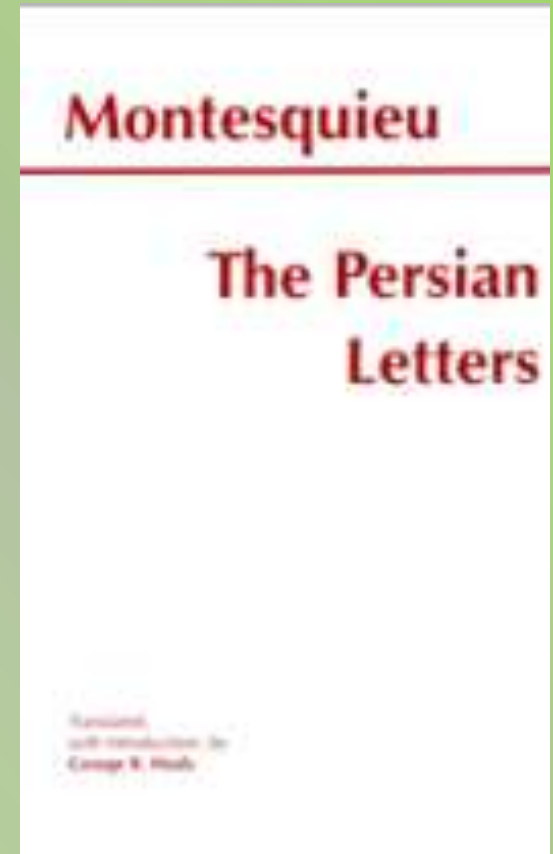
Montesquieu



Montesquieu- *Persian Letters* 1721

THE PERSIAN LETTERS

- Fictional novel, the most humorous to be written by a philosopher.
- Traces the journey of two fictional Persians, Usbek and Rica from 1711-1720.
- It was a portrayal of what European culture would look like to a traveler from outside of Europe, and the problems they would encounter.
- A great piece of literature comparing all aspects of European society against non-European society.



Voltaire

Francois Marie Arouet - Voltaire (1694-1778) (middle class family)

1717 Voltaire was imprisoned in the Bastille in Paris for insulting the regent of France, corresponded with Prussian king Fredrick 2 spent 3 years at the kings palace.

Published more than 70 books Voltaire often used Satire against his opponents his targets were the clergy aristocracy and the government.

1734 Voltaire fled from Paris never stopped fighting for tolerance, reason, freedom of religious belief, and freedom of speech.

Spoke out against intolerance, prejudice and superstition

I disapprove of
what you say, but
I will defend to
the death your
right to say it.

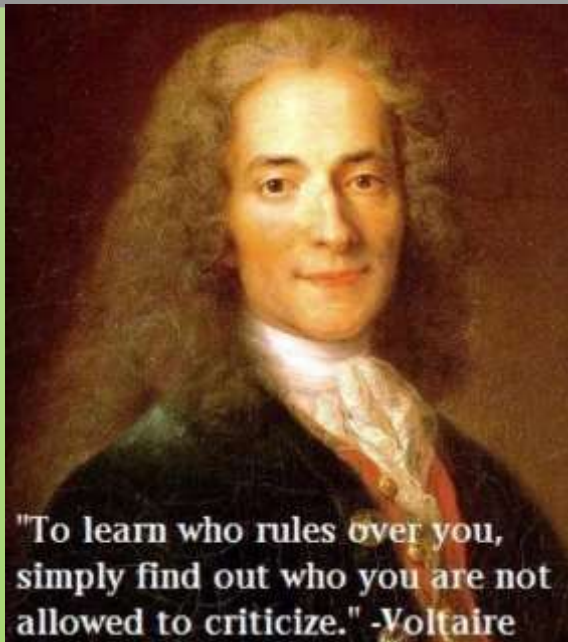


Voltaire

**Common sense is
not so common.**

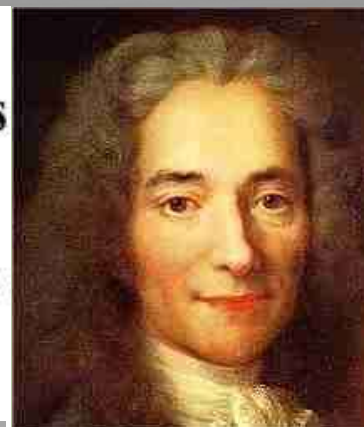
- Voltaire
(1694 – 1778)





**As long as people
believe in absurdities
they will continue
to commit atrocities.**

**- Voltaire
(1694 – 1778)**



**"God is a comedian
playing to an audience
that is too afraid to
laugh."**

Voltaire

The Age of Enlightenment

*"It is not sufficient to see and to know the
beauty of a work. We must feel and be
affected by it."*

-Voltaire

**Judge a man by
his questions rather
than by his answers.**

**- Voltaire
(1694 – 1778)**



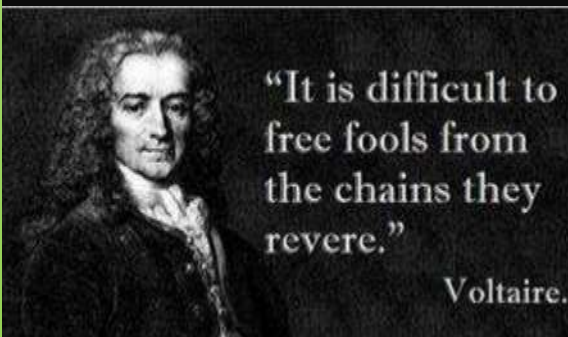
**"Now, now, my
good man, this is
no time for making
enemies."**

*- Voltaire, on his deathbed,
when asked by a priest to
renounce Satan*

**Every man is
guilty of all the
good he didn't do.**

**- Voltaire
(1694 – 1778)**

**"A WITTY QUOTE PROVES NOTHING."
- VOLTAIRE**



**"It is difficult to
free fools from
the chains they
revere."**

Voltaire.

**"The secret of being boring
is to say everything."
-Voltaire**

Image: Quote from FamousQuotesAbout.com



**"It is forbidden to kill;
therefore all murderers
are punished unless they
kill in large numbers and
to the sound of
trumpets."**

Voltaire



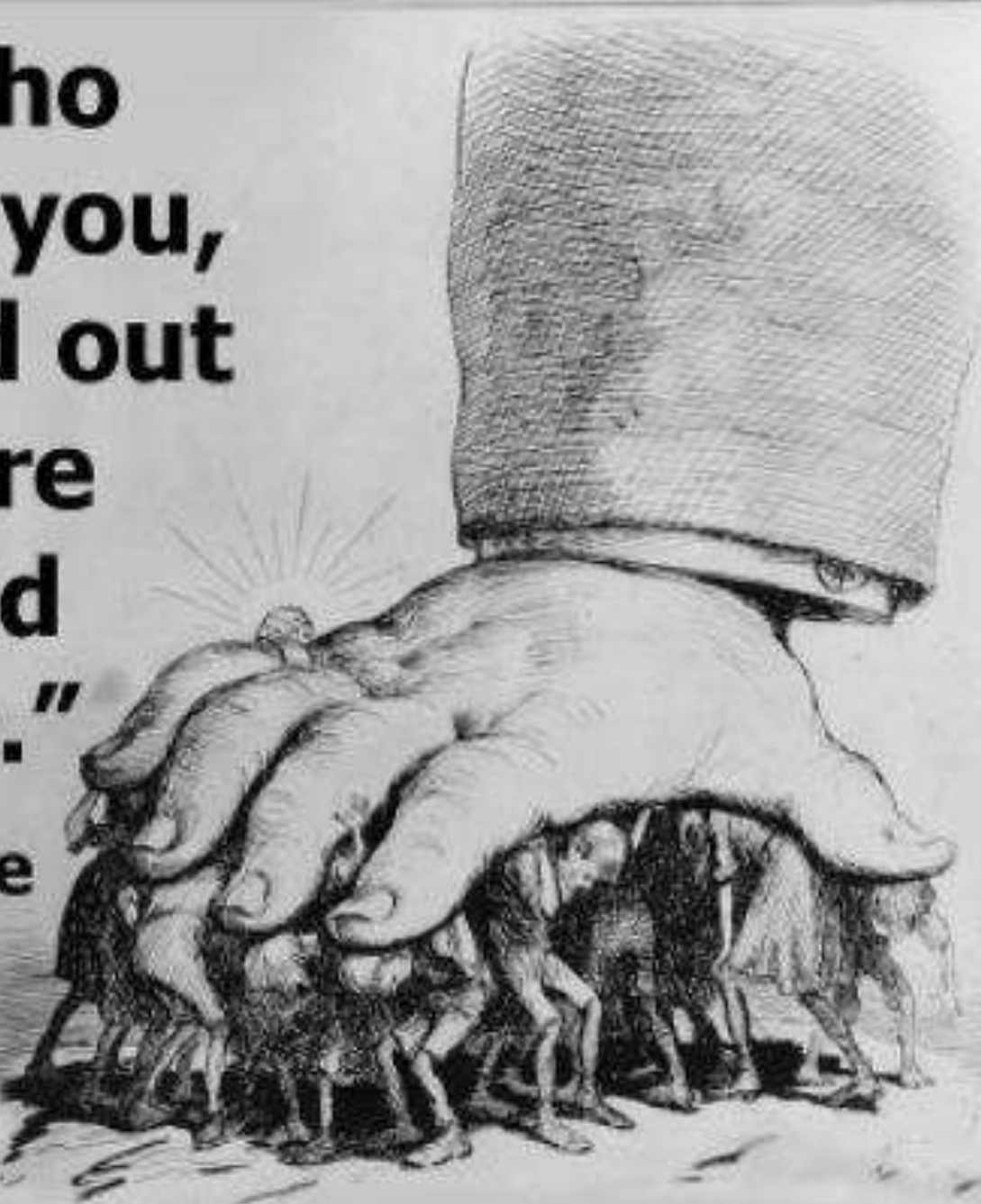
**“Of all religions,
Christianity is without a doubt
the one that should inspire tolerance most,
although, up to now, the Christians
have been the most intolerant of all men”**

Voltaire

<http://books.google.com/books?id=i6QINcyDxucC&pg=PA194&dq=>

**"To learn who
rules over you,
simply find out
who you are
not allowed
to criticize."**

- Voltaire



Deism

Deism- Voltaire was a dedicated antagonist of Christianity.

Deism- a belief that recognized God as the creator but held that the world, once created functioned according to natural laws without interference by God. (clock)

God created
the world.

CREATION

The
World

God left
the world

AFTER CREATION

and had nothing to do
with it anymore.

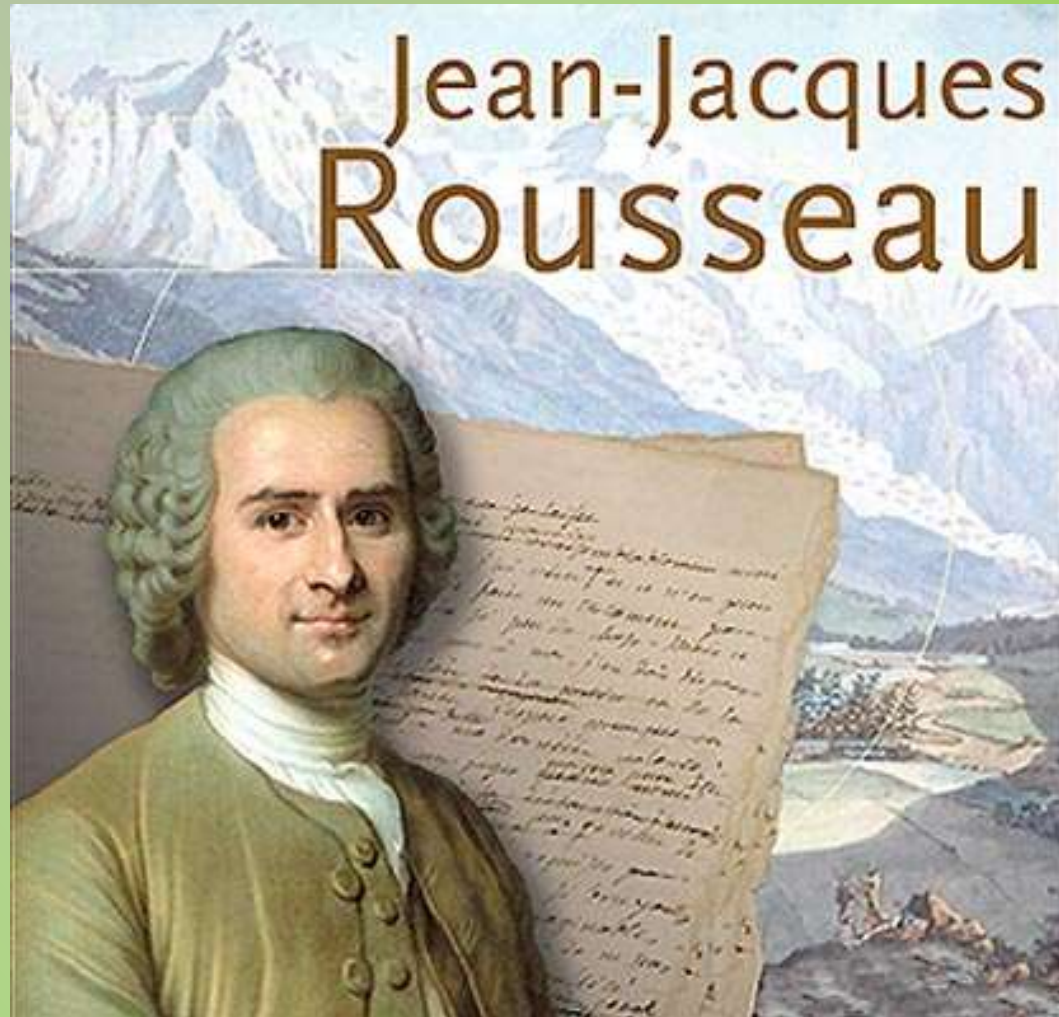
The
World



Jean Jacques Rousseau- (1712-1778)

Individual freedom

Contented that the process of civilization and enlightenment had corrupted human nature, blamed much of the evil in the world on the uneven distribution of property; questioned “what constitutes the good life”



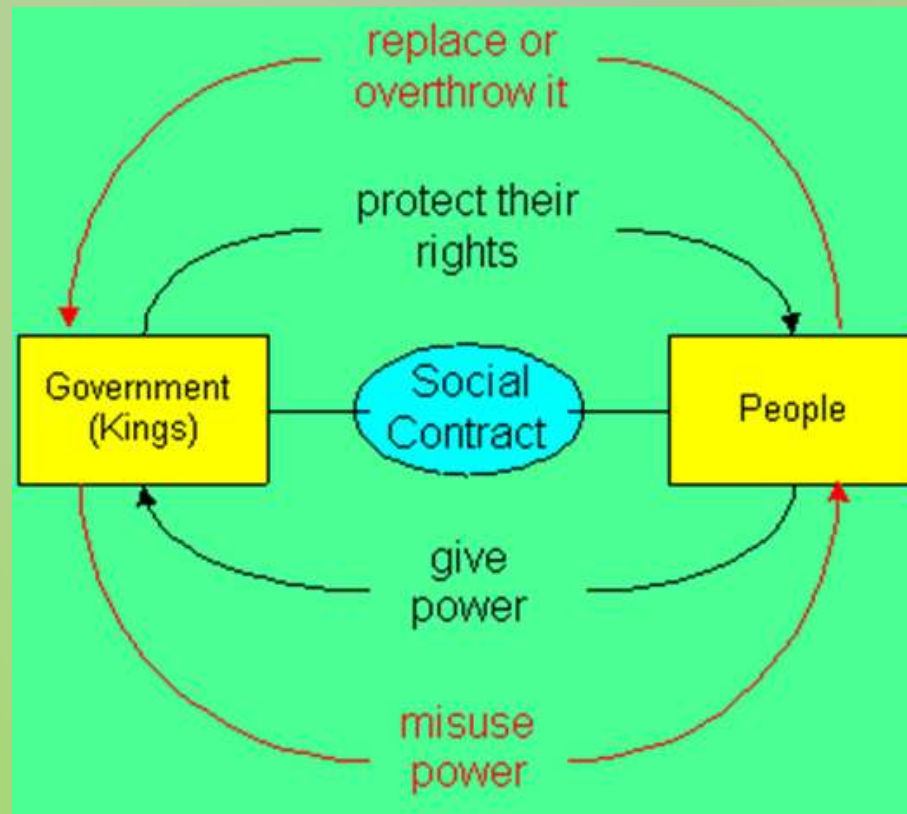


The Social Contract (1762)

- “All men are born free, but everywhere they are in chains”
- Society is more important than its individual members
- defined freedom as obedience to law.
- Law was to be created by the general will.
- Opposed to the individual and selfish.
- The basis of morality was “conscience, not reason”
- Emile- story of a young boy raised to be a moral adult by a tutor who emphasized experience over book learning.
- Children should be taught with patience and understanding.
- Society corrupts people by bringing out their inclinations toward aggression and selfishness.

Jean - Jacques Rousseau

Social contract- believed that all good governments were formed by the people “General Will” (Direct Democracy)



ROUSSEAU'S GARDEN: WORLDVIEW and HUMAN NATURE

Provides a narrative of how man's original freedom as a solitary, naturally good, happy being was lost.

Provides the descriptive cornerstone on which he builds his prescriptive edifice in the *Social Contract*

Provides a secular version of the Bible's account of man's fall from the Garden of Eden. Yet it modifies the biblical narrative in significant ways.

Naturalistic account of human reveals that man's humanity is not fixed but rather is acquired through the force of historical circumstances.

Tells how man was transformed through a gradual process of socialization into a rapacious, miserable and divided soul trapped in a cycle of mutual exploitation, codependence, and domination.





The main actors in the drama of the French Revolution were intoxicated by Rousseau's narcotic spell.

His influence on the French Revolution—one of the pivotal events in history—validates the oft-quoted expression in political philosophy that “ideas have consequences.”

In an effort to rescue humanity from a downward spiral of debasement, Rousseau exploded the alienating patterns of modern life that he believed divided and corrupted, and enslaved the human spirit.

To remedy this unfortunate condition, he prescribed an alternative vision of a free, cooperative and virtuous society informed by man's original freedom in the state of nature.

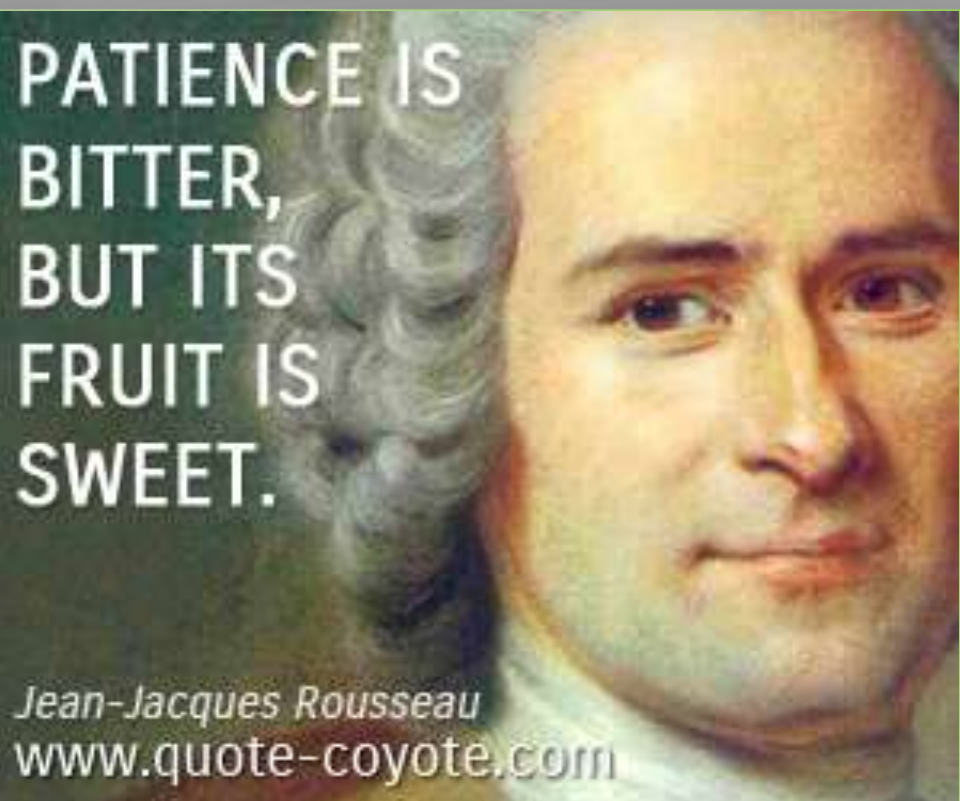
His political project may be seen as an attempt to redeem fallen humanity, recapturing by means of human artifice and the grace of an enlightened lawgiver something of the unity, vigor, and freedom of its original condition in the state of nature.

INSULTS ARE THE
ARGUMENTS
EMPLOYED BY
THOSE WHO ARE
IN THE WRONG.



Jean-Jacques Rousseau
www.quote-coyote.com

PATIENCE IS
BITTER,
BUT ITS
FRUIT IS
SWEET.



Jean-Jacques Rousseau
www.quote-coyote.com



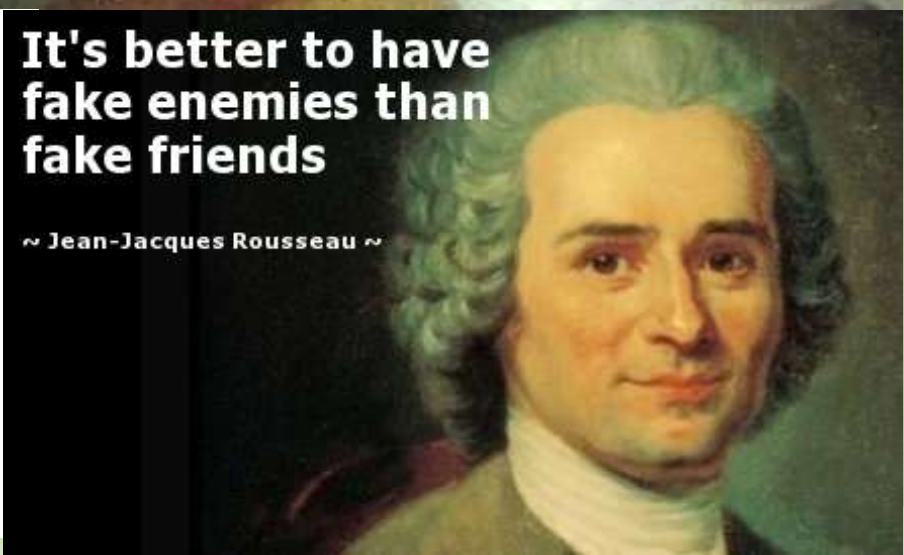
Man is born free and
everywhere he is in chains.

quotespedia.info

Jean Jacques Rousseau

**It's better to have
fake enemies than
fake friends**

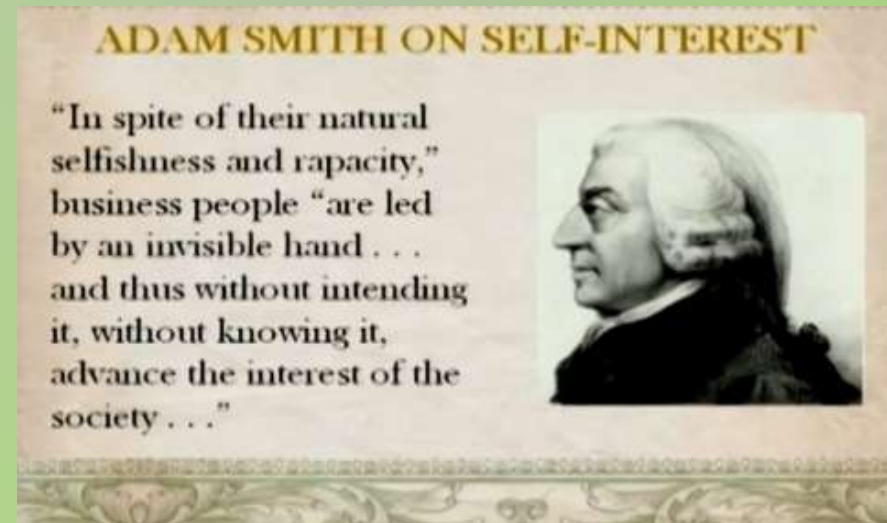
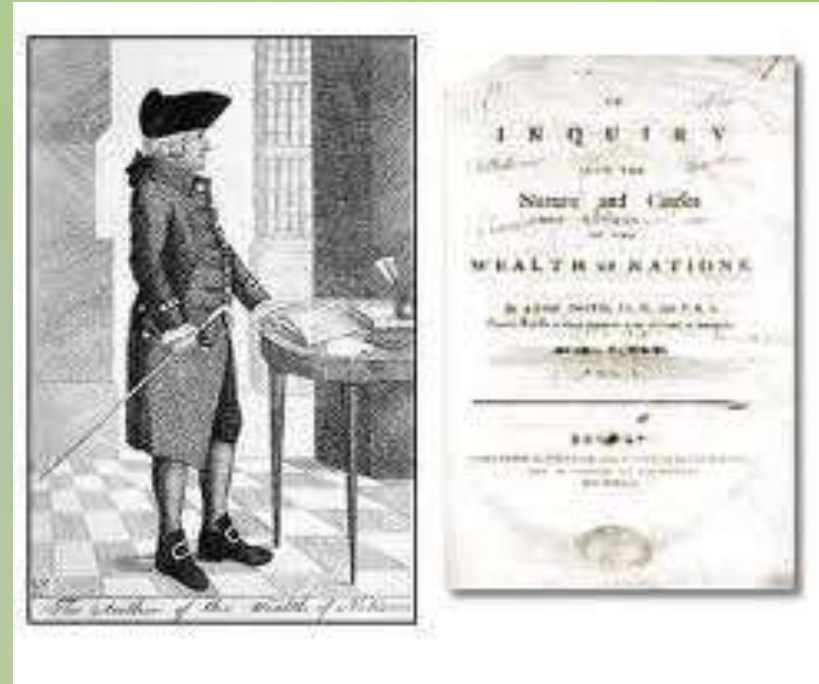
~ Jean-Jacques Rousseau ~



Adam Smith

Adam Smith *The Wealth of Nations* 1776

- University of Glasgow Scotland.
- If individuals freely followed their own self-interest the world would be an orderly and progressive place.
- Defended the idea of free markets (Laissez faire) free enterprise.
- Economic liberty guaranteed economic progress.
- Government need not interfere in the economy.
- Capitalism- economic system in which money is invested in ventures with the goal of making a profit



Denis Diderot

- Denis Diderot (1713-1784) and Jean Le rond d'Alembert.
- 17 volume encyclopedia (French)



Denis Diderot

At one time an atheist another time Diderot was a deist believing that god existed independently of the world later suggested that all nature was god.

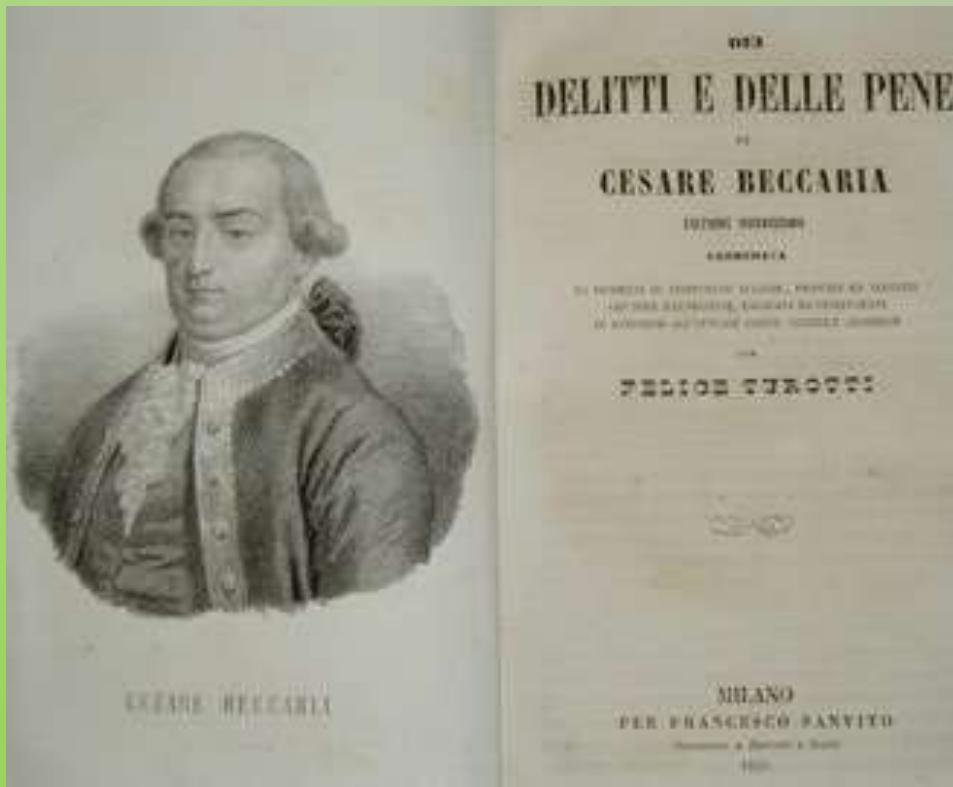


Cesare Beccaria(1738-1794)

On crimes and punishment 1764.

Abolishment of torture and capital punishment applied analysis to the problem of making punishments both/effective and just.

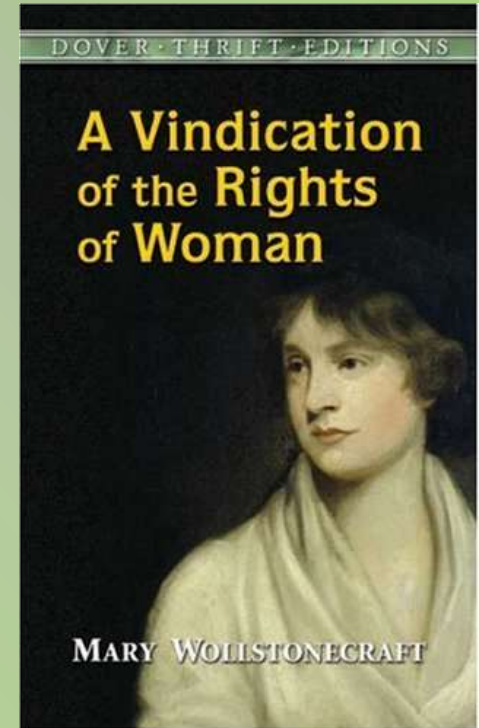
Speedy trial punishment should deter future crime



Mary Wollstonecraft

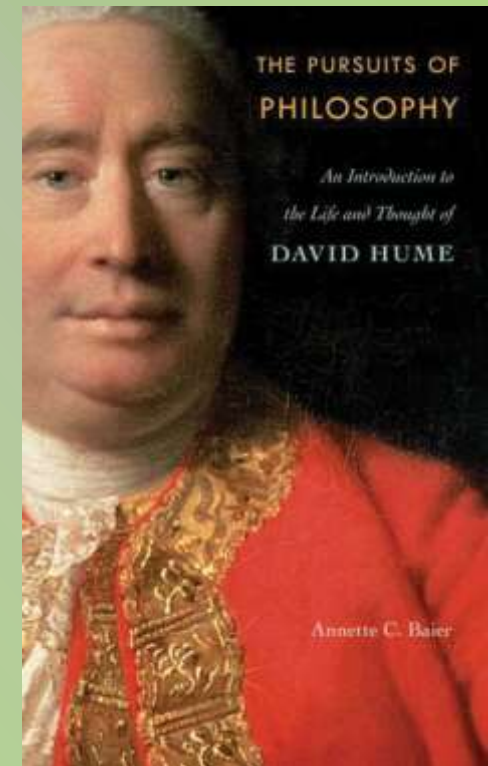
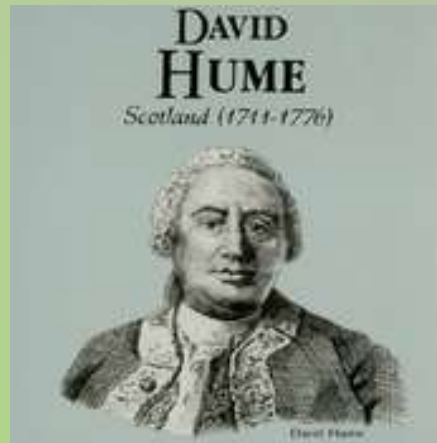
A vindication of the rights of women -1793

Women needed education to become virtuous and useful. Society kept women frivolous, artificial, weak and in a perpetual state of childhood



David Hume (1711- 1776)

Human mind nothing but a bundle of impressions originates only in sense experiences. Hume's rationalistic inquiry undermined the Enlightenment's faith in reason.



"To hate, to love, to think,
to feel, to see: all this is
nothing but to perceive.
What a peculiar privilege has
this little agitation of the
brain which we call
'thought'."

-David Hume



Moses Mendelssohn

- German Jewish Philosopher



**"I fear that, in the end,
the famous debate
among materialists,
idealists, and dualists
amounts to a merely
verbal dispute that is
more a matter for the
linguist than for the
speculative
philosopher."**

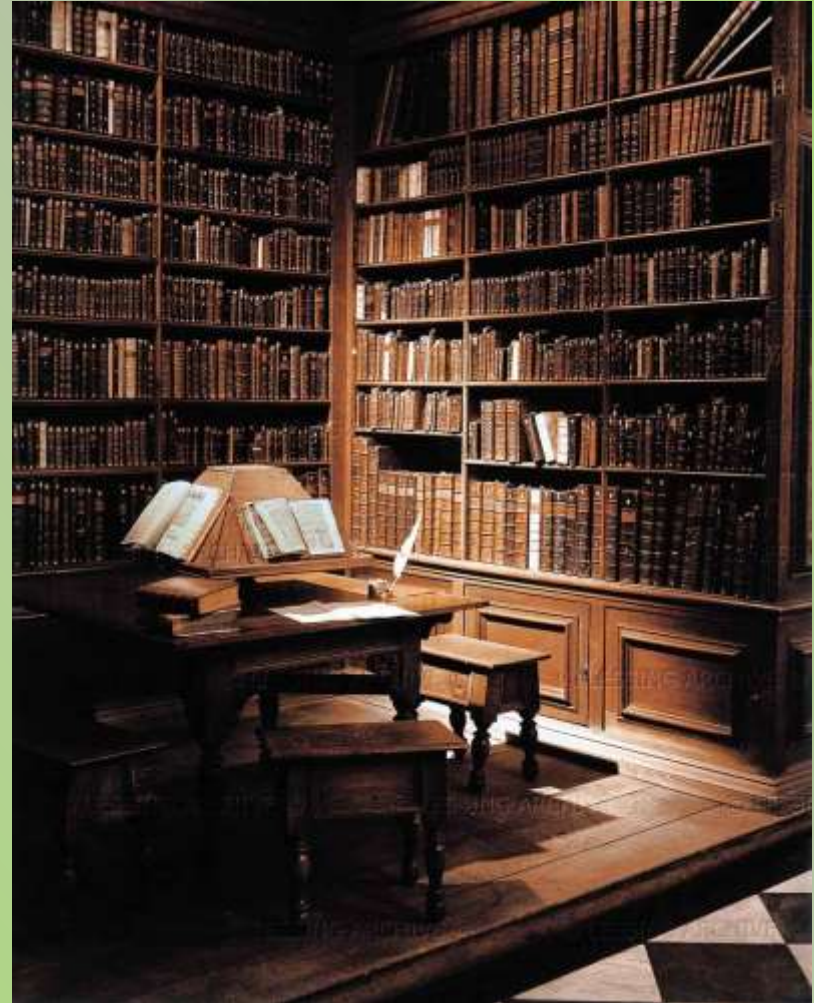
Moses Mendelssohn

The Emergence of Print Culture

- The European market for books grew dramatically in the 18th Century, modest increase in literacy.



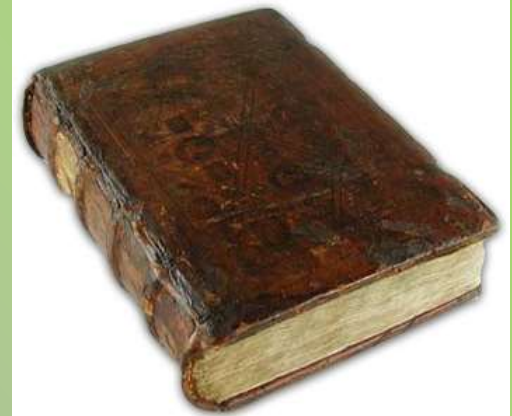
Middle Class, Clergy, and Aristocracy did the most reading.
Typical noble library contained 300 volumes



Religious books declined from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the legally published books

History and Law remained constant

Arts and Science surged



- France-censorship caused many books to be published abroad and smuggled into France.
- 1750-1789 Majority of books were published outside of France- Netherlands, Switzerland England, and Few German Principalities.
- Illegal book trade in France
- Scandal mongering, denunciations of political figures, and pornographic works
- Works by famous philosophers



Reading Revolution

Old style-sacred texts (Bible)

Patriarchal and communal-
Father reading to family

New Style-Reading became
individual-silent and rapid

The Reading Revolution was
closely linked to the rise of a
critical world view

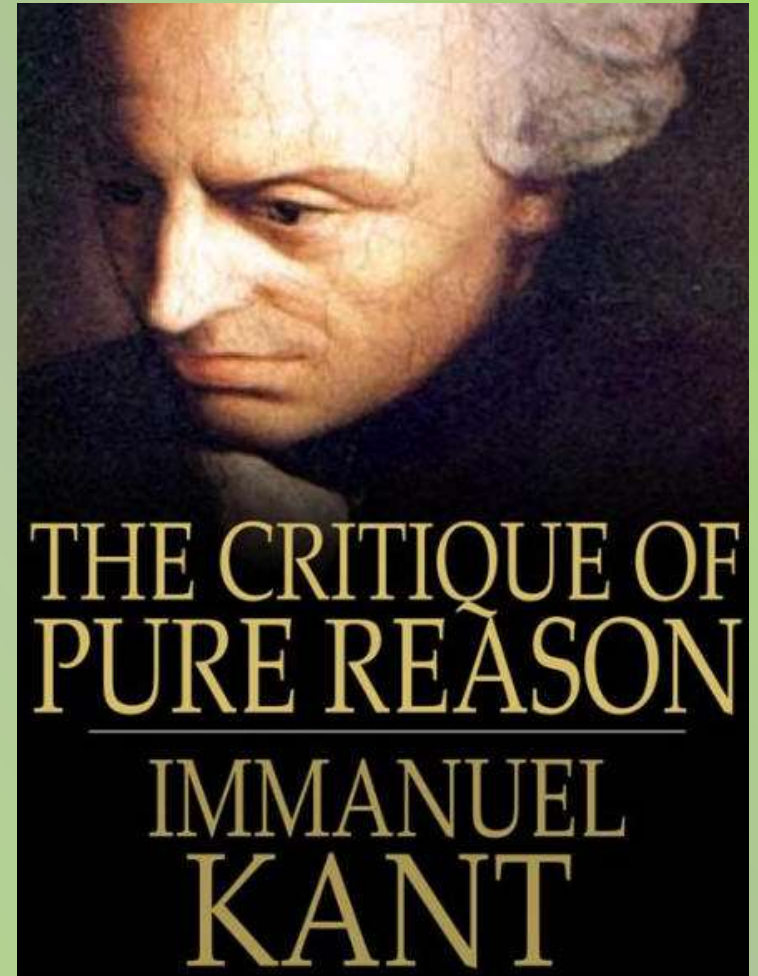


Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)

Professor in East Prussia

Suggested Prussia's Frederick the Great was an enlightened monarch because he permitted freedom of the press

Happiness is not an ideal of reason but of imagination.



Salons

Paris (salons) “regular social gathering of the great and near great in their elegant private drawing rooms presided over by rich women”

Witty, uncensored observations on literature, science and philosophy



ENLIGHTENED ABSOLUTISM

Prussia, Russia and Austria



Frederick the Great of Prussia

Frederick 2nd (1740-1786) son of Frederick William 1st (tall soldiers)

Frederick embraced culture and literature, tried to run away in 1730 at age 18. His companion was beheaded.

Became emperor at 28



War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748)

- Frederick defied the Pragmatic Sanction and invaded Silesia
- Austria was forced to cede almost all of Silesia to Prussia
- Prussia's population doubled to 6 million



MAP 19.2 War of the Austrian Succession, 1740-1748

Ask Me About



Silesia

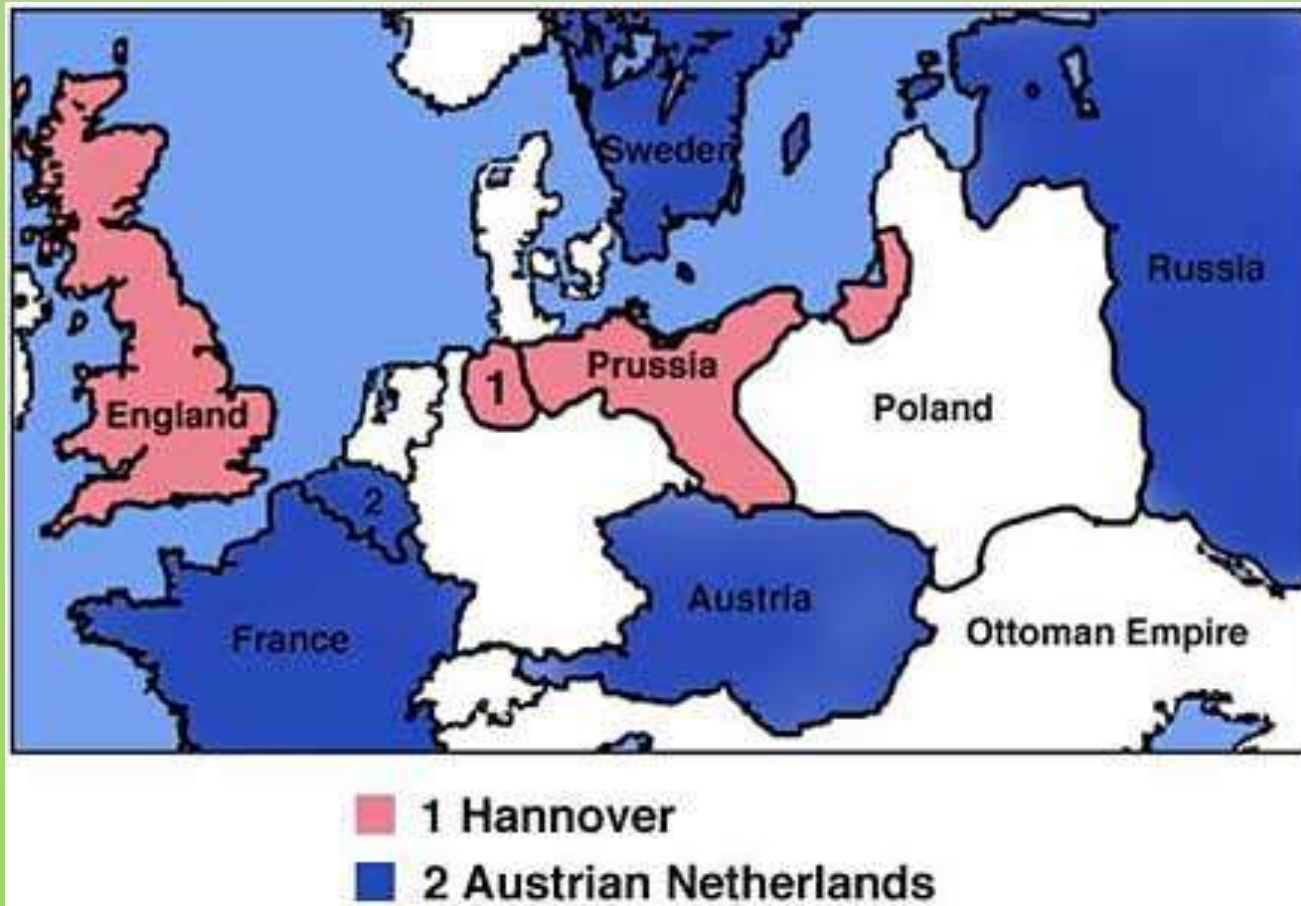
Convention of Westminster-1756

- Great Britain and Prussia



Diplomatic Revolution

France and Austria (Bourbon and Hapsburg)



Seven Years' War (1756-1763): Diplomatic Revolution



Marie Antoinette, age 13,
in the portrait that was
sent to the dauphin Louis
before their marriage

- **Westminster Convention** (January, 1756)
 - GB and Prussia meet to foil British-Austrian alliance
 - Prussia will protect Hanover from France if GB abandons Austria
- Meanwhile, **von Kaunitz** sent by Maria Theresa to engineer alliance with Louis XV of France
 - Louis agrees to defensive alliance after hearing of Westminster settlement
 - Also, marriage of Marie Antoinette to his son Louis XVI seals deal

Seven Years' War

- 1756 Alliance of Austria, France, and Russia
- 7 Years' War (1756-1763)
- Prussia allied with Britain
- 1762 Peter 3rd came to the throne of Russia
- After 7 Years' War, Frederick The Great set out to rebuild Prussian economy and improve the lives of his subjects



Wurtemberg



Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel



Hanover



4

Baden



Hesse-Cassel



Palatinate



7 Brunswick



8



Hanseatic Cities

Saxon and Westphalian Provinces



9



Upper Rhine Provinces



Swabian Provinces



Franconian Provinces



13



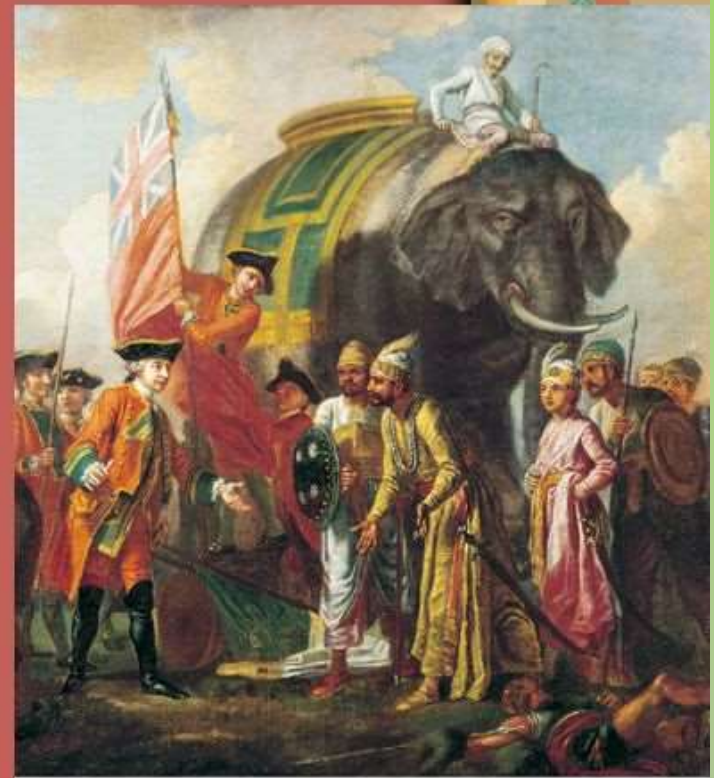
European War goes global: The Seven Years War, 1756-63



- Fought in Europe, North America, the Caribbean, and India
- France loses most of its colonial possessions.
- England becomes leading colonial power.
- English rule over India begins (Battle of Plassey, 1757).

Great War for Empire, 1756-1763

- Great Britain vs. France in India
- France doesn't offer enough financial support to troops
- Robert Clive (Great Britain), small British force & band of sepoys defeat huge Mughal army at Battle of Plassey, 1757
- GB controls Bengal (area around Calcutta) = movement into the interior of the India



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Prussia

- After 7 Years' War, Frederick The Great set out to rebuild Prussian economy and improve the lives of his subjects
- Freedom of Religion
- Advancement of Knowledge
- Improved schools
- Laws were simplified
- Torture of prisoners was abolished
- Judges were quick and impartial; Government officials were hard working and honest
- He did not try to change the social structure, extended the privileges of the nobility.
- He did not free any serfs.
- Moses Mendelssohn (1729-1786) Urged Jews be given freedom and civil rights; In Prussia Jews remained an oppressed group, confined to ghettos, excluded from most businesses and professions



Catherine the Great **Russia** (1762-1796)

- German Princess; Father was a commander in the Prussian army, mother was related to the Romanovs of Russia
- Peter the Great abolished the hereditary succession of tsars
- Peter's youngest daughter Elizabeth 1741 came to the Russian throne
- Named her nephew Peter as heir and chose Catherine to be his wife in 1744 (age 15)
- Peter 3rd stupid and ugly, face badly scarred by small pox
- 6 months after Peter 3rd came the throne of Russia in 1762 he was deposed by Catherine and her military conspirators (Orlov brothers)

Catherine The Great

- 3 goals
- 1. Bring the sophisticated culture of Western Europe to Russia
- 2. Domestic reform- improved education
- 3. Territorial expansion

Conquest of Caucasus

Partition of Poland- greatest achievement 1772, 1793, and 1795



Pugachev's Cossack rebellion- issued decree abolishing serfdom





The Pale of Settlement, 1791



The Pale of Settlement

- The Pale of Settlement: was a western region of Imperial Russia with varying borders that existed from 1791 to 1917, in which permanent residency by Jews was allowed and beyond which Jewish permanent residency and in a certain period even temporary stay was mostly forbidden
- After the first partition of Poland in 1772, when masses of Jews living within the former country came under Russian rule, it was decided (1791) to permit the presence of the Jews not only in their former regions of residence, but also in the new areas which had then been annexed from Turkey on the Black Sea shore, in whose rapid colonization the Russian government was interested. On the other hand, Jewish merchants were prohibited from trading in the provinces of inner Russia.

AUSTRIAN HAPSBURGS



Maria Teresa

limited the power of papacy,
administrative reforms-
bureaucracy and tax system;
improved the lot of the
agricultural population reducing
the power of the lords



Joseph the 2nd (1780-1790)

Reduced to power of nobles over their serfs

Joseph the 2nd toleration and rights for Protestants and Jews

Abolished serfdom 1781

1789- All peasant obligations to be converted to cash payment-
rejected by nobility and peasants



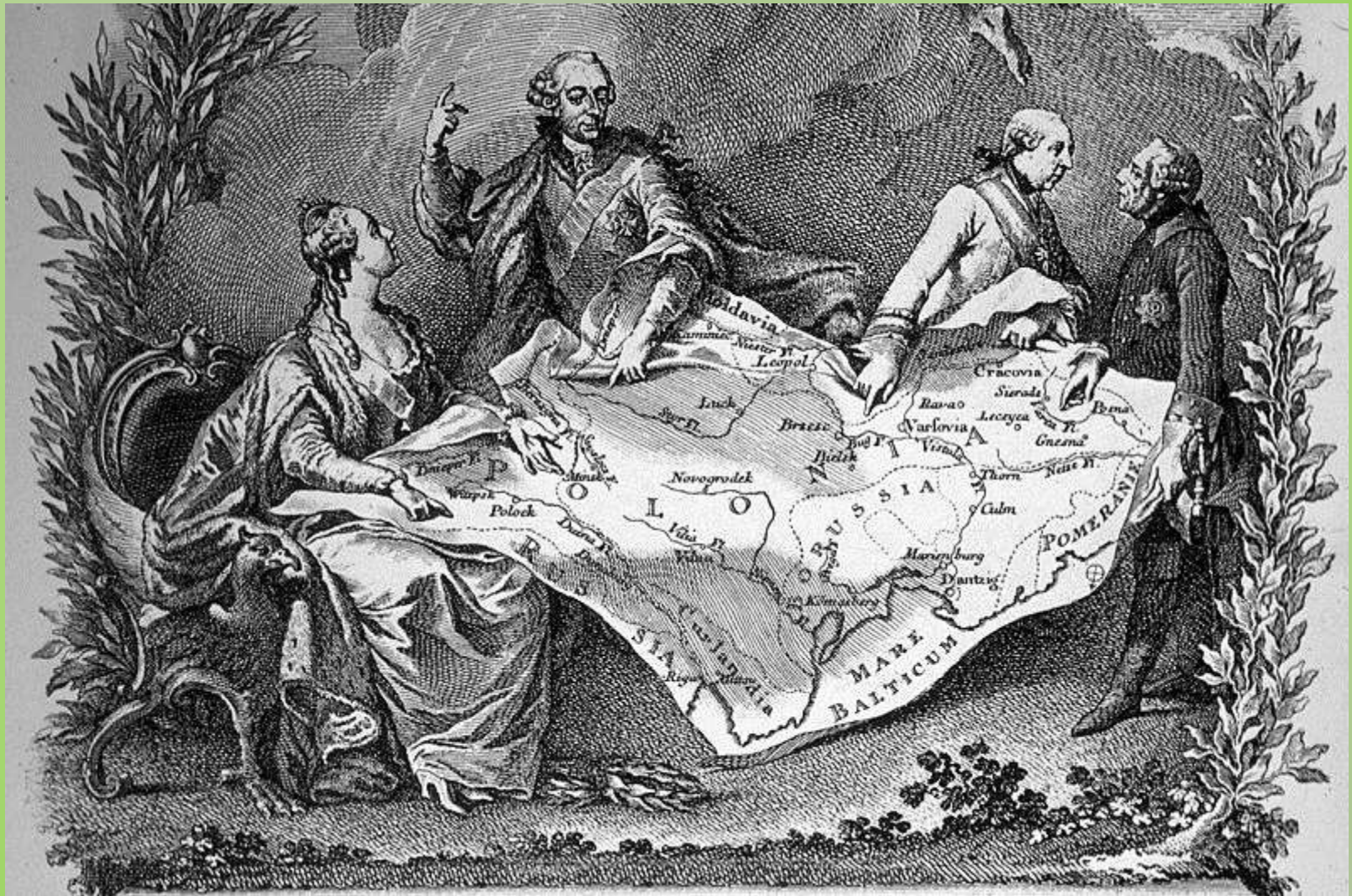
Leopold the 2nd (1790-1792) forced to cancel Josephs radical edicts in order to re-established over



The Partition of Poland

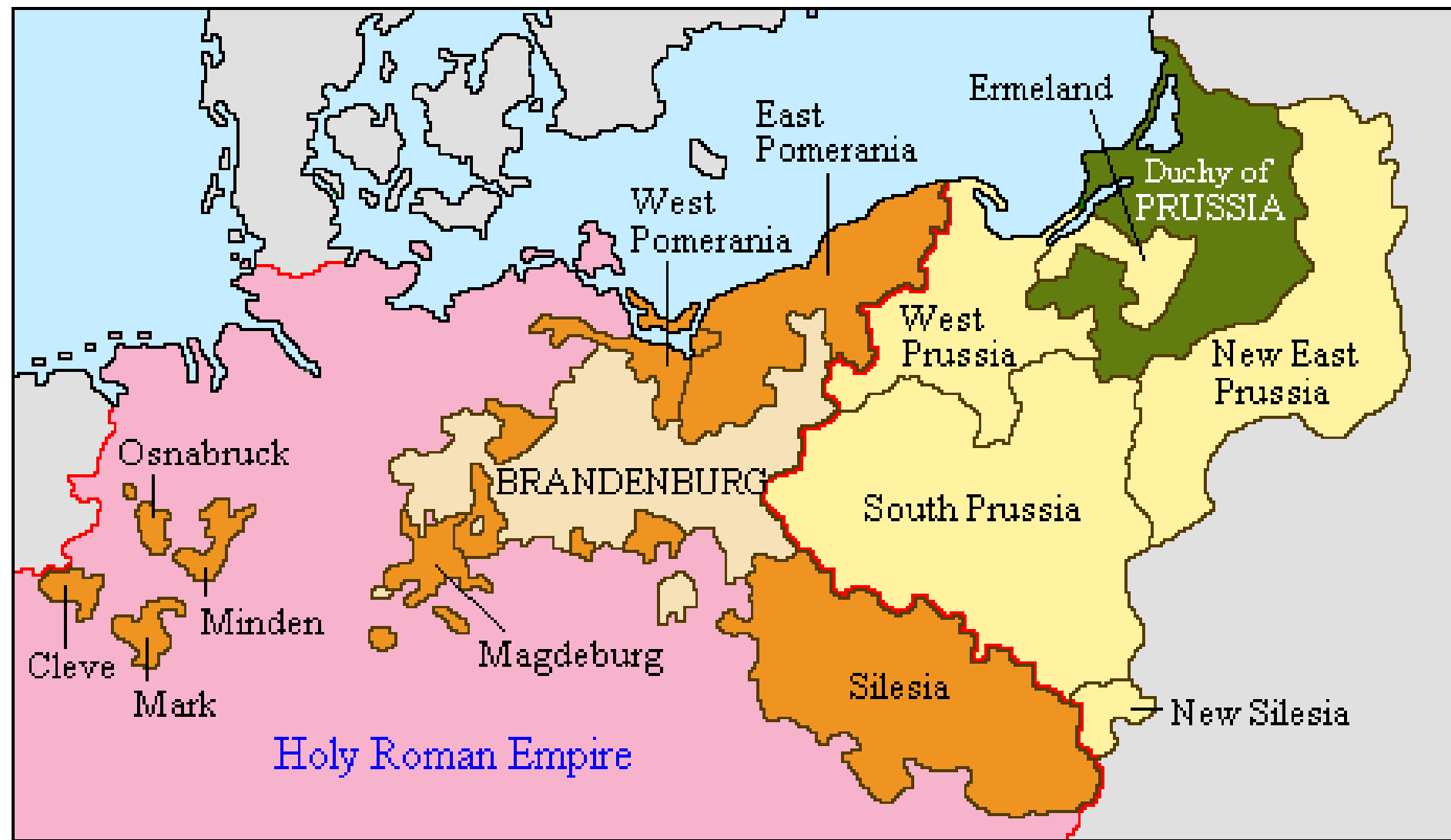
- Austria, Prussia, and Russia










- Allegory of the 1st partition of Poland, showing Catherine II of Russia (left), Joseph II of Austria and Frederick the Great of Prussia (right) quarrelling over their territorial seizures

GROWTH OF BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA 1600-1795

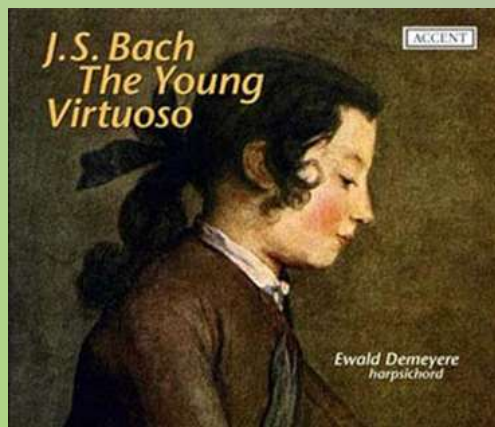


- | | |
|--|--|
|  Margravate of Brandenburg 1600 |  Acquisitions 1600-1772 |
|  Duchy of Prussia 1600 |  Territory acquired from Poland 1772-1795 |



- 
- France 1715- death of Louis the 14th
 - 5yr old great grandson Louis the 15th (1715-1774)
 - Duke of Orleans governed as regent until 1723
 - Financial crisis from the heavy expenses of the war of Austrian Succession. King tried to impose taxes (parliament of Paris) new tax dropped re-emerged during Seven Years' war.
 - Louis the 16th (1774-1792) 20 years old renewed financial crisis and political upheaval

Music



Handel, Hayden, Bach, Mozart

Louis XV



The Marquise de Pompadour, by Francois Boucher, 1759.

Changing Idea: Relationship Between Ruler and State

Old Idea

The state and its citizens exist to serve the monarch. As Louis XIV reportedly said, "I am the state."

New Idea

The monarch exists to serve the state and support citizens' welfare. As Frederick the Great said, a ruler is only "the first servant of the state."



Age of Reason

(The Enlightenment: 18th century)

Belief in laws of nature -
applied to criticism of
government and society on the
basis of human reason

Famous
Thinkers

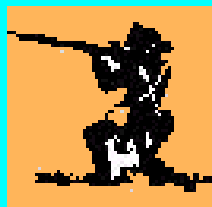
Locke

Montesquieu

Voltaire

Rousseau

Their ideas inspired
revolutions
e.g. **French Revolution** 1789



THE ENLIGHTENMENT- THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

By Simona Tomášeková

Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

He is considered to be the father of the scientific method, which he formed based on inductive thinking and empiricism.



William Harvey (1578-1657)

Harvey proved through experimentation that blood is pumped from the heart to the body through arteries and the returns to the heart through veins.



Gottfried Leibniz (1646-1716)

He refined the binary system which is the basis of virtually all modern computer architectures.



Isaac Newton (1642-1727)

In 1687, he published *Principia Mathematica* where he defines the laws of motion and gravitation.



1550

1600

1650

1700

1750

Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)

He was one of the first people to build and use a telescope to observe the sky. Through this, he managed to observe the Milky Way, the Moon and the orbit of planets in the solar system and prove Copernicus right.



Robert Hooke (1635-1703)

He was the designer of the microscope and he wrote *Micrographia* where he describes objects such as flea.



Antony van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723)

He found that tissue in plant and animal cells are made out of rooms of cells, and he also discovered hydras and amoebas in mud puddles.



Karl von Linné (1707-1778)

He published *Systema Natura* in 1767 where he classified all living creatures into what is now known as the Linnean classification system.



John LOCKE	We have natural rights: Life, Liberty, Property Governments are intended to protect these rights.
Baron de MONTESQUIEU	There should be three branches of government that are kept in check by each other.
VOLTAIRE	People should have the right to speak their mind without fear of punishment. FREEDOM OF SPEECH.
Denis DIDEROT	Similar to VOLTAIRE'S freedom of speech, Diderot believed we should be able to print our ideas without punishment.
Jean-Jacques ROUSSEAU	What is best for society is served by a large group of people working toward a "common good" by the "general will."
Mary WOLLSTONECRAFT	We (men and women) should have equal access to education (necessary for a free thinking society).
Adam SMITH	Markets (buying and selling) should be unregulated and free. The "invisible hand" of supply and demand will take care of things.

Major Ideas of the Enlightenment

Idea	Thinker	Impact
Natural rights—life, liberty, property	Locke	Fundamental to U.S. Declaration of Independence
Separation of powers	Montesquieu	France, United States, and Latin American nations use separation of powers in new constitutions
Freedom of thought and expression	Voltaire	Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce or eliminate censorship
Abolishment of torture	Beccaria	Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights; torture outlawed or reduced in nations of Europe and the Americas
Religious freedom	Voltaire	Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce persecution
Women's equality	Wollstonecraft	Women's rights groups form in Europe and North America

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

- 1. Analyzing Issues** *What important documents reflect the influence of Enlightenment ideas?*
- 2. Forming Opinions** *Which are the two most important Enlightenment ideas? Support your answer with reasons.*





The Marquise de Pompadour, by Francois Boucher, 1759.







**John
LOCKE**

We have natural rights: Life, Liberty, Property
Governments are intended to protect these rights.

**Baron de
MONTESQUIEU**

There should be three branches of government that are kept in check by each other.

VOLTAIRE

People should have the right to speak their mind without fear of punishment. **FREEDOM OF SPEECH.**

**Denis
DIDEROT**

Similar to VOLTAIRE'S freedom of speech, Diderot believed we should be able to print our ideas without punishment.

**Jean-Jacques
ROUSSEAU**

What is best for society is served by a large group of people working toward a "common good" by the "general will."

**Mary
WOLLSTONECRAFT**

We (men and women) should have equal access to education (necessary for a free thinking society).

**Adam
SMITH**

Markets (buying and selling) should be unregulated and free. The "invisible hand" of supply and demand will take care of things.



Jean
Jacque
Rousseau
was an



"If absolute
sovereignty be
not necessary in
a state, how
comes it to be so
in a family? If
all men are born
free, how is it
that all women
are born slaves?"
~ Mary Astell



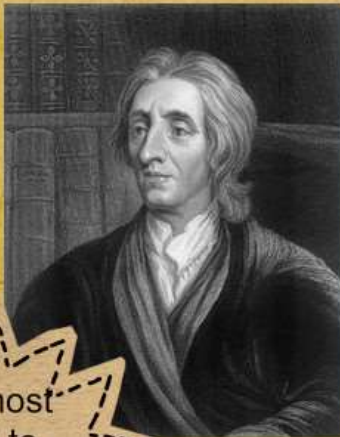
Mary Astell
was an
extremely
influential

Cesare
Bonesana
Beccaria,
an Italian



Beccaria shown with one
of his passions: books.

Perhaps most
influential to
both his era
and the
forming of another



Francois
Marie
Arouet
(a.k.a.)



Authors of the
Age of
Enlightenment