The Enlightenment

The Age of Reason

Origins

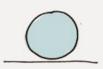
Diverse and conflicting ideas debated in international networks

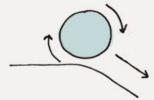
Three essential concepts:

- Rationalism
- Scientific Method
- Progress

THE PHYSICS OF PRODUCTIVITY

OBJECTS IN MOTION TEND TO STAY IN MOTION.





GET STAPTED.

JamesClear.com

The Early Enlightenment

1690-1789

Newton's Pricipia

The Dutch Republic

Pierre Bayle and Baruch Spinoza

John Locke and the Tabula Rasa

Sensationalism

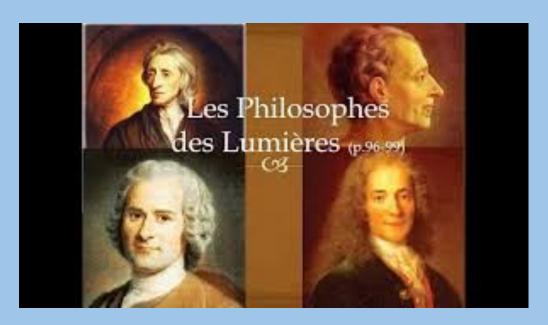


The Philosophes

Spirit of inquiry and debate

Paris is the center for three reasons:

- French is the language of the educated
- Louix XV is unpopular
- Philosophes focused on taking their message to the people.



Enlightenment Overview

Wanted to use sciency rational investigation to shine a light on all traditions.

New food, goods, and ideas from around the world had developed a better life for Europeans.

As life gets better, many start to ask a basic question: "What if everything doesn't have to suck?"



Enlightenment overview

This rational investigation will try to use reason and observation to take a fresh new look at

- Political Structures
- Religion
- Trade and manufacturing
- Social structures
- Systems of ethics and justice



Overcoming Challenges

Censorship

Satire

Salons

Quiet and subtle support from elites



Satire

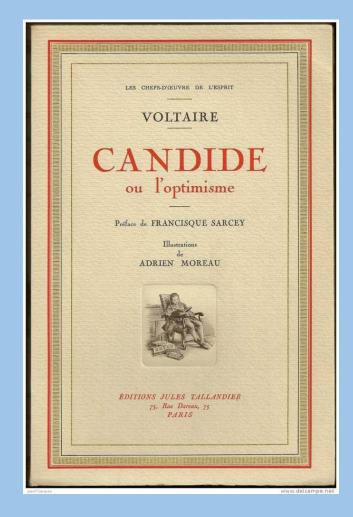
Montesquieu *The Persian Letters*

Voltaire Candide

- Mocked corruption
- Praised those who love simply
- Be honest and curious, and question ALL traditional authority

JJ Rousseau

- Middle class values
- Hard work
- Practical learning over formal
- Women at home



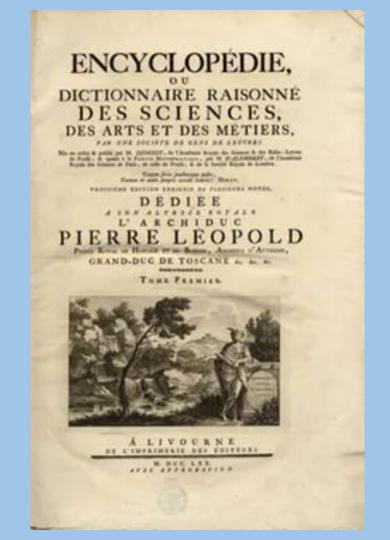
Overall goals

They wanted to challenge all traditions

The wanted to spread knowledge

David Hume and Public Education in Scotland

Denis Diderot and the Encyclopedia



Politics

The social contract

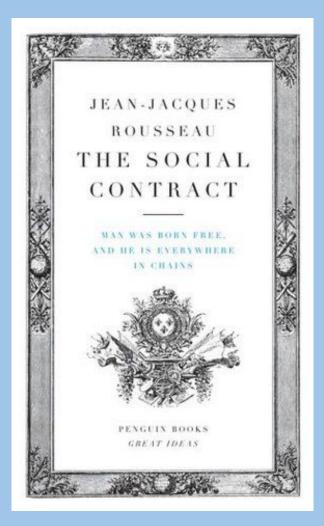
Hobbes (Leviathan) Pessimism and Natural law.

Locke: Optimism and Natural Rights

Rousseau: Man is a Noble Savage, at our best as close to nature as possible.

Consensus of the majority should govern (Why, and why will this be trouble in time?)

Montesquieu: Separation of powers



Religion

Atheism: Spinoza (and maybe Hume?)

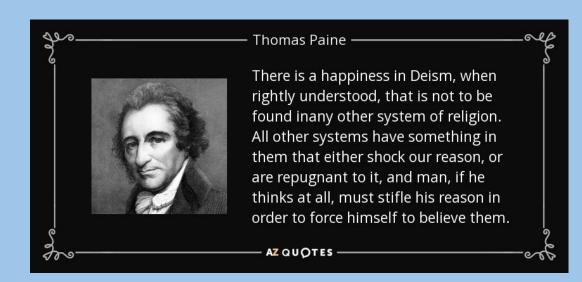
Deism: "God as a watchmaker."

What do our traditions mean if God is indifferent?

Voltaire

Candide

Response to the Lisbon Tsunami



Economics

The Physiocrats and "Laissez-Faire"

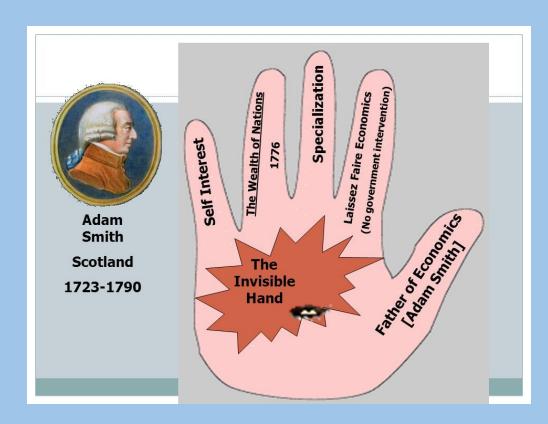
Challenged mercantilist thinking

Adam Smith

An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

The "invisible hand"

Capitalism



Race

Linne' and Buffon

Hume and Kant

Racial Hierarchy

Global impact of "Scientific Racism"

On the other hand, Raynal and Diderot openly challenged these ideas



Enlightenment and Gender

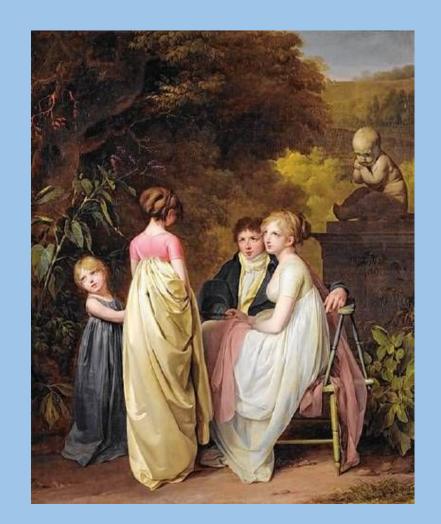
Arguments for women's rights:

- Marquis de Condorcet
- Mary Astell A Serious Proposal to the Ladies
- Mary Wollstonecraft
- Salons and Salonnieres
- Madame de Pompadour

Arguments against:

Most Philosophes, but especially JJ Rousseau

- "natural social order"
- inferiority



Art and Architecture

Soft pastel colors

Ornate and delicate

Sentimental, often depicting lovers or children.



