

## **Chapter 4 – The Enlightenment 1700-1789**

### Reading Guide

#### Questions:

1. Overview (133) – outline the political, social, economic situation of 18<sup>th</sup> C. Europe  
-role of the middle class as agent of change
2. Population growth – why?
  - increased demands, changes
3. Agricultural Revolution – What was the role of Jethro Tull, Charles Townsend etc.
  - changes in land distribution
  - enclosure movement – results?
4. Beginning of Industrial Rev'n – John Kay (flying shuttle), Richard Arkwright – effect on industry?
5. “the superfluous is necessary” – Voltaire – what does he mean?
6. Physiocrats – who were they? What did they believe?
  - Explain Dr. Francois Quesnay – “laissez faire”
7. What was the role in society of nobility and peasant farmers/serfs?
8. Read about the governments in 18<sup>th</sup> C. -> dynastic ruling families – Spanish and French Bourbones, Hanoverians, Hapsburgs, Romanovs, Hohenzollern, Ottomans military strength, monarchies -> neither public or accountable -> George III (Br.), Queen Maria I (Port.) – insanity
  - What were the reasons for conflict? What were their objectives?
9. Who were the “philosophes”? What did they believe?
10. Literacy and book production – literate population has advantages. What are gazettes and salons?
11. What was the Encyclopedia? Who were d’Alembert and Diderot? What was the reaction of the Pope (why?)
12. Who are the Freemasons? What are some of their beliefs?
13. What are some Enlightenment ideas?
14. Why did nobles and the church see the Enlightenment as an attack on them?
15. Explain Deism.
16. Enlightenment Thinkers – John Locke, Baron de Montesquieu, Voltaire, Cesare Beccaria, Rousseau, Adam Smith, Immanuel Kant, Edmund Burke, Johann Gottfried von Gerder, Marquis de Condorcet, Marquise du Chatelet – important ideas
17. Enlightened despotism. Prove that Frederick the Great, Catherine the Great were both enlightened and despots.

18. Describe art in the early 18<sup>th</sup> C. ->Baroque, Classicism, Rubens vs. Poussin

19. What is the Rococo style?

20. Compare Watteau and Chardin.

21. Music. What is the impact of the following: Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Beethoven

22. Literature -> what is the change in focus? What is satire? What is the most famous example of satire in literature?

23. Identify the following:

- Alexander Pope – poetry changes
- Restoration Comedy,
- growth of newspapers – What is the Tatler?
- Salon and coffeehouse
- Jonathan Swift
- letters of Madame de Graffigny,
- 18<sup>th</sup> C. novels -> Daniel Defoe, Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, Samuel Johnson