



The Enlightenment Unit 1 Notes

Important symbols to know when taking notes for the course this year.

- means that the notes that need to be filled in will physically be on the slide in front of you.
- means that the notes that need to be filled in will be verbally given by the instructor

When taking notes you need to be attentive and on task so you can be sure you've gotten all the needed material.

The Enlightenment

Slide 1- The Enlightenment

- The era known historically as the Enlightenment marks the intellectual beginning of the _____ world.
- Ideas originating in this era would gradually spread around the world creating _____ to existing _____ and ways of _____.
- Many governments today have _____ principles as the basis of their constitutions and forms of government.
- In addition, the expansion of suffrage [ability to vote] to _____, blacks and people of all classes is the legacy of the _____.

Slide 2- What Was the Enlightenment?

- The Enlightenment was an _____ movement in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries that led to a whole new world view.



- When historians discuss the "Enlightenment," they are usually referring to the 18th century (1700's) in Europe (France and _____ in particular), although other parts of the world (including the _____) are often included as well.
- The _____ was a period of intellectual ferment that gave rise to a range of new _____ about society, government, philosophy, economics, and _____.

Slide 3- Immanuel Kant

-According to the 18th century (1700's) _____ Immanuel Kant, the "motto" of the _____ was "Sapere aude! Have courage to use your own _____!" (Kant, "What Is Enlightenment?" 1784)

- The term "enlightenment" --gaining of intellectual insight--was first coined by Immanuel Kant, a German philosopher. "Sapere aude" means "dare to know" in Latin.
- Kant also wrote in his essay, "All that is required for this enlightenment is _____; and particularly the least harmful of all that may be called freedom, namely, the freedom for man to make _____ use of his reason in all matters."
- In other words, in order to be "_____, " a person had to _____ independently rather than simply follow society's _____ and traditions.



Slide 4- The Scientific Revolution

- The Enlightenment _____ largely out of the new _____ and discoveries _____ in the Scientific Revolution.

- The most important _____ in the development of the _____ was the Scientific _____ of the 16th (1500's) and 17th (1600's) centuries.

Slide 5- Francis Bacon and the Scientific Method

- The scientific _____

- _____ and experimentation

- Testable _____

- Sir Francis Bacon laid the theoretical groundwork for what became known as the _____ method.
- In _____, science had been almost a combination of magic and academics, and scientists were not concerned with careful _____, methodical actions, logic, or _____.
- Bacon believed that all scientific _____ should rely on careful observation and _____ rather than simply relying on one's own thought and reasoning, as earlier scientific _____ had.
- The data obtained should then be recorded and analyzed according to _____ and reason, then used to produce a _____ hypothesis.



Slide 6- Isaac Newton and the Scientific Method

- Used the _____ method to make a range of

- _____ achievements using the scientific _____

helped inspire Enlightenment thinkers

- Although earlier _____ had already put Bacon's ideas into practice, Sir Isaac Newton is the scientist most associated with the scientific method.
- _____ made a range of groundbreaking _____ in the fields of mathematics, physics, optics, and more.
- Newton's _____ provided the inspiration of the Enlightenment; if the scientific method had worked so well for finding scientific _____, perhaps it could be applied to social sciences as well so that the truths about _____ itself could be discovered.

Slide 7- Enlightenment Principles

- Religion, _____, and superstition limited

_____ thought

- Accept knowledge based on _____, logic, and

_____, not on faith

- Scientific and _____ thought should be secular

- The Enlightenment era was characterized by secularism, challenges to _____, and the glorification of reason.



- Many Enlightenment thinkers felt that although the great minds of the medieval and Renaissance eras had achieved much, they also had been overly constrained by _____, tradition and superstition.
- To truly achieve _____ thought, one had to throw off all limits and rely solely on _____.
- Like the pioneers of the Scientific _____, Enlightenment thinkers also strove to make conclusions based on observation, _____, and reason, rather than on faith.
- Enlightenment thinkers revived the spirit of the Renaissance quest for knowledge, choosing to focus on _____ nature and the workings of society rather than on spiritual matters and religious tenets.
- This secular (non-religious) approach led to the development of the _____ sciences.

Slide 8- The Marquis de Condorcet

- French _____

- Sketch for a _____ Picture of the Progress of the Human Spirit

- The Marquis de Condorcet was a renowned mathematician who played an active role early on in the _____ Revolution, leading a redesign of the educational _____ and helping to write the first French constitution.
- When the Radicals (Jacobins) took over the _____, however, he went into hiding.



- During this time, he wrote his most _____ work, Sketch for a Historical Picture of the Progress of the Human Spirit.
- His book provided a clear expression of many _____ ideals: an unbending faith in "reason" as the means to discover all " _____," continual advancements both in science and in social mores and attitudes, and a belief that _____ can realistically strive for "perfectibility" in all areas of life.

Slide 9- Condorcet (continued)

- Universal _____

- _____ and "perfectibility"

- Condorcet felt that not just elite scientists and _____ could make great discoveries, but people of "ordinary intelligence" as well.
- He therefore favored " _____ education," stating that "by giving more people the elementary knowledge that can _____ them with a taste for more advanced study and give them the capacity for making _____ in it...and that, therefore, the number of men destined to push back the frontiers of the _____ by their discoveries will grow in the same proportion."
- Condorcet firmly believed that a devotion to _____ could ensure a better future.
- He stated that eventually "the progress of reason will have gone hand in hand with progress in the _____ and sciences"; consequently, people **would come to**



realize that "their object is the _____ welfare of the human species."

- To this end, society would move towards providing a larger intellectual life for everyone, innovations that would ease the burden of _____ on the working classes, freedom from want and a greater " _____ " among members of society.
- Condorcet's optimistic belief in the "perfectibility" of _____ was shared by many Enlightenment thinkers.

Slide 10- Enlightenment Thinkers

- Many Enlightenment thinkers were also mathematicians and _____.
- The viewed changes in _____ as going hand in hand with changes in philosophy.

Slide 11- Rene` Descartes

- French philosopher and _____

- _____ basis of his own knowledge

- "Cogito ergo sum"

- Rene` Descartes was one of the most important _____ and mathematicians of the modern era.
- In his Discourse on Method and the The Meditations, he reasoned that all of his prior _____ was subject to doubt because it was based on traditional beliefs rather than in rational, empirical thought.



- He pondered what he could honestly say he know to be _____, going so far as to doubt whether he was awake or dreaming--or if he even existed.
- He then began to reconstruct his _____ view: he knew that his thoughts existed, which then suggested the existence of a _____ being--himself.
- Descartes then came to his famous conclusion, "Cogito ergo sum," which means "_____, therefore, ___ am.

Slide 12- The French Salon and the Philosophes

- Madame de Pompadour

-Salons: gatherings for _____ to discuss new _____ and ideas

-Philosophes: _____ Enlightenment thinkers who attended the _____

- Madame de Pompadour, mistress of King Louis XV (15th) of France, was a devotee of _____ and philosophy.
- Around the middle of the 18th century (1700's), she began holding what became known as the _____.
- Salons were a sort of high class cocktail _____ for socialites, aristocrats, and intellectuals, where people demonstrated their knowledge of new theories and tried to outwit each other.
- Madame de Pompadour held the most famous and best attended salons in _____.



- Enlightenment thinkers in _____ who went to salons were known as philosophes.
- For a salon to be truly successful, it had to have a _____ in attendance as a sort of showpiece.

Slide 13- Voltaire (1694-1778)

- Most _____ philosophe
- Wrote plays, _____, poetry, philosophy, and books
- Attacked the "relics" (something that has survived the passage of time, especially an object or custom whose original culture has disappeared) of the medieval _____ order
- Championed _____, political, and _____ tolerance
 - Francois-Marie Arouet, know more famously as _____, was the most renowned (well known) of the philosophes.
 - A prolific writer, much of his work either satirized or attacked what he called the " _____ " of the medieval social order--in particular, the _____ and the aristocracy.
 - Despite--or perhaps because of--his controversial _____, he was in high demand at salons not just in _____ but throughout Europe as well.
 - He lived in the court (inner circle of advisors and friends) of Frederick the Great for a time and was _____ with Catherine the Great of Russia.



- Above all, _____ attacked intolerance in society, _____, and religion.
- A famous quote usually attributed to Voltaire states, "I disapprove of what you _____, but I will defend to the _____ your right to say it."
- He felt that all governments were susceptible to tyranny, but he greatly admired the _____ model of government.

Slide 14- The Encyclopédie

- Major _____ of the philosophes
- Begun in _____; completed in 1765
 - Perhaps the most notable achievement of the _____ as a group was the 17-volume Encyclopédie, known in _____ as Encyclopedia: The Rational Dictionary of the Sciences, the Arts, and the Crafts.
 - In 1745 _____ publisher André le Breton asked writer Denis Diderot to help him translate the seminal (highly influential in an original way; constituting or providing a basis for further development) English Cyclopeda into French.
 - Diderot served as co-editor of the _____ along with mathematician Jean Le Rond d'Alembert.

Slide 15- The Encyclopédie (continued)

- Denis _____ and Jean Le Rond d'Alembert
- Banned by the _____ Church



- Shortly after beginning, Diderot came up with a much more ambitious goal than mere _____.
- He wanted instead to create a comprehensive work that would include the most up-to-date knowledge on the _____, arts, and crafts.
- To this end, he enlisted several of the best _____ of the era-- many of whom were well-known philosophes--to write new articles for the Encyclopédie.
- He also wanted to make the _____ accessible to a wide audience rather than just for scholars
- Although Diderot and d'Alembert ended up writing the majority of the _____, contributions also came from many noted figures (especially Voltaire, as well as Rousseau and Montesquieu).
- By the time the Encyclopédie finally reached completion, it contained nearly _____ articles accompanied by numerous illustrations.
- The work as a whole represents an outstanding example of _____ thought: it praised science while also questioning religion, social institutions, the legal system, and more.
- As a result, the Catholic _____ viewed it as undermining its authority and placed the Encyclopédie on its index of forbidden works.
- Nevertheless, it was widely _____, with people often obtaining cheaper reprint editions published in Switzerland.



Slide 16- Deism

-Deists believed in God but rejected _____ religion

- _____ could be achieved by following _____

rather than the teachings of the church

- Voltaire was also a _____, as were many other leading figures of the Enlightenment.
- Founded by Lord Edward Herbert in the early _____, the philosophy of deism took the technique of rational analysis and applied it to religion, coming up with conclusions that were not to the liking of many followers of Christianity.
- Deists firmly believed in God but _____ organized religion.
- Rather than looking to the _____ or the supernatural for moral guidance, deists believed that _____ could be achieved by following reason.
- Even though deism affirmed the existence of God, it discarded virtually all Church _____ and practices as irrational and unnecessary, a fact which led many to criticize _____ as anti-Christian, or even to portray them as atheists.

Slide 17- Deism (continued)

- The " _____ watchmaker"

- Thomas _____



- Enlightenment philosophy emphasized experience and _____, while the Church asked worshipers to accept its principles on _____, so a conflict here was inevitable.
- Deists viewed God as the " _____ " whose creation--the universe--operated as smoothly as a fine Swiss watch.
- The task, as _____ thinkers envisioned it, was to try to discover the principles that governed the functioning of this "watch."
- Deism thus centered around a _____ in a God who operated according to reason and whose existence could be seen in the _____ order and logic of all that He had created.
- Thomas Paine, famous primarily for writing the classic pamphlet _____, was also a key theorist of deism.
- In his _____ "Of the Religion of Deism Compared with the Christian Religion," Paine asserted that "there is happiness in Deism, when rightly understood, that is not to be found in any other _____ of religion" because deism did not force its followers to "stifle _____" in order to accept its tenets.

Slide 18- Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)

-Applied _____ analysis to the study of

-Attached the concept of _____, yet

supported a strong monarchy



-Believed that _____ were basically driven by passions and needed to be kept in _____ by a powerful ruler

- Englishman _____ was one of the first thinkers to apply rational analysis to the study of government.
- In his _____ work Leviathan, Hobbes attacked the notion of the "divine right of kings," which held that monarchs (kings and queens) ruled because they had been appointed by God.
- Instead, he believed that a _____ derived sovereignty (power over) from the implicit consent of the _____. Not surprisingly, this radical concept met with near-universal disdain.
- Although it seemed to many that Hobbes was attacking _____, in reality he favored having strong, authoritarian rulers because of conclusions he drew about human _____.
- Hobbes somewhat pessimistically believed that people were driven by their passions, and that only a _____ ruler could keep society from degenerating into conflict and chaos. Without a monarch to exercise control, Hobbes wrote that people's lives would be "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."

Slide 19- John Locke (1632-1704)

- The "_____ of Nature"

- Tabula _____



- John Locke, another _____ theorist, also disagreed with the notion of divine right; however, he held a very different view of _____ nature than Hobbes did.
- Locke posited that in the past, before people formed _____, they lived in a "state of nature."
- He believed that all men were _____ in the state of nature because they were "creatures of the same species and rank" with the "same advantages" and "same faculties."
- Locke also had an interest in how humans _____.
- In his Essay Concerning Human Understanding, he argued that the _____ of a newborn baby was a "tabula rasa"--a "blank slate" upon which environment and experience would transcribe _____ and beliefs.
- Locke saw human nature as something that was externally determined rather than internally determined; correspondingly, he stressed the importance of _____.

Slide 20- Locke (continued)

-Treatises of _____

- In his two Treatises of Government, _____ attacked the divine right of kings and authoritarian government.
- He promoted a constitutional _____ that derived its power from the law and from the consent of the people.



- He also believed that a government's primary responsibility was to _____ individual property: he wrote, "The great and chief end, therefore, of men uniting into commonwealths, and putting themselves under _____, is the preservation of their property; to which in a state of Nature there are many things wanting."
- Locke believed that in the state of nature, individuals had _____ rights, which he referred to as "all the rights and privileges of the law of Nature."
- Locke claimed that one such _____ was to defend one's "property" against the "injuries and attempts of other men."
- Locke built on this assumption, suggesting that if any _____ or government violated these natural rights, the people would have the right to change the _____ --by force if necessary.

Slide 21- Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)

- Philosophized on the nature of _____ and government

- The Social _____

- Like Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau also used the concept of the "state of nature" to draw _____ about society and government
- Rousseau is probably best known for his _____ of the "social compact," which he outlined in his book *The Social Contract*.
- Locke had viewed societies as having been created through mutual consent of all _____.



- Rousseau went a step further, claiming that instead of mere consent, individuals forming a _____ entered into a "social compact" with one another.
- The social compact balanced benefits with _____.
- Those who entered into it would receive mutual protection and _____, along with assistance in overcoming obstacles that they could not conquer individually.
- In return, the social _____ obligated members of society to subordinate their "natural liberty" (i.e., the freedom enjoyed by individuals in the state of nature) to "the supreme direction of the general will."

Slide 22- Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755)

-French _____ and political philosopher

- The _____ of the Laws

- The Baron de Montesquieu was a _____ nobleman whose primary contributions to the Enlightenment's political thought came in his 1749 treatise *The Spirit of the Laws*.
- Years before writing the _____, Montesquieu had visited several European countries, carefully observing the workings of each nation's _____.
- In *The Spirit of the Laws*, he laid out a comparative study of _____ of governments, then put forward his own theory of government.



Slide 23- Montesquieu (continued)

- Separation of _____

- _____ monarchy

- Montesquieu identified three sorts of governmental _____:
legislative, executive "in respect to things dependent on the law of nations," and
executive "in regard to those things that depend on civil _____" (i.e., the
judiciary).
- Montesquieu believed that if one person or group of _____ held
any two or all three of these powers, it would result in "tyrannical laws" executed
in a "tyrannical manner."
- His ideas here provided the basis for the doctrine known as "separation of
_____, " which significantly influenced the framers of the
U.S. Constitution and thus the shaping of the American Government.
- Montesquieu did not believe that _____ was the best
form of government.
- Instead, he favored a constitutional _____ based on the British
model.
- He greatly admired Britain's government because he felt that Parliament, the king,
and the courts worked separately and efficiently since each could
_____ the power of the other.
- This idea of the different _____ of government each
preventing the others from obtaining too much power later led to the theory of



"checks and balances," which also influenced the framers of the U.S. Constitution.

Slide 24- Women and the Enlightenment

- Changing _____

- Role of _____

- Equality

- One of the offshoots of _____ philosophy was a changed view of the role of women in society.
- Enlightenment thinkers held reason supreme and valued _____ as the best way to develop a person.
- They also viewed education as crucial for moral development and for _____ to function as close to ideal as possible.
- Many thinkers, therefore, advocated education for _____; however, they differed on the specific thing they believed women should be taught, and most male thinkers did not extend their arguments to advocate full _____ for women. Not surprisingly, some women disagreed with this position and wrote important works advocating equality for women.

Slide 25- Mary Wollstonecraft

- Declaration of the _____ of Man

- A Vindication of the Rights of _____

- During the early days of the _____ Revolution, the National Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man.



- The document drew equally upon Enlightenment _____ and current events at the time to make statements both about basic political rights and the particular abuses which many had suffered under the rule of Lois XVI (16th).
- In 1792, Mary Wollstonecraft, a _____ and writer from Great Britain, composed A Vindication of the Rights of Women.
- Wollstonecraft had been living in _____ during the French Revolution and knew many of its leaders.
- The publication of the Declaration prompted her to outline her philosophy on the inequalities that _____ between the sexes.
- She was disheartened by the fact that in spite of their belief in _____, the leaders of the Revolution did not extend the equality to women.
- She saw this as hypocritical and hoped her work would convince _____ leaders to recognize that women had the same natural rights and intellectual capacity as men.

Slide 26- Wollstonecraft (continued)

- Education

- _____ rights movement

- Wollstonecraft believed _____ were kept in ignorance "under the specious name of innocence."



- She refers here to a common argument of the time which held that women should not be _____ because it would ruin their natural "innocence" and have a detrimental effect on their character.
- She felt that denying education to women would deprive them of the _____ they needed to properly exercise their reason.
- In the first chapter of her book, Wollstonecraft proclaimed, "it is time to effect a _____ in female manners--time to restore them to their lost dignity--and make them as a part of the human species, labour by reforming themselves to reform the _____."
- Many regard A Vindication of the Rights of Women as marking the beginning of the _____ women's rights movement.

Slide 27- Olympe De Gouges

- Criticized the French _____
- The _____ of Women
- "Declaration of the Rights of _____ and the Female Citizen"
- Executed in 1793
- Olympe de Gouges also lived in _____ during the French Revolution and also produced a response to the Declaration of the Rights of Man.
- Her 1791 work, The Rights of Women, criticized the _____ of the Revolution for continuing to "oppress" women even though they had just been freed from oppression themselves.



- The heart of the Rights of Women consisted of a "Declaration of the _____ of Woman and the Female Citizen" that mimicked the language of the Declaration.
- For example, while Article 1 of the original _____ stated that, "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good." Article 1 of de Gouges' declaration says, " _____ is born free and lives equal to man in her rights. Social distinction can be based only on the common utility.
- De Gouges also included a form for a "Social _____ Between Men and Women."
- Much more strident in tone than Wollstonecraft, de Gouges urged women to "wake up" and " _____ your rights."
- She harshly criticized the _____, asking, "Oh, women, women! When will you cease to be blind? What advantage have you received from the Revolution? A more pronounced scorn, a more _____ disdain."
- She also decried (to condemn openly) the bloodshed of the Revolution, which led many to _____ her as a reactionary. In 1793, she was guillotined.

Slide 28- "Enlightened Monarchs"

- Most of _____ was ruled by _____
monarchs

- Receptive to _____ ideas



- Instituted new _____ and practices
- Enlightened _____
- Frederick II, Prussia
- Catherine the Great, _____
- Maria Theresa, Austria
- Joseph II, Holy _____ Empire
- Gustav III, Sweden
- Napoleon I, France
 - During the time of the Enlightenment, most of the _____ in continental Europe were ruled by monarchs who exercised absolute power.
 - Many of these _____ read Enlightenment works and were intrigued by the new _____ thinkers put forth.
 - The philosophes thought that an "enlightened" monarch could implement their ideas, which would result in better _____ and a general improvement in the quality of life for all _____.
 - Some thinkers did end up corresponding (speaking to in conversation; written or verbal) with or advising _____ monarchs and eventually influence many to put a range of _____ ideals into practice.

Slide 29- Frederick the Great (ruled 1740-1786)

- _____ ruler
- Had a _____ interest in Enlightenment works



- Induced _____ to come to Prussia

- Frederick II of Prussia, often call "Frederick the _____," was fascinated with Enlightenment philosophy.
- He also was drawn to the _____: not only did he strongly support them during his reign, he also composed poems, _____, and several pieces of music.
- Frederick also loved all things _____: he was such a Francophile (someone obsessed with France and their culture) that he preferred to speak and write in French rather than _____.
- He greatly admired Voltaire and invited him to come to _____ as his personal guest. Voltaire accepted and ended up living in Berlin and Potsdam for two years.

Slide 30- Frederick the Great (continued)

- Wanted to make Prussia a _____ state

- Promoted some reforms

- When Frederick ascended to the _____, Prussia had a strong military but remained rather backward in its customs and government.
- Frederick wanted to _____ Prussia into a modern state and introduced many _____ that drew upon Enlightenment ideas.



- He granted religious freedom, improved _____, systematized the government to make it more efficient, simplified many _____ and outlawed torture.
- Though most historians do regard Frederick as "enlightened," he only went so far in implementing _____ ideas.
- For example, his support of the _____ and the fact that he made no attempt to abolish serfdom demonstrate the limitations of his devotion to Enlightenment _____.

Slide 31- Catherine the Great (ruled 1762-1796)

- _____ ruler

- Well-versed in _____ works

- " _____ " Russia

- Catherine II of _____, often called "Catherine the Great," was also attracted to Enlightenment _____.
- She immersed herself in the works of the leading _____, focusing in particular on the French philosophes.
- She corresponded with such notables as _____ and Diderot and also composed several comedies, works of fiction, and memoirs.
- During her reign, she made determined efforts to " _____ " Russia.



- In the cultural arena, she brought in several leading European intellectuals in order to introduce the Russian elite to Enlightenment _____.
- She also bought and _____ a vast amount of art.
- Economically, she made attempts to get foreign capitalists to invest in _____; she also championed efforts to modernize _____ and agriculture.

Slide 32- Catherine the Great (continued)

- _____ reforms

- Peasant _____

- Domestically (within the country of Russia), Catherine focused a great deal of _____ on reforming and improving Russian law and society.
- Inspired by the ideas of Enlightenment political _____ like Montesquieu, she composed a plan to completely overhaul the legal _____.
- Other measures she instituted promoted _____, relaxed the censorship law, and restricted the use of torture.
- In a 1773-1774 uprising, peasants in southwestern Russia _____ and took control of several forts and cities.
- Although Catherine's _____ put down the insurgents before they progressed any further, the revolt had a major effect on any ideas she had on _____ serfdom.



- Instead, she reorganized local _____ so that they would become more efficient and better able to control the serfs (working poor).
- In 1785, she enacted _____ that strengthened the nobility (land owning rich people).
- She granted them absolute _____ of the serfs, freed them from taxation, confiscated church land and gave it to _____, opened up new areas to serfdom, and made nobility hereditary.
- Thus, like Frederick, _____ devotion to Enlightenment ideals only went so far.

Slide 33- Maria Theresa (ruled 1740-1780)

- _____ ruler

- Government _____

- The _____

- Son--Joseph II

- Austrian ruler Maria Theresa started many _____, but it was really her son, Joseph II, who is better characterized as an "enlightened" monarch (king or queen/succession passed on through birth).
- Maria Theresa centralized and streamlined many aspects of _____ and the military.
- In addition, in the later years of her rule she strove to _____ the lives of serfs by reducing the power nobles had over them.



Slide 34- Joseph II (ruled 1765-1790)

- Ruled as coregent with his _____ until 1780.

- Joseph's _____

- _____ toleration

- Control over the _____ Church

- _____ of serfdom

- Ruled as coregent (at the same time ruling with another in a monarchy) with his _____ in 1765.
- Like other "enlightened" monarchs, he believed in the power of _____; however, the measures he undertook once he became sole ruler in 1780 were much more radical than those instituted by other _____.
- He encouraged religious _____ of Protestants and Jews; he reduced the power of the Catholic Church in Austria and brought it more firmly under his control; and, in his most controversial measure, he abolished _____ and decreed that peasants be paid in cash for their labors.
- This cash proviso, however, infuriated the _____ and was even rejected by the peasants, who preferred a barter (negotiable) economy.
- Joseph's power and health waned (slowly faded) in succeeding years, and his _____ didn't last long after his death in 1790.



Slide 35- Gustav III (ruled 1771-1792)

- Swedish _____

- Read _____ Enlightenment works

- Reforms

- _____

- King Gustav III of _____ voraciously (with great passion and vigor) read most of the French works of the Enlightenment. He also wrote several plays and historical essays.
- Upon ascending to the _____, Gustav sought to rid the Swedish government of corruption and institute measures in line with _____ principles.
- Among his reforms: he issued an ordinance providing for _____ of the press, he abolished torture, he relaxed the poor law, he supported complete _____ freedom, he encouraged free trade and removed export tolls, he shored up the country's weakened currency, and he even invented a national costume that became quite popular for a while.
- By the mid-1780's, however, Gustav began to shift away from a constitutional _____ toward an absolutist one.
- He had grown weary of battling with the _____ Parliament (legislative body) and the nobility.



- War with Russia later in the decade provided him with an excuse to increase his _____ at the expense of the legislature and the gentry (land owning elite).
- The 1789 Act of Unity and Security allowed him to overcome the _____ opposition to the war.
- He then drew up a new constitution that broadened _____ authority; the lower classes, also fed up with the nobles, supported him.
- With his power assured, _____ managed to lead his armies to a stunning victory over Russia.
- The Swedish _____ hailed him, but the aristocracy still held resentments.
- In 1792, a conspiracy of nobles hired an assassin to kill Gustav; Gustav was _____ in the back and died some two weeks later.

Slide 36- Napoleon I

- _____ ruler

- Military _____

- Rise to _____

- Napoleon Bonaparte had been a soldier since the age of _____, after having spent his early years in a _____ academy.
- He came to prominence as a young _____ in 1795 when he defended the National Convention against royalist forces.



- He rose quickly after that and eventually seized _____ by engineering a coup d' etat in 1799 that effectively ended the French Revolution; later, in 1804, he had himself crowned emperor.
- _____ wasn't really an "enlightened monarch" like Frederick, Catherine, Joseph, Gustav, or Maria Theresa.
- Those rulers had avidly read important _____ works and consciously sought to implement Enlightenment principles.
- Napoleon did not share this affinity (an inherent similarity) for the works of Enlightenment writers; however, he did institute a number of _____ that were in line with Enlightenment ideals.

Slide 37- Napoleon I (continued)

- Reforms

- _____

- Law

- In education, he created a system of _____ schools know as lycées.
- These schools were open not just to the _____ classes but, to the children of all citizens.
- Graduates of the lycées were considered qualified for _____ jobs and did not need family connections to obtain these positions, as had previously been the case.



- Napoleon also created a uniform set of _____ know as the Civil Code in 1804.
- In some areas, the laws reflected Enlightenment _____.
- For example, the _____ guaranteed equality for all male citizens and the right to secure wealth and private property.
- In other areas, however, the Code worked to restrict individual _____, placing limits on freedom of speech and freedom of the _____ and rolling back political gains women had made during the French Revolution.

Slide 38- The Enlightenment and the American Revolution

- Influence of Locke, _____

- The _____ of Independence

- Written by Thomas _____, the Declaration of Independence shows the influence of Enlightenment ideas--particularly those of _____ and Montesquieu.
- Jefferson drew upon Locke's concepts of _____ rights and equality in the "state of nature" when he wrote, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are _____ equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, _____, and the pursuit of Happiness."



- Jefferson also employed Locke's conclusion that if a government denied _____ of their natural rights, the people had the right to change the government.
- He stated, "when a long train of abused and usurpations (wrongful seizure or exercise of authority or privilege belonging to another)...evinces a design to reduce them [the people] under absolute Despotism, it is their _____, it is their duty, to throw off such Government and to provide new Guards for their future security."

Slide 39- The U.S. Constitution

- _____ of powers
- Checks and _____
- The framers of the _____ essentially took Montesquieu's concept of separation of powers and put it into practice, creating a tripartite (composed of or divided into three parts) government that split authority between executive, _____, and judicial branches.
- They also instituted measure designed to ensure that no one _____ would become too powerful.
- Popularly known as "checks and balances," these measures included things like the president's veto power, the fact that only _____ can declare war, and the provision that federal and Supreme Court judges hold their terms for life.



Slide 40- The Enlightenment and the French Revolution

- The _____ Revolution

- The Estates _____

- The French strongly supported the _____ against Britain during the American Revolution.
- Hundreds of French officers (most notably, the Marquis de Lafayette) who participated in the Revolution were influenced by how the _____ applied Enlightenment ideas on government both in waging the war and in creating a new nation.
- In 1789, King Louis XVI decided to place a _____ on land, an idea that the nobility and the Church--who had both been exempt from taxation up to this time--greatly disliked.
- They fought Louis by claiming that a new tax could only be approved at a meeting of a body know as the _____ General, which represented all three of France's social "estates": the Church, the nobility, and the rest of the population.
- The Third Estate, which made up 98% of _____ population, had become increasingly dissatisfied with its lack of political power.
- Middle-class citizens at this time functioned more or less as the leaders of the _____, and had been influenced by Enlightenment ideas regarding things like liberty, equality, and rights.



- They had come to want a voice in _____, and at the meeting of the Estates General, they demanded a constitution in return for approving the _____.
- A chain of events was set in _____ that eventually led to the overthrow and execution of the king: this was the French Revolution.

Slide 41- Declaration of the Rights of Man

- Adopted by _____ Assembly in 1789

- "_____, Egalité, Fraternité"

- In _____, the National Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man.
- This document clearly reflected Enlightenment ideals related to _____, property, natural rights, and the ending of oppression.
- For example, the first three articles of the Declaration state:
 - 1. "Men are born and remain free and _____ in rights."
 - 2. "The aim of all political association is the preservation of the _____ and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, _____, and resistance to oppression."
 - 3. "The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the _____. No body nor individual may exercise any authority which does not proceed directly from the nation."



- The influence of the Enlightenment on the _____
_____ can be seen most clearly in its slogan: "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité"--"Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity (a body of people associated for a common purpose)."

Slide 42- The Legacy of the Enlightenment

- Government

- _____

- Education

- As stated at the beginning, the _____ marks the intellectually beginning of the modern world.
- Enlightenment principles have become the basis of _____ and forms of government for many countries.
- Universal suffrage (ability to vote) and equal _____ legislation are a direct legacy of the Enlightenment.
- Finally, Enlightenment thought led many _____ to establish systems of free public _____ and put an end to the idea that education was only a privilege for the upper classes.

You need to keep these for your own personal study and the possibility of an open note test.