

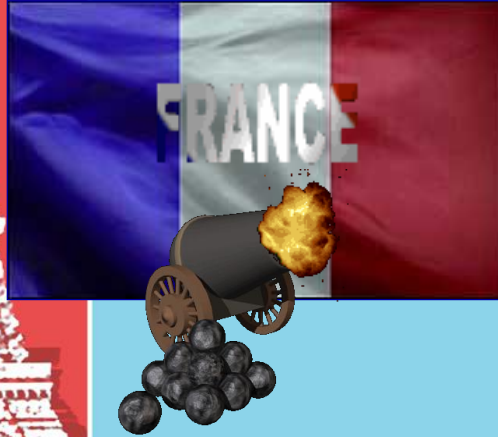
The Enlightenment, 1700-1789

The Enlightenment:

- How did Enlightenment ideas change intellectual thought, including views about the role of government.
- Which Enlightenment ideas form the basis for our U.S. government?
- How did Enlightenment ideas inspire commoners to overthrow the French monarchy?

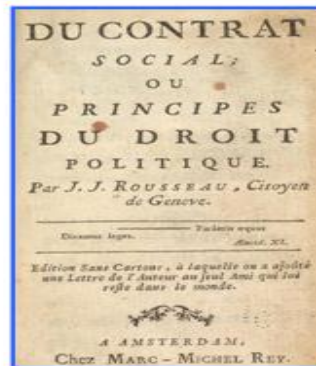
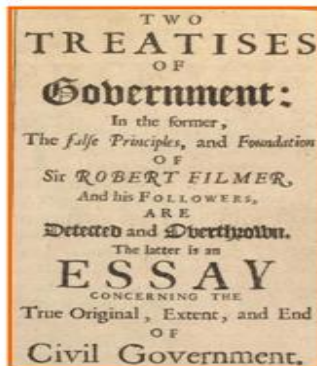
The French Revolution:

- What were the political, economic, religious, social, and intellectual causes of the French Revolution?
- What were the political outcomes of the first phase of the French Revolution?
- Why did the Terror occur and what were its consequences?
- Were the ideals of the French Revolution lost during Napoleon's reign?



The Enlightenment

Understanding Goal:
Ideas inspire action.



Investigative Question:

What resulted from the ideas and actions of the Enlightenment?

Explore: The Enlightenment was an eighteenth-century movement in European and American philosophy that emphasized reason, science, rationality and a dissatisfaction with repressive rule. How might the ideas of the Enlightenment have countered the established ideals of the time? How might the sources above reflect this opposition?

Connect: Can you think of any countries in the world today that have not yet experienced an "enlightenment"? Explain.

Main Themes:

- *1. The Enlightenment had its origins in the scientific and intellectual revolutions of the 17c.*
- *2. Enlightenment thinkers felt that change and reason were both possible and desirable for the sake of human liberty.*
- *3. Enlightenment philosophes provided a major source of ideas that could be used to undermine existing social and political structures.*



I. Origins of the Enlightenment:

Scientific Revolution

17th Century Thinkers

John Locke



THE ENLIGHTENMENT PHILOSOPHY

- *Free-thinking, individualism*
- *Dealt with areas such as government, religion, and relationships between the people and the government*



II. Characteristics:

Progress

Reason

Deism

Religious Tolerance

Critique of “Old Regime”
--The French Monarchy



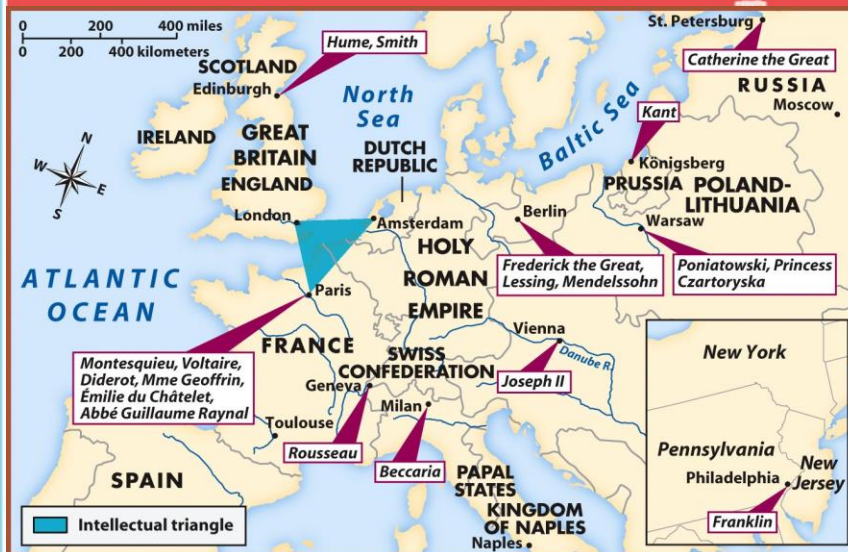
III. The Philosophes

- A group of social critics in France
- Opposed to divine right and absolute monarchies
- Objected to the privileges of the nobility and clergy
- Believed people were capable of governing themselves
- Turned away from traditional religious values; most were atheists or deists (believed in God, not the Church)



Philosophes

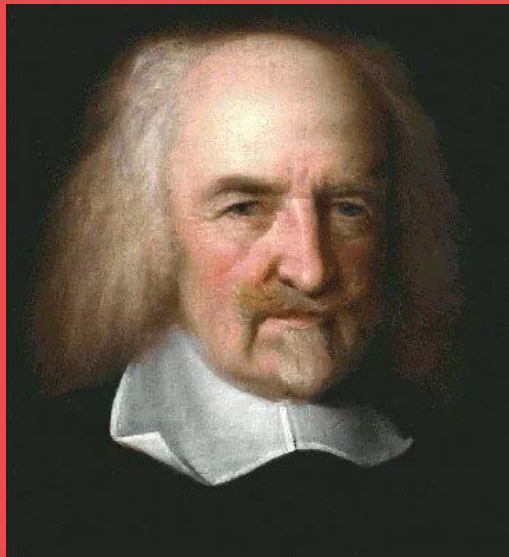
Society | Human Relations | Government



III. The Philosophes:

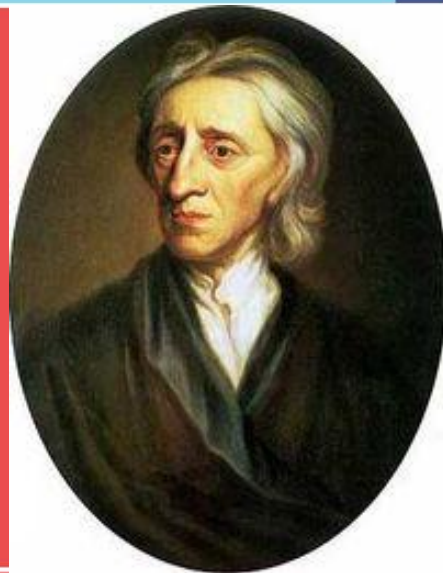
Thomas Hobbes, 1588-1679

- Believed that conflict was a part of Human Nature
- Hobbes believed that as people we need to make a contract with the government to maintain social order.
- *Leviathan*



III. The Philosophes

- **John Locke** (August 29, 1632 – October 28, 1704) was an influential English philosopher and social contract theorist.
- **Believed that all people had Natural Rights: life, liberty, property**
- **The purpose of government is to protect these rights**
- Government had to gain the consent of the governed.



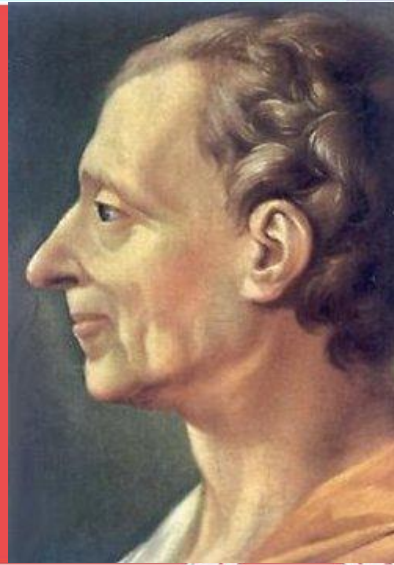
III. The Philosophes:

Baron de Montesquieu, 1689-1755

- Believed in a separation of powers in government
Legislative, Executive and Judicial
- Believed that Liberty of the people must be protected from corrupt leaders.

Persian Letters, 1721

The Spirit of Laws, 1748



III. The Philosophes:

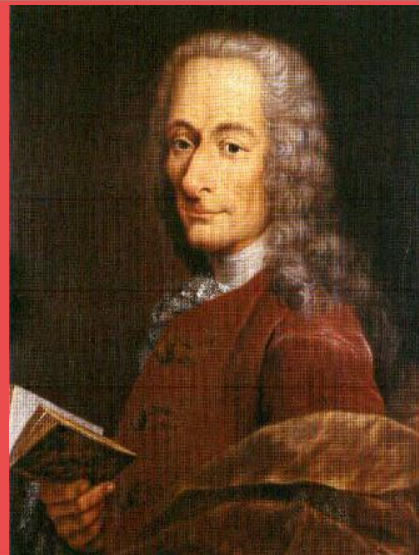
•Francois-Marie Arouet Voltaire

1694-1778

- Believed in tolerance, reason and limited government

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

Candide, 1759



III. The Philosophes: Denis Diderot, 1713-1784

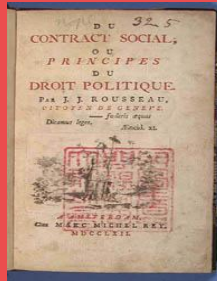


Illustration from his *Encyclopédie*, 1751

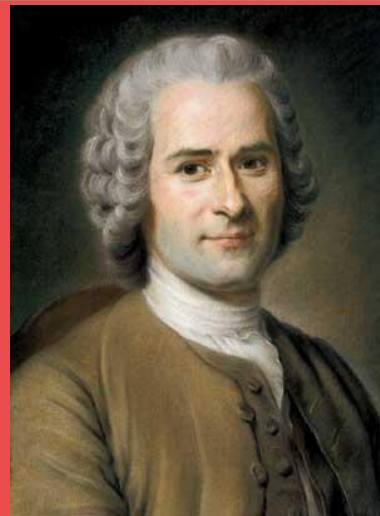
- Emphasized free will in human affairs.



III. The Philosophes: Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1712-1778



- Believed people that lived in a civilized society were happy and unselfish
- People should live in harmony with nature
- Wrote *The Social Contract* in 1763.
 - His most famous line: "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains."
- Said that the General Will should take priority over individual will.



III. The Philosophes: Adam Smith, 1723-1790



Adam Smith, FRSE (baptised June 5, 1723 – July 17, 1790) was a Scottish politician, economist and moral philosopher. His *Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* was one of the earliest attempts to study the historical development of industry and commerce in Europe. That work helped to create the modern academic discipline of economics and provided one of the best-known intellectual rationales for free trade, capitalism and libertarianism.

Other People and Characteristics Of the Enlightenment

Optimism and Progress

- Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz argues that everything has a purpose; hence we live in the "best of all possible worlds"
- Nicolas de Condorcet claims that man proceeds through ten stages from ignorance to an enlightened state
- He also argues that inequalities between the sexes should be abolished



An Assembly of Philosophes

IV. Enlightenment Culture:

Salons—”underground” meeting places run by wealthy women of the Enlightenment.

Writers, educated people, and artists met to discuss the new philosophies of the day.

Featured contests of wit.



V. Enlightenment and Government:

Enlightened Absolutists

- Development of “**Enlightened Despots**”--rulers who respected the rights of subjects but did not want to take too many rights from the nobility
- Instituted some reforms.



Example: Joseph II of Austria, 1780-1790








Enlightened Reforms | Nobles Reject Reforms

Enlightened Arguments

| Situation | Enlightened Thinker (that would have disagreed) | Enlightened Thinker's Argument |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Louis XIV wanted to be an absolute monarch & centralize all power in himself. He wanted to control every aspect of the French government. He wanted to make laws, judge laws, and enforce laws. | | |
| Henry VIII was tired of the Pope controlling him. So he left the Catholic Church and made himself the head of the Anglican Church. He now controlled the law making in England and the religion of England. | | |
| In France, the 3rd estate wanted a government run by the people. They did not want a strong king. Instead they wanted democracy where the people had a major say in what happened. They believed the people knew what was best. | | |
| A monarch believed that the only person that mattered in decisions was herself. Government was a "1 way street". She wanted to tell the people what she wanted and make them do it. She felt they were not part of the process. | | |
| The kings of England were not respecting the rights of the people. They believed people only had the rights given to them by their government. They did not believe that all people automatically had rights. | | |
| If people spoke out against Peter the Great they were often tortured or jailed. It has been said he even ripped people's nostrils out for daring to speak out against him. People were afraid to speak their mind in Russia. | | |

People of the Enlightenment -1600s & 1700s

| Name | From | Wrote | Main Ideas |
|--|---------|------------------------|--|
|  Locke | England | Two Treatises on Gov't | -Observation: gov't exists to "preserve life, liberty, & property" -Hypothesis: people should be sovereign (rule) -Hypothesis: monarchs not chosen by God |
|  Hobbes | England | Leviathan | -Observation: Life without gov't is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, & short." -Hypothesis: Absolute gov't needed to control evil behavior (not divine right) |
|  Montesquieu | France | The Spirit of Laws | -Observation: "When the legislature & executive are united in the same person, there is no liberty (freedom)" -Hypothesis: Gov't must have "Separation of Powers" -- 3 branches |
|  Rousseau | France | The Social Contract | -Observation: "man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains." - Hypothesis: Gov't is contract between people & rulers. Gov't must be what people want. |
|  Voltaire | France | | -Observation: Life is better with liberty -Hypothesis: Freedom of speech & religion, separation of church & state -"I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it. " |

Activity: Create a New Government, based on Enlightenment ideas, for the Country of "Borka!"

- **DIRECTIONS:** Serving as delegates of different tribes, you will create a new government, based on **Enlightenment ideas**, for an imaginary country called Borka. Borka consists of four different areas, each of which is ruled by a tribe. The forms of government to choose from are: **A. Monarchy B. Oligarchy C. Direct Democracy D. Representative Democracy.**
- **FACTS TO CONSIDER:**
 - **You are a Tribal Member!** Fate has made you inhabitants of this region and each student will serve as delegate of one of the tribes. One-half the class = **Duda**; 1/5 = **Lakali**; 1/4 = **Kan-Kan**; the remaining are **Woodzi**) Your job is to meet to choose the best form of government to unite Borka and to write a constitution.
 - Your government and constitution must be based on Enlightenment principles, including the following structure: a preamble, a description of the structure and role of different parts of the government, and a Bill of Rights for Borkans. This will be presented on Wednesday!
- **Detailed Descriptions of the Four Ruling Tribes:**
 - **Duda** - over half the population with 800,000 people. Most are prosperous farmers and self-sufficient, independent people who value practical education as it applies to their way of life.
 - **Lakali** - the merchants of Borka, 300,000 in number. Successful trading has made them rich and most are well-educated. They are quite smug.
 - **Kan-Kan** - 400,000 goat and sheep herders who are shy and peaceful. They border a very warlike country and distrust most everything and everyone foreign. Not much interested in education, they are interested in unity only to get food from Duda and financial help from Lakali.
 - **Woodzi** - the small tribe, only 100,000, live in small bands as nomadic hunters. They are scorned by others because of their backward ways.

VI. Enlightenment Led to Rebellions Against State Power:

Example: Russia: Pugachev Revolt, 1773



VI. Rebellions Against State Power:

American Revolution, 1776



The American and French Revolutions

- Two revolutions ignited by Enlightenment beliefs in justice and liberty
- In France two major issues were:
 1. the gross inequalities between the very rich and the lower and middle classes
 2. Financial crises brought on by extravagant spending by the royalty for wars and for elaborate palaces, like Versailles



Case Study - American Revolution 1775-1781

Great Britain (England) had gone through a civil war and then the Glorious Revolution during the 1600s, and as a result, citizens got used to having a say in government. The people that lived in the British colonies in the New World (like Virginia) were British citizens as well.

- 1 Britain believed in mercantilism. Therefore, it wanted colonies to make them rich. Britain really didn't care much about what the colonists wanted. The colonists didn't like this form of government. They wanted a government that did what they needed.

- 2 Britain began passing laws and taxes that colonists had to follow without letting the colonists vote on them. Back in Britain, citizens had a say in government, but in the colonies the citizens did not. American colonists thought they were being treated unfairly. They wanted to be have a voice in deciding on laws.

- 3 People in the colonies were very familiar with John Locke's ideas. They agreed with him that people had basic rights that can't be taken away. They also agreed with him that if a government was not good then the people had the right to rebel and create a new one that protected their life and liberty. They felt like the British government was not protecting their rights.

- 4 Britain kept raising taxes on the colonists, which hurt American businesses but helped Britain. Britain sent troops to keep order and then made the Americans pay for them with more taxes. Britain also only allowed American businesses to trade with Britain, which meant the Americans couldn't sell to other countries that could pay more money.

- 5 On top of all this, many people in America had never liked the British government. For example, the Pilgrims and the Puritans had come to America because the government of Britain did not like the way they practiced their religion. Descendants of these groups still disliked Britain for the way their ancestors had been mistreated.

- 6 Finally, the Americans had begun to see themselves as Americans first and British citizens second. They had more in common with each other than they did the British all the way across the Atlantic. Americans began to feel that their people were being ruled by an outside people and instead they wanted independence. They loved their colonies and wanted them to grow into a powerful country independent of Britain.

Each numbered section above is an example of one of these causes of revolutions. Write the number from above in the blank next to the appropriate cause of revolutions.

Social Injustice Unpopular Method of Rule Nationalism
 Enlightenment Ideas Religious Intolerance Economic Distress

The American Revolution: Results

Declaration of Independence,
1776

Constitution of the
United States of America,
1787/1789

Bill of Rights,
1791



America: Influenced by the Enlightenment

The Declaration of Independence: **Author:** _____ **Date:** _____

| Quote | What Enlightened thinker did this idea come from? |
|---|---|
| "... All men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness..." | |

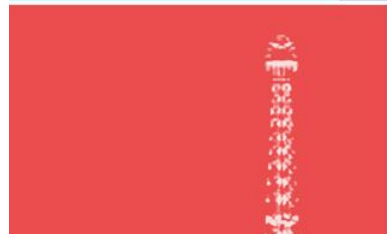
The Constitution of the United States, 1787

| Quote | What Enlightened thinker did each idea come from? |
|---|---|
| "Article I: Legislative Power... Article II: Nature and Scope of Executive Power... Article III: Judicial Power, Courts, Judges..." | |
| "Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes law, be presented to the President; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall [veto] it..." | |
| "...The Senate shall have the sole power to try all Impeachments. When the President is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal of office..." | |
| | Bill of Rights (in the Constitution) |
| Amendment 1: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press..." | |

The Declaration of Independence

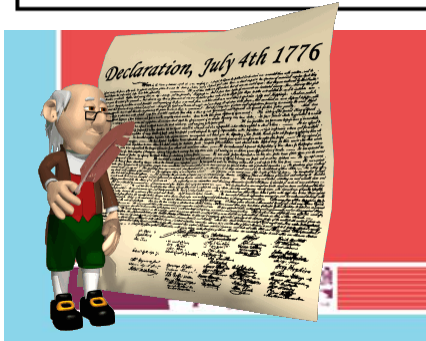
Thomas Jefferson

1776



“...All men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable **RIGHTS**, among these are **LIFE, LIBERTY,** and the Pursuit of Happiness...”

John Locke



The US Constitution

“Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes law, be presented to the President; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall [veto] it...”

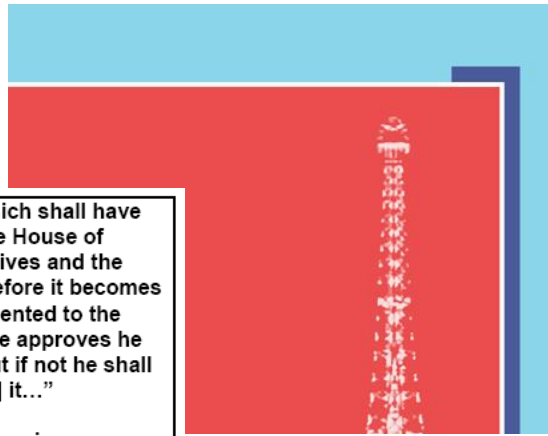
Montesquieu

“Article I: Legislative Power...

Article II: Nature and Scope of Executive Power...

Article III: Judicial Power, Courts, Judges...”

Montesquieu



Enlightenment Literature

- Alexander Pope (1688-1744) wrote *Essay on Man* in which he proclaims the optimistic, deist belief that everything has a plan
- Journalistic essays, written for growing audience of periodical, broadsheet, and newspaper readers, becomes popular prose-style form that shapes opinions and dispenses political beliefs
- Novels, such as Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* entertain with graphic tales of adventure and realistic details

Slave Narratives

- Africans who survive the transatlantic middle passage, write about their experiences first-hand
- *Travels*, the first of these, is written by Olaudah Equiano (1745-1799)
- Upon his release from slavery, Equiano travels Europe, speaking out against the institution of slavery (abolitionism)
- Other writers of slave narratives describe their experience in the Americas

Jonathan Swift and Voltaire

- Two masters of satire, Swift and Voltaire had varying objects of their attacks
- An Irish-man who was aware of the injustices faced by his countrymen, Swift had a low opinion of humanity
- His *Gulliver's Travels* (1726) creates fantastical worlds. He uses these societies to comment upon human folly and corruption
- Inspired by Swift, Voltaire condemns organized religion and fanaticism in his satirical works. His book *Candide* (1759) makes fun of the "best of all possible worlds" type of optimism of Leibniz

William Hogarth 1697-1764



- A visual satirist, Hogarth pokes fun at upper middle class aspirations for power and the decline of the aristocracy in his series *Marriage à la Mode*
- This is the second scene, which shows the newly wed couple in a state of boredom and disinterest
- The financial bookkeeper leaves the room in a state of despair, the wad of bills yet to be paid in his hands

The Rococo

- A style that begins in ornamented interiors of Versailles and the salons of upper middle class French
- Features pastel colors, gilding, and decorative floral 'wedding cake'
- Becomes popular in courts and in German and Austrian churches, like this one in Bavaria



Rococo Painters



Leda and the Swan,
1742

- Portray indulgences in sensual pleasure and elegant leisure activities, often in pastoral environments
- Subjects inspired Greek mythology
- François Boucher was director of the Royal Academy of Art and the first painter to Louis XV

Rococo Portraiture



- Marie-Louise Elizabeth Vigée-Lebrun (1755-1842)
- Painted aristocratic women of her day
- Self-portrait with Daughter Julie
- Oil on Wood, ca. 1780

What purpose did rococo style art serve for the aristocrats?

Neoclassicism

- Attempt to revive Greco-roman art
- Archeological discoveries of Herculaneum and Pompeii lead to fresh encounter with the classical aesthetic
- Extols balance, simplicity, and clarity
- Becomes associated with the French Revolution in opposition to 'decadent' rococo style
- Upon becoming emperor of France in 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte orders the reconstruction of Paris to imitate the grandeur of Imperial Rome

Neoclassical Architecture, The Arch of Triumph

- Modeled on the triumphal arches of the Romans
- Centered at the meeting of twelve avenues
- 164 feet tall
- Built from 1806-1836
- Commemorates Napoleon's armies



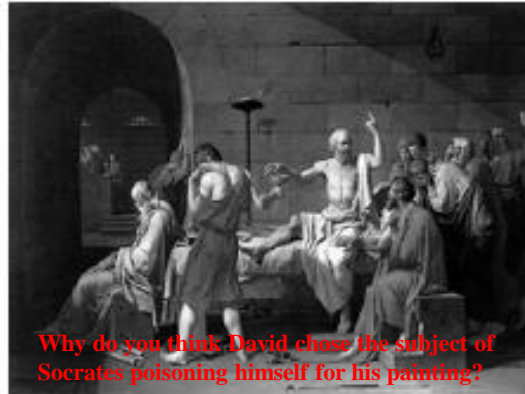
Neoclassical Sculpture



- Antonio Canova's Pauline Borghese as Venus
- Marble, 1808
- Pauline Borghese was Napoleon Bonaparte's sister
- Jean-Antoine Houdon's portrait of Voltaire
- Plaster, 1779-1795



Jacques-Louis David



Why do you think David chose the subject of Socrates poisoning himself for his painting?

- The Death of Socrates, oil on canvas, 1787
- Pictures the philosopher as a heroic figure, boldly meeting his death
- Acts as a call to duty and self-control in the midst of chaos

Classical Music

- Style of music written between 1760-1820
- Performed in courts and public theatres
- Features balance, restraint, symmetry
- Still uses three movement, fast/slow/fast, of Baroque music
- Melodies are easy to hear and are repeated and developed throughout the piece to provide artistic unity
- The transitions between loud and soft or fast and slow happen gradually rather than immediately

Classical Music continued

- Several types of instrumental groupings are used:
 1. Symphony, a piece for a full orchestra
 2. Concerto, a piece with one or more solo instrument and an orchestra
 3. String quartet, a piece for four string instruments (2 violins, a viola, cello)
 4. Sonata, a piece for a keyboard instrument by itself or another instrument with a keyboard instrument
 5. The three part sonata form is the type of form used for the first and last movements of a piece



Franz Joseph Haydn
1732-1809

- Austrian classical composer who writes 104 symphonies and 84 string quartets, which were two forms which he helped to create
- He composes his last 12 symphonies in London
- One of these No. 94, is nicknamed "The Surprise Symphony" because of the jolting fortissimo (very loud) crash on a weak beat in the second movement
- Folk melodies provide basis for some of these symphonies

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart 1756-1791

- A child prodigy, Mozart becomes one of the most well-known composers of all time
- He created 650 works, including symphonies, operas, sonatas, concertos, and string quartets
- He used popular melodies in many of his symphonies, like Number 40, written in 1788
- His operas, Don Giovanni, The Magic Flute, The Marriage of Figaro, and Cossi Fan Tutte contain memorable, life-like characters and emotional scenes

VII. Effects of the Enlightenment Period:

Secular Society

Questioning of Authority

Optimism

The French Revolution!

