

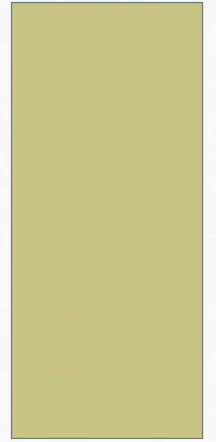
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1. Enlightenment Thinkers: Main Ideas Worksheet

AGENDA:

1. REVIEW
2. ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS SPREAD NOTES
3. TEXTBOOK WORKSHEET, PG. 550-555

# ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS SPREAD



## TODAY'S GOAL:

- Analyze various ways that the Ideas of the Enlightenment Spread through Europe

# NAME THAT PHILOSOPHE!

## NO NOTES!

- Match the Philosophe with their core Enlightenment ideal!

1. People are born free, have natural rights, and have the right to overthrow corrupt governments
2. Argued for the separation of powers
3. Argued for a speedy trial, no torture, and no capital punishment
4. Believed women should enter fields like science and medicine
5. Argued for individual freedoms and a direct democracy
6. Believed in tolerance, reason, and the freedom of speech and religion
7. Believed that people are inherently bad and that an absolute monarchy was needed to keep people in line

- A. Wollstonecraft
- B. Beccaria
- C. Montesquieu
- D. Voltaire
- E. Hobbes
- F. Locke
- G. Rousseau

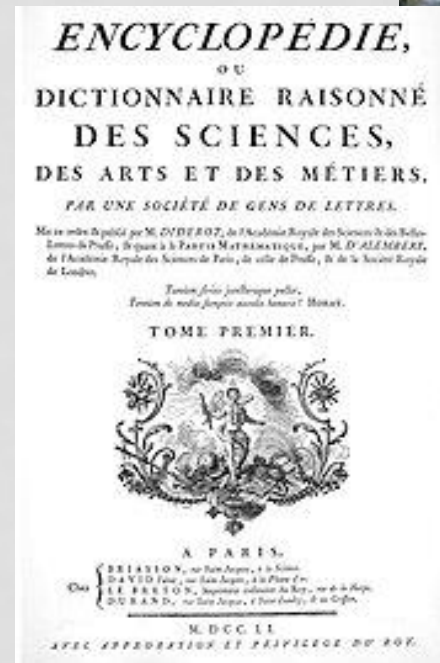
# SALONS

- 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”



# LETTERS AND WORKS OF FICTION

- Governments and churches felt they needed to protect and defend order.
- Burned books and imprisoned writers to protect the people from the attacks of the Enlightenment
- Philosophes hid and disguised their ideas in works of Fiction.
  - Montesquieu wrote *Persian Letters*. Tale about two Persian travelers who mocked French society.
  - Voltaire wrote *Candide*. Tale of a hero who travels the world searching for the “best of all worlds”. Uses the tale to expose the corruption and hypocrisy of European society.

# 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
  - Still wanted to maintain absolute power

# 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

# TEXTBOOK ACTIVITY

- Pages 550-555
- Remember:
  - Tomorrow:
    - Enlightenment DBQ Analysis (40 minutes)
    - Enlightenment Timed Write (40 minutes)
  - Thursday: Multiple Choice test