**Chapter 9**

**The Age of Enlightenment: Eighteenth Century thought**

Section 1: FORMATIVE INFLUENCES ON THE ENLIGHTENMENT

Formative Influences on the enlightenment

British Reforms



Locke’s Psychology



Newton’s Physics



1. What was the intellectual and social background of the Enlightenment?
2. How did newton’s and Locke’s conception of natural Law share?
3. How did the convergence of Physics and human psychology become manifest in English Law?
4. How did print culture come about? How did it challenge the traditional intellectual. Social, and political authorities?
5. Read COFFEEHOUSES AND ENLIGHTENMENT ( 317)
6. How did coffeehouses and salons help spread the ideas of the Enlightenment?
7. How was the consumption of coffee related to transatlantic slave trade?

Section 2

Philosophes

Famous Philosophes

Types of Philosophes

Values

1. Using the information in your chart, briefly explain who were the philosophes?
2. What aspects of Voltaire’s work made him both a celebrated and censored figure?
3. Why can Voltaire be characterized as both optimistic and pessimistic philosopher?

Section 3

Enlightenment and Religion

1. Why did the philosophies consider organized religion to be the greatest enemy?
2. What are the basic tenets of deism?
3. How did the Jewish writers contribute to Enlightenment thinking about religion?
4. What were the similarities and differences between the Enlightenment evaluation of Islam and its evaluation of Christianity and Judaism?

Section 4 Enlightenment and Society

Economy



Law



Knowledge



Application of Enlightenment thought

1. Using the information you gathered, explain how the philosophes apply Enlightenment ideas to social and economic problems?

As you read section topic entitled “ Adam Smith on Economic Growth and Social Progress” , create an outline of the section. Note key words that reflect the main ideas in each paragraph as well as key words that inform those ideas

1. Adam Smith on Economic Growth and Social Progress

A. *1776 Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*

1.

2.

B.

1.

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c.

1.

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D.

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E.

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5.

1. How did the views of the mercantilists about the earth’s resources differ from those of Adam Smith in his book *The Wealth of the Nations*?
2. Why is Smith regarded as an advocate of the consumer?
3. How did his theory work to detriment of less economically advanced non-European peoples?

Section 5 POLITICAL THOUGHT OF THE PHILOSOPHES

Politics of Enlightenment

Montesquieu and Constitutional Reform



Enlightenment and Empire



Rousseau and the Social Contract



1. Using the information in your chart, explain how the philosophes apply Enlightenment ideas to political issues?
2. Explain Montesquieu’s philosophy (main ideas) and “Spirit of Laws”
3. Complete the concept web below identifying the primary philosophical principals associated with Rousseau
4. How did the political views of Montesquieu differ from those of Rousseau?
5. Was Montesque vie of England accurate? Explain
6. Was Rousseau a child of Enlightenment or its enemy?
7. Which did Rousseau value more, the individual or society?

Section 6 WOMEN IN THE THOUGHT AND PRACTICE OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT

1. Using the information in your concept web, explain briefly the role of the women played in rthe Enlightenment.
2. What was the attitudes of the *philosophes* towards women?
3. 3. What was Rousseau’s view of women? What were the separate spheres he imagined men and women occupying?
4. What was Mary Wollstoncraft’s criticisms of Rousseau’s views?

Section 7 ROCOCO AND NEOCLASSICAL STYLES EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ART

1. How did rococo and neoclassicism styles reflect and contribute to the prevailing trends of the age. Use the chart to help you to answer the question

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| --- |
| Art in Society |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Artistic Style | Reflection in Society |
|  |  |

Section 8 ENLIGHTENED ABSOLUTISM

Catherine the Great

Joseph II

Fredrick the Great

Major Enlightened Despots

1. What was enlightened absolutism?
2. Were the enlightened monarchs true believers in the ideals of the *philosophes* or was their enlightenment a mere veneer?
3. Was their power really absolute? What motivated their reforms?
4. What does the partition of Poland indicate about the spirit of enlightened absolutism?

Key terms

Isaac Newton *Tabula Rasa* *Philosophes* Voltaire Candide Deism David Hume Gotthold Lessing Faruch Spinoza Moses Mendelsohn Edward Gibbon Mary Wortley Montagu *Laissez-faire* Adam Smith Denis Diderot Physiocrats Montesquieu Rousseau Social Contract rococo neo-classical Mary Wolstencraft LouisXV Fredrick the Great Joseph II of Austria Josephinism Catherine the Great  *Emile*