

I. The Enlightenment

- -Intellectual Movement
- Peaked during _____ century (1700's)
- Writers and philosophers (mainly in London and Paris) saw themselves as being more intellectually advanced than their peers.
- Set out to « _____ » them
- These thinkers believed that human reason and logic could be used to combat _____
_____, and build a better world
- Major Enlightenment Thinkers

II. Scientific Revolution

- New knowledge and theory
- Philosophy-

- Religious thought and practice-

- Class Equality- Removal of the _____
- Enlightenment thinkers wanted to know why things were as they were in the _____ world
- These men turned away from the religious explanation of nature, towards an understanding based on experimentation,

- Europeans believed that the earth was the center of the universe (_____)
- Scientists such as _____, _____, and Kepler proved scientifically that the sun was actually the center of the solar system (_____)
- _____ - Not a new idea, became more practiced in the scientific community way for intellectuals to verify ideas and theories as fact.
- Newton's first law: Inertia
 - An object in motion will stay in motion
 - An object at rest will stay at rest
- Newton's Second Law: Acceleration

-How fast something goes depends on the mass of the object and the amount of force placed upon it

-The greater the mass, the greater the force needed to accelerate it.

- Newton's Third Law:

- For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction

III. John Locke

- Wrote “ _____ ”
- Said _____ is wrong
- Said there is a “ _____ ” between the government and the governed
- All people are entitled to natural rights, including _____
- The governed should be willing to give up some natural rights in exchange for order and protection from the government
- If the state doesn't respect people's natural rights or abuses its power, the people have the right to _____ the government and create one that better follows the “contract”
- Natural Rights
 - A civil society is created for the purpose of protecting natural rights
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 - These ideas influenced Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence

IV. Montesquieu

- Believed in a _____ part system of government
- _____ of governmental powers
- Believed in civil rights

V. Rousseau

- Politics and morality are not separate
- People should rely more on emotions and instinct rather than reason and logic
- Government is a contract between _____ and _____
- The purpose of government is to preserve freedom

VI. Voltaire

- Favored freedom of _____ and the separation of church and state
- *“I disapprove of what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it.”*
- Favored an _____ absolute monarch that granted people civil rights
- Didn't think that the majority of people would make intelligent decisions, but an enlightened ruler could work for the good of his people

VII. Diderot

- Atheist
- Said Life originated scientifically, not through divine intervention
- Precursor to theory of evolution
- Endorsed separation of church and state

VIII. Adam Smith

- Wrote “Wealth of Nations” which introduced the idea of _____
- Create a division of labor
- Get rid of monopolies and regulations. These reduce an individual's incentive to work
- Exploit the world's unlimited natural resources for human _____.

IX. Salons

- Wealthy _____ women would open their homes for meetings
- Philosophers, writers, artists, and scientists gathered to discuss ideas and enjoy performances

X. The Encyclopedia

- Philosopher Diderot wanted to create a large set of books that contained all of the enlightened thinking about science, technology, art, and government
- Enlightenment thinkers were asked to write articles on these subjects for the “Encyclopedia”
- The “Encyclopedia” was quickly banned for its views that went against the teachings of the Catholic Church and French government.

XI. The Enlightenment Spreads

- Enlightened thinkers considered themselves part of a community
- Enlightenment thinkers shared ideas through books, letters, visits, and magazine articles
- Ideas reach middle class people through newspapers, pamphlets, and political songs.

XII. Role of Women

- Although Enlightenment thinkers believed in natural rights and the advantages of education, many still believed that the place for the woman was in the home
- For example, Rousseau believed in the need for education, but felt that a woman's education should teach how to be a good wife/mother

XIII. Mary Wolstonecraft

- Wrote “A Vindication of the Rights of Women”
- Argued that women, like men, need education to become virtuous.
- Education will make women better mothers

XIV. Effect of Enlightenment on Monarchies

- Just like the ideas of the Enlightenment were catching on with the people, they also caught on with many of the Absolute monarchs of Europe.
- Philosophers such as _____ attempted to convince monarchs to rule justly, and respect the rights of their people.
- Many monarchs accepted these new ideas, instituting reforms
- These rulers became known as “_____”
- Motivation was not to give up power
- Wanted to make their countries stronger
- Make their rule more effective

XV. Frederick the Great

- Called himself the “_____”
 - Reforms under Frederick the Great
 - Granted many religious freedoms
 - Reduced censorship
 - Improved education
 - Abolished use of torture

XVI. Catherine the Great

- Russian Ruler from 1762-1796
- Proposed reforms such as religious toleration, and elimination of torture, however these are never passed
- Passes small reforms
- Although Catherine admired the Enlightenment philosophers, she never forgot she was in _____
- After a peasant uprising in 1773, gave Russian nobles complete power over their serfs, taking away any hope of freedom
- Catherine also expanded the Russian empire
- Gained control of the northern shores of the Black Sea
- Also took over part of Poland.