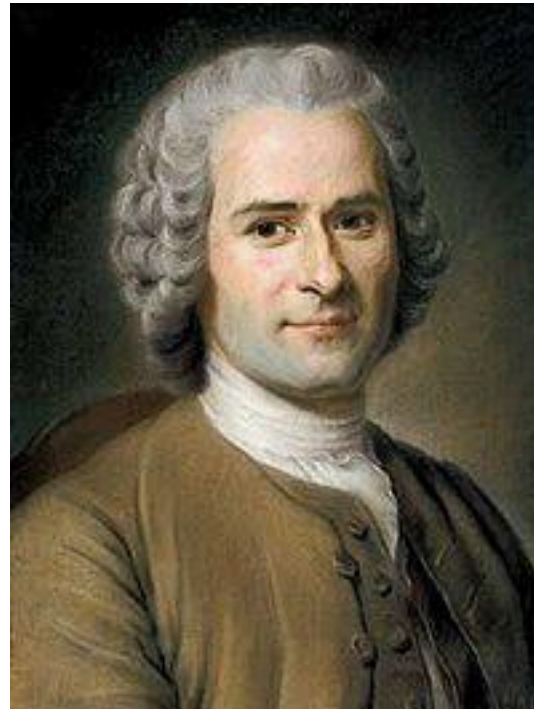




# Today's Goals

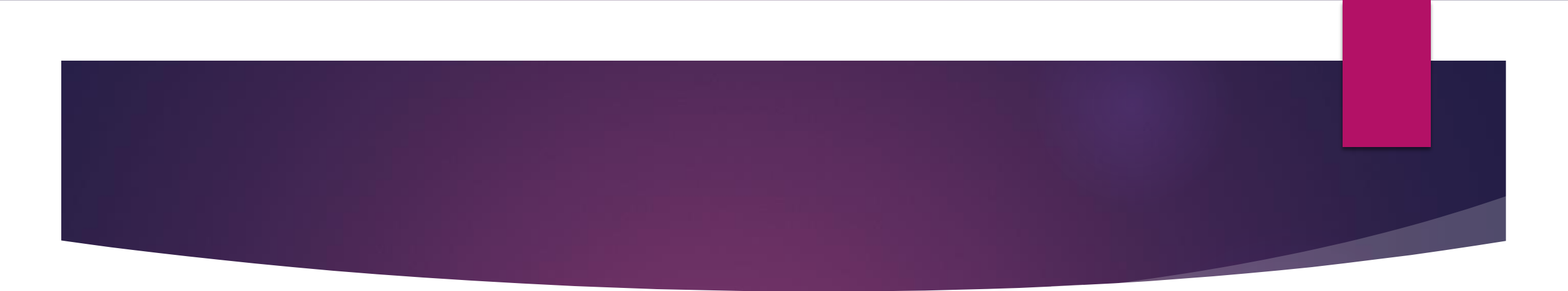
- ▶ Analyze major ideas from different Enlightenment philosophers
  - ▶ to better understand the changes caused by the Enlightenment

What is the general will, according to Rousseau?

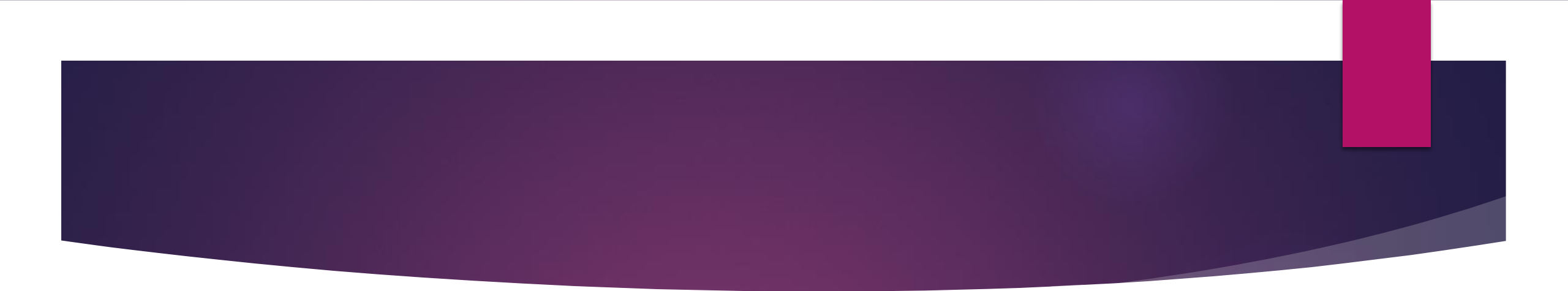




Which Enlightenment Thinker believed in an Absolute Monarchy?

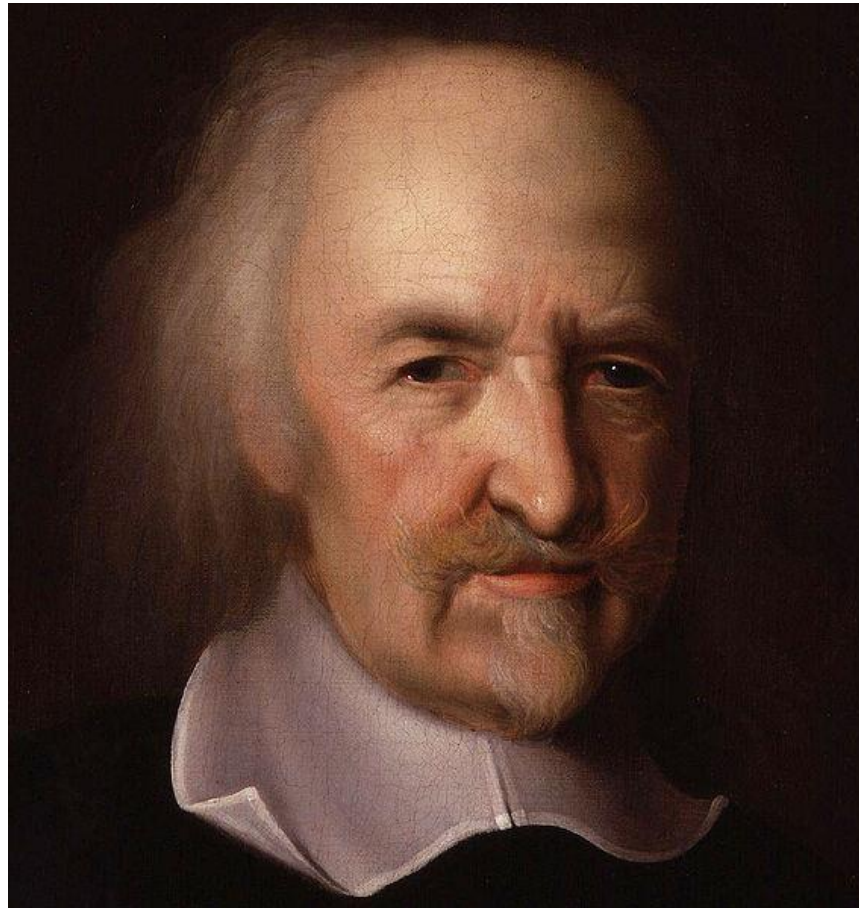


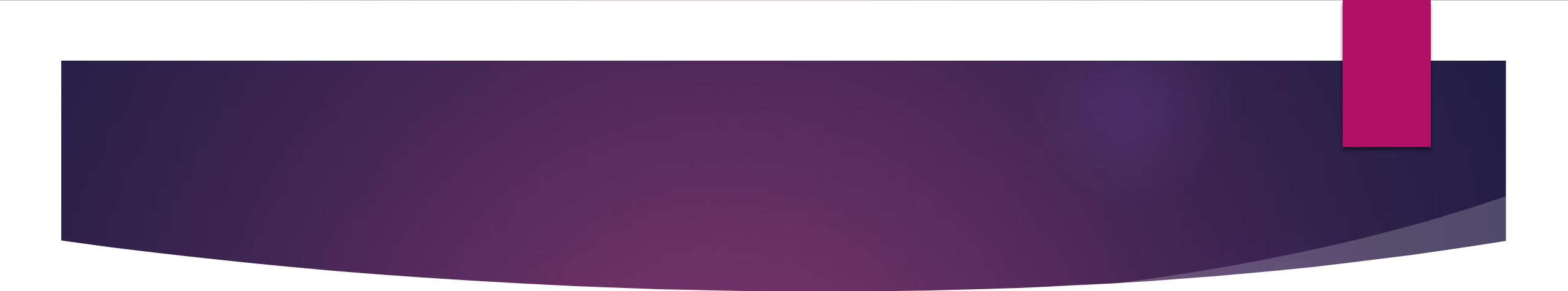
Which Enlightenment Thinker believed that people have the right to dissolve (overthrow) their government if the government ceases to work in the best interest of the people?



According to Rousseau, where do all of the inequalities of modern society come from?

How was the State of Nature, according to Thomas Hobbes?





Which Enlightenment thinker believed that people were born with natural rights and that the government's power is derived from the people?





1. Voltaire 2. Montesquieu 3. Beccaria 4. Mary Astell 5. Mary Wollstonecraft 6. Catherine 7. Frederick

Which of these people...

- A. Disliked his future wife so much he contemplated suicide before marrying her?
- B. Married an anarchist?
- C. Was rumored to have had a child that was not her husband's?
- D. Was imprisoned for insulting a French nobleman?
- E. Had a daughter who wrote *Frankenstein*?

# Central Ideas of the Enlightenment

- ▶ Hobbes – People are bad, absolute monarchy is needed to keep people in line
- ▶ Locke – People are born free, have natural rights, have ability to overthrow government
- ▶ Rousseau – Individual freedom, direct democracy needed

# The Thinkers

- ▶ Enlightenment at its peak in mid-1700s France
- ▶ The thinkers of this time were known as Philosophes (French word for philosopher)

Other important thinkers of this time...



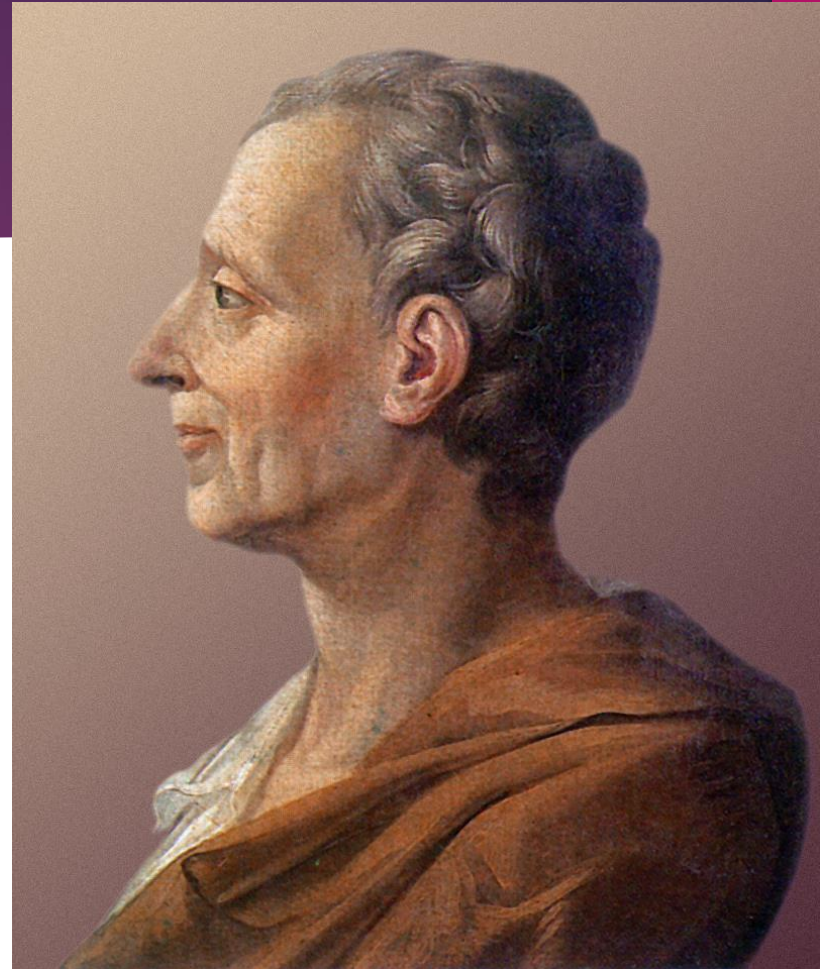
# Voltaire

- ▶ Believed in tolerance, reason, freedom of religion and freedom of speech
- ▶ Twice sent to prison
- ▶ “I do not agree with a word you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it.”



# Montesquieu

- ▶ Believed in political liberty
- ▶ Argued for a separation of powers – dividing power between different parts of the government
- ▶ “Power should be a check to power.”



# Cesare Beccaria



- ▶ Believed in justice, not revenge
- ▶ Laws exist to preserve social order, not avenge crimes
- ▶ Believed in speedy trial, no torture, no capital punishment (death penalty)



# Mary Astell



- ▶ Believed in education and equality for women
- ▶ “If men are born free, how is it that all women are born slaves?”

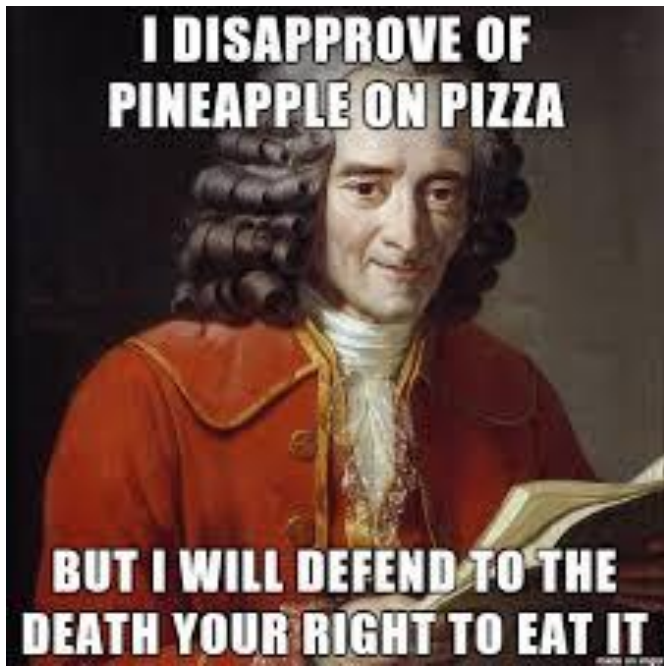




# Mary Wollstonecraft

- ▶ Believed women should receive as much education as men
- ▶ Believed women should enter medicine and politics





*human nature according to:*

*hobbes*



*rousseau*



*@ihateimmanuelkant*

# 5 Major Enlightenment Ideas

- ▶ 1. Reason – Truth could be discovered through logic
- ▶ 2. Nature – Things that are natural are good
- ▶ 3. Happiness – Wanted people to be happy on earth (instead of just after death)
- ▶ 4. Progress – Society should focus on improving
- ▶ 5. Liberty – Political freedom important

# Salons

- ▶ Salons: Philosophers, writers, artists and scientists met socially to discuss ideas



# Diderot's Encyclopedia

- ▶ Diderot published an "Encyclopedia"
- ▶ Printed on a Printing Press
- ▶ Collecting all knowledge gives humans "the power to change men's common way of thinking"



# Enlightenment and Monarchy

- ▶ Some Enlightenment philosophers didn't want monarchies
- ▶ Others wanted rulers to lead fairly
- ▶ Monarchs who embraced ideas of the Enlightenment were called enlightened despots
  - ▶ They supported Enlightenment ideas – in theory

# Frederick the Great

- ▶ King of Prussia from 1740 to 1786
- ▶ Granted religious freedoms
- ▶ Reduced censorship, improved education
- ▶ Eliminated torture
- ▶ Did not eliminate serfdom, even though he thought it was wrong



# Joseph II

- ▶ Royal reformer from Austria (1780-1790)
- ▶ Reformed laws and granted freedom of press
- ▶ Supported freedom of religion
- ▶ Abolished serfdom
- ▶ His reforms were reversed after he died





# Catherine the Great



- ▶ Ruled Russia from 1762-1796
- ▶ Read the Enlightenment thinkers, exchanged letters with Voltaire
- ▶ Called a commission to reform Russian laws
  - ▶ She recommended allowing religious freedom, and eliminating torture & the death penalty
  - ▶ The commission disagreed
- ▶ She put some reforms in place but didn't accomplish her main goals because of the nobles

# Legacy of the Enlightenment

- ▶ Belief in progress
- ▶ Importance of individualism
- ▶ A more secular outlook
  - ▶ Secular: no religious or spiritual basis.
  - ▶ Changed the way people thought about religion