

■ Essential Question:

- What was the impact of the Enlightenment?



■ Warm-Up Question:

- What were the Enlightenment ideas of John Locke, Montesquieu, & Rousseau?

Impact of the Enlightenment

Enlightenment thinkers challenged the divine right of kings & argued for liberty & rights

Salons (discussion parties), high literacy rates & cheap printing helped spread new ideas across Europe

These theories inspired a variety of new ideas in art, music, gender, economics, & government



Impact of the Enlightenment: Culture

Enlightenment ideals of perfection & reason gave rise to neoclassical art

Art in the Enlightenment was simple, elegant, & focused on Greek styles



Jean-Baptiste-Simeon Chardin



Jacques Louis David

Impact of the Enlightenment: Culture

Music composers created new, elegant styles of music known

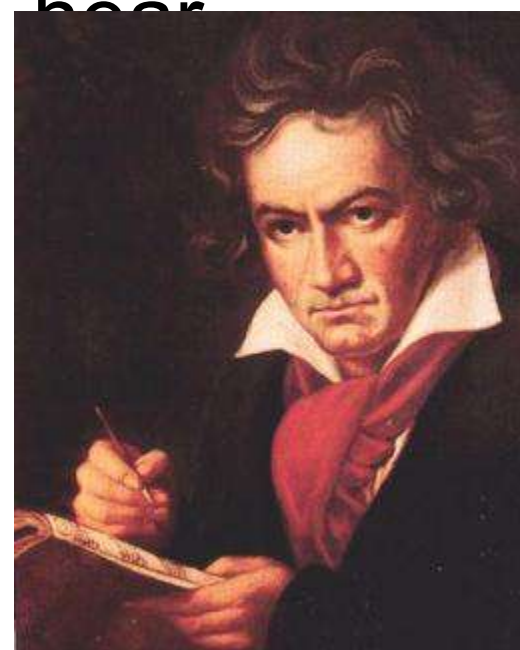
Music became a popular art that people went to concerts to



Franz Joseph Haydn created the first symphony



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart set a new standard for originality



Beethoven used emotion & range to move music beyond the classical style

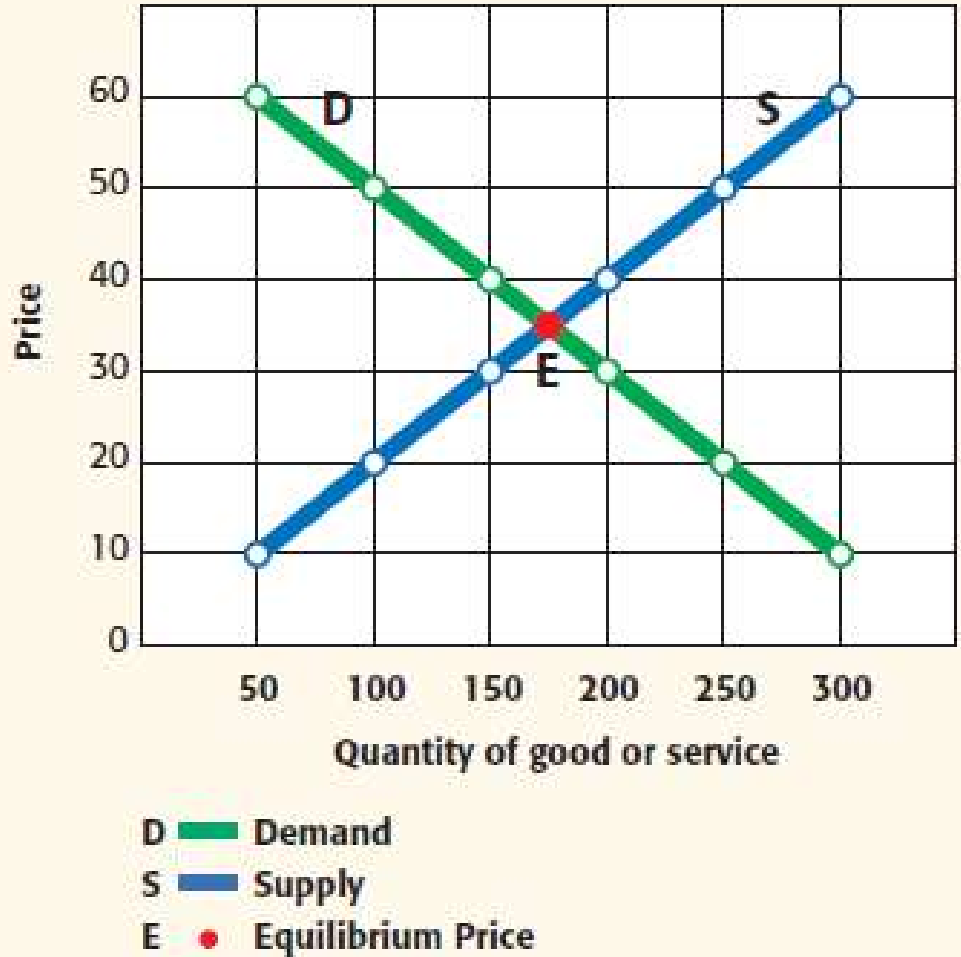
Impact of the Enlig

Supply and Demand

One of the most important ideas was the theory of free economics by S

Capitalism is an economic model based on private ownership of property & desire to make profits

Laissez-faire is the idea that the economy thrives when the gov't does not interfere with businesses & allows a free market to exist



According to Adam Smith, price is determined by supply & demand

Situation #1

The economy has taken a turn for the worse. The president believes the government should get the economy moving again. He wants to pass laws that require individuals and businesses to follow the government's advice about what should be produced.

What Would Adam Smith Say? Why?

What Would Adam Smith Say about Situation #1

Smith would be on the side of relying on the market to improve the economy. He definitely would prefer the invisible hand of the market to the visible boot of the government. He would be afraid that government would favor some interests over others.

Situation #2

The Save Our jobs Coalition is working to pass a law that would penalize businesses that move jobs overseas. In addition, the law would require higher taxes to be placed on imported goods that are cheaper than those goods made in the USA.

What Would Adam Smith Say? Why?

What Would Adam Smith Say about Situation #2

Smith would favor free trade. He said the freer and more general the competition, the better off the public will be. Trade restrictions help certain groups at the expense of the general good. Smith was against mercantilism, just as the American colonies did. Smith supported the American position in his writings.

Situation #3

“Stop Government Now” is a group that believes there is no legitimate role for government except providing for police and fire protection. Members believe almost all governmental functions should be privatized and run by businesses.

What Would Adam Smith Say? Why?

What Would Adam Smith Say about Situation #3

Smith believed the government should provide more than police and fire protection. He supported public works and education. Most importantly, government should provide justice, without which there would be chaos. However, he would be shocked by the size of government today.

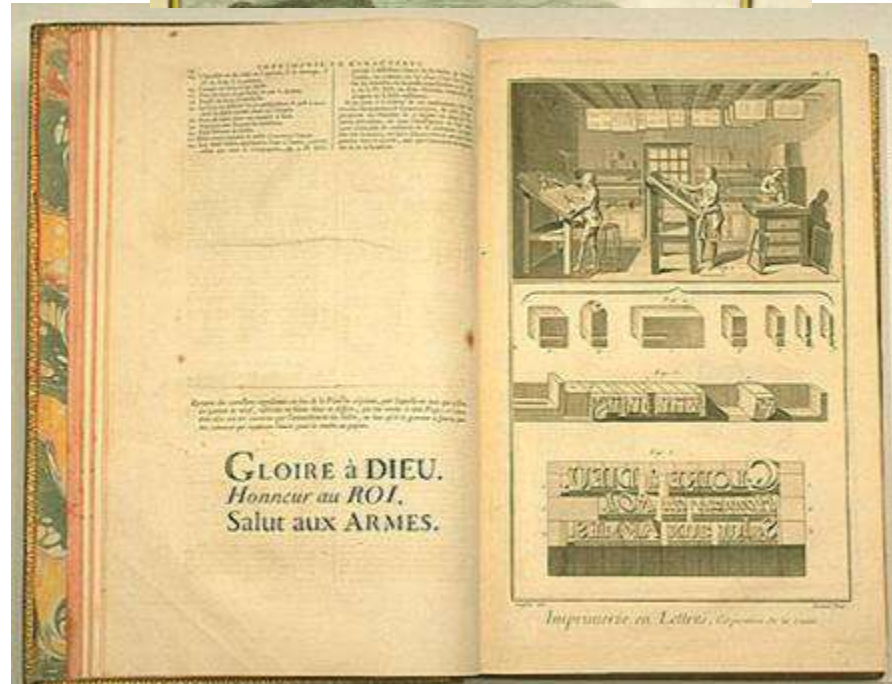
Impact of the Enlightenment

During the Enlightenment
Europe & America began to
philosophize about

To collect these new ideas
& make them accessible,
Denis Diderot created the
first encyclopedia

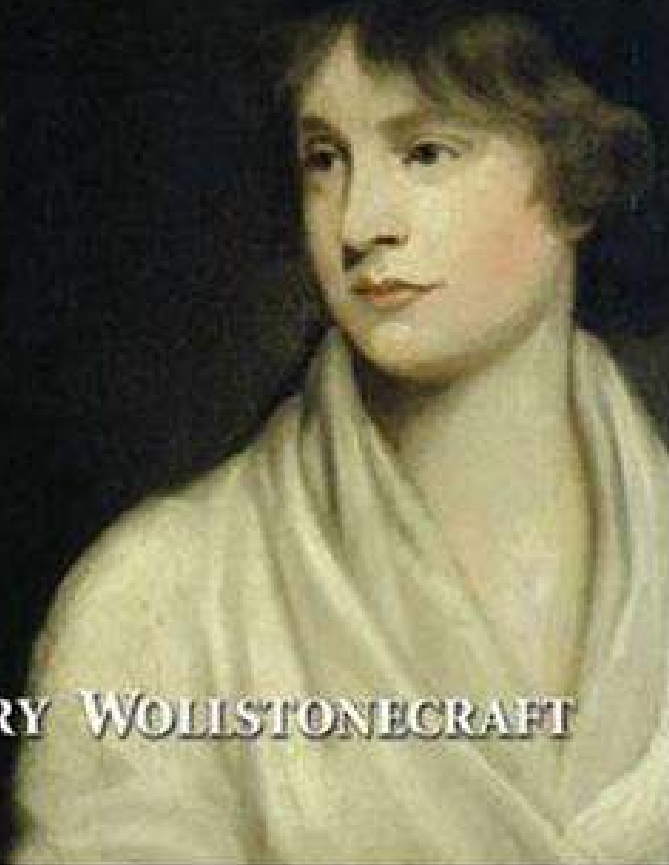
Encyclopedia included
essays & sketches on a
wide variety of political,
scientific, & cultural ideas

Encyclopedia spread the
ideas of the Enlightenment
& Scientific Revolution



Impact of the Enlightenment: **Women**

A Vindication of the Rights of Woman



MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT

Most Europeans had a traditional view of women as housewives, mothers, & not equals to men

But, new Enlightenment ideas inspired efforts to improve women's status

Madame Geoffrin hosted salons & spoke her mind

Some women, like Mary Wollstonecraft, argued for more opportunities for education & professions

Impact of the Enlightenment: Kings

Enlightenment philosophes attacked absolute kings like Louis XIV & Peter the Great

Most philosophes believed that the best form of gov't was a limited monarchy that respected citizens' rights

Some powerful monarchs known as enlightened despots listened to new ideas & tried to improve the lives of their citizens

Changing Idea: Relationship Between Ruler and State

Old Idea

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

New Idea

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

Enlightenment despots favored religious tolerance, tax reform, reduced gov't spending, & legal rights



Frederick the Great of Prussia granted religious freedom, abolished torture, and improved education.



Catherine the Great frequently wrote to Voltaire & considered protecting the rights of her citizens.



Joseph II of Austria granted freedom of speech, press, religion, and required peasants to work the land for their work.

Impact of the Enlightenment: **Revolutions**

As the Enlightenment spread, citizens began questioning the authority of their kings...

Enlightenment

- People try to apply the scientific approach to aspects of society.
- Political scientists propose new ideas about government.
- Philosophes advocate the use of reason to discover truths.
- Philosophes address social issues through reason.

Spread of Ideas

- Enlightenment ideas appeal to thinkers and artists across Europe.
- Salons help spread Enlightenment thinking.
- Ideas spread to literate middle class.
- Enlightened despots attempt reforms.

Enlightenment ideas sweep through European society and spread to Latin America.

American Revolution

- Enlightenment ideas influence colonists.
- Britain taxes colonists after French and Indian War.
- Colonists denounce taxation without representation.
- War begins in Lexington and Concord.

Colonists declare independence, defeat Britain, and establish a new nation.

...as a result, revolutionary wars broke out in America, France, & Latin America for independence and liberty

Closure Activity

- Creating an Enlightenment *Encyclopedia*:
 - Working with a partner, create an entry into Diderot's *Encyclopedia* about one key idea or person of the Enlightenment
 - Use the template provided to provide a brief summary of the person/idea & create a brief sketch
 - When finished, hang it up in the room to create a classroom encyclopedia
 - Be prepared to present on your topic

title

summary

sketch

your names

Encyclopedia Entries

1. Enlightenment (Age of Reason)
2. Reasons for the Enlightenment
3. Thomas Hobbes
4. John Locke
5. Baron de Montesquieu
6. Jean Jacques Rousseau
7. Voltaire
8. Cesare Beccaria
9. Salon
10. Neoclassical Art
11. Classical Music
12. Capitalism
13. Adam Smith
14. Mary Wollstonecraft
15. Denis Diderot
16. Enlightened Despots