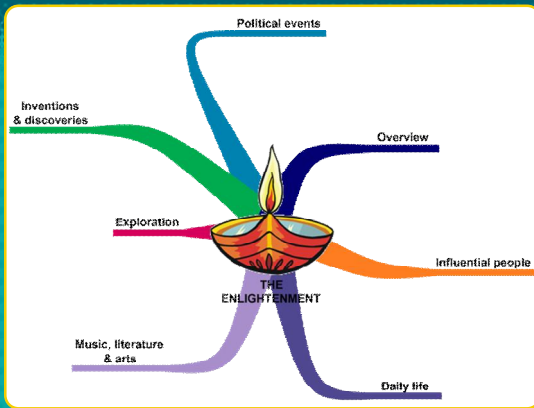
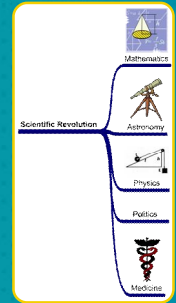


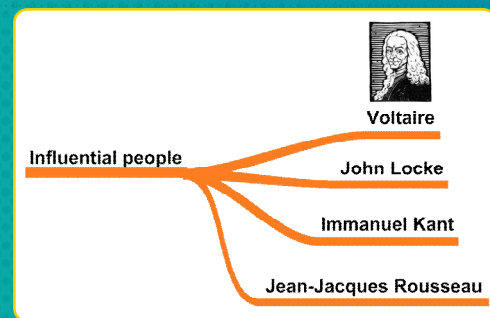
# THE ENLIGHTENMENT

## Overview

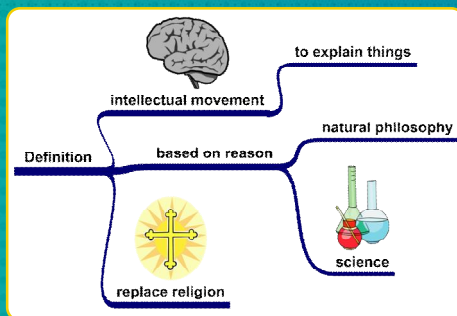
- ⌘ Time span
  - Late 1500's - 1800
- ⌘ Scientific Revolution
  - Opened up new academic paths
- ⌘ Thirty Year's War
  - Lasted from 1618-1648
  - Very destructive
  - Thought to be the cause of the Enlightenment era



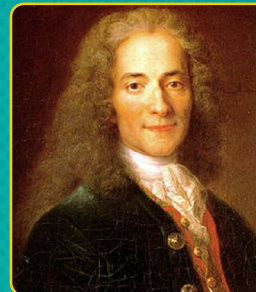
## Influential People



## Overview



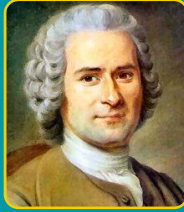
## Influential people - Voltaire



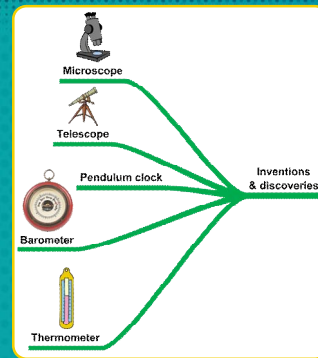
- ⌘ Real name François-Marie Arouet
- ⌘ Writer & philosopher
- ⌘ Advocated civil liberties
  - Freedom of religion
  - Free trade
- ⌘ His work influenced important thinkers in the revolutions

## Influential people- Jean-Jacques Rousseau

- ∴ Born 1712
- ∴ Died 1778
  - Writer and composer
  - Influenced development of modern and political thought
  - Most important work
    - ∴ Emile (novel)
    - ∴ The Social Contract
  - His philosophy influenced the French Revolution



## Inventions & discoveries



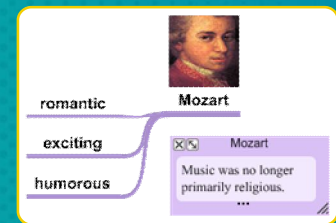
## Influential People - John Locke



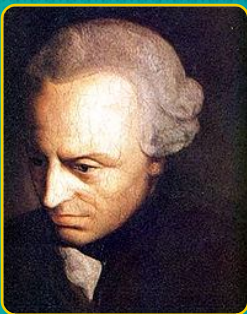
- ∴ Known as the Father of Liberalism
- ∴ English philosopher and physician
  - Writings influenced Voltaire and Rousseau
  - Work had impact upon development of epistemology and political philosophy
- ∴ Regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers

## Music, literature & arts

- ∴ Music no longer just religious
- ∴ Mozart
  - Influenced Western art music during Enlightenment era
  - Composed different styles of music
  - Beethoven's early work influenced by Mozart



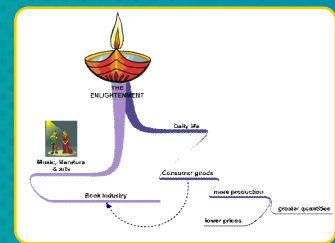
## Influential People - Immanuel Kant



- ∴ 18th century German philosopher
- ∴ Created new widespread perspective in philosophy
  - Very influential during his lifetime and has continued to influence into the 21st century
- ∴ Published many important works

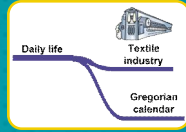
## Music, literature & arts

- ∴ The Book Industry
  - Increase in consumption of reading materials one of key features of "social" Enlightenment
  - Industrial Revolution allowed books to be sold at lower prices encouraging spread of books, newspapers, etc.



## Daily life

- Textile industry
  - Industrial Revolution
  - Cotton spinning became merchandised
  - Large number of workers move to city looking for employment
  - Many factories arose
  - Children expected to work
- Gregorian Calendar
  - Pope Gregory XIII
  - Consisted of two parts



## Political events - American Revolution

- Last half of 18th century
- Transformations in early American society and government
  - Formation of an independent nation
    - Rejected plutocracies, championing instead development of republicanism based on the Enlightenment understanding of liberalism
  - 13 colonies came together to break from British Empire
  - Creation of a representative government responsible to the will of the people
  - Separation of church and state
  - Called for end to taxation without representation

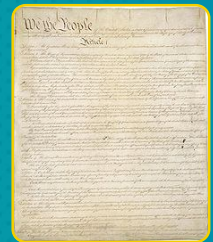
## Exploration

- Captain James Cook
  - Born 1728
  - Died 1779
  - Joined the Royal Navy in 1755
  - Was an English explorer, navigator, and cartographer
  - First to map out Newfoundland
- Gathered longitude measurements that helped create accurate maps which served purpose during Enlightenment period



## American Revolution - Constitution of USA

- Created 1787
  - Ratified 1788
- Supreme law of the United States
  - Provides framework for the US government
  - Defines three main branches of government
- Bill of Rights
  - Amendments 1-10



## Political events - French Revolution

- French Revolution
  - 1789-1799
  - Enlightenment ideals prompted French people to revolt against their traditional monarchy
  - Embraced ideals of liberty, fraternity, and equality
  - Led to abolition and replacement of French monarchy to a more radical democratic republic

## Summary of the Enlightenment

- Centered around France and Western world
- Brought new vision of the future
- Produced a set of basic principles about human affairs
- Changes in beliefs
- New technologies and ways of life

