Enlightenment means "to shine a light on."

During the Enlightenment, the scientific method was applied to theology, history, morality, and politics.

The Enlightenment was a time when people were optimistic about their ability to improve their lives.

It was the culmination of hundreds of years of revolutionary changes that took place during the Renaissance, the Reformation, the first age of globalism, and the Scientific Revolution.

The Enlightenment spread from England to France, then throughout Europe and to the Americas.

**Major Events of the Enlightenment**

- 1687 Isaac Newton’s *Principia Mathematica*
- 1688 England’s Glorious Revolution
- 1651 Thomas Hobbes’ *Leviathan*
- 1690 John Locke’s *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
- 1712 Industrial Revolution begins
- 1762 Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s *The Social Contract*
- 1775-1783 The American Revolution
- 1776 The United States Declaration of Independence
- 1776 Adam Smith’s *The Wealth of Nations*
- 1789-1799 The French Revolution
- 1803-1815 Napoleonic Wars

**I. What was it?**

- Progressive, Rationalistic, Humanistic worldview
- Emerged out of the Scientific Revolution and culminated in the French Revolution
- Spokesmen = Rising Middle Class
- Paris = Center of Enlightenment
- Optimism about mankind’s abilities

**II. Key Ideas**

- Distrust of Tradition and Revealed Religion
- Scientific method could be applied to society as well
- Society can get better as risks are taken
- Man is naturally good
- Good life is on earth
18th Century Politics

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

The Origins of Enlightenment?

- **SCIENTIFIC:**
  - Newton’s system was synonymous with the empirical and the practical.
  - Scientific laws could be expressed as universal mathematical formulas.
  - Science allowed alternatives to be imagined in everything from politics to religion.

William Blake’s *Newton*, 1795

The Royal Academy of Sciences, Paris

Zoology & Biology

- A dissection at the Royal Academy, London.

Chemistry Labs & Botany Gardens
Natural History Collections

- Cocoa plant drawing.
- Sir Hans Sloane (1660-1753).
- Collected from Jamaica.

Natural History Collections

James Petiver’s Beetles (London apothecary)

Private Collections

The Origins of Modern Museums.

Women & Science

The German astronomer Hevelius & his wife examine the heavens.

The Origins of Enlightenment?

**RELIGIOUS:**

- physico-theology → an attempt (inspired by science) to explain God’s Providence by reference to his work in nature & not primarily through his biblical Word.

- support of a “rational” religion, free from mysteries, miracles, and superstitions.

The Origins of Enlightenment?

**RELIGIOUS:**

- Deism

  - The belief in the existence of a God or supreme being but a denial of revealed religion, basing one’s belief on the light of nature and reason.

  - Deists saw no point in any particular religion; they recognized only a distant God, uninvolved in the daily life of man.
The Origins of Enlightenment?

**RELIGIOUS:**

- Pantheism
  - The belief that God and nature are one and the same.
- Gradually, highly educated Protestants & Catholics thought more about God’s work as revealed through science, rather than through the Scriptures.

Centers of the Enlightenment

The Characteristics of the Enlightenment

1. Rationalism → reason is the arbiter of all things.
2. Cosmology → a new concept of man, his existence on earth, & the place of the earth in the universe.
3. Secularism → application of the methods of science to religion & philosophy.
4. Scientific Method
   - Mathematical analysis
   - Experimentation
   - Inductive reasoning.
5. Utilitarianism → the greatest good for the greatest number.
6. Tolerance → No opinion is worth burning your neighbor for.
7. Optimism & Self-Confidence
   - The belief that man is intrinsically good.
   - The belief in social progress.
8. Freedom
   - Of thought and expression.
   - Bring liberty to all men (modern battle against absolutism).
9. Education of the Masses
10. Legal Reforms
    - Justice, kindness, and charity → no torture or indiscriminant incarceration.
    - Due process of law.
11. Constitutionalism
    - Written constitutions → listing citizens, rights.
12. Cosmopolitanism.
III. An Attack on the Old Regime

A. The World of the Old Regime
- Built on tradition
- World of hierarchy, privilege and inequality
- Allied with the Church
- Challenged by the reform impulse of supporters of the Enlightenment

B. Conflict with the Capitalistic Middle Class
- Support for the Middle Class social order against the traditional social order
- Size and increasing power of the Middle Class
- New notion of wealth
- Tension and discord created by the Middle Class

C. Popularization of Science
- The popularity of science in the 17th and 18th centuries
- Conversations on the Plurality of the Worlds (1686) — Bernard de Fontenelle
- The Scientific Revolution promised the comprehensibility of the workings of the universe

D. A New World of Uncertainties
- The Idea of Progress
- The anti-religious implications of the Enlightenment
- The relativity of truth and morality
- John Locke’s New Psychology
  — Essay Concerning Human Understanding (1690)
  — “Tabula Rasa”

SPIELVOGEL CHAPTER 17
THE 18TH CENTURY: AN AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT
The 18th century = the Age of Enlightenment

Also known as the Age of Reason

The motto of the Enlightenment – “Dare to Know”

The Enlightenment was built on and followed the Scientific Revolution –
1. use reason to understand the nat. world
2. use reason to understand human society

Key words/key ideas of the 18th century:
1. Reason
2. Hope
3. Progress
4. Natural law

Know and understand society using reason

Improve/reform society

Human progress

Social and human perfectability???

The dead hand of tradition

Organized religion/the church

ENEMIES OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT
Popularize = to make more widely known

Science was spread to a wider segment of educated society by popularizers

Bernard de Fontenelle
1. scientist-philosopher who linked science of 17th century to the philosophes of the 18th cent
2. Author of Plurality of Worlds
3. Translate the new science in a clear/entertaining way

Pierre Bayle
1. Leading critic of traditional religion
2. Attacked -> superstition, religious intolerance, and dogmatism
3. Advocated religious toleration
4. Author – Historical and Critical Dictionary

The Popularization of Science

The Impact of Travel Literature
1. Exposed Europeans to new cultures, ideas, and behaviors
2. Showed Europeans that their ways were not the only ways = cultural relativism -> other fields other grasshoppers
3. Europeans began to compare their civilization with others

“the noble savage”
1. The term noble savage (French, bon sauvage), expresses the concept an idealized indigene, outsider (or “other”).
2. The idea that in a state of nature humans are essentially good.

The Legacy of Locke and Newton
1. Locke and Newton = the inspiration for and idols of 18th century Enlightenment thinkers
3. John Locke – political thinker and philosopher

F. Isaac Newton (1642-1727)

- Newton far from the perfect rationalist
- A great synthesizer
- Blends inductive and deductive methods
- Argues for a universe governed by natural laws
- Law of Gravitation
- Principia: Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy (1687)
- Law of Gravity
Newton Explains the Law of Gravity

- Newton’s Theories (continued)
  - Motion in space and earth linked by the law of universal gravitation—holds that every object is universe attracts every other object.
  - Newton views the universe as a vast, perfect mechanical clock.

---

SIR ISAAC NEWTON – THE GREATEST FIGURE OF THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

1. Professor of mathematics at Cambridge University
2. Invented the calculus = advanced math
3. Published the Principia = The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy
   a. the three laws of motion
   b. applies terrestrial laws to planetary bodies
   c. Universal Law of Gravitation = could explain all motion in the universe

---

THE NEWTONIAN SYNTHESIS

The combination of the new science + astronomy + mechanics + advanced math/calculus =

the universe was a regulated and uniform machine that operated according to natural laws.

---

THOMAS Hobbes - “Life in the state of nature is short, nasty, and brutish”

---

JOHN Locke - natural rights and limited government
LOCKE’S SOCIAL CONTRACT

1. People agree to obey and follow the ruler
2. Ruler agrees to protect the people and their natural rights
3. If the ruler abuses the people -> he has broken the agreement/contract -> he can be legitimately replace

- Locke provides legal/philosophical justification for revolution

THE LIMITS OF ABSOLUTISM

- Absolute monarchs were not able to establish absolute power
- Local power was still mostly in the hands of the nobles
- Landowning aristocracy was immensely powerful -> they limited what monarchs could do

John Locke (1632-1704)

- Letter on Toleration, 1689
- Two Treatises of Government, 1690
- Some Thoughts Concerning Education, 1693
- The Reasonableness of Christianity, 1695

John Locke’s Philosophy (I)

- The individual must become a “rational creature.”
- Virtue can be learned and practiced.
- Human beings possess free will.
  - they should be prepared for freedom.
  - obedience should be out of conviction, not out of fear.
- Legislators owe their power to a contract with the people.
- Neither kings nor wealth are divinely ordained.

John Locke’s Philosophy (II)

- There are certain natural rights that are endowed by God to all human beings.
  - life, liberty, property!
- The doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings was nonsense.
- He favored a republic as the best form of government.

Essay Concerning Human Understanding

- EMPIRICISM = knowledge comes through experience and observation
  1. Theory of knowledge – epistemology
  2. Rejected innate ideas – not born with ideas
  3. We are born as a tabula rasa = blank slate
  4. Knowledge comes from exp./observation
  5. We are products of our environment
The Philosophes – "Lovers of Wisdom"

The philosophes were a group of 18th-century intellectuals. They promoted reason, knowledge, and education as the way to overcome superstition and ignorance. Many of the philosophes wrote plays, novels, and reference books to avoid open confrontation with the church.

Denis Diderot and Jean le Rond d'Alembert were leading philosophes.

PHILOSOPHES

1. Intellectuals of the Enlightenment
2. Not philosophers -> they were literary people, journalists, economists, social reformers
3. Mostly nobility and middle class
4. Majority were French

- Paris was the center of the Enlightenment
- Enlightenment spread from France and became an international movement

IV. The Philosophes

18th century French intellectuals
- Interest in addressing a broad audience
- Committed to reform
- Celebrated the scientific revolution
- The "Mystique of Newton"
- Science applied to society

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.

The “Great Debate”

Reason & Logic

- Rationalism
- Empiricism
- Tolerance
- Skepticism
- Deism

Traditions and Superstitions

- Nostalgia for the past
- Organized religions
- Irrationalism
- Emotionalism

CENSORSHIP

- The philosophes called for freedom of expression and battled censorship
  1. The state exercised censorship
  2. Penalties included seizure of books, imprisonment of authors, publishers, and booksellers
  3. Philosophes found ways around it –
     a. Pseudonyms
     b. Publishing abroad
     c. Aesopian writing and double meanings
- Censorship often made books more popular and desired
The Problem of Censorship
- The attempt of the Old Regime to control new thinking
- Publishers and writers hounded by censors
- Over 1000 booksellers and authors imprisoned in the Bastille in the early 1700’s
- Battling censorship

THE 4 GREATEST OF THE FRENCHY PHILOSOPHES
1. Montesquieu
2. Voltaire
3. Diderot
- Jean Jacques Rousseau

A. Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755)
- Despotism could be avoided if political power were divided and shared by a diversity of classes
- Power must check power
  - A separation of political powers ensured freedom and liberty.
- Admires British government
- French parliaments must be defenders of liberty
- Influence in the US

The Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755)
- Persian Letters, 1721
- On the Spirit of Laws, 1748
  - Three types of government:
    - Monarchy.
    - Republic.
    - Despotism.
The Persian Letters

- A disguised critique/attack on French institutions
- 1748
- Most famous and important work
- Use enlightenment thinking to look at govt and structure of govt
- Key idea: separation of power/checks and balances
- Makes sure the govt isn’t too powerful

The Spirit of the Laws

- 1748
- Most famous and important work
- Use enlightenment thinking to look at govt and structure of govt
- James Madison was directly influenced by Montesquieu when he included the tripartite system and the principle of checks and balances in the U.S. Constitution.
- Montesquieu popularized the idea that a democracy should be governed by a separation of powers called a tripartite system.
- Montesquieu was inspired by ancient Greek and Roman models of government and by the British constitutional system.

Montesquieu

- Charles-Louis Montesquieu, French philosopher
- Popularized the idea that a democracy should be governed by a separation of powers called a tripartite system.
- Inspired by ancient Greek and Roman models of government and by the British constitutional system.
- James Madison was directly influenced by Montesquieu when he included the tripartite system and the principle of checks and balances in the U.S. Constitution.

Voltaire (1694-1778)

- Francois-Marie Arouet
- Enthusiasm for English institutions
- Reformer not a revolutionary
- Admirer of Louis XIV
- Relationship with Frederick the Great
- "Ecrasez l'infame"
  - Crush the infamous thing
  - Deism

Voltaire's "Wisdom" (I)

- Every man is guilty of all the good he didn't do.
- God is a comedian playing to an audience too afraid to laugh.
- If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him.
- It is dangerous to be right when the government is wrong.
- Love truth and pardon error.
Voltaire’s “Wisdom” (II)

► Judge of a man by his questions rather than by his answers.
► Men are equal; it is not birth, but virtue that makes the difference.
► Prejudice is opinion without judgment.
► The way to become boring is to say everything.
► I may not agree with what you have to say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.

Voltaire

- François-Marie Arouet, better known by his pen name Voltaire, was an important French Enlightenment thinker who influenced the American and French revolutions.
- Voltaire was famous for his sense of humor. He often used humor to criticize of the Catholic Church and the French political establishment.
- Voltaire was a strong supporter of natural rights, especially freedom of religion.
- Voltaire’s most famous book is Candide, which makes fun of the philosophy of optimism, that is, the idea that the world is perfect and that everything that happens is for the best.

François-Marie Arouet

Voltaire was famous for his sense of humor. He often used humor to criticize of the Catholic Church and the French political establishment.

Voltaire's Imprisonment and Exile

- Voltaire’s outspoken criticism of the government and the church led to numerous arrests.
- In 1716 Voltaire was arrested and exiled from Paris for five months. From 1717 to 1718, he was imprisoned in the Bastille for his lampoons of the royal family.
- During his year of imprisonment, he wrote the tragedy Œdipe and adopted the pen name Voltaire.
- He was arrested again in 1726 and left France in exile to England until 1729.

Lampoon: satirical humor

Voltaire's Candide

- Voltaire’s Candide, written in 1759, is a satire about a young man named Candide and his travels in Europe and South America.
- Candide is a parody of the morals and values of 18th-century Europe. It criticizes religion, government, and various philosophical viewpoints.
- Voltaire especially makes fun of philosopher and mathematician Gottfried Leibniz, who claimed that this world was the best of all possible worlds, created by a perfect God.

Voltaire and the Enlightenment

- Writer and playwright
- Humor and wit
- Philosphic Letters on the English 1733
- Ferney
- Candide
- Freedom of Expression and religious toleration
- “Ecrasez L’Infame” = “crush the monstrous thing” - meaning ignorance, superstition, intolerance, and religious fanaticism

Voltaire and the Philosophes Admire England

1. Freedom of the press
2. Limited government
3. Parliamentary government
4. Intellectual freedom/openness
5. Open to science and technology
6. Religious toleration
C. Diderot’s *Encyclopedia*

- Ultimate strength of the philosophes lay in their numbers, dedication and organization
- Written between 1751-1772
- Attempted to illustrate all human knowledge
- Problems with publication
- Emphasis on practical science

---

C. Diderot’s *Encyclopedia* (cont)

- Desire to change the “general way of thinking”
- Greater knowledge leads to human progress
- Emphasized moderation and tolerance
- Human nature can be molded
- Inalienable rights and the social contract
- Knowledge improves goodness

---

Denis Diderot (1713-1784)

- All things must be examined, debated, investigated without exception and without regard for anyone’s feelings.
- We will speak against senseless laws until they are reformed; and, while we wait, we will abide by them.

---

Diderot’s *Encyclopédie*

- Complete cycle of knowledge…………….. change the general way of thinking.
- 28 volumes.
- Alphabetical, cross-referenced, illustrated.
- First published in 1751.
- 1500 livres a set.

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The *Encyclopédie*

- Complete cycle of knowledge…………….. change the general way of thinking.
- 28 volumes.
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Pages from Diderot's Encyclopédie

- Collect all the useful knowledge in the world -> make it available to people
- 28 volumes
- Spread knowledge and enlightenment thinking
- Many of the great philosophes wrote articles for the encyclopedia

Subscriptions to Diderot’s

Key Themes of the Encyclopedia

- Attack ignorance
- Attack intolerance
- Attack superstition
- Social reform
- Political reform
- Legal reform
- Cosmopolitanism = open mindedness
- Humane
- Reasonable
D. Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)
- His life
- Turns his withering critique of the Old Regime increasingly on the Enlightenment itself
- Rather than liberation, rationalism and civilization destroys the individual
- Man by nature was solitary, good and free

D. Rousseau (cont)
- Civilization represents decay, not progress
- Emile – protect children from too many books
- The Social Contract (1762) and the “General Will”
- Civilized man is an alienated man
- Transitional intellectual figure

Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)
- A Discourse on the Sciences and Arts, 1750
- Emile, 1762.
- The Social Contract, 1762.

Rousseau’s Philosophy (I)
- Question: Does progress in the arts and sciences correspond with progress in morality?
  - 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!
Rousseau’s Philosophy (II)

- Virtue exists in the “state of nature,” but lost in “society.”
- Government must preserve “virtue” and “liberty.”
- Man is born free, yet everywhere he is in chains.
  - The concept of the “Noble Savage,”
- Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,
  - Civil liberty → invest ALL rights and liberties into a society.

Rousseau’s Philosophy (III)

- In *The Social Contract*:
  - The right kind of political order could make people truly moral and free.
  - Individual moral freedom could be achieved only by learning to subject one’s individual interests to the “General Will.”
  - Individuals did this by entering into a social contract not with their rulers, but with each other.
  - This social contract was derived from human nature, not from history, tradition, or the Bible.

Rousseau’s Philosophy (IV)

- People would be most free and moral under a republican form of government with direct democracy.
- However, the individual could be “forced to be free” by the terms of the social contract.
  - He provided no legal protections for individual rights.
- Rousseau’s thinking:
  - Had a great influence on the French revolutionaries of 1789.
  - His attacks on private property inspired the communists of the 19th such as Karl Marx.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Rousseau believed that the best democracy is one in which people make the laws directly and not through any representative body.
Rousseau believed that citizens should submit to a government following the general will of the people as a whole.
In this respect his philosophy differs from Locke, who believed that an individual’s natural rights could not be abandoned as they are “inalienable.”
Rousseau believed that the primary role of government is to enforce the laws that the people make.

Rousseau’s *Julie* was one of the most popular novels of the Enlightenment.

*Julie, or the New Heloise*, published in 1761, was one of the best-selling novels of its time. In *Julie*, Rousseau suggests that you should only do what government asks of you when it agrees with your personal values.
The idea of personal freedom found in *Julie* was inspirational during the French Revolution.
The novel’s style was also important in the development of Romanticism.

Social Progress

Social progress is the idea that free people can improve society.
Before the Enlightenment, people believed that social conditions were the outcome of the will of God.
Rousseau wrote that “People are born free, but are everywhere in chains.”
The German philosopher Hegel believed that the history of humanity is a story of progress and always-increasing freedom.
THE NEW “SCIENCE OF MAN”

- Use scientific methods to discover natural laws in all areas of human life = the “science of man”
- The science of man = the social sciences
  1. David Hume
  2. Scottish philosopher
  3. Enlightenment thinker
  4. Leading advocate of the social sciences
  5. 1st of the new social sciences -> economics

Baron Paul d’Holbach (1723-1789)

- Deterministic view of human beings
- Free will, God and immortality of the soul are foolish myths
- His views dealt the unity of the Enlightenment a severe blow
- Other thinkers repelled by this inflexible atheism

David Hume (1711-1776)

- Human mind is nothing but a bundle of impressions
- Reason cannot decipher anything about the origins of the universe or the existence of God
- Hume’s rationalistic inquiry results in undermining the Enlightenment confidence in reason itself

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)

- One of few philosophes to live to see the French Revolution
- Enlightenment was a personal process — release from immaturity
- More optimistic than Rousseau
- “Dare to Know” — Enlightenment was an act of personal courage
Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)
- *Critique of Pure Reason*, 1781
- “What is Enlightenment?”, 1784
- *Metaphysical Foundations of Natural Science*, 1786

Kant’s Philosophy
- Dare to Know!
  - He introduced the concept of transcendentalism → some things are known by methods other than empirically.
    - The belief in the existence of a non-rational way to understand things.
    - The existence of neither time nor space is determined by empirical understanding.
      - These type of things are *a priori*.
        - They transcend sensory experience.
        - They are pure, not empirical ([concepts like faith, pre-existence, life after death]).

Thomas Paine (1737-1809)
- *Common Sense*, 1776
- *The Rights of Man*, 1791

The American “Philosophes”
- John Adams (1745-1826)
- Ben Franklin (1706-1790)
- Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)

Natural Rights
- Thomas Paine believed that governments do not give people rights, but that people are born with natural rights, some of which they voluntarily give up to governments.
- Thomas Jefferson included the natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in the Declaration of Independence.
- Thomas Hobbes also believed that if people want to live peacefully they have to give up some natural rights.
- John Locke thought that the three most important natural rights are life, liberty, and property.
The American Revolution

Enlightenment ideas help spur the American colonies to shed British rule and create a new nation.

Britain and Its American Colonies

- The American Colonies Grow
  - American colonies grow large and populous during the 1600s and 1700s
  - Colonies thrive economically through trade with Europe
    - Britain's Navigation Act restricts that trade (1651)
    - Other trade laws add restrictions and taxes
    - Colonists identify less and less as British subjects

Americans Win Independence

- British-Colonial Tensions Arise
  - Britain and American colonies win the French and Indian War in 1763
  - Britain taxes colonists to help pay the war debts
  - Colonists argue that British cannot tax them without their consent

Americans Win Independence

- Growing Hostility Leads to War
  - Colonists protest tea tax with "Boston Tea Party" in 1773
  - Colonists meet in Philadelphia to address British policies (1774)
  - British and Americans exchange fire at Lexington and Concord in 1775

Americans Win Independence

- The Influence of the Enlightenment
  - Colonial leaders push for independence, rely on Enlightenment ideas
  - Declaration of Independence—document justifying colonial rebellion
  - Leader Thomas Jefferson writes Declaration, uses ideas of John Locke

Thomas Jefferson

- Thomas Jefferson was directly influenced by the ideas of John Locke when he wrote the U.S. Declaration of Independence.
- Jefferson was a man of the Enlightenment who corresponded with Enlightenment figures in Europe.
- Jefferson supported the separation of church and state.
- He wanted to limit the power of the federal government.
This cartoon by Benjamin Franklin was used to encourage the colonies to unite against British rule.

Alexander Hamilton
- Alexander Hamilton was a political philosopher and the first secretary of the U.S. treasury.
- He was a leader in bringing the colonies together to write the constitution.
- Hamilton was a Federalist and supported strong central government, a central bank, and a standing military.
- The *New York Evening Post* was established by Hamilton in 1801.

Checks and Balances
- "Checks and balances" refers to the separation of powers of government.
- It was introduced by French philosopher Charles-Louis Montesquieu (slide 56).
- Under this model, government is divided into three branches: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.
- Each branch has limited power.
- Each branch oversees the other branches, thus keeping the system balanced.

The American Revolution
- On June 14, 1775, the Continental Congress voted to create the Continental Army. Congressman George Washington of Virginia was appointed commanding general of the Continental Army.

On July 6, 1775, the Congress approved "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North-America, now met in Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up Arms."

Second Continental Congress Signs the Declaration of Independence
Americans Win Independence

- **Success for the Colonists**
  - Despite British military might, colonists have advantages:
    - Motivating cause of freedom
    - French assistance
    - War’s expense for Britain
  - British surrender at Yorktown in 1781; colonists win the war

---

The Treaty of Paris of 1783 recognized the 13 colonies as free and sovereign states.

Painting by Benjamin West depicting (from left to right) John Jay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens, and William Temple Franklin. The British commissioners refused to pose, so the painting was never finished.

---

Americans Create a Republic

- **A Weak National Government**
  - Articles of Confederation set government plan for new republic
  - Articles create legislature only, no executive or judicial branches
  - Result is weak national government that fails to provide unity and order

---

Americans Create a Republic

- **A New Constitution**
  - Leaders call Constitutional Convention in 1787 to revise articles
  - Group instead creates a new government under U.S. Constitution
  - Constitution contains many political ideas of the Enlightenment

---

Americans Create a Republic

- **The Federal System**
  - Constitution creates three branches of government
  - Provides checks and balances—ensures branches share power equally
  - Promotes federal system—power divided between nation and states

- **The Bill of Rights**
  - Some fear too much national power, few protections of rights
  - Leaders win support for Constitution by adding a Bill of Rights
  - Ten amendments to Constitution that protect freedoms

---

Enlightenment Ideas and the Constitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enlightenment Idea</th>
<th>U.S. Constitution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locke</td>
<td>Powerful begins &quot;We the people of the United States&quot; to establish legitimacy. Creates representative government. Limits government powers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rousseau</td>
<td>Public election of president and Congress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltaire</td>
<td>Bill of Rights protects rights of accused and prohibits cruel and unusual punishment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Beccaria           | Accused have rights, no torture.

---

"The Treaty of Paris of 1783 recognized the 13 colonies as free and sovereign states."
James Madison and Alexander Hamilton played key roles in writing a new constitution. The delegates elected George Washington to preside over the constitutional convention. The result of the convention was the United States Constitution. James Madison is sometimes called the Father of the Constitution. George Washington is called the Father of America.

The United States Constitution was adopted in 1787.

- The Bill of Rights includes the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution.
- The Constitution limits the powers of the federal government.
- It protects the rights of citizens.
- The Constitution was written by James Madison and was directly influenced by Enlightenment ideas.

On September 17, 1787, the final draft of the Constitution was signed. Benjamin Franklin commented that it still had faults, but it was the best that could be done to create a new government.

“...In these sentiments, Sir, I agree to this Constitution with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general Government necessary for us, and there is no form of Government but what may be a blessing to the people if well administered, and believe farther that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years, and can only end in Despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic Government, being incapable of any other. I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain, may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men, all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assembly can a perfect production be expected?”

Benjamin Franklin, September 17, 1787

James Madison

- James Madison was the primary author of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights.
- Madison believed strongly in checks and balances in order to limit the powers of special interest groups.
- Madison was anti-aristocracy and pro-republicanism.

VI. The Role of the Salon

- Protection and encouragement offered by French aristocratic women in their private drawing rooms
- Feminine influence on the Enlightenment
A Parisian Salon

Madame Geoffrin’s Salon

The Salonnières

| Madame Geoffrin (1699-1777) | Mademoiselle Julie de Lespinasse (1732-1776) | Madame Suzanne Necker (1739-1794) |

Other Female Salons

- Wealthy Jewish women created nine of the fourteen salons in Berlin.
- In Warsaw, Princess Zofia Czartoryska gathered around her the reform leaders of Poland-Lithuania.
- Middle-class women in London used their salons to raise money to publish women’s writings.

Female Philosophes

- Emilie du Chatalet, a French noblewoman (1706-1749).
- Wrote extensively about the mathematics and physics of Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz and Isaac Newton.
- Her lover, Voltaire, learned much of his science from her.

Élisabeth-Louise Vigée-Le Brun was one of the most famous woman painters of the 18th century. Her style is generally considered rococo. She was accepted as a member of France’s Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture. In her memoirs she refers to the salons as a time when “women ruled.”
Enlightenment academies were founded to provide a place for intellectuals to develop and spread their ideas. By the middle of the 18th century there were hundreds of academies throughout Europe and its colonies. They were supported by both royal and private benefactors.

The French Academy, Paris, France

Enlightenment academies were modeled after ancient Greek schools of philosophy.

The founders of modern economics

1. The physiocrats in France
2. Adam Smith in Scotland

From Mercantilism to Adam Smith:
The Evolution of the Modern Capitalist System

Characteristics of Mercantilism

1. "Bullionism" → the eco. health of a nation could be measured by the amount of precious metal [gold or silver] which it possessed.
   - "Hard" money was the source of prosperity, prestige, and strength for a nation.
   - Bullionism dictated a "favorable balance of trade.
     - Export more than you import [a trade surplus].
       - High tariffs on imported manufactured goods
       - Low tariffs on imported raw materials.

2. Each nation must try to achieve economic self-sufficiency.
   - Those founding new industries should be rewarded by the state.

Characteristics of Mercantilism

3. Thriving agriculture should be carefully encouraged.
   - Less of need to import foods.
   - Prosperous farmers could provide a base for taxation.

4. Sea power was necessary to control foreign markets.
   - Less need to use the ships of other nations to carry your trade goods.
   - Your own fleet adds to the power and prestige of the nation.

5. Impose internal taxes of all kinds.
Characteristics of Mercantilism

6. Colonies would provide captive markets for manufactured goods & sources of raw materials.

7. Trade is a "zero-sum" game.  
   - A nation can gain in international trade only at the expense of other nations.

8. A large population was needed to provide a domestic labor force to people the colonies.

9. Luxury items should be avoided  
   - They took money out of the economy unnecessarily.

10. State action was needed to regulate and enforce all of these economic policies.  
    - State-sponsored trade monopolies.

Jean Baptiste Colbert [(1619-1683)]

- Architect of French mercantilism or "Colbertism."
- He was a bullionist.
- There are four professions of importance to the nation:  
  - Agriculture
  - Trade
  - Army
  - Navy
- Uniform weights & measures.
- Opposed tolls on internal trade.

Who Benefited Most From Mercantilism?

- Monarchs.
- Merchant capitalists.
- Joint-stock companies.
- Government officials.

The Physiocrats

(The "Government of Nature")
Francois Quesnay (1694-1774)
- A surgeon who turned to medicine because of failing eyesight.
- He began publishing economics treatises at the age of 62.
- No single document or book summarizes his economic system.
- He was concerned about the state of the French economy, especially of French agriculture.

Quesnay's Economic Theories
- Tableau Économique [1759].
  - A reaction against the extreme mercantilist policies of Colbert.
- Three economic classes:
  1. "Proprietary class" → landowners.
  2. "Productive class" → agricultural laborers.
- Productive work was the source of national wealth.

Quesnay's Economic Theories
- Therefore, the wealth of the nation was derived from agriculture.
  - Agriculture was the productive sector of an economy.
- Tax only the landowning class.

Capitalism

Adam Smith (1723-1790)
- Appointed to the chair of logic in 1751 at the University of Glasgow, Scotland.
- In 1752 he transferred to the chair of philosophy.
- On his travels to France, he was influenced by the writings of the physiocrats.
- 1776 → The Theory of Moral Sentiments and an Inquiry Into the Nature of Causes of the Wealth of Nations was published.
  - A vehement attack of the mercantilist system.

The Wealth of Nations (1776)
Adam Smith's Attack on Mercantilism

- He was making a political argument, NOT an economic one.
  - Part of the argument was for new economic policy, but...
  - An essential part of the argument was for new social and political arrangements.

- He argued that the basic unit for social analysis should be the nation, not the state.

- He was against the belief that trade was a zero-sum game.
  - It was a positive-sum game.
  - Both nations gained.

Basic Capitalist Principles

1. Goods and services are produced for profitable exchange.

2. Human labor power is a commodity for sale → LABOR IS THE SOURCE OF VALUE.

3. The "Invisible Hand" of the market
   - Problem: How do we survive in a world where we must depend on many others, but where humans are by nature self-interested individuals??
   - Solution: the free market, while appearing chaotic and unrestrained, is actually guided to produce the right amount and variety of goods by a so-called "invisible hand."
   - Therefore, the basic market mechanism is self-regulating!

4. Individuals seeking success are driven by self-interest → Profit Motive

5. The Law of Supply and Demand
   - Individuals who are free to pursue their self-interest will produce goods and services that others want, at prices others will be willing to pay.

6. Law of Competition
   - The competitive market system compels producers to be increasingly efficient, and to respond to the desires of consumers.

7. A social division of labor will maximize the satisfaction of individual wants and needs, given scarce resources.

8. Government should interfere minimally with the free and efficient workings of the market
   - Laissez-faire ["Leave things alone."]

Physiocrats

1. Led by Francois Quesnay
2. Natural economic laws governed society
3. Land only source of wealth → primacy of agriculture.
4. Rejection of mercantilism
5. Supply and demand
6. Laissez-faire = let people do as they choose—govt hands off economy
ADAM SMITH AND LAISSEZ-FAIRE ECONOMICS
1. Scottish philosopher and Enlightenment thinker
2. *The Wealth of Nations* 1776 = the bible of laissez-faire
3. Attacked/condemned mercantilism
4. Free trade -> no tariffs
5. Competitive advantage = make what you’re good at + trade for the rest
6. Govt noninterference in econ matters

ADAM SMITH
- The economic liberty (freedom) of the individual
- Sets the foundation for economic liberalism

THE LATER ENLIGHTENMENT
- Baron D’Holbach
  1. German enlightenment thinker
  2. Author of *System of Nature* 1770
  3. Strict atheism and materialism
- Condorcet -> French philosophe -> human perfectability

DEISM = enlightenment religion
According to deists, the creator does not intervene in human affairs or suspend the natural laws of the universe. Deists typically reject supernatural events such as prophecy and miracles, tending instead to assert that a god (or "the Supreme Architect") does not alter the universe by intervening in it. This idea is also known as the Clockwork universe theory, in which a god designs and builds the universe, but steps aside to let it run on its own.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU
1. Born in Geneva -> kicked out then wandered around
2. Always felt separate from and apart from society and people
3. Settles in Paris -> joins up with the philosophes
4. Anti-reason/anti-logic -> the anti-enlightenment enlightenment thinker
5. Political philosophy – *Discourse on the Origins of Inequality*, *The Social Contract*
6. Social and educational ideas – *Emile*, *The Nouvelle Eloise*

Discourse on the Origins of Inequality
1. Man starts out in a primitive condition = “the state of nature”
2. Man is happy and everyone is equal in the state of nature
3. The noble savage
4. The 1st fence = private property = inequality = unhappy
5. Private property leads to law and order -> man gives up his natural freedom
Jean Jacques Rousseau

1. Rousseau’s social contract is different from Locke’s
2. Each of us has an individual will
3. We combine into a society -> individual wills combine into “the General Will”
4. The general will governs -> it represents what is best for all
5. What is best for all is best for the individual-> no one can go against
6. A dangerous idea? – is this the foundation for totalitarian dictatorship? Or is it true democracy?

The Emile

1. Work of philosophy disguised as novel
2. Subject is education
3. Education should nurture natural instincts not restrict them
4. Follow your heart not your head
5. Use feeling and sentiment not just reason and logic

The “Woman’s Question” in the Enlightenment

1. New perspectives on the “women’s question”
2. Women = weak, inferior, dangerous, built for home and babies
3. Men = required to dominate, control, protect women

Mary Wollstonecraft

1. Author of – Vindication of the Rights of Women
2. Argued that women had the same innate reason and should have same rights
3. Women’s obedience to men was like slavery or bad government

Mary Wollstonecraft wrote novels, treatises and political works, including a history of the French Revolution.
In 1792 she published Vindication of the Rights of Woman.
Wollstonecraft advocated equal rights for men and women.
Her two novels, Mary: A Fiction and Maria, or, The Wrongs of Woman, criticize traditional women’s roles.
Wollstonecraft believed that equal education would bring equality between the sexes.
Fanny Burney

Frances (Fanny) Burney was an English novelist. *Evelina* was her first novel, published anonymously in 1778. *Evelina* is a satire on the lives of English aristocrats. It is the story of a young woman who enters urban society and finds love with a nobleman.

Catherine Macaulay

Catherine Macaulay was a writer and philosopher. She wrote an 8-volume history of England. She was closely associated with leading participants in the American Revolution, particularly George Washington, who consulted her about theories of government. Her controversial views were influential during her lifetime.

Moses Mendelssohn

Moses Mendelssohn was a Jewish philosopher who contributed to the German Enlightenment. Mendelssohn distinguished between the roles of church and state, demonstrating that the two institutions are complementary because they serve different needs of the citizenry. In 1781 he published *On the Civil Amelioration of the Condition of the Jews*, which opened up Jewish life to Christians and helped to increase social tolerance of Jews.

Pseudoscience in the Enlightenment

A frenzy to discover new scientific facts caused some unsubstantiated scientific theories to become very popular. Scientist Johann Beringer collected and studied amazing fossils that no one had ever seen before. The fossils were found to be complete fakes, made and buried by rival scientists. Franz Mesmer was a doctor who claimed he could cure disease by placing pressure on parts of the body and staring into the patient’s eyes. This is the origin of the word *mesmerize*.

The theory of physiognomy was the belief that a person’s personality could be discovered simply by studying the person’s face. This idea is now considered scientifically false.

Mary Wollstonecraft

- Women should be equally educated along with men.
- Women should enter professions traditionally dominated by men like medicine and politics.
- Wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*

Mary Shelley

- Daughter of Mary Wollstonecraft.
- Mistress and later wife of poet Percy Bysshe Shelley.
- Author of *Frankenstein* in the summer of 1816, Later published in 1818.
The Shelley’s (Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin calling herself Mary Shelley though she is not yet married to Percy) spend the summer with Lord Byron at his villa by Lake Geneva in Switzerland.

The weather being too cold to carry out normal summer activities, the group reside indoors staying up all night in intellectual discussions. They often sit around the fire reading German ghost stories.

Lord Byron suggests that to entertain themselves indoors each of them write his or her own supernatural tale. During this time Mary Godwin conceived of the idea for Frankenstein.

Lord Byron as the Monster in 1931.

Illustration from the 1831 edition.

THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE PHILOSOPHES

- The enlightenment and enlightenment thinking was the product of the upper middle class and nobility -> vast majority of people were ignorant of it and unaffected by it

- The Salon
  1. Meeting places in drawing rooms of wealthy urban aristos
  2. Gathering places for enlightenment thinkers, aristocrats, govt officials, and wealthy middle class
  3. Exchange and transmission of Enlightenment ideas
  4. Wealthy women hosted
  5. Madame Geoffrin -> most famous of the salonistas

THE SPREAD OF ENLIGHTENMENT THINKING

- Other ways Enlightenment thinking was spread -
  1. Coffeehouses and cafes
  2. Reading clubs
  3. Public lending libraries
  4. Learned societies -> American Philosophical Society
  5. Secret societies -> the Freemasons

ROCOCO

1. New style of art began in 1730’s
2. Grace and gentle action
3. Rejected strict geometrical patterns -> favored curves
4. Delicacy, lightness, charm
5. Secular – expressed pleasure, happiness, and love
ANTOINE WATTEAU

1. One of the greatest of the Rococo painters
2. Depictions of aristocratic life
3. Fat ladies in frilly dresses, ribbons and bonnets, hanging out in flowery gardens
4. Pleasure and joy

NEOCLASSICISM

2. Continued from the 17th into the 18th century
1. Dignity and simplicity of the classical style of ancient Greece and Rome
2. Influenced by the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii
3. Jacques-Louis David = The Oath of the Horatii

Neoclassical painting was popular during the French Revolution. The French artist Jacques-Louis David is considered the best painter of his time. Right: Self-Portrait

Oath of the Horatii

Neoclassical architectural style developed at the beginning of the Enlightenment. It was influenced by the architecture of ancient Greece. Neoclassical design replaced the rococo style.

The White House was built between 1792 and 1800 in the neoclassical style.
The Parthenon of ancient Greece influenced the neoclassical style.

Baroque

► 1600 – 1750.

► From a Portuguese word “barocca”, meaning “a pearl of irregular shape.”

► Implies strangeness, irregularity, and extravagance.
Baroque Era – defined by a music period
1600-1750
1600 – year of the first opera production
1750 – year of the death of Bach

The term baroque was not a complement – it originally meant overdone – too many notes in music, too much color in painting, and too grand in architecture.
It has come to include the following definitions:
– Marked by elaborate ornamentation
– Aims to create a dramatic effect
– Appealing to the spirit through the senses
– Enlarged space
– Heightened sensuality combined with spirituality
– Naturalistic rather than ideal, emotional rather than rational
– Conflict, paradox and contrast, heightened spirituality, lively sensuality
– Ornate

Baroque Art and Architecture
• Started in the Catholic countries and seen as a reaction to the Protestant Reformation – see how great Catholicism is...

Baroque Style of Art & Architecture
• Dramatic, emotional.
• Colors were brighter than bright; darks were darker than dark.
• Counter-Reformation art.
• Paintings & sculptures in church contexts should speak to the illiterate rather than to the well-informed.
• Ecclesiastical art → appeal to emotions.
• Holland → Real people portrayed as the primary subjects.

Dutch Baroque
• Holland (Northern Netherlands) was an independent, democratic, Protestant country
  – The strict Calvinist Protestant Churches forbade religious art in the church buildings
  – All the usual people who purchased art, churches, monarchs, and nobility; seemed to be absent in this region.
  – Artist were left at the mercy of the market place to earn a living
    • Fortunately there was a wealthy middle class of merchants who had a mania for art.

Rembrandt
• The best known painter in the western world
• He had to style periods
  – Early
    • Mostly portraits with a few religious scenes
    • The Bible scenes were intricately detailed and lit dramatically
  – Late
    • Gave up portraits and worked on more biblical and psychological subjects
    • Used more browns and reds
    • Had a theme of loneliness
    • Graduations of light to convey mood, character, and emotion
Rembrandt – Protestant

How does this painting depict the art and culture of its day (past AP Euro question)?

Rembrandt: The Blinding of Samson (1636)

Rembrandt: The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp (1632)

Rembrandt: The Night Watch (1642)

Rembrandt: Portrait at age 23

Rembrandt painted over 100 self portraits.

This portrait portrays the dewey eyed youth. The intent was to use light and dark to find his inner being.
Rembrandt: Portrait at age 63

Rembrandt older, successful but showing the physical decay of age.

Once again he seeks the inner being by using Caravaggio chiaroscuro (light and dark) style.

Baroque Art

- In Catholic countries the church financed most art, in Protestant countries it was wealthy businessmen who financed art.
- In other areas of Europe it is defined by a style of art that shows great contrast between light and dark and the use of oil paints.
- Bernini’s The Ecstasy of St. Theresa was considered too erotic for the Vatican – check out the light.

Vermeer

- Considered second only to Rembrandt among Dutch artist.
- He is masterful in his use of light and color:
  - His paintings had a sense of stability and calm.
- He painted neat spare rooms, and simple domestic scenes.

Ver Meer: The Milkmaid (1658-60)

In this painting Vermeer’s subject is light and its effect on color and form.

The painting also is full of details such as the nail holes and marks on the white washed wall.

Ver Meer: The Love Letter (1669-70)
Jan Vermeer – Another master of light!!!

More Bernini – Beautiful Bodies and Beautiful Movement

More Vermeer

How does this David compare with the others?

St. Peter’s Basilica, Vatican City
by Gian Lorenzo Bernini

Church of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Church of Veltenberg Altar, Germany
“The Assumption of the Virgin Mary”
Egid Quirim Asam, 1692-1750

Altar of Mercy, Germany, 1764

Baroque Art – Caravaggio -- Italian
- Used light to display drama.
- Light usually signified “God” or heavenly intervention.

“St. Francis in Ecstasy”
Caravaggio, 1595

Bacchus
- Not afraid to use pagan Greek and Roman figures in art.

“The Flagellation of Christ”
by Caravaggio
"David and Goliath" by Caravaggio

"Salome with the Head of the Baptist" by Caravaggio

"The Cardsharps" by Caravaggio, 1595

The Calling of Saint Matthew 1599-1600

The Conversion of St. Paul

The Crucifixion of Saint Peter

Where is the light coming from?
The Female Caravaggio

- Artemisia Gentileschi
- Worked in her father's studio.
- Violently raped

Mary Magdalen

“The Dead Christ Mourned”
Annibale Carracci, 1603

“The Virgin Appearing to St. Hyacinthe”
Lodovico Carracci
1594

“Joseph’s Bloody Coat Brought to Jacob”
Diego Velázquez, 1630

“Christ on the Cross”
Diego Velázquez
1632
Velázquez’s painting “The maids of honor” was voted the world’s greatest painting in 1985.

Rubens is a name to know – “fleshy” subjects – especially women!
“The Elevation of the Cross”
by Peter Paul Reubens
1610-11

“The Lamentation”
by Peter Paul Reubens
1609-11

Peter Paul Reubens, *Hippopotamus Hunt*, 1616

“Battle of the Amazons”
Peter Paul Reubens

“A Village Fete”
Peter Paul Reubens

“The Garden of Love”
Peter Paul Reubens, 1630-32
Portraits of Famous Personalities of the Times

“A Bust of Louis XIV” by Bernini

“Louis XVI”
Hyacinthe Rigaud

“A Bust of Cardinal Richelieu” by Bernini

“Cardinal Richelieu”
Philippe de Champaigne [1602-1674]

Baroque Homes
The Baroque Period in Spain

- The Baroque Period in Spain was really the Spanish Renaissance.
- Literature was dominate by Cervantes

El Greco’s Laocoon

Elongated Bodies
Baroque is an artistic style that began in 17th-century Italy. Baroque style is known for being grandiose and dramatic. The Roman Catholic Church supported baroque artists who painted strong, emotional religious scenes. Monarchs and aristocrats used baroque architecture and art as a means of displaying power and wealth in order to impress others.

King Louis XIV of France was a great patron of the arts and spent tremendous wealth on the royal court. He supported the Académie Française and funded writers such as Molière, Charles Le Brun, and Jean-Baptiste Lully. The Palace of Versailles, constructed under Louis XIV, is an example of French baroque. Rococo art appeared during the Enlightenment in 18th-century France. It is an ornate, refined, and elegant style. In painting, rococo artists used delicate colors, curved forms, and other decorative flourishes.

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Jean-Honoré Fragonard was a French painter of the rococo style. His paintings express a feeling of energy and enthusiasm for life.

Rosalba Giovanna Carriera
- Rosalba Carriera was a Venetian rococo painter.
- She began specializing in portrait miniatures.
- In Paris she became known for her pastel work and painted for all levels of nobility.
- She was elected to the Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture (Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture).

Thomas Gainsborough was a British Enlightenment painter. He highlighted the beauty of nature and the unique qualities of the individual.

Jean-Baptiste-Siméon Chardin was a French rococo painter. His paintings showed ordinary people doing ordinary things.

Music during the Enlightenment is divided into the baroque, classical and romantic periods. The post-Enlightenment romantic period was a reaction against Enlightenment ideas regarding form and rationalism.

The baroque period from 1600 to 1760 is known for its operas, sonatas, and concertos. Johann Sebastian Bach was a major composer during this period.

The classical period from 1730 to 1820 is known for its symphonies. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was the most important composer during this period.

The romantic period lasted from 1815 to 1910. Expressive qualities of the music became more important than formal structures. Ludwig van Beethoven was important during this period.

The 17th and 18th centuries were the formative years for classical music = Baroque music 1600-1750
Baroque Music

- Representative Composers
  - Antonio Vivaldi
  - Johann Sebastian Bach
  - George Friedrich Handel

Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741)

- Representative Works
  - 46 operas
  - 76 sonatas
  - Chamber music
  - Sacred music

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

1. Greatest of the baroque composers
2. German
3. Produced a large family of musicians
4. Worked as organist, court music director, choir master/kapellmesiter
5. Majority of work was church music

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)

- Representative Works
  - cantatas
  - chorales
  - organ works
  - lute music
  - chamber music
  - canons and fugues
- Famous piece: “Jesu Joy of Man’s Desiring”

significant Bach compositions

- Brandenburg Concertos
- Toccatta and Fugue
- Mass in B Minor
- Goldberg Variations
- Christmas Oratorio
- Jesu, joy of man’s desiring

GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL

1. German baroque – lived and worked in England
2. Primarily secular
3. Significant compositions – *Music for the Royal Fireworks*, *Water Musik*, *Messiah*
George Frederick Handel (1685-1759)
- Representative Works
  - 42 operas
  - 29 oratorios
  - 120 cantatas, trios, duets
  - numerous arias
  - chamber music
- Most famous work: Messiah oratorio traditionally performed during the Christmas season, including “Hallelujah Chorus”.

Changes in music during the Enlightenment
- Classical music, with a new, lighter style, emerged during the Enlightenment. Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven were three classical composers from Austria.

Classical Music
- Representative Composers
  - Joseph Haydn
  - Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
  - Ludwig van Beethoven

NEW COMPOSITIONAL FORMS IN MUSIC
1. Opera
2. The Oratorio
3. The sonata
4. The Concerto
5. The Symphony

THE CLASSICAL ERA IN MUSIC
- THE CLASSICAL ERA 1750-1830 = period of music which followed the baroque era
- Orchestral music
- New musical instruments -> bigger and more diverse sounds
- Larger groupings of musicians

FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN
1. Austrian classical composer
2. Worked for Prince Esterhazy in Hungary
3. Composed 104 symphonies
4. The Surprise Symphony, The Philosopher Symphony, The Farewell Symphony
Joseph Haydn (1732-1809)
- Known as “Father of the Symphony” and “Father of the String Quartet”
- Representative Works
  - 104 Symphonies
  - numerous concertos for various instruments
  - 15 operas
  - other music

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(1756-1791)
- Representative works
  - 23 operas
  - numerous symphonies
    - “Toy Symphony”
    - concertos
      - “Flute concerto no. 2 in D Major, K 314”
  - piano music
  - chamber music
  - sacred music
    - masses

Ludwig van Beethoven
- Representative Works
  - Symphonies (5th and 9th probably the most famous)
  - Piano music
    - “Fur Elise”
  - Vocal music
    - Operas
    - Choral music

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NOVEL
- 18TH century marked the full development of the novel as a literary genre
- English writers are key to establish the centrality of the novel
- Samuel Richardson – Pamela = a good girl
- Henry Fielding – Tom Jones = a bad boy

Daniel Defoe
Daniel Defoe was an English writer, journalist, and spy, the latter a result of a plea bargain made after being arrested for his political and religious writing. He is best known for his novel Robinson Crusoe.

Defoe was one of England’s first novelists. He also wrote more than 500 books, pamphlets, and articles on politics, crime, religion, marriage, psychology and the supernatural.
Samuel Richardson

18th-century English writer.
He wrote three epistolary novels, the best known being *Pamela: Or, Virtue Rewarded*, written in 1740.
It is the story of a young woman who marries a nobleman to improve her social status.

**An epistolary novel is written in the form of a series of letters.**

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**The Writing of History**

- Philosophes writing history...
- Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Gibbon
  - Portrayed the growth of Christianity as a major reason for Rome’s eventual collapse
  - Also thought the decline had many causes

---

**The Enlightenment**

- Transformed the study and writing of history
  1. Remove god from historical study
  2. Secular explanations and causation
  3. New social science approach
  4. Broadened scope of study -> economic, social, intellectual, cultural

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**The High Culture of the 18th Century**

- High culture = the literary and artistic world of the educated and wealthy
- Popular culture = the culture of the masses

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**Education and Universities**

- 18th century secondary schools -
  1. The grammar and public school - England
  2. The gymnasium - Germany
  3. The college - France and Spain

- Curriculum of secondary schools -
  1. Mostly focused on Greek and Latin classics
  2. Little attention to math, science, modern languages
  3. Middle class wanted more practical education.
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

- Torture standard method to gain evidence
- Punishments for crimes –
  1. Cruel and spectacular
  2. Public executions -> deterrence
  3. Beheadings, breaking at the wheel, drawing and quartering
  4. 200 crimes in 1800 had death penalty
  5. Forced labor - mines, military service
  6. Sent to overseas colonies as laborers

CESARE BECCARIA

1. Italian philosophe
2. Author of – On Crime and Punishment
3. Punishment should deter people from crime – not inflict cruelty
4. Opposed capital punishment
5. Advocated imprisonment as alternative to death penalty

THE WORLD OF MEDICINE

- Hierarchy of medical practitioners-
  1. Physicians -> univ grads/high social status
  2. Surgeons -> bleeding patients and performing surgery
  3. Apothecaries, midwives, and faith healers
- 18th century hospitals
  1. Deadly and dangerous
  2. Crowded
  3. Dirty
  4. Germ filled

POPULAR CULTURE

- The written and unwritten literature and social activities of the majority of the people
  1. Collective and public in nature
  2. The festival
  3. Local taverns
  4. Gin and vodka
  5. Separation of elite and popular culture
  6. Oral traditions -> songs and stories
  7. Emergence of pop lit = chapbooks
Nicolas Regnier’s cheeky Carnival Scene. Regnier was a contemporary of Caravaggio in Rome.

- Excessive, eating, drinking, celebrating
- Relaxation and enjoyment
- Intense sexual activity
- Aggression and release of pent up energy
- Suspension of rules and order of society

Taverns and Alcohol

- People also gathered in taverns and cabarets
- Social gatherings in neighborhoods
- Cheap alcoholic beverages led to physical and monetary problems for average people
  - The rich drank different beverages such as port or brandy causing fewer physical problems
- The differences in drinking habits and the abandoning of festivals by the rich was symbolic of abandoning the popular world view as well

Abandoning the world view

- Upper classes now viewed such things as witchcraft, faith healing, fortune telling, and prophesy as the beliefs, “such are of the weakest judgment and reason, as women, children, and ignorant and superstitious persons.”

Gin Lane

Set in the parish of St Giles, a notorious slum district which Hogarth used in several of his works around this time, Gin Lane depicts the squalor and despair of a community raised on gin. Desperation, death and decay pervade the scene. The only businesses that flourish are those which serve the gin industry: gin sellers, distillers (the aptly named Kilman); the pawnbroker where the avaricious Mr. Gripe greedily takes the vital possession (the carpenter offers his saw and the housewife her cooking utensils) of the alcoholic residents of the street in return for a few pennies to feed their habit; and the undertaker, for whom Hogarth implies at least a handful of new customers from this scene alone. Most shockingly, the focus of the picture is a woman in the foreground, who, addled by gin and driven to prostitution by her habit—evidenced by the syphilitic sores on her legs—lets her baby slip unheeded from her arms and plunge to its death in the stairwell of the gin cellar below. Half-naked, she has no concern for anything other than a pinch of snuff. This mother was not such an exaggeration as she might appear: in 1734, Judith Dufour reclaimed her two-year-old child from the workhouse where it had been given a new set of clothes; she then strangled it and left the infant’s body in a ditch so that she could sell the clothes (for 1s. 4d.) to buy gin. In another case, an elderly woman, Mary Estwick, let a toddler burn to death while she slept in a gin-induced stupor. Such cases provided a focus for anti-gin campaigners such as the indefatigable Thomas Wilson and the image of the neglectful mother became increasingly central to anti-gin propaganda.
INCREASE IN LITERACY

- Late 17th century France - 29%/
  late 18th century - 47%
- Upper class and upper middle most all literate
- Greatest growth among lower middle class
- Primary education -> increased literacy -> a local issue
- Primary education pushed more in protestant countries -> read that bible!!

Reading During the Enlightenment

- Literacy:
  - 80% for men; 60% women.
- Books were expensive (one day's wages).
- Many readers for each book (20:1)
  - novels, plays & other literature.
  - journals, memoirs, “private lives.”
  - philosophy, history, theology.
  - newspapers, political pamphlets.

The High Culture of the Eighteenth Century

- Expansion of reading public and publishing
- Authors making money, less dependent on patrons
- Development of magazines, Great Britain leading the way
  - Twenty five published in 1700, 158 in 1780
  - Best known, Spectator, by Joseph Addison and Richard Steele, started in 1711

The Female Spectator featured articles by female writers

An Increase in Reading

- The Female Spectator featured articles by female writers
- Newspapers began to appear
  - First newspaper printed on London in 1702
  - By 1780, 37 other towns had newspapers
  - Cheap and provided free in coffeehouses
- Books circulated more widely
  - Public libraries and private circulating libraries

An Increase in Reading

- Literature: France and the German States
  - Literacy rates: France and the German States
  - The eighteenth century was a time when great numbers of Europeans increased the numbers of men who could read. 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 general trends.
“Must Read” Books of the Time

THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH

- The established Catholic and Protestant churches in the 18th centuries –
  1. Conservative institutions
  2. Supported the hierarchical structure of society
  3. Supported the privileged classes
  4. Supported tradition
  5. The local priest/pastor was center of religious life
  6. The local church provided religious services, kept birth, death and marriage records, supervised primary education

CHURCH STATE RELATIONS

- LUTHERANISM = Scandinavia, N. Germany
- ANGLICANISM = England
- CALVINISM = Scotland, Dutch Republic, parts of Switzerland
- CATHOLICISM = Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Habsburg Empire, Poland, S. Germany

TOLERATION AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES

- 18TH century rulers believed it was their duty to have citizens be religious
- Beginnings of religious toleration in 18th cent
- Toleration Patent of 1781 = issued by Joseph II of Austria -> granted religious toleration and civil/legal rights to non-Catholics in Habsburg Empire

RELIGION AND THE CHURCHES

Life was becoming secularized and men of reason attacked the churches. Yet much of the art and music was religious. Most Europeans were Christian. Accepted by most church critics was that society could not function without faith.
Philosophes had called for religious toleration
Many rulers still found toleration difficult to accept
- Louis XIV had suppressed the rights of Huguenots
- It was seen as true duty of ruler not to allow subjects to be condemned to hell by being heretics
- Persecution continued and the last burning of heretics took place 1781

Some progress made toward religious toleration through Joseph II of Austria
- Toleration Patent of 1781
- Granted Lutherans, Calvinists, and Greek Orthodox the right to worship privately
- In all ways, all subjects were now equal

Treatment of Jews...
- They were still set apart and socially resented
- Many philosophes denounced persecution of Jews
- Many Europeans favored assimilation of Jews but only if they converted to Christianity— not acceptable to most Jews

Austrian emperor Joseph II tried new policy
- Too limited
- Freed the Jews from nuisance taxes
- Allowed more freedom of movement and jobs
- Restricted from owning land
- Could not worship in public
- Encouraged them to learn German
- Encouraged greater assimilation into German society

Popular Religion in the Eighteenth Century
Despite the rise of skepticism and the intellectuals’ belief in deism and natural religion, religious devotion remained strong in the 18th century
Catholic Piety
- No one knows how many Catholics went to church regularly
- Catholic religiosity was selective
- People still favored external forms of worship—veneration of saints and the virgin, pilgrimages, devotion to relics and images

European Catholic religiosity difficult to assess
- Parish was important center for community
- Hard to establish regular attendance figures
- Ninety-plus percent attended Mass on Easter Sunday
- Much externalized form of worship, e.g., prayers to saints, pilgrimages, and devotion to relics and images
- Parishioners more superstitious than devout
- Feared witches and prayed to Virgin Mary to save them from personal disasters caused by the devil

Protestant Revivalism: Pietism
- Protestant state-run churches established good patterns and served by well-educated clergy
- Bureaucratic and bereft of religious enthusiasm
  - In Germany and England, where there was more “rational” Christianity, ordinary Protestants wanted a deeper religious experience leading to new religious movements
    - Pietism was one response to rationalism

Pietism
- Begun in 17th century by German clerics
- Spread by teachings of Count Nikolaus von Zinzendorf and his Moravian Brethren (sect)
- “Personal experience of God”—true religious experience
- Zinzendorf: “He who wishes to comprehend God with his mind becomes an atheist”

Protestant Revivalism: Pietism (cont)
- Protestant churches offered little excitement in England as well
- Anglican church offered little excitement
- Dissenting Protestants—Puritans, Quakers, Baptists, were relatively subdued
- Deeper spiritual experience gone unmet until John Wesley

Protestant Revivalism
- In the 18th century, many Protestants wanted a deeper personal devotion/relationship with God
  1. Pietism in Germany
  2. John Wesley in England = Methodism/spiritual revivalism
John Wesley, ordained Anglican minister (1703–1791)
- Experienced deep spiritual, mystical experience
- "...an assurance was given me, that He had taken away my sins...saved me from the law of sin and death"
- "The gift of God's grace" assured him of salvation
- Criticized by Anglican church as emotional mysticism

To Wesley, all could be saved by experiencing God and opening the doors to His grace

Wesley...
- Spoke to masses in open fields
- Concentrated on lower classes neglected by elitist Anglicans
- Charismatic preaching fostered highly-charged conversion experiences

Wesley...
- Converts organized into Methodist societies for good works
- Became separate religious sect after Wesley's death despite his preference to keep Methodism within Anglican church
- Proved need for spiritualism not expunged by search for reason

The 18th century was about change and, to some degree, tradition
- Influenced by Scientific Revolution and particularly ideas of Locke and Newton
- Philosophes hoped they could create new society through natural laws, like laws of science
- Believed education could produce better human beings and better society

Attacking traditional religion and creating the "new science of man" in economics, politics, justice, and education, the philosophes laid the foundation for a modern worldview based on rationalism and secularism
- Despite secular thought, most people still lived in God, religious worship, and farming.
Protestant Reformation established state control over the churches.

Protestant state churches flourished throughout Europe in the 18th century:
- Scandinavia, north German states, England, Scotland, etc.

Catholic church still exercised much control by 1700. Church had enormous wealth:
- In Spain, 3000 monastic institutions housing 100,000 men and women controlled enormous land estates.
- Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Hapsburg empire, Poland, and southern Germany.

Catholic church remained on top of the hierarchy structure:
- Bishops, archbishops, abbots, and abbesses were members of the upper classes.
- Received revenues from landed estates and faithful tithes.
- Wide gulf between upper and lower clergy:
  - Bishop of Strasburg received 100,000 livres a year, parish priests paid 500.

States sought to control (nationalize) the Catholic churches:
- Meant controlling the papacy and Society of Jesus.
- Jesuits had created special enclaves within states and French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies:
  - Much political influence.
  - Created many enemies.
  - Spain and France demanded the Society be dissolved and Pope Clement XIV complied.

1. Expelled from Portugal 1759
2. Expelled from France 1764
3. Expelled from Spain & Spanish colonies 1767
4. Spain and France demand entire order be dissolved in 1773
5. Destruction of the Jesuits went along with decline in papal power.
6. By mid 18th papacy played little role in international affairs.
The termination of the Jesuits paralleled the decline in papal power. Mid-eighteenth century, papacy played only minor role in diplomacy and international affairs. The papacy could no longer appoint high clerical officials.

The most brilliant architecture and music of the age were religious. Yet, secular changes were underway and would lead to both political and social upheavals before century’s end.

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Revolutions in the Americas

**Revolution in Haiti**
- Haiti is the first Latin American territory to gain freedom.
- Toussaint L’Ouverture leads slave revolt against the French (1791).
- Toussaint eventually dies in a French prison in 1803.

**Haiti’s Independence**
- Jean-Jacques Dessalines declares Saint Domingue a country in 1804.
- Saint Domingue becomes first black colony to win independence.
- Renames Haiti, means “mountainous land” in the Arawak language.
- Emperor Jacques is assassinated in 1806 by disaffected members of his administration.

**Creoles Lead Independence**
- The Spread of Enlightenment Ideas
  - Enlightenment ideas inspire Latin American revolutionaries.
- Creole Leaders
  - Simón Bolívar—wealthy Creole leads Venezuela in revolution.
  - José de San Martín—leader of Argentinean revolutionary forces.

**Portraits of Bolivar and San Martin**

**The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society, 1789**

**SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Graphs**
1. Clarifying: Which two groups made up the vast majority of the population in Spanish America?
2. Making Inferences: Of the Europeans, which group—peninsulares or creoles—probably made up a larger percentage?
Creoles Lead Independence

- Bolivar’s Route to Victory
  - Venezuela declares independence in 1811; Bolivar wins war by 1821
- San Martín Leads Southern Liberation Forces
  - Argentina is independent in 1816; San Martín helps free Chile
  - Bolívar’s and San Martín’s armies drive Spanish out of Peru in 1824.

Mexico Ends Spanish Rule

- A Cry for Freedom
  - Padre Miguel Hidalgo—priest who launches Mexican revolt (1810).
  - 80,000 Indian and Mestizo followers march on Mexico City
- Jose Maria Morelos—leads revolt after Hidalgo’s defeat, but loses
  - Both Hidalgo and Morelos were executed.
- Mexico’s Independence
  - Mexican creoles react; Iturbide (a Mexican General) declares Mexico independent (1821)
  - Iturbide reigns briefly as emperor until March 1823.
  - In 1823, Central America breaks away from Mexico

Mexico Ends Spanish Rule

- Brazil’s Royal Liberator
  - A Bloodless Revolution
    - Napoleon invades Portugal; royal family moves to Brazil (1807)
    - Portuguese court returns to Portugal after Napoleon’s defeat (1815)

An artistic representation of the execution of Jose Maria Morelos in 1815.

Today’s Flag of Mexico
The tri-color flag is still used, and the presence of the eagle is also used in the modern flag of Mexico used since 1968.
Brazil's Royal Liberator

- Portuguese prince Dom Pedro stays behind in Brazil
  - Dom Pedro accepts Brazilian's request to rule their own country
  - He officially declares Brazil's independence (September 1822)
- By 1830, nearly all of Latin American regions win independence

IX. Enlightened Despotism

- The manner of political reform
- Frederick the Great of Prussia
- Catherine the Great of Russia
- Joseph II of Austria
- True reform or a cynical, manipulative consolidation of power?

Frederick the Great of Prussia (r. 1740-1786)

- Succeeded his father, Frederick William I (the "Soldier King").
- He saw himself as the "First Servant of the State.

Catherine the Great (r. 1762-1796)

- German Princess Sophie Friederike Auguste of Anhalt-Zerbst.
- 1729 — 1796.
1767: Catherine summons the Legislative Commission.
1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War.
1771-1775: Pugachev Rebellion is suppressed.
1772: First partition of Poland.
1785: Charter of Nobility.
1793: Second partition of Poland.
1795: Third partition of Poland.
Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor

1772: First partition of Poland.
1778-1779: He failed to annex Bavaria to Austrian lands.
1781: Declared the Toleration Patent.
1781: Abolition of serfdom and feudal dues.
1785: He failed to exchange the Austria Netherlands for Bavaria.
1787-1792: Austria joined Russia in the Russo-Turkish War, but little was gained.
1795: Third partition of Poland.

The Legacy of the Enlightenment?

1. The democratic revolutions begun in America in 1776 and continued in Amsterdam, Brussels, and especially in Paris in the late 1780s, put every Western government on the defensive.

2. Reform, democracy, and republicanism had been placed irrevocably on the Western agenda.

3. New forms of civil society arose — clubs, salons, fraternals, private academies, lending libraries, and professional/scientific organizations.

4. 19th conservatives blamed it for the modern "egalitarian disease" (once reformers began to criticize established institutions, they didn't know where and when to stop!)

5. It established a materialistic tradition based on an ethical system derived solely from a naturalistic account of the human condition (the "Religion of Nature").

6. Theoretically endowed with full civil and legal rights, the individual had come into existence as a political and social force to be reckoned with.