What do you think when you hear the word Enlightenment? Respond in 3-5 Sentences.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EY5RcR-LQj4
Objective

The Enlightenment

• Explain how science led to the Enlightenment.
• Compare the ideas of Hobbes and Locke.
• Identify the beliefs and contributions of the philosophes.
• Effect of the Enlightenment on architecture, art & music.
In order to develop your mind, we must think more instead of memorizing

~ Rene Descartes ~
What Was the Enlightenment?

The Enlightenment was an intellectual movement in Europe during the 18th century that led to a whole new world view of optimism & possibility.
The Enlightenment is also known as the **Age of Reason**.
The term Enlightenment was first used by the German philosopher Immanuel Kant. According to the 18th-century philosopher Immanuel Kant, the “motto” of the Enlightenment was “Sapere aude! Have courage to use your own intelligence!” (Kant, “What Is Enlightenment?” 1784)
The Enlightenment grew largely out of the new methods and discoveries achieved in the Scientific Revolution.

The equatorial armillary, used for navigation on ships.
Enlightenment Principles

The Enlightenment era was characterized by secularism, challenges to authority, and the glorification of reason.
The Center of the Enlightenment was **France**

Paris was the center of intellectual activity.
Many wealthy Parisian women gathered in salons

Salons were social gatherings in which women hosted philosophers, artists, scientists, & writers to discuss their ideas. These were first steps towards equality for women.
The French Salon and the Philosophes

- Madame de Pompadour
- Salons: gatherings for aristocrats to discuss new theories and ideas
- Philosophes: French Enlightenment thinkers who attended the salons
What effects did the Enlightenment philosophers have on government and society?

The spread of Enlightenment philosophers’ ideas sparked changes in governments and society throughout Europe.

Encouraged by ideas such as natural law and social contracts, people challenged the structure of governments and society in existence since the Middle Ages.
By the early 1700s, European thinkers felt that nothing was beyond the reach of the **human mind**.

The discoveries of the Scientific Revolution of the 1500s and 1600s convinced educated Europeans of the power of **human reason**.

**Natural law** governed forces such as gravity and magnetism.
Two English thinkers, **Thomas Hobbes** and **John Locke**, used reason to examine social structures. They came to very different conclusions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thomas Hobbes wrote <em>Leviathan.</em></th>
<th>Favored absolute monarchy. People formed social contracts (the social contract theory) because only a powerful government can ensure social order for their subjects.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Locke wrote <em>Two Treatises of Government.</em></td>
<td>Favored limited government. Only governments with limited power, which are accepted by all citizens, protected the natural rights of the people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. What is the Enlightenment?
2. What is another name for the Enlightenment?
3. What other event greatly influenced the Enlightenment?
4. What are the 3 principles of the Enlightenment?
John Locke (1632-1704)

He wrote *Two Treatises of Government* in 1690.

He believed the purpose of government was to protect people’s *natural rights*. He said government should protect, “his life, liberty, and property—against the injuries and attempts of other men.”

His idea: The true basis of government was a social contract between people and their government. If the government didn’t respect people’s rights, it could be overthrown.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bZiWZJgJT7I
Who was John Locke and why were his ideas significant?

Who was Hobbes and why were his ideas significant?
In France, the *philosophes* applied the methods of science to understand society.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Diderot</strong></th>
<th>• Edited and published the <em>Encyclopedia</em> to “change the general way of thinking”</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voltaire</strong></td>
<td>• Defended freedom of thought through his writings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Montesquieu</strong></td>
<td>• Advocated the idea of separation of powers in government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rousseau</strong></td>
<td>• Wrote <em>The Social Contract</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Promoted the idea that people in their natural state were essentially good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beccaria</strong></td>
<td>• Argued against brutal punishment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Denis Diderot

Most famous for the *Encyclopédie*

Banned by the Catholic Church

He was harassed and arrested by the French government because of his writing.
The Encyclopédie

- A major achievement of the *philosophes*. The Chief Editor was Diderot.
- It threatened the governing social classes of France (aristocracy) because it wrote about the justice of religious tolerance, freedom of thought, and the value of science and industry.
- It threatened the church because it emphasized reason over the church’s teachings.
Voltaire (1694–1778)

- Most famous *philosophe*
- Wrote plays, essays, poetry, philosophy, and books
- Attacked the “relics” of the medieval social order
- He had a strong belief in religious tolerance and free speech. Tolerance means the acceptance of different beliefs and customs.
The French government and Catholic Church opposed the ideas of the *philosophes*.

Voltaire was imprisoned and forced into exile. His books were banned.

Still, he continued to defend freedom of speech.

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

—Voltaire

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vGDMP9c_3n4
Baron de Montesquieu  
(1689–1755)

- Like Locke, Montesquieu was concerned with how to protect liberty from a bad government.
- A French nobleman, he wrote The Spirit of Laws in 1748. In this book, he described how governments should be organized.
- **His idea:** The *separation of powers*: By dividing different powers among more than one branch of government, no one group in the government could grow too powerful.
Montesquieu (continued)

- Separation of powers
- His writing led to the idea of Constitutional Monarchy and influenced our own US Constitution.
- “When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person..., there can be no liberty.”

Frontspiece to *The Spirit of the Laws*
Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778)

- Philosophized on the nature of society and government
- Wrote *The Social Contract*
Rousseau is probably best known for his idea of the “social compact,” which he outlined in his book *The Social Contract*.

Locke had viewed societies as having been created through mutual consent of all members. Rousseau went a step further, claiming that instead of mere consent, individuals forming a society entered into a “social compact” with one another.
The social compact balanced benefits with obligations.

Those who entered into it would receive mutual protection and defense, along with assistance in overcoming obstacles that they could not conquer individually.

In return, the social compact obligated members of society to subordinate their “natural liberty” (i.e., the freedom enjoyed by individuals in the state of nature) to “the supreme direction of the general will.”

“Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains.”
Come in Sit Down Get Out Your IN

Who was Diderot and what is he remembered for?

Who was Voltaire and why is he important?

What is Montesquieu remembered for?

What did Rousseau believe?
Cesare Beccaria (1738-1794)

► In the Middle Ages, torture of criminals was common. The rack was often used, as well as devices like thumbscrews.

► Beccaria, an Italian, wrote a book called *On Crimes and Punishments* in which he argued against brutal punishments.
The Rights of the Accused

- **His ideas:** A person accused of a crime should receive a fair and speedy trial. Torture should never be used. Capital Punishment (death sentences) should be done away with.

- “For a punishment to be just, it should consist of only such gradations of intensity as to suffice to deter men from committing crimes.” This means that “**punishment should fit the crime**” and not be more than necessary to stop someone else from doing it again.

- Considered the father of criminal theory
Women and the Enlightenment

- Changing views on the role of education
- Equality

Mary Wollstonecraft

Olympe de Gouges
The *philosophes* did not apply their ideas of freedom and equality to *women*.

Mary Wollstonecraft, an English writer, called for equal education for girls and boys in her book *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*.

The idea of women’s equality was ridiculed and sharply condemned.
Mary Wollstonecraft

Wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792) in which she argues that women are not naturally inferior to men, but appear to be only because they lack education.

First call for equal rights for women.

Considered a radical
Wollstonecraft (continued)

• Education

• Women’s rights movement

“I do not wish women to have power over men; but over themselves”

Title page of Wollstonecraft’s Thoughts on the Education of Daughters
Olympe De Gouges

- Criticized the French Revolution
- *The Rights of Women*
- “Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen”
- Feminist and abolitionist
- Executed in 1793
The Arts evolved along with the new ideas of the Enlightenment.

• In the age of Louis XIV, courtly art and architecture were **grand and opulent**, reflecting the lives of saints or glorious battles.

• This was the era of the **baroque** style, as seen in the décor of the palace at **Versailles**.
TEKS 8C: Calculate percent composition and empirical and molecular formulas.
The court of Louis XV was much less formal, which was reflected in the **rococo** style.

Artists moved away from heavy splendor to **light**, elegant, and charming subjects.

This style was criticized by the **philosophes** as superficial, but it was very popular among the **upper** and **middle** classes.
Baroque painting

Exaggerated motion and intense color and detail to produce drama and excitement. Both religious and secular, but serious themes.

Caravaggio, The Crowning with Thorns

Rembrandt, The Anatomy Lesson
Playful, and graceful.

Rococo

Reaction to the in your face approach to Baroque.

Complicated design, light colors, asymmetrical designs, lots of curves, and gold finish.
Rembrandt

Dutch
• Prolific
• Considered one of the greatest artists in history
• Known for self portraits and scenes from the Bible; hyper realistic
Died poor, buried in pauper’s grave

Caravaggio

Italian
• Known for his use of light and gruesome imagery
• Constantly in trouble with the law; murdered at least two people
Died under “mysterious” circumstances

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CUOMENNS0EI
As in art, music evolved from baroque to rococo. An elegant new “classical” style emerged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Frederic Handel</td>
<td>• Wrote pieces for King George I, as well as 30 operas. <em>Messiah</em> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=76RrdwElnTU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=76RrdwElnTU</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franz Joseph Haydn</td>
<td>• Developed the string quartet and the symphony <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=92IPmJ7iam4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=92IPmJ7iam4</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart</td>
<td>• Created operas, symphonies, and religious music that defined the new style of composition <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G6hVITa7v3c">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G6hVITa7v3c</a> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dpVV9jShEzU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dpVV9jShEzU</a></td>
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Come In Sit Down Get your IN and homework

1. Go over homework
2. Stay focused! We gonna catch up to the other classes!!!!!!OMG
As Enlightenment ideas spread across Europe, what cultural and political changes took place?

The Enlightenment brought cultural changes as **writers, artists, and musicians** spread new ideas.

Even absolute monarchs in Europe became *enlightened despots* by granting greater *freedoms* in their realms.
Absolute monarchs who adopted or accepted Enlightenment ideas were known as *enlightened despots*. They believed in something called *Enlightened Absolutism*.

Monarchs who applied enlightened ideas to their governments included:

- **Frederick II (or the Great)** of Prussia
- **Catherine the Great** of Russia
- **Joseph II** of Holy Roman Empire
Most government and church authorities felt they had a sacred duty to defend the old order of divine-right rule and strict social classes.

The most common defense was through censorship of writers and books. Writers fought back by disguising their ideas in fiction.

The ideas of the *philosophes* convinced some rulers that reform was necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frederick the Great (Prussia)</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Reduced use of <em>torture</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Allowed a free <em>press</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tolerated religious <em>differences</em></td>
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<table>
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<th>Catherine the Great (Russia)</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Abolished <em>torture</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Established religious <em>tolerance</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Granted nobles a charter of rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Criticized the institution of <em>serfdom</em></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joseph II (HRE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Modernized Austria’s government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Supported religious equality for Jews and <em>Protestants</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ended <em>censorship</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Abolished <em>serfdom</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Enlightened Monarchs”

Most of Europe ruled by absolute monarchs
Receptive to Enlightenment ideas
Instituted new laws and practices

**Other Enlightened Monarchs**

- Maria Theresa, Austria
- Gustav III, Sweden
- Napoleon I, France
Although these rulers implemented reforms, they would not give up their own power.

- Frederick the Great desired a stronger **monarchy** and more **power** for himself. Expanded his empire.
- Catherine the Great refused to give up power and aggressively **expanded** the Russian empire.
- Joseph II implemented many changes, but most were **canceled** after his death.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FZ_i6wTa7yw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FZ_i6wTa7yw)
Most Europeans’ lives were **untouched** by the Enlightenment and new cultural movements.

- The majority remained peasants in small rural villages.
- By the late 1700s, though, ideas about equality and social justice reached peasant villages.
- Enlightenment ideas sowed the seeds for the political upheaval & **revolution** of the 1800s.
Beginning of Modern Economics

- As people moved from rural areas to cities, the economy shifted from agriculture to non-agriculture products. Life styles began to change.
- A new breed of middle class merchants and traders flourished. This transformation led to economic globalization of Europe.
Mercantilism

Government regulated economic policy based on the following beliefs:

• Wealth was measured by the amount of gold/silver in treasury which required that nations maintain favorable balance of trade (the gold standard).

• Colonies were desired because they (1) provided raw materials and (2) markets for finished products.

• Restrictive trade policies
Physiocrats

• Were concerned with economics in the Enlightenment
• Examined mercantilism closely, believing it to be harmful
• Recognized laws of supply and demand
• Believed laissez-faire economics to be the best: keep government control out of a self-regulating economy
• Believed both society and the individual benefits when people are allowed to serve their own self-interest
Laissez-Faire Economics

An economic system in which transactions between private parties are not regulated by the government such as regulations, privileges, tariffs, and subsidies.

• No government interference on trade

The only fair is laissez-faire.
Adam Smith

Leading philosopher who opposed mercantilism.

Wrote *Wealth of Nations* which argued that natural forces of *supply & demand* should operate the economy; *capitalism*.

First modern book of economics

Strong supporter of *laissez-faire*. 
Adam Smith

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ejJRhn53X2M
The American and French Revolutions

► Both America and France had revolutions overthrowing their kings. However, the revolution in France was much more violent.
The Enlightenment in America

- Enlightenment ideas had a major influence on the leaders of the American Revolution. English leaders in America shared with John Locke the traditions of the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights.
- When the Americans rebelled in 1775, they pointed to the abuse of their rights by the English king.
- The Declaration of Independence echoed Locke’s ideas on natural rights and the purpose of government.
“We the People”

► Other Enlightenment ideas can be seen in the U.S. Constitution.
► America’s basic law includes Montesquieu’s idea of separation of powers.
► The Bill of Rights protects the freedom of religion and speech championed by Voltaire.
► It also includes some of the rights supported by Beccaria, such as the right to a speedy trial and no cruel or unusual punishment.
Influence of British Traditions

1. **Magna Carta and Parliament**
The Magna Carta limited the power of the English monarchs, and stated that kings could not tax the people without consulting Parliament. The American colonists interpreted this to mean that taxation without representation was unjust.

Since colonists were heavily taxed, but did not have a voice in Britain’s Parliament, the slogan of “No taxation without representation” arose among the colonists.
Influence of British Traditions

2. **English Bill of Rights**
   The English Bill of Rights inspired the colonists to fight for the creation of their own Bill of Rights.
Influence of the Enlightenment

1. **Thomas Paine’s Common Sense**
   Thomas Paine wrote in his pamphlet Common Sense that colonists should no longer be the subjects of a distant monarch. Paine appealed to reason and natural law in his arguments for breaking away from Britain, and his ideas were very popular in the colonies in 1776.
Influence of the Enlightenment

2. **The Declaration of Independence**
   Inspired by John Locke and other Enlightenment thinkers, Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence.

   Key points taken from the Enlightenment:

   1. Government rules by the consent of the governed.
   2. Government should protect citizens’ rights.
   3. People have a right to overthrow a bad government.
3. **The Constitution**

The Constitution set up a government by social contract and begins with the words “We the people of the United States…” This idea was taken from Hobbes and Rousseau.
Influence of the Enlightenment

3. The Constitution

The Constitution also created a republic in which power was divided into three branches, to ensure checks and balances. This idea was taken from Montesquieu.
Think/Pair/Share

• Name two Enlightenment ideas that are included in our Declaration of Independence, Constitution or Bill of Rights.

• Which Enlightenment idea do you think is the most important for us to follow in America today? Why do you think that?
Wife to John Adams, who was a leader of the American Revolution and later President.

She reminded John not to forget women in the Revolution. “Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies, we are determined to start a rebellion...we will not hold ourselves bound to any Laws in which we have no voice.”
The Legacy of the Enlightenment

Government
Society
Education

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hDdnyqy6PKg&t=33s

The signing of the U.S. Constitution
Terms and People

- **natural law** – rules discoverable by reason
- **Thomas Hobbes** – seventeenth-century thinker who wrote *Leviathan*
- **John Locke** – seventeenth-century thinker who wrote *Two Treatises of Government*
- **social contract** – Hobbes’ proposal for an organized society in which people enter into an agreement accepting a powerful government in exchange for their freedom
Terms and People (continued)

- **natural rights** – Locke’s view of the rights belonging to all people at birth, including the right to life, liberty, and property

- **philosophes** – French thinkers who believed that the use of reason could lead to reforms of government, law, and society

- **Montesquieu** – *philosophe* who believed in protecting liberty by dividing the various functions and powers of government among three branches; proposed a system of checks and balances

- **Voltaire** – *philosophe* who used his writings to fight ignorance, superstition, and intolerance
Terms and People (continued)

- Diderot – *philosophe* who edited and published the *Encyclopedia*

- Rousseau – *philosophe* who wrote *The Social Contract*

- *laissez faire* – an economic system allowing business to operate with little or no government interference

- Adam Smith – author of *The Wealth of Nations*; proponent of the free-market system
Terms and People

- **censorship** – restrictions on access to ideas or information

- **salons** – informal social gatherings at which writers, artists, *philosophes*, and others exchanged ideas

- **baroque** – ornate style of art and architecture popular in the 1600s and 1700s

- **rococo** – personal, elegant style of art and architecture made popular during the mid-1700s
Terms and People (continued)

- **enlightened despot** – an absolute ruler who uses power to bring about political and social change

- **Frederick the Great** – king of Prussia from 1740 to 1786, an enlightened despot

- **Catherine the Great** – became empress of Russia in 1762; believed in the Enlightenment ideas of equality and liberty

- **Joseph II** – the most radical of the enlightened despots; ruled Austria and worked for religious equality and an end to censorship