Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Agenda: Enlightenment (**100 CLASSES TO the Exam)**

Do now!!!! Take out your notebooks- Hand in your Enlightenment questions.

Discuss with the people around you.

1. What was the Enlightenment? Why did this intellectual movement happen? Think make your brain work!!!

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| [Giovanni Pico della Mirandola](https://www.goodreads.com/author/show/134145.Giovanni_Pico_della_Mirandola), [*Pico Della Mirandola on the Dignity of Man*](https://www.goodreads.com/work/quotes/1370439) | Immanuel Kant- “ What is Enlightenment” |
| “....man's place in the universe is somewhere between the beasts and the angels, but, because of the divine image planted in him, there are no limits to what man can accomplish....”  | All our knowledge begins with the senses, proceeds then to the understanding, and ends with reason. There is nothing higher than reason. Have courage to use your own reason!'- That is the motto of enlightenment. |

1. Compare and contrast the intellectual and cultural values of the Enlightenment with those of the Renaissance.  What changes to thinking have occurred, why?
2. Analyze the reasons for the development of enlightened thought in the 18th century?
	1. Develop a thesis and arguments with evidence

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| Monday  | Tuesday | Wednesday  | Thursday | Friday  |
| 11-28 | 11-29 | 11-30 | 12-1 | 12-2 |
| 1. **Do now!**
2. **Skill- Thesis, Com/Con- Ren. & Enlightenment**
3. **Causes**
 | 1. Open Note Quiz 567-575!!!!!!!
2. **Enlightenment Questions**
3. Impact **of the Enlightenment**
 | 1. Salon/ coffee house: Enlightenment
 | 1. Com& Con. Enlightened Monarchs
2. Frederick, Catherine and Joseph
 | 1. Quiz MC 10-12 Questions
2. Causes of French Revolution
 |
| \*\*\*\*Homework\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Homework\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Homework\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Homework\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Homefun\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Homework\*\*\*\* |
| * **Kagan 567-575**
* **No primary readings**
* **Salon Questions**
 | * **Salon Questions**
 | * Enlightened Monarchs- Chart & Documents-
* Kagan (580-589)
 | * Write a LEQ Essay
* Essay # 2
 | * Stages 1-2 of the French Revolution
 |
| LEQ # 1 To what extent is the term “Enlightened Despot” appropriate when describing the reigns of Frederick, the Great, Catherine the Great, and Joseph II? Extra Credit- Weebly- Coffee House/ Salon |
| Enduring Understandings1. A wide variety of Enlightenment thinkers held a wide variety of views about politics, human nature, economics, and social issues. | 2. Enlightened monarchs sometimes applied the ideas of the philosophes in their realms, but they often masqueraded as being much more enlightened than they really were. |

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| **Enlightenment** **Deism** **John Locke***Two Treatises of Civil Gov’t* *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* **tabula rasa** ***philosophes*** **Voltaire** ***“ecracsez l’infame”*** **Montesquieu, *Spirit of Laws*** **checks and balances** **Denis Diderot, *The Encyclopedia*** | **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** ***Social Contract, 1762*** **general will** **“noble savage”** Marquis de Beccaria **François Quesnay** ***physiocrats*** **Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*** salon movement/ coffee houseMadame de Geoffrin Madame de Staël **Mary Wollstonecraft** Immanuel Kant | **Enlightened Despotism** **Frederick the Great** **War of Austrian Succession** Silesia **Seven Years’ War** **“Diplomatic Revolution of 1756”** **Treaty of Paris** **“first servant of the state”** **Catherine the Great** **Pugachev Rebellion** **Maria Theresa** **Pragmatic Sanction of 1713** **Joseph II**  |

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Philosopher: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

French Enlightenment Salons

The Salon, a cultural institution dating back to the first half of the 17th century in Paris, came forth as an extension of the institutionalized court where royal women of leadership had entertained the city elite since the early 16th century.

In the 18th century the Salon emerged as an important social meeting place for prominence and for the ambitious. Salons were always hosted by women. They would provide an ambience - good food, entertainment in the form of a poet reciting his work, of a singer singing an aria, or of paintings hanging at the wall. The salon was an opportunity for discussion, both in a large circle and in numerous small groups.
Etiquette was important; discussions with ladies present were not to touch the topics of politics and business, art providing a common topic. Often, men would withdraw from the general salon into a side room to talk business.

The salon hostess had considerable influence, for she was in control of the invitations and the seating arrangement at the table. She would introduce aspiring young men to influential persons and thus start careers.

Enlightenment salons ignored traditional social taboos; guests included adherents of all religions and provided Jews with an opportunity to socialize outside of the Jewish community. Jews even hosted their own salons. Salons were frequented by the nobility, but were open to other intellectuals. Salons were exclusive in the fact that they required of their guests manners and education.

The salon of Madame Geoffrin - she hosted her salon between 1749 and 1769 - was visited by Voltaire, Montesquieu, Diderot, Hume, and Sir Robert Walpole. In 1759, with a major contribution, she supported Diderot's project of the publication of the Encyclopedia (which otherwise might have failed). Salon hostesses, and other educated women of the time, would enter into correspondence with contemporary artists and philosophers.

Salons would continue to be an important social event into the 19th century.

Your Task:

To research (**textbook, Weebly video, Internet- your can learn a lot on that thing**) your character and determine his or her positions on the issues listed below to be discussed during the salon. Not only should you know where your character stands on these issues, you should know how he or she would react in conversation to other guests of the salon. This simulation can be great if you put forth the effort!

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| 1. Isaac Newton
2. Rousseau
3. Wollstonecraft
4. Locke
5. Diderot
6. Hobbes
 | 1. Voltaire
2. Montesquieu
3. Smith
4. Beccaria
5. Kant
6. English landed Gentry
7. English working class
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| Should reason guide how we understand life? | Can we apply the scientific method to human society and government? |
| What responsibility does the government have to each person? If any, how should this be reflected? | What is the ideal form of society and what should Man’s relationship to society be? |
| Is there a god? If so, what role does God play in human society? What is the appropriate relationship between church and state? | What is the nature of man? Are humans born good or evil? |
| What is the ideal form of government and what should Man’s relationship to government be? Why is this the best?  | What is the proper relationship between government and the economy? |
| What should the role of women be in society? | Are people capable of governing themselves? |
| What is your definition of justice? How should it be measured out? What rights should the accused have? | Should individual have the right to revolt against their society and/ or government |

1. What was/is the Enlightenment?
2. What are the public sphere and domestic sphere?
3. Analyze the reasons for the development of enlightened thought in the 18th century?
	1. Arguments with evidence

Thesis

Acceptable: yes or no

The reasons for the development of enlightened thought in the 18th century include: the Scientific Revolution, the rejection of Absolutism and an increase in literacy.

Better: Why?

The reasons for the development of enlightened thought in the 18th century include: the Scientific Revolution, the rejection of Absolutism, however, the increase in literacy was the dominate reason for enlightened thought.

Still Better: Why?

Enlightened thought developed throughout the 18th century. The Scientific Revolution laid the foundation of new thought through the development of the scientific method and reasoning techniques. Furthermore, many people would question the controlling institution of Absolutism looking of new freedoms. However, an increase in literacy was the dominate reason for enlightened thought, as it allowed philosophers ideas to be accepted by a mass population.

Arguments with evidence