



■ Essential Question:

–What was the impact of the Enlightenment?

■ Warm-Up Question:

Which Enlightenment philosophe?

–Analyze excerpts from famous documents & match them to the correct Enlightenment thinker

–Write answers in chart on #1 notes

John Locke

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

—Declaration of Independence, 1776

Cesare Beccaria

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed.

—U. S. Bill of Rights

Voltaire

The free communication of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious of the rights of man. Every citizen may thus speak, write, and print with freedom, but shall be responsible for such abuses of this freedom as shall be defined by law.

—Declaration of the Rights of Man and
Citizen, 1789

Montesquieu

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

The judicial Power shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may ordain and establish.

—U.S. Constitution

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

In 2003, the communities of Freetown and Lakeville, Massachusetts held their annual town meetings and voted on the budget for the school district. Freetown voters approved a budget that reduced their contribution by \$100,000 from what the School Committee asked for.

Voltaire

Congress shall make no law respecting
an establishment of religion, or
prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

—U.S. Bill of Rights, 1791

Cesare Beccaria

As all persons are held innocent until they have been declared guilty, if arrest is considered essential, all harshness not necessary for the securing of the person shall be severely repressed by law.

—Declaration of the Rights of Man and
Citizen, 1789

John Locke

Governments are instituted among Men,
deriving their just powers from the
consent of the governed...whenever any
Form of Government becomes destructive
of these ends, it is the Right of the People
to alter or to abolish it, and to institute
new Government.

—Declaration of Independence, 1776

Montesquieu

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall...proceed to reconsider it.

—U.S. Constitution

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 as classical

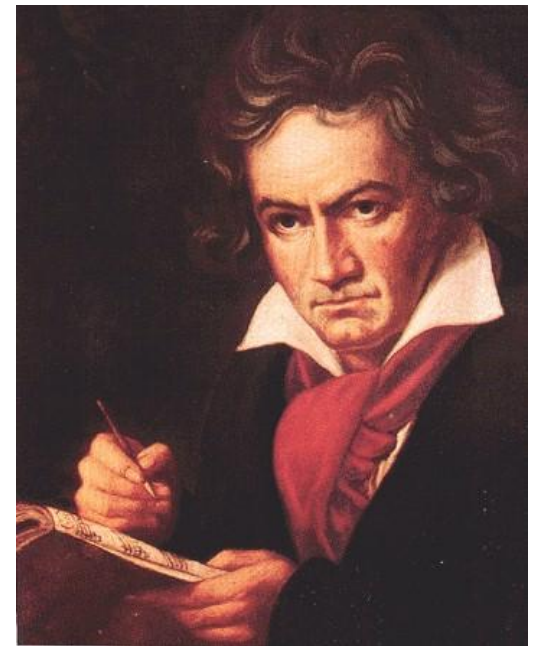
Music became a popular art that people went to concerts to hear



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

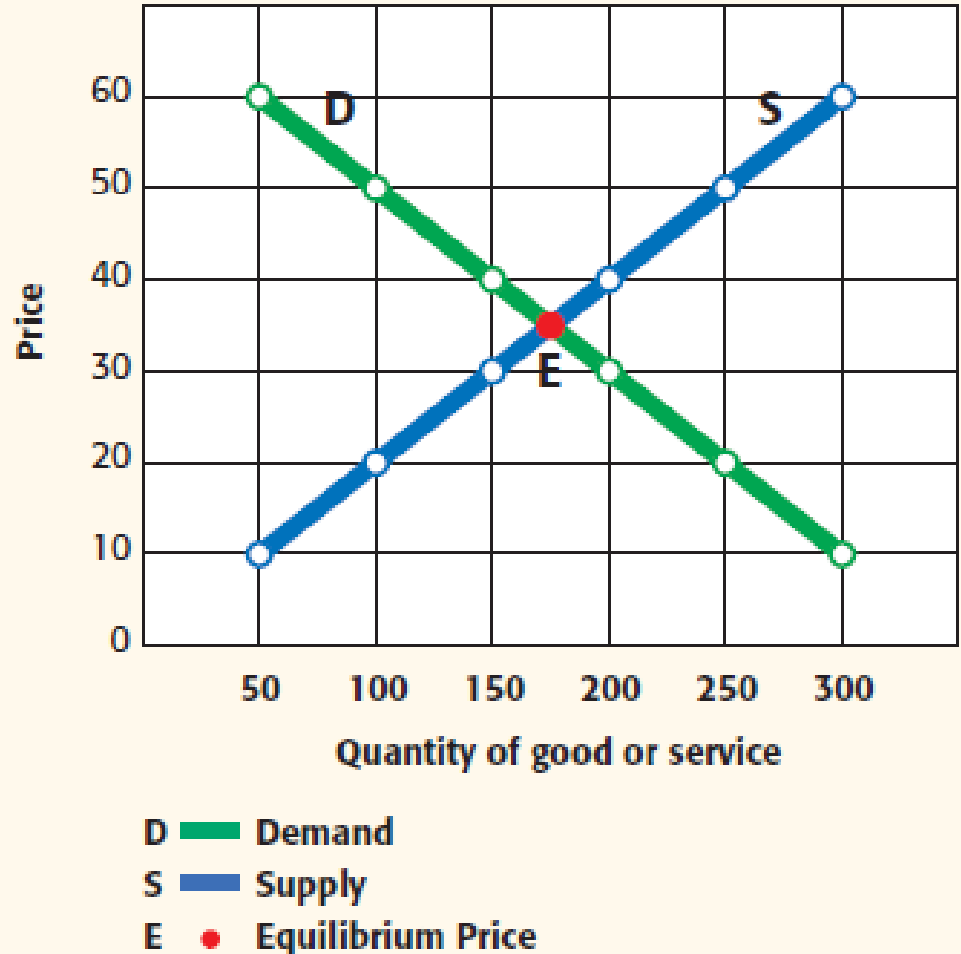
Impact of the Enlig

One of the most impo
was the theory of c
economics by Scottis

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

Supply and Demand



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.

Impact of the Enlightenment

During the Enlightenment in Europe & America began to philosophize about

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

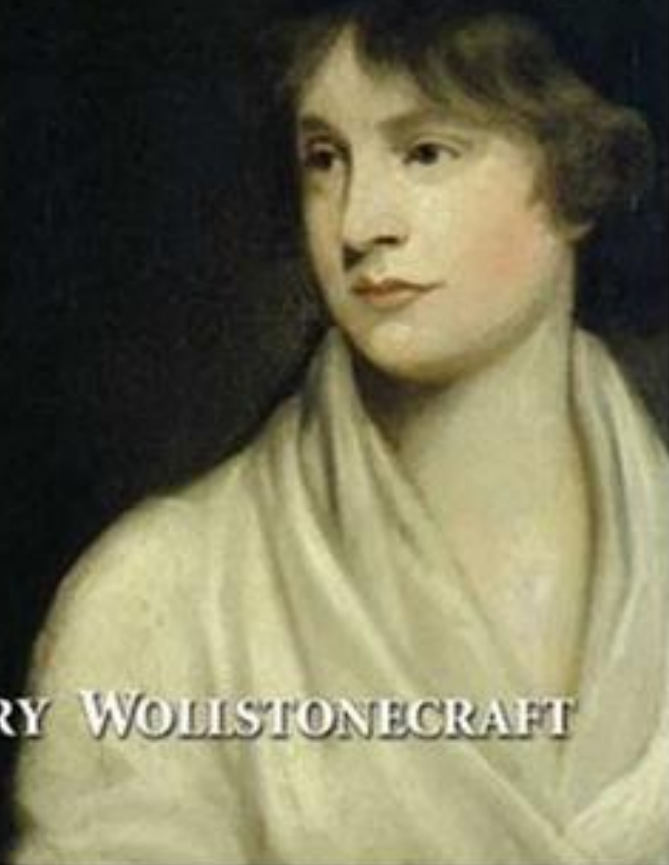
Encyclopedia included essays & sketches on a wide variety of political, scientific, & cultural ideas

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



■ Essential Question:

–What was the impact of the Enlightenment?







■ Warm-Up Question:

- See Mr. Baggett to get your assigned classroom clicker
- Get ready for your first clicker warm-up questions!







Which Enlightened philosophe believed that government power comes from the “consent of the governed”?

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. John Locke
- C. Montesquieu
- D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- E. Voltaire
- F. Cesare Beccaria

Which Enlightened philosophe believed in “separation of powers” and “checks and balances”?

-  A. Thomas Hobbes
-  B. John Locke
-  C. Montesquieu
-  D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
-  E. Voltaire
-  F. Cesare Beccaria

Which Enlightened philosophe believed in “direct democracy” and “majority rule”?


-  A. Thomas Hobbes
-  B. John Locke
-  C. Montesquieu
-  D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
-  E. Voltaire
-  F. Cesare Beccaria

[Default]

[MC Any]

[MC All]









Which Enlightened philosophe believed that people are born with “natural rights of life, liberty, and property” and that tyrant kings could be overthrown

-  A. Thomas Hobbes
-  B. John Locke
-  C. Montesquieu
-  [Default]
-  [MC Any]
-  [MC All] D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
-  E. Voltaire
-  F. Cesare Beccaria








Which Enlightened philosophe argued in favor of rule by absolute monarchs?

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. John Locke
- C. Montesquieu
- D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- E. Voltaire
- F. Cesare Beccaria

Which Enlightened philosophe argued for the protection of the rights of accused people and wanted to outlaw torture?

-  A. Thomas Hobbes
-  B. John Locke
-  C. Montesquieu
-   D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
-   E. Voltaire
-  F. Cesare Beccaria

Which of the following was **NOT** an impact of the Enlightenment

-  A. Revolutions in the Americas
-  B. Women gained the same rights as men
-  C. New forms of art and music
-   [Default] D. People challenged the authority
-  [MC Any]
-  [MC All] of absolute monarchs

Which Enlightenment person developed a scientific explanation for the laws of capitalism and free market economies?

 A. Mary Wollstonecraft

 B. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

 C. Adam Smith

  D. Denis Diderot

[Default]

[MC Any]

[MC All]

Which of the following is **NOT** an idea associated with Capitalism?

X A. Private ownership of property

X B. Desire for profits

✓ C. Government regulation

X D. Supply and demand

✓ [Default]

X [MC Any]

X [MC All]

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.

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.

Enlightenment ideas sweep through European society and

Colonists declare independence, defeat Britain, and

...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