

<p>What was the Enlightenment?</p>	<p>The Age of Reason. Beginning in France, thinkers conflicted between responding positively to the Glorious Revolution and English Bill of Rights and living with absolute monarchy.</p> <p>In France, the Estates General was <i>never</i> called, the Catholic Church was powerful and there was no religious freedom, the government practiced heavy censorship and didn't allow much freedom in general.</p> <p>The thinkers were influenced by Hobbes (social contract) and Locke (democracy, government protects people's rights, government may be overthrown if it does not).</p>
<p>Who were <i>philosophes</i>, and what were their core values?</p>	<p>Thinkers of the Enlightenment- “lovers of wisdom”.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reason- thinking without prejudice, bigotry, or intolerance (definition by Voltaire). 2. Nature- natural laws that pertained to society (government and economics) just like in the physical world. 3. Happiness- entitled to well-being on earth. 4. Progress- man can progress, move forward, improve upon himself- and eventually achieve perfection. 5. Liberty- the philosophes envied the English and their Bill of Rights, and wanted it for France
<p>Who was Locke?</p>	<p>Locke felt that people were basically reasonable and moral. He argued that people had natural rights, belonging to them from birth, including life, liberty, and property. In his <i>Two Treatises of Government</i>, (a response to the Glorious Revolution) Locke argued that the role of governments were to protect people's natural rights. He set out the idea, also, that a government that fails to do this job can be rightly overthrown by the people.</p>
<p>How did the political ideas of the Enlightenment relate to our Declaration of Independence and Constitution?</p>	<p>Montesquieu wrote <u>The Spirit of Laws</u>, arguing that a government with three branches, that practiced the separation of powers, was best. (He thought that the British had such a government.) His plan for legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government became the plan for ours. Following his formula for government, a system of checks and balances was established between the three branches of government.</p> <p>Hobbes left the idea of a social contract; Locke that people had natural rights, that governments should protect them, and that governments that do not may be overthrown; Rousseau left the idea that the people are sovereign.</p>
<p>Who was Voltaire? ideas (sheet on history)</p>	<p>Voltaire was a leader of the early Enlightenment. He favored freedom of speech and religion, opposed the Catholic Church as well as intolerance and fanaticism (he saw it as a disease that could be cured by education, except that fanatics won't listen to reason, which renders them incurable). Voltaire was a deist (he believed in G-d but not organized religion). He wrote a book, <u>Candide</u>, which was satire on European society, on a young man from “Westphalia” who travels the world.</p>

	<p>Because of his views and his criticism of the government, Voltaire was imprisoned in the Bastille for some time, and was unable to live in France for much of his life. Instead, he stayed with Fredrick the Great for some time, and lived at his home in Ferney, near Lake Geneva, Switzerland. Voltaire was not a revolutionary- he favored Enlightened monarchs, although he admired Britain's constitutional monarchy.</p>
Who was Diderot?	<p>Diderot wrote the <u>Encyclopedia</u>, the first of it's kind. It had articles containing information, but the main part of it was the opinions. Many philosophes wrote articles expressing Enlightenment ideas. Slavery, the divine right theory, and many other things were discouraged, while education and freedom of expression, among other things, were encouraged. The 28 volume <u>Encyclopedia</u> took 20 years to write and was banned during it's creation, but was published with the support of many. It spread Enlightenment ideas throughout Europe and to the United States.</p>
Who was Rousseau?	<p>Rousseau wrote <u>The Social Contract</u>, a book on government. He believed that people are born good (from Locke and More). He said that the people are sovereign, but that they should enter a social contract- giving up the freedoms the government needs to rule. This creates a government with the consent of the people, the only legitimate kind, in his opinion. He believed that government should govern by common will, and make sure that the common good prevails over individual interests.</p>
Who were the physiocrats?	<p>French economic thinkers of the Enlightenment.</p>
What were <i>laissez-faire</i> economics?	<p>"<i>Leave it alone</i>". Anti-mercantilism. The belief that there should be no government interference in business/commerce. The job of the government was to keep order. Physiocrat ideas influenced the Industrial Revolution and helped shape modern-day capitalist economies.</p>
What were natural laws?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law of Self Interest- when it comes to business, people act in their own self interests 2. Law of Competition- free competition keeps quality up and prices down 3. Law of Supply and Demand- Low supply and high demand- prices rise; high supply and low demand- prices fall.
Who was Adam Smith?	<p>An English physiocrat. He wrote <u>The Wealth of Nations</u>, promoting laissez-faire economics- a free market economy. He believed that this would cause progress, for the good of society, people, and the nation. Physiocrat ideas, Adam Smith's among them, influenced the Industrial Revolution and helped shape modern-day capitalist economies.</p>
What were salons?	<p>During the Enlightenment, Paris was the intellectual and social center of Europe. Both aristocrat and middle class (wealth without title) women,</p>

	<p>known as salonieres, invited thinkers, writers, poets, scientists, musicians, and others to their homes. Those invited talked and exchanged ideas. These spread Enlightenment ideas and allowed women to be educated.</p>
<p>Who were Enlightened despots?</p>	<p>Absolute monarchs who ruled with Enlightenment ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fredrick II (the Great) (Prussia) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Liberal/Enlightened opinions, but not actions ○ “First Servant of the State” ○ Favored religious tolerance (except Jews) ○ Opposed torture- reduced it, but kept it ○ Opposed serfdom- kept it because he needed junkers (nobles) ○ Voltaire lived with him for some time ○ Conquered Selessia (Austria) in the War of Spanish Succession ● Catherine the Great (Russia) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supported Diderot ○ Advanced cultural aspects of Enlightenment ○ Brought in Western ideas ○ Encouraged/expanded education ○ Increased religious tolerance ○ Tried to reform and write a new constitution, but stopped by nobles ○ Thought serfdom was wrong, but when they rebelled, she further enslaved them so her boyars (nobles) would help put down the rebellion ○ Expanded Russia to the south with a port on the Black Sea from the Turks ● Joseph II (Hapsburg) (Austria) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Most Enlightened, because he acted ○ Freed serfs ○ Brought in Western agricultural technologies ○ Reforms died with him
<p>How did Britain rise to predominance?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geography- Britain was ideally placed regarding trade, since British ships could access outpost in North America, India, and the West Indies. Goods imported from these trade centers were distributed, from England, across Europe. This let Britain control trade. 2. War- Britain built up the best navy in Europe, and were able to defeat enemy after enemy. They won vast amounts of land, allowing them to control more trade and resources. 3. Business Climate- as a mercantilist country, Brian encouraged trade and placed very few restrictions on it. Because trade was easy and goods and resources were plentiful, Britain led the world in trade. 4. Union with Scotland- Britain's union with Scotland made both countries more prosperous. The union created a larger market for trade, boosting their economies and increasing opportunity. They were also,

	<p>simply, larger and more powerful together. 5. Ireland- Britain controlled Irish land, power, and resources, by suppressing the Irish people and giving their land to Brits.</p>						
<p>How did Britain's government grow?</p>	<p>The king's ministers/advisors met in a small room- a <i>cabinet</i>. When William the III need the support of the Whigs in Parliament, he appointed Whigs to his cabinet. It became the link between Parliament and the king. After Anne Stuart died without an heir, the crown went to the Hanovers, and George I and II ruled. They were German, and spoke little English, and knew little of British law, customs, and government. They relied upon their cabinet to rule. When George II appointed Robert Walpole, a Whig, to be First Lord of the Treasury, he became the first- prime- minister of the cabinet, and was the unofficial ruler. It became that the leader of the majority party in Parliament became the Prime Minister. He held the executive power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">British Parliamentary Government After 1721</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="513 835 829 884">House of Lords</th> <th data-bbox="829 835 1146 884">Parliament</th> <th data-bbox="1146 835 1463 884">House of Commons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="513 884 829 1157">hereditary</td> <td data-bbox="829 884 1146 1157"> chooses Prime Minister answers to P head of majority party chooses Cabinet answers to PM </td> <td data-bbox="1146 884 1463 1157">elected</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	House of Lords	Parliament	House of Commons	hereditary	chooses Prime Minister answers to P head of majority party chooses Cabinet answers to PM	elected
House of Lords	Parliament	House of Commons					
hereditary	chooses Prime Minister answers to P head of majority party chooses Cabinet answers to PM	elected					
<p>Who was George III?</p>	<p>George III was an English king who tried to regain royal power and effectively dissolve the other branches of government. He was able to get followers in Parliament and started his attempt to gain control, but his policy that North American colonists cannot be represented in Parliament sparked the American Revolution. After losing the colony and suffering form a bout of mental illness, he lost power.</p>						
<p>What was the Seven Year's War? seeds of american revolution</p>							
<p>What was the Old (Ancient) regime like?</p>	<p><u>First Estate</u>- clergy- exempt form taille (main tax) <u>Second Estate</u>- >2% but 30% of land; had feudal privileges; exempt form tax <u>Third Estate</u>- 98% population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bourgeoisie- 10% population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rich/educated like nobility ○ No political power, but legislators 						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Paid taxes ○ Leaders of revolution ● Sans-culottes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Urban poor ○ Paid taxes ● Peasants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rural poor ○ 4/5 population ○ Taxed- taille and corvert (labor tax paid by working- building public works, etc.)
What was the Estates General?	The Legislative body of France. Each estate had one vote, so the first two constantly outvoted the third.
What were causes of the revolution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deficit spending/debt (costly wars) ● Animosity between classes ● Desire for tax equity ● Louis XVI indecisive/weak ● Bourgeois desire for political voice, meet as single body ● Success of American Revolution
Who was Louis XVI?	The king of France. He was indecisive and weak. He called the Estates General because France was bankrupt, and he needed their consent to raise taxes. When the Estates General was called, the 3 rd Estate wanted to meet as a single body (so they wouldn't be outvoted). Louis said yes, then changed his mind.
What was the National Assembly?	When the Estates General was called, the 3 rd Estate wanted to meet as a single body (so they wouldn't be outvoted). After Louis said no, they formed the National Assembly, a legislative group.
What was the Tennis Court Oath?	The National Assembly were locked out of their meeting place. They moved to a tennis court, and, thinking that Louis was trying to disband them, vowed not to disband until they had formed a constitutional/limited monarchy.
What was the storming of the Bastille?	People, starving from the food shortages and fearing that Louis would use troops (he hired Swiss Guards) to disband the National Assembly, stormed the Bastille, a prison, for weapons. This marked the beginning of the French Revolution.
What was the Great Fear?	Rumors of the government going against the Third Estate spread, and peasants stormed Second Estate manors, burning and looting.
What was the Women's March of Versailles?	Women, enraged that they had no food for their children marched to the palace at Versailles and forced the royal family to accompany them to Paris, to see the hunger and suffering there.