

The Spread of Enlightenment Ideas

A stylized graphic of a sunburst or explosion with many radiating lines in red, orange, and yellow, set against a black background. The lines are of varying lengths and thicknesses, creating a sense of dynamic movement and energy. The colors transition from bright yellow at the center to deep red at the tips of the lines.

Set the Stage:



10 Philosophes were often in trouble

10 In France it was illegal to criticize the Church or Government

10 Enlightenment ideas still spread through Europe



How can ideas travel?

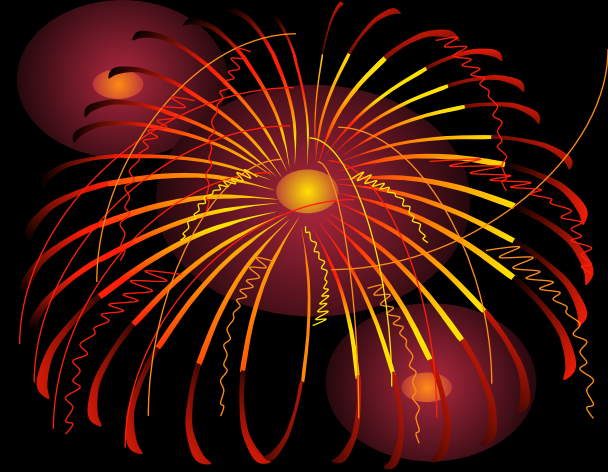
Salons

10 **Mansions of wealthy women in Paris**

10 **Gatherings where philosophers, writers, artists, scientists met**



Madame Geoffrin



- ⑩ **Held a respected Salon**
- ⑩ **Hosted talents like Mozart and Diderot**





Diderot's Encyclopedia

10 Large set of books where the latest scholars published their thinking

10 French gov't. & Church angry – Diderot fought and won the right to publish



Enlightenment Ideas Reach Europe's Middle Class



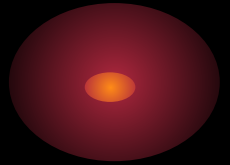
10 Books

10 Magazine articles

10 Newspapers

10 pamphlets

**10 Middle class had the \$
to support artists**



Arts in the Age of Reason

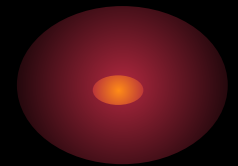
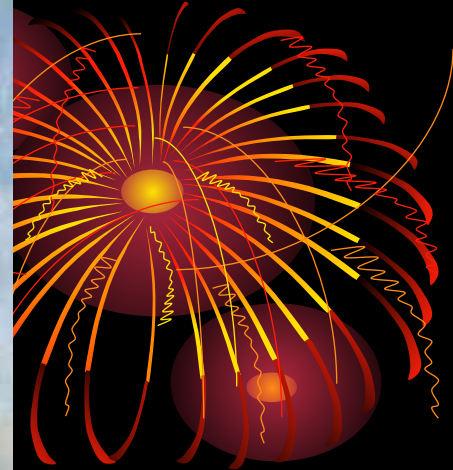
10 **Artists and Architects
borrow from Greece and
Rome – “neoclassical”**

10 **Classical music**

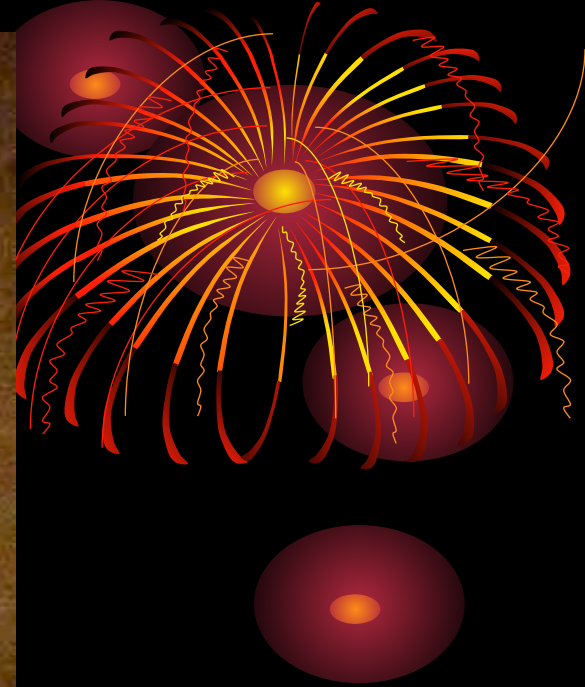
10 **Novel – popular with
middle class**







“Self Portrait” by French painter Louise Vigée-LeBrun



“Self Portrait With Daughter” by French painter Louise Vigee-LeBrun



“Philosopher Giving a Lecture...” by English Painter Joseph Wright

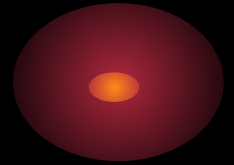
Music

Which one is more complex? Why?



10 **Old**

10 **New**




Enlightenment and Monarchy



10 **Voltaire believed gov't should respect people's rights**

10 **Philosophes tried to get monarchs to rule by these new ideas**



**TAKE NOTES FROM
THIS POINT ON!**

Enlightened Despots

10 **Despot - “absolute ruler”**

10 **Listened to
Enlightenment ideas but
would not give up power**

10 **Wanted to make their
gov't more effective
(reforms)**





Why would an Enlightened Despot try to make “small” changes?

- ⑩ Were they really interested in giving people rights?**
- ⑩ Were they just trying to keep people from rebelling?**

Frederick the Great

⑩ **King of Prussia
1740-1768**

⑩ **Granted religious
freedom, reduced
censorship,
improved education,
abolished torture,
reformed justice
system**

⑩ **“the first servant of
the state” – really?**



Joseph II of Austria



- ⑩ **Took reform the furthest**
- ⑩ **Legal reforms, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, abolished serfdom (give back land), ordered peasants be paid cash**
- ⑩ **Nobles resisted, and undid everything after his death – why?**



Catherine the Great

- ⑩ **Russia from 1762-1796**
- ⑩ **“Recommended” religious freedom**
- ⑩ **Bill of Rights to the Nobles**
- ⑩ **Wanted to abolish torture, death penalty, but didn’t**
- ⑩ **Refused to improve life of peasants**
- ⑩ **Is she really an Enlightened Despot?**



Catherine Crushes Peasants



- ⑩ Uprising of serfs in 1773
- ⑩ Army crushed rebellion
- ⑩ Convinced she needed Nobles support to keep throne
- ⑩ Gave Nobles absolute power over serfs
- ⑩ Enlightened Despot?



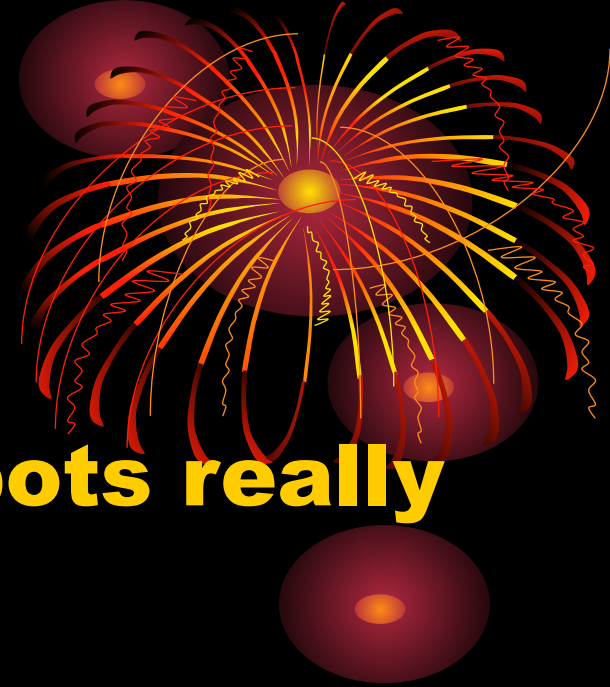
Catherine Expands Russian Empire



- ⑩ **Controlled of part of Poland**
- ⑩ **Controlled northern shore of Black Sea - warm water ports! (they don't freeze.)**



W.O.W.!



⑩ Were Enlightened Despots really Enlightened?

⑩ Agree/Disagree

⑩ Give examples, facts, details to support your thesis

⑩ AT LEAST 1 PARAGRAPH!