

In your notebooks

- Write 3-4 sentences explaining what the “old regime” in Europe was and why it is significant.

The Enlightenment

Crucial Point in History

- The Enlightenment (along with the Scientific Revolution) is a huge turning point in European society
- Tension continues to build between the old regime and the new regime

“Revolutions”

- Up until now we have covered three different kinds of revolutions
 - Religious Revolutions
 - Scientific Revolutions
 - Beginnings of political revolutions
- Has there been a social revolution?

What Characterizes the Enlightenment?

- The belief that logic and reason could explain everything
- The emphasis of natural law (Newton)
- Overt Secularism
- Faith in man's ability to find an explanation for everything and a thirst for knowledge
- Overt Toleration
- Legal Reform

Back to Newton...



William Blake, "Newton." 1795

An Overview of the 18^c

- ▶ **Political History** →>>> Reform
- ▶ **Intellectual History** → Newtonian Physics
→ Reason
→ Philisophes
- ▶ **Cultural History** → Individualism
- ▶ **Social History** → Increased Literacy
→ “Age of Aristocracy”
- ▶ **Economic History** →> Mercantilism
to Capitalism

18^c Politics

- ▶ **BRITAIN** → **Constitutional Monarchy**
- ▶ **FRANCE** → **Royal Absolutism**
(cultural and religious unity)
- ▶ **PRUSSIA, HABSBURG EMPIRE,**
RUSSIA → **“Enlightened Despotism”**
- ▶ **OTTOMAN EMPIRE** → **traditional
empire**

Old Order vs. New Order

Both in response to English Revolution

John Locke (1632-1704)

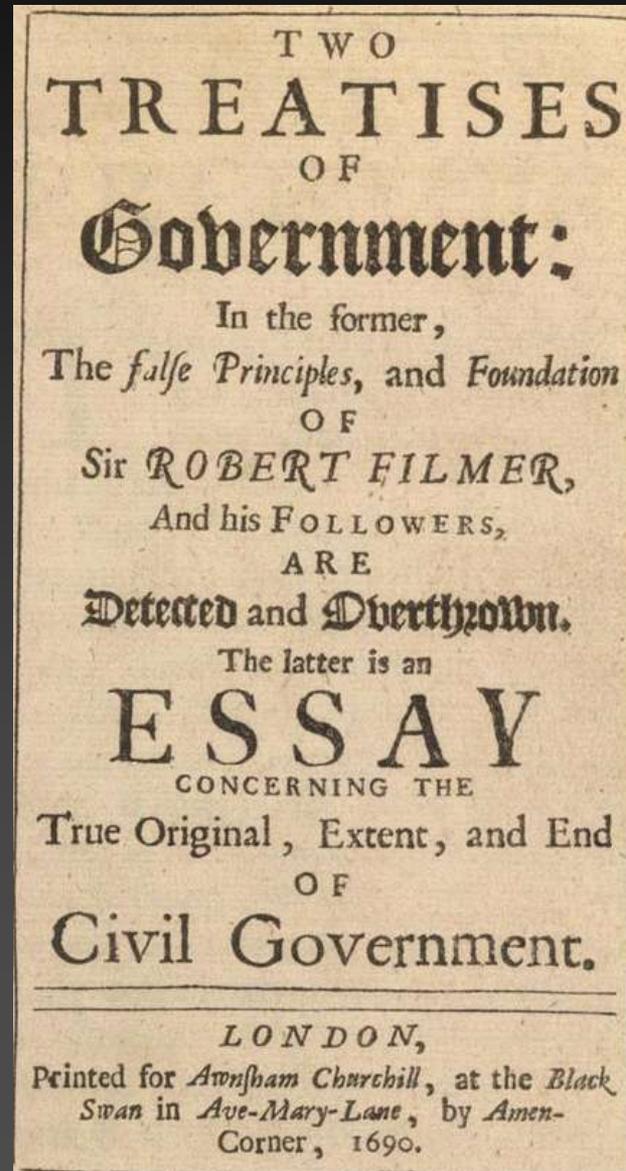
Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)



Hobbes' *Leviathan* (1651)

- Man's condition in the state of nature
 - Man is selfish
- Why man forms a government
 - Life without government is “nasty brutish and short”
- Form of government
 - ABSOLUTISM is ideal b/c it restrains human urges to destroy one another
 - DID NOT support divine right. Just absolute rule in general

John Locke (1632-1704)



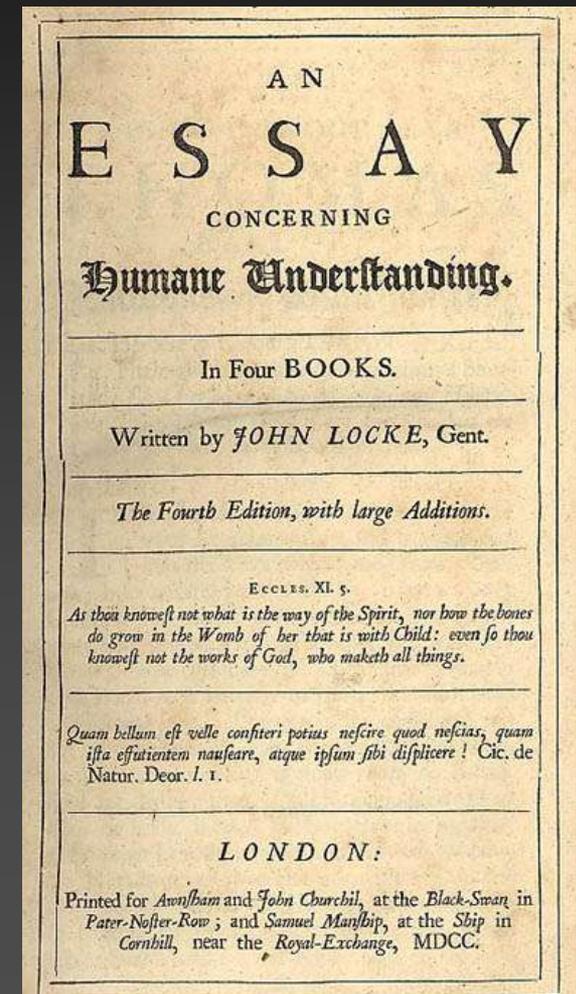
Two Treatises of Government (1690)

- Man's condition in the state of nature
 - Humans are basically good but lack protection
- Why man forms a government
 - To protect natural rights of the people **LIFE LIBERTY AND PROPERTY**
- Form of government
 - Republic

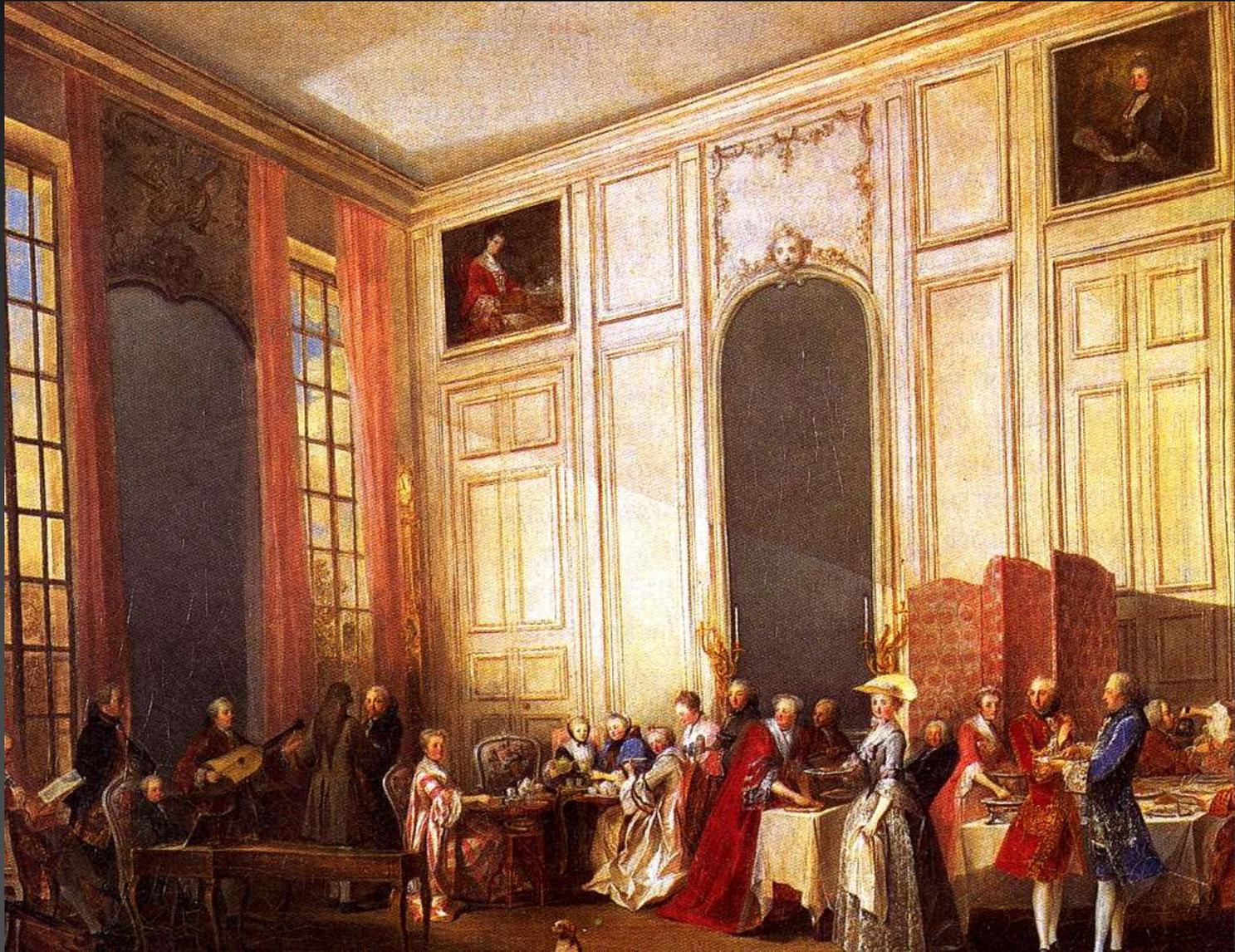
Who do you agree with more?

An Essay Concerning Understanding (1690)

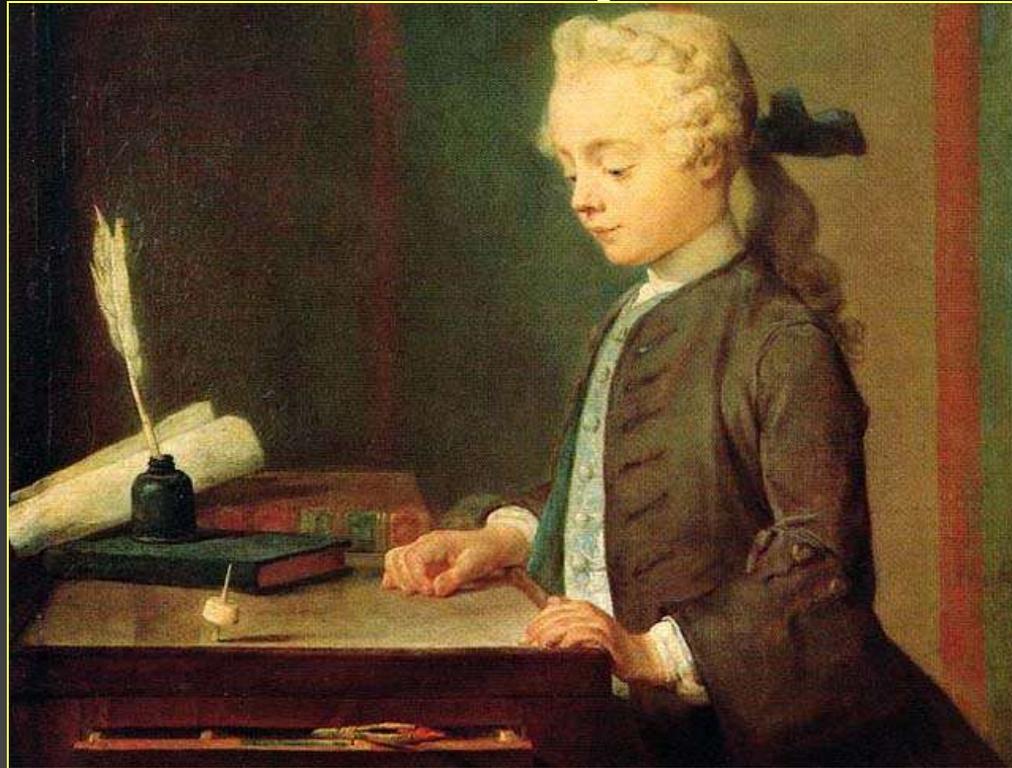
- Education is key for progress to occur in society and on human development
- “Tabula Rasa”
 - Human mind is born with a blank slate



The *Philosophes*



The “Enlightened” Individual → The *Philosophe*



- ▶ Not really original thinkers as a whole, but were great publicists of the new thinking → **CHANGE & PROGRESS!**
- ▶ They were students of society who analyzed its evils and advanced reforms.
- ▶ Committed to fundamental reform in society

Voltaire (1694-1778)

- Most influential of all enlightened philosophes
- Critical of organized religion
 - “*Ecracsez l’infame*”
 - “Crush the infamous thing”
 - Believed in Deism
- “I may not agree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.”

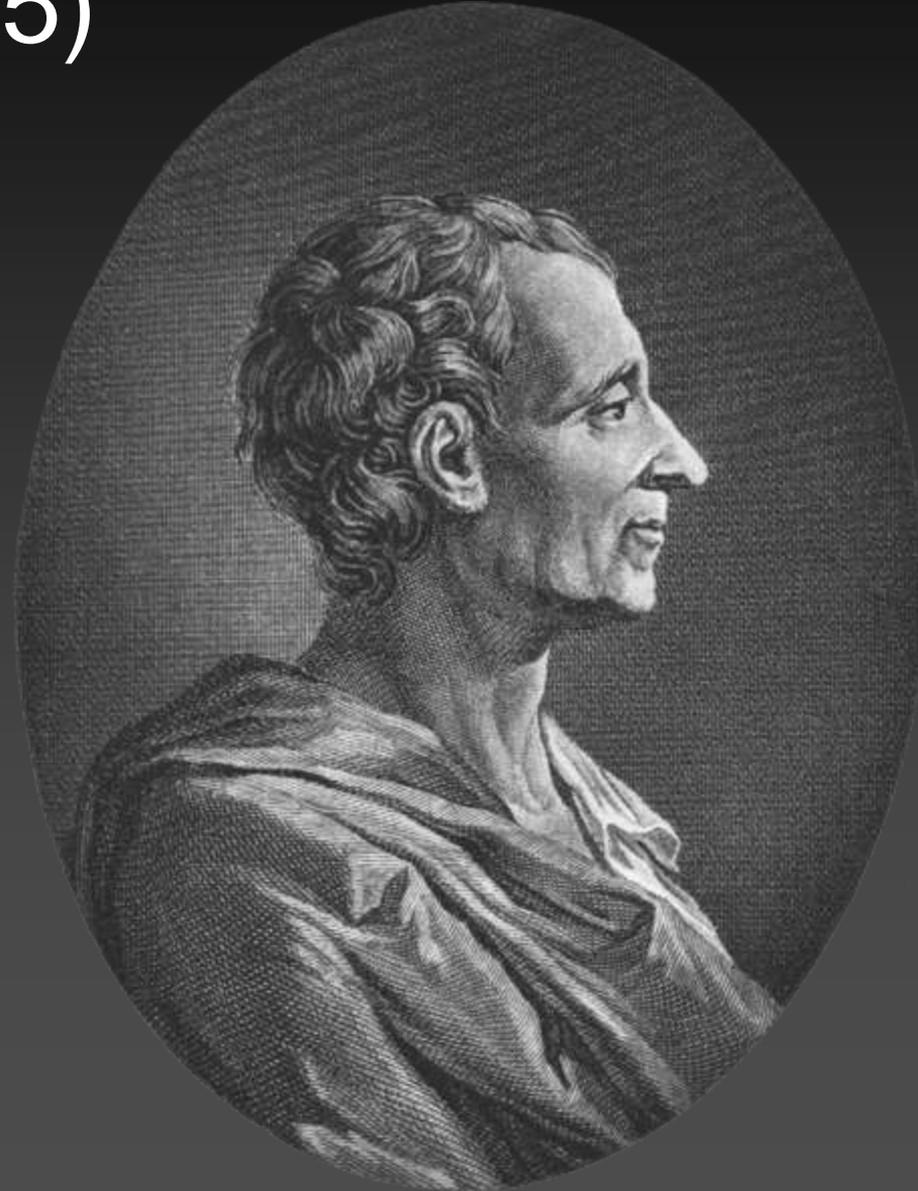
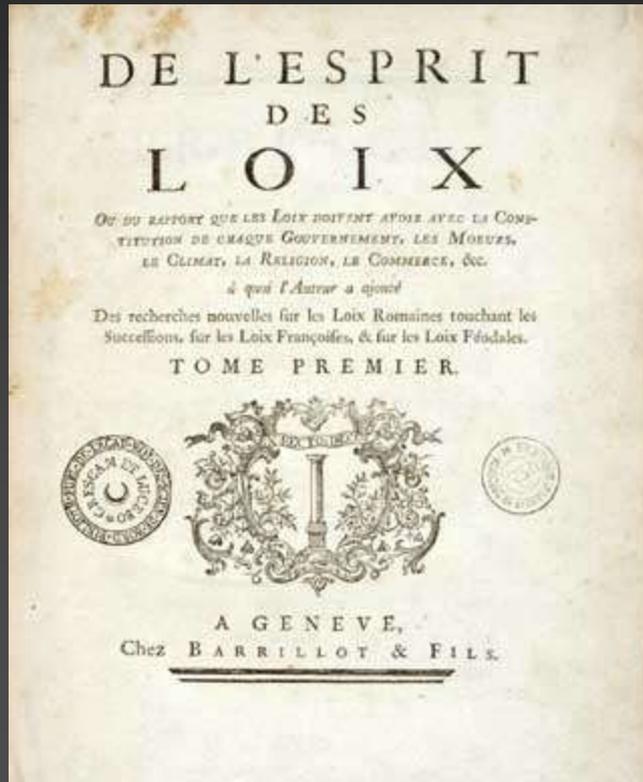


Voltaire on Deism

“The great name of Deist, which is not sufficiently revered, is the only name one ought to take. The only gospel one ought to read is the great book of Nature, written by the hand of God and sealed with his seal. The only religion that ought to be professed is the religion of worshipping God and being a good man.”

The Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755)

The Spirit of the Laws
(1748)

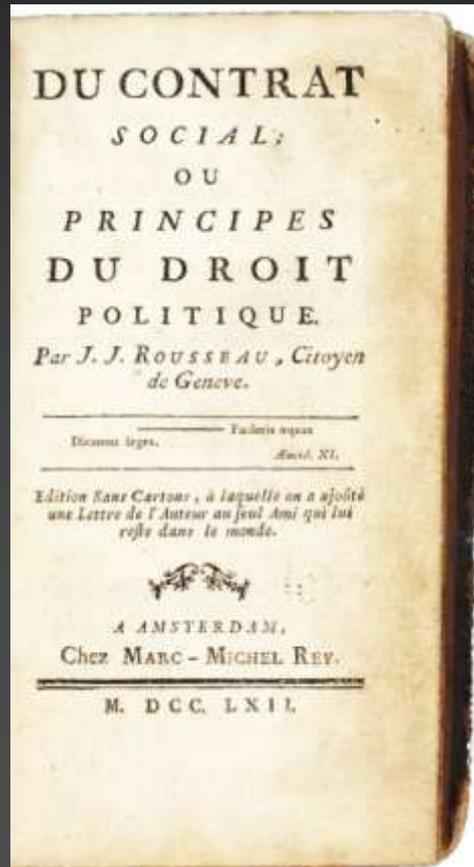


Spirit of Laws (1748)

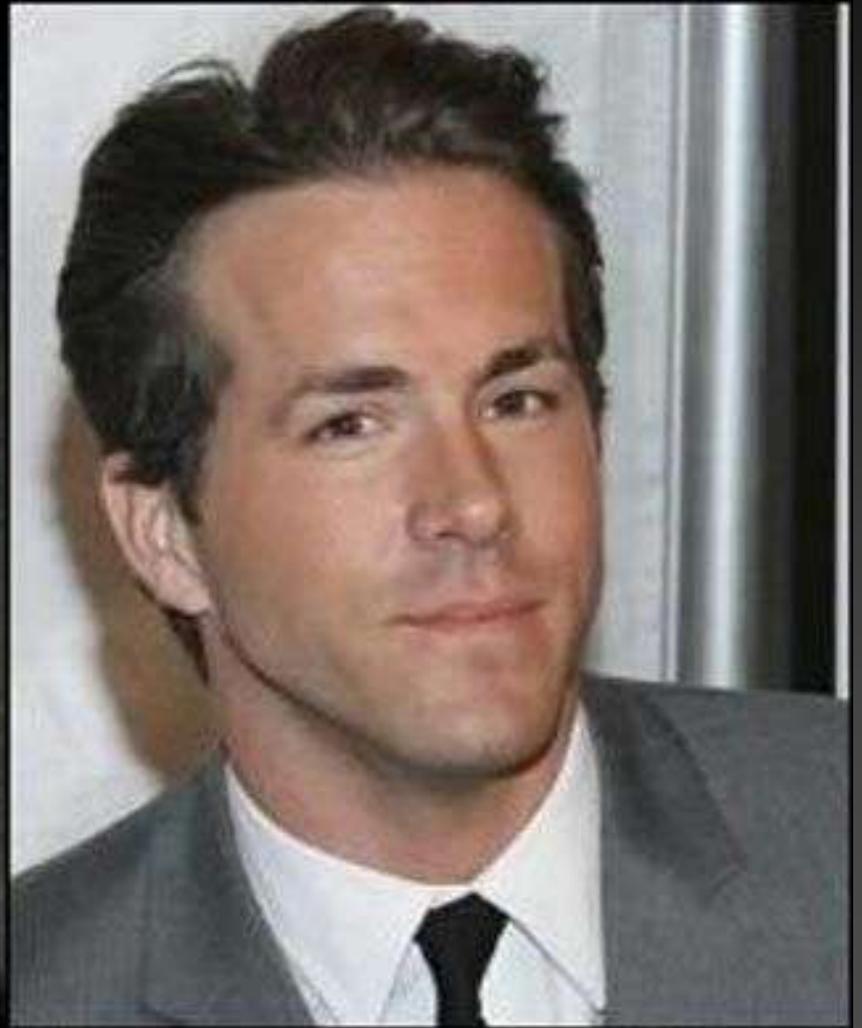
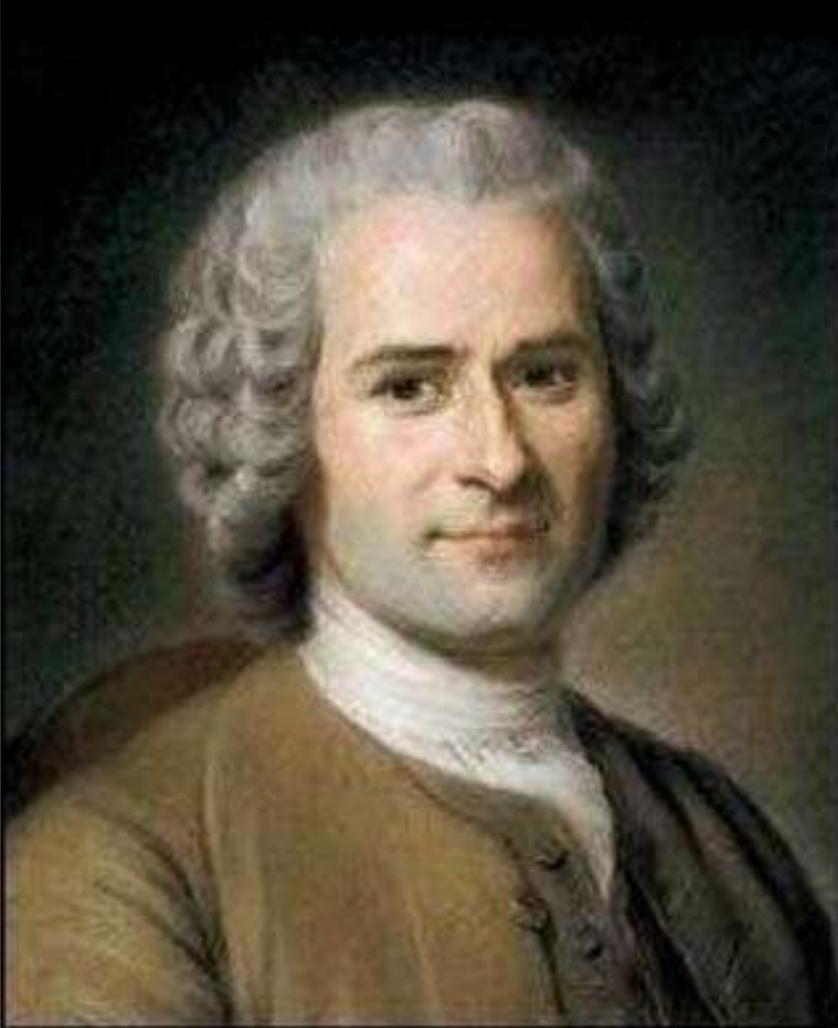
- Called for separation of powers in government into three branches
 - Where have we seen this before?
- Principle of checks and balances
 - What is the benefit?

Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)

- *The Social Contract* (1762)



Kinda looks like



Jean Jacques Rousseau

TotallyLooksLike.com

Ryan Reynolds

Rousseau's Philosophy (I)

- ▶ Question → Does progress in the arts and sciences correspond with progress in **NO!**brality?
 - As civilizations progress, they move away from morality.
 - Science & art raised artificial barriers between people and their natural state.
 - Therefore, the revival of science and the arts had corrupted social morals, not improved them!
 - What is the solution to this?
 - *Emile (1762)*

The Social Contract

- Progress in science does not mean progress in society
- Man is a “noble savage” in the state of nature
- “Man is born free, but is everywhere in chains.”
- The “General Will” should control a nation
 - What is the downside of this?
 - Is this a democracy?

Before I forget



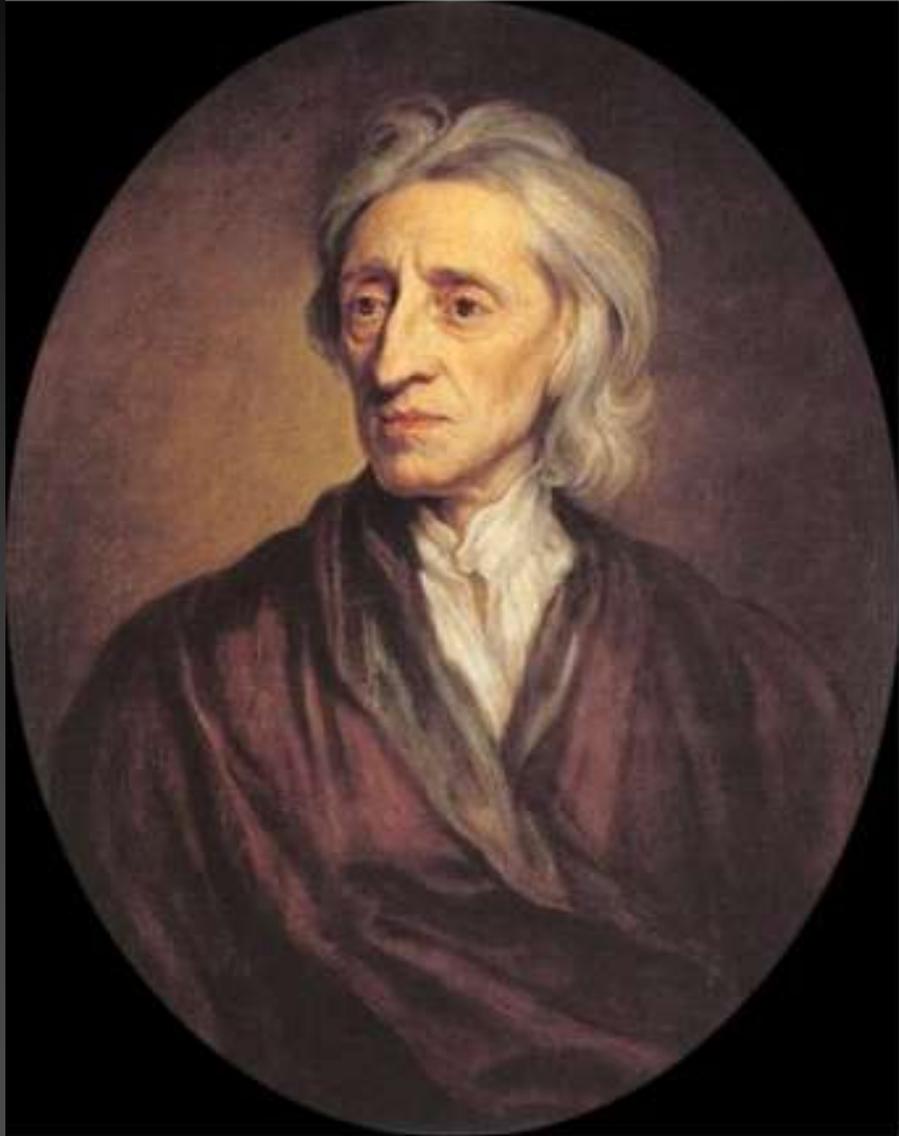
Bill Bailey



Thomas Hobbes

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John Locke



Adrien Brody

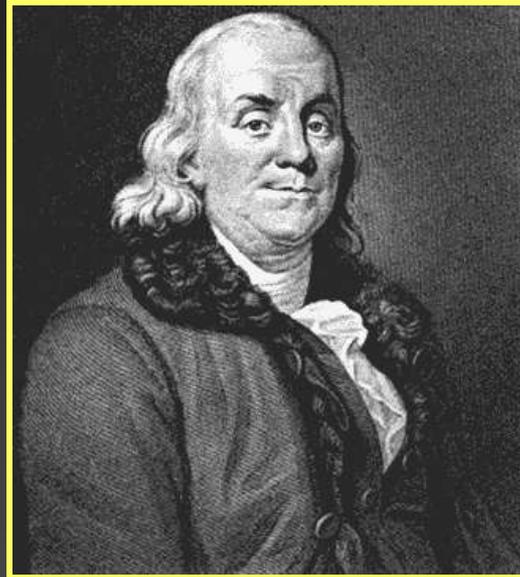


Notice a resemblance?

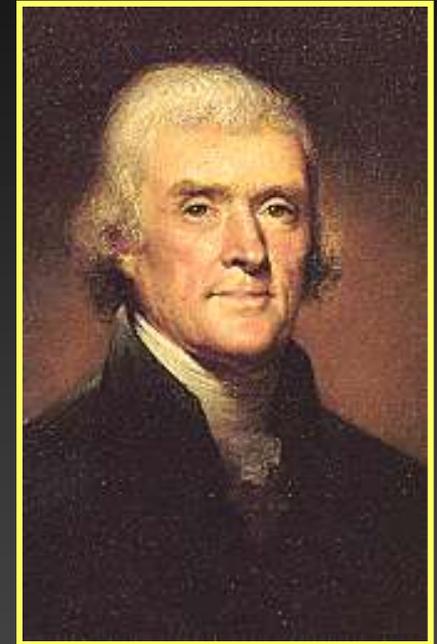
The American “*Philosophes*”



John Adams
(1745-1826)



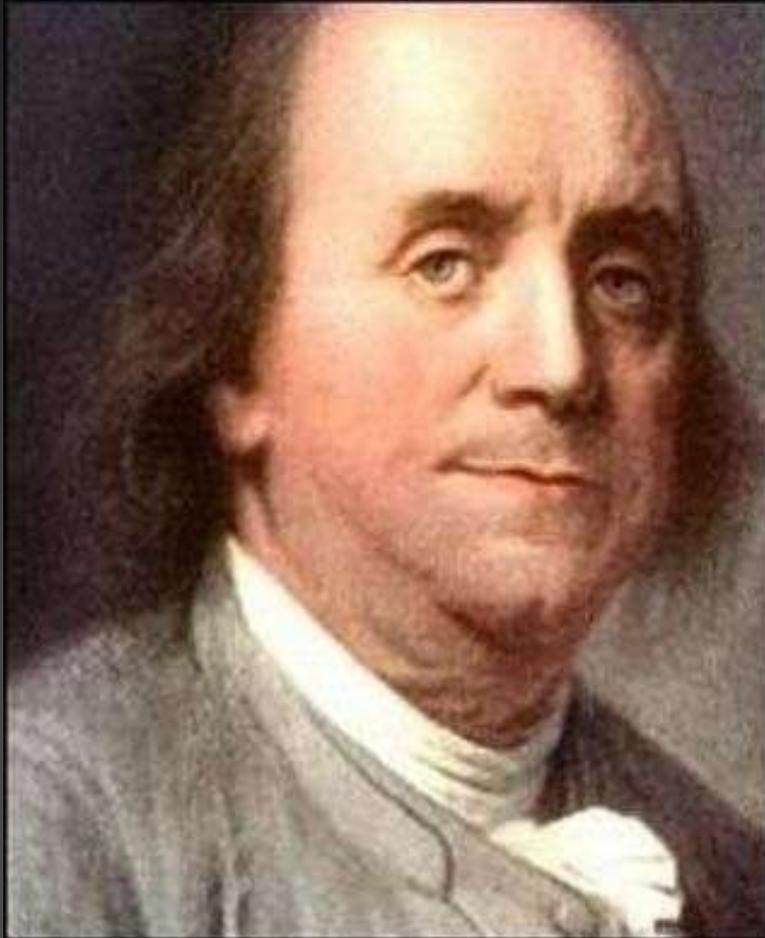
Ben Franklin
(1706-1790)



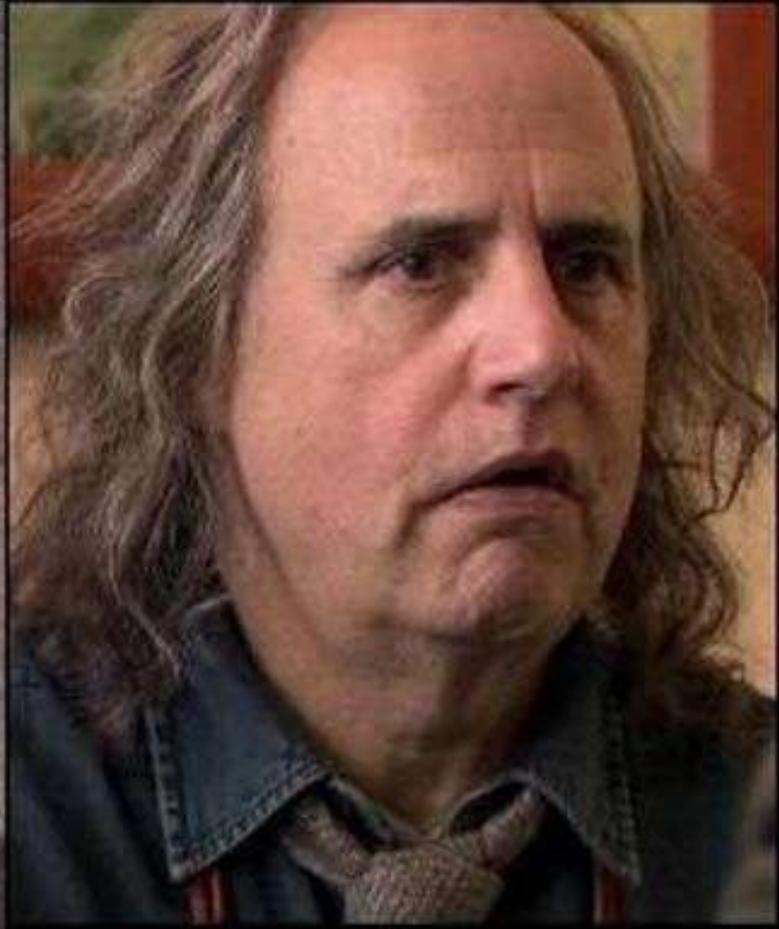
Thomas
Jefferson
(1743-1826)

.....life, liberty, and the pursuit of
happiness.....

Also looks like

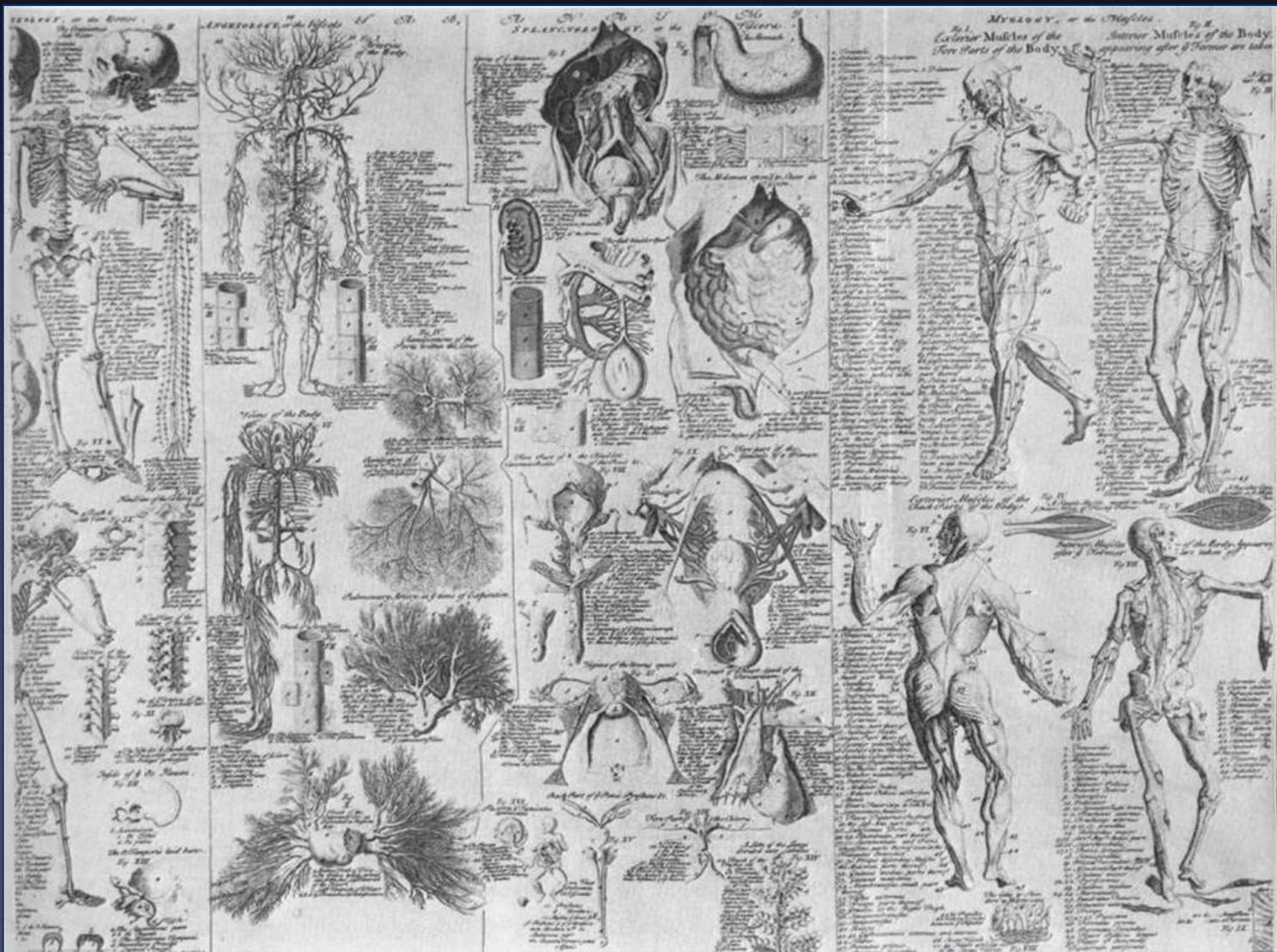


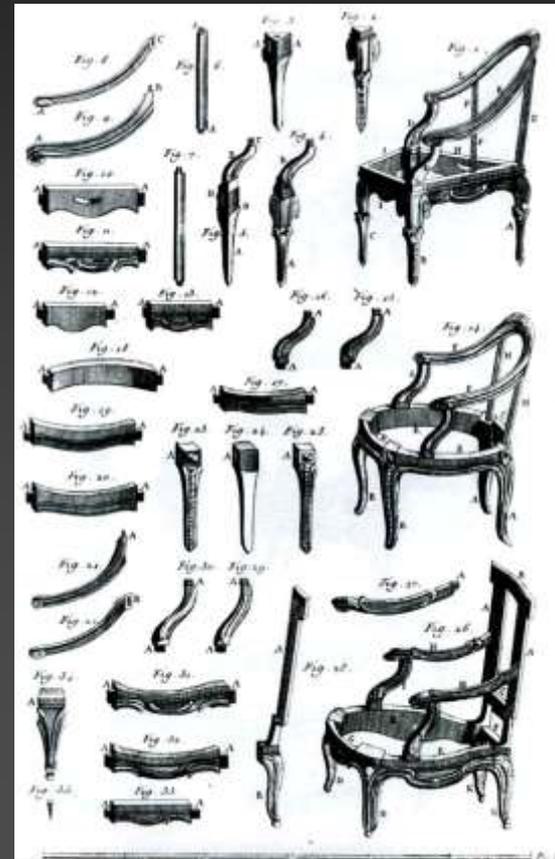
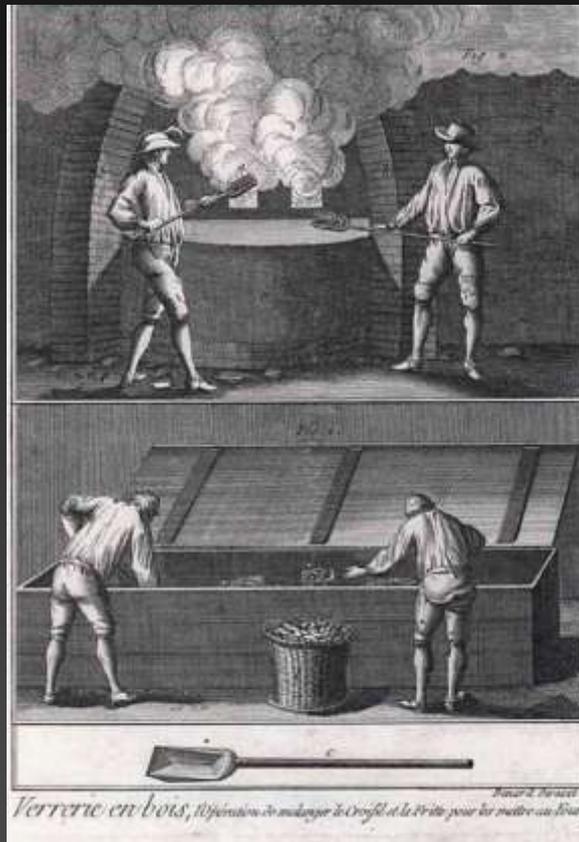
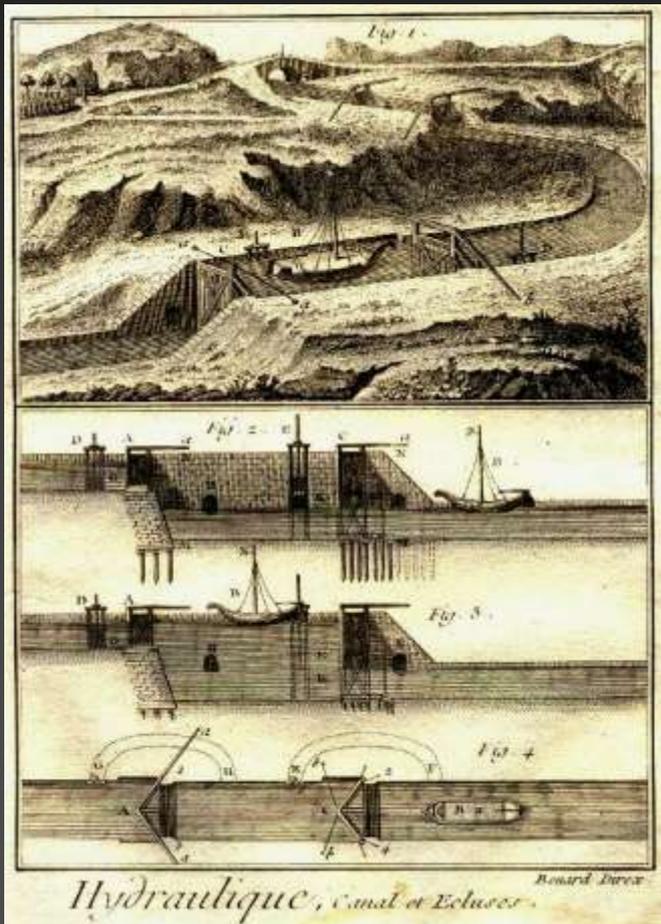
Benjamin Franklin



Oscar Bluth

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Cesare Beccaria (1738-1794)

- *On Crimes and Punishments* (1764)
- Humanize criminal law based on enlightened concepts
 - What does this say about the change occurring in society?
- HIS VIEWS INFLUENCED THE ENLIGHTENED DESPOTS

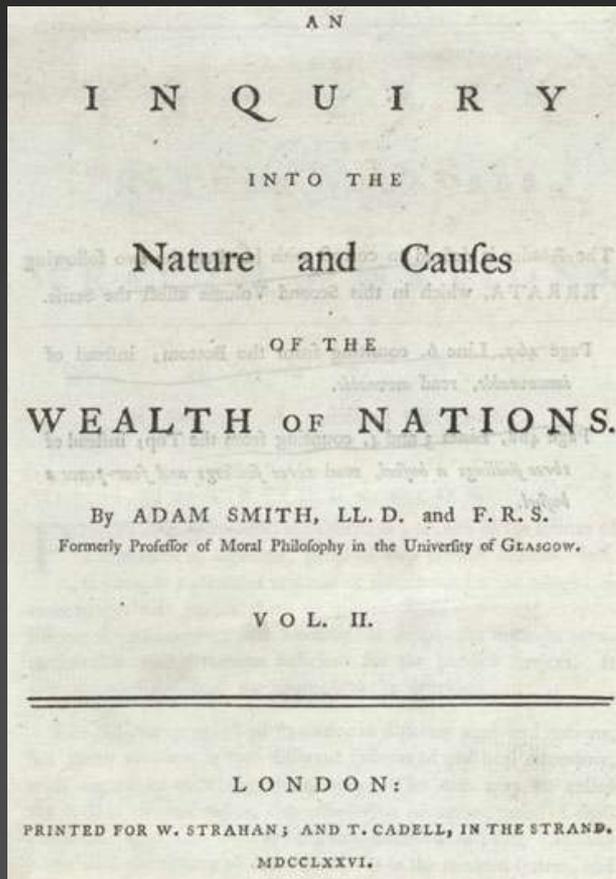


The Physiocrats

- Francois Quesnay (1694-1774)
- Pierre Dupont de Nemours (1739-1817)
- Anti-mercantilism
- Anti-regulation
- Concerned with agriculture
- Government's role: protect property and enforce laws

Adam Smith (1723-1790)

- *The Wealth of Nations* (1776)

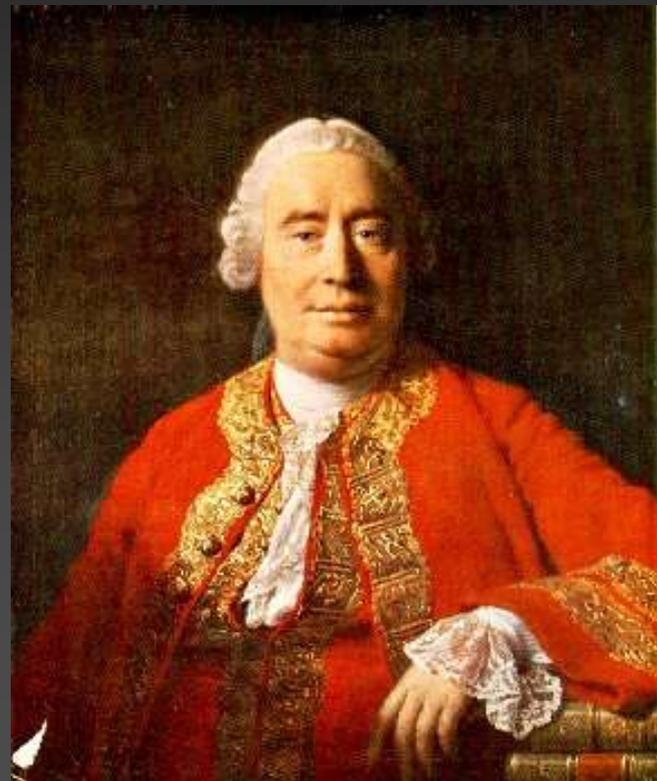
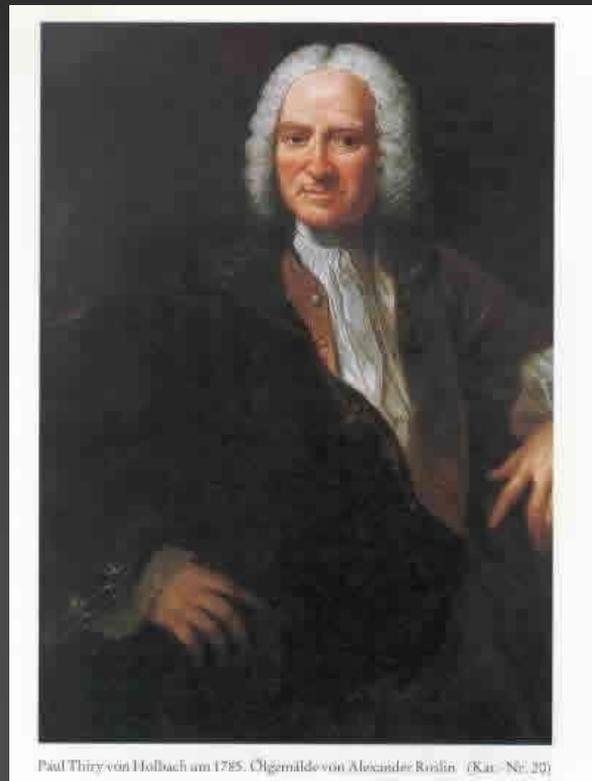


Smith's View of the Economy

- BIBLE OF CAPITALISM
- Anti-Mercantilist
- Self-interest
- Invisible hand
- *Laissez-faire*
 - Role of the government?

Radical *Philosophes*

- Baron d' Holbach (1723-1789)
- David Hume (1711-1776)



3 Minute Video

- David Hume

Literacy and Education in the Enlightenment



Literacy Rates: France and the German States

Literacy in Urban France

1683	51%
1770	60%

Source: *E. Le Roy Ladurie, The Ancien Regime: A History of France 1610–1774* (Cambridge, MA: Basil Blackwell, 1996), p. 309.

Literacy in Rural Normandy

	Males	Females
Late 17th Century	37%	7%
Late 18th Century	73%	46%

Source: *F. Furet and M. Ozouf, Reading and Writing Literacy in France from Calvin to Jules Ferry* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1982), p. 160.

Literacy in the German States

c. 1500	3–4%
c. 1800	50% (Males 50–66%; Females 33–50%)

Source: *J. Merriman, A History of Modern Europe: From the Renaissance to the Age of Napoleon* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1996), pp. 38, 417.

The eighteenth century was a time when great numbers of Europeans learned to read and write for the first time. Though measures of literacy are notoriously inaccurate (partly because of problems defining specifically what level of ability constitutes literacy), the figures above provide a good guide to overall trends.



subscriptions to the *Encyclopedia*

1-10	51-100
11-50	more than 100

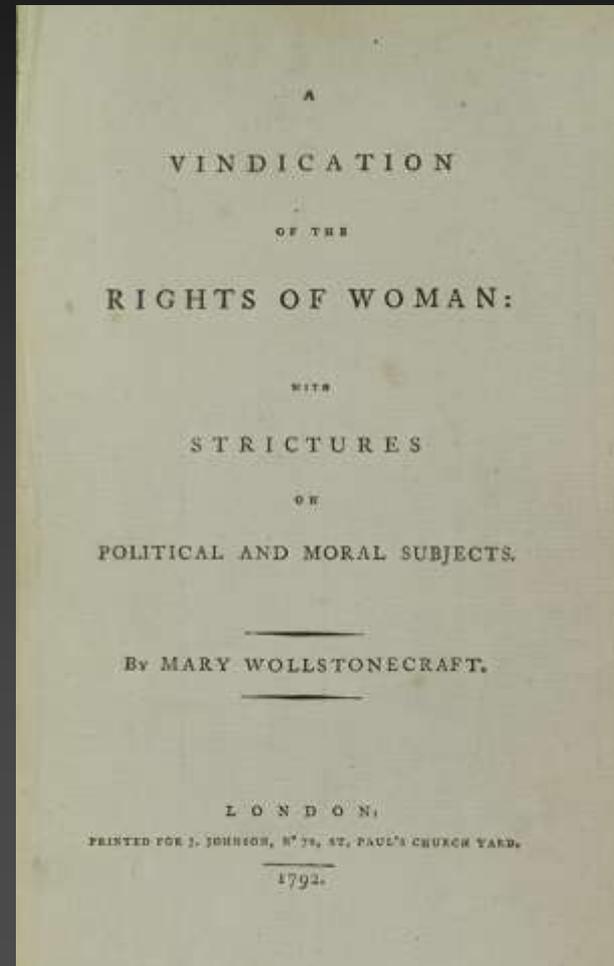
Women in the 18th Century

- Women in the Scientific Revolution
 - Largely excluded
 - Margaret Cavendish (1623-1673)



Women in the Enlightenment

- *Salonnières*
 - Marie-Therese Geoffrin
 - Madame de Pompadour
- The *philosophes*' view of women
 - Rousseau
 - Mary Wollstonecraft



Geoffrin's Salon

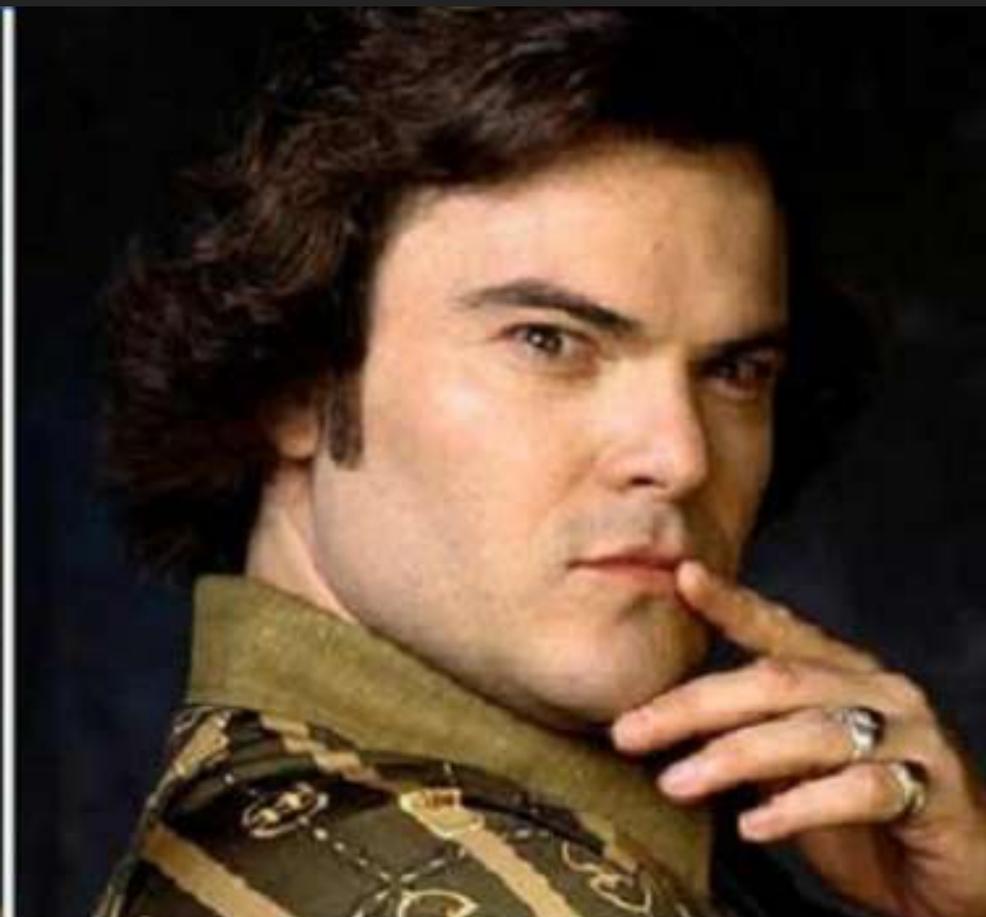


Queen Christina of Sweden (r. 1632-1654)





Paul Revere



Jack Black