

CHAPTER 17

The 18th Century: An Age of Enlightenment

Please staple the following items, IN THIS ORDER, behind this cover sheet:

1. * Lecture Notes
2. * Chapter Vocabulary
3. * Chapter Questions
4. * Chapter Review Packet

* = MANDATORY

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5. Other Assignments = OPTIONAL - (essay questions, graded maps, charts, graphs, etc.)

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 17

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**The Eighteenth Century:
An Age of Enlightenment**

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Timeline


Timeline from 1750 to 1775:

- 1750: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1751: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1752: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1753: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1754: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1755: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1756: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1757: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1758: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1759: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1760: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1761: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1762: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1763: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1764: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1765: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1766: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1767: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1768: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1769: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1770: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1771: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1772: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1773: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1774: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle
- 1775: *Plurality of Worlds* by Bernard de Fontenelle

The Enlightenment

≡ Paths to Enlightenment

- Popularization of Science
 - Bernard de Fontenelle (1657 – 1757), *Plurality of Worlds*
- A New Skepticism
 - Attacked superstition, religious intolerance, and dogmatism
 - Skepticism about religion and growing secularization
 - Pierre Bayle (1647 – 1706)
- The Impact of Travel Literature
 - Travel books became very popular
 - Captain James Cook, *Travels*
 - Literature on China
 - Cultural relativism



Captain James Cook

The Legacy of Locke & Newton

- ✧ Newton
 - ◆ Reason could discover natural laws that govern politics, economics justice, religion, and the arts
- ✧ Locke, *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
 - ◆ Knowledge derived from the environment
 - ◆ Denied Descartes' belief in innate ideas

The *Philosophes* and their Ideas

- ✧ Came from all walks of life
- ✧ Paris was the "capital"
- ✧ Desire to change the world
- ✧ Call for a spirit of rational criticism
- ✧ 3 French Giants: Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Diderot



Map 17.1: The Age of Enlightenment in Europe



Montesquieu and Political Thought

- ✧ Charles de Secondat, baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755)
- *Persian Letters*, 1721
- Attacks traditional religion, advocacy of religious toleration, denunciation of slavery, use of reason
- *The Spirit of the Laws*, 1748; comparative study of government



Voltaire and the Enlightenment

- ✧ Francois-Marie Arouet, Voltaire (1694-1778)
- ✧ Criticism of Traditional Religion
- ✧ *Philosophic Letters on the English*, 1733
- ✧ *Treatise on Toleration*, 1763
- ✧ Deism





Diderot and the Encyclopedia

- ✧ Denis Diderot (1713-1784)
- ✧ Encyclopedia, 28 volumes
- ✧ Attacked religious superstition and advocated toleration
- ✧ Lowered price helped to spread the ideas of the Enlightenment





The New "Science of Man"

- * David Hume (1711 – 1776)
 - ◆ *Treatise on Human Nature*
- * Physiocrats
 - ◆ François Quesnay (1694-1774)
 - Leader of the Physiocrat – natural economic laws
 - Rejection of mercantilism
 - Supply and demand



Adam Smith & *Laissez-Faire* Economics

- * Adam Smith (1723-1790)
 - ◆ *The Wealth of Nations*, 1776
 - ◆ Attack on mercantilism
 - ◆ Advocate of free trade
 - ◆ Government has only three basic functions
 - Protect society from invasion
 - Defend individuals from injustice and oppression
 - Keep up public works

The Later Enlightenment

- * Baron Paul d'Holbach (1723 – 1789)
 - ◆ *System of Nature*, 1770
- * Marie-Jean de Condorcet (1743 – 1794)
 - ◆ *The Progress of the Human Mind*

Rousseau and the Social Contract

- ✧ Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)
 - *Discourse on the Origins of the Inequality of Mankind*, preservation of private property had enslaved the mass of society
 - *Social Contract*, 1762; Tried to harmonize individual liberty with governmental authority
 - Concept of General Will
 - *Emile*, 1762, important work on education
 - Major influence on the development of Romanticism



The "Woman's Question" in the Enlightenment

- ✧ Most philosophes agreed that the nature of women make them inferior
- ✧ Mary Astell (1666-1731)
 - *A Serious Proposal to the Ladies*, 1697
 - Better education and equality in marriage
- ✧ Mary Wollstonecraft
 - *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, 1792
 - Subjection of women by men wrong

Mary Astell



Mary Wollstonecraft



Social Environment of the *Philosophes*

- ✧ Salons
- ✧ The Influence of Women
 - Marie-Thérèse de Geoffrin (1699 - 1777)
 - Marquise du Deffand (1697 - 1780)
- ✧ Other social centers of the Enlightenment: coffeehouses, cafes, clubs, libraries, societies

18th Century French Salon



The High Culture of the Eighteenth Century

- ✧ High Culture Versus Popular Culture
- ✧ Expansion of Publishing and Reading Public
 - ◆ Development of magazines and newspapers for the general public
- ✧ Education and Universities
 - ◆ Secondary schools
 - Curriculum

Crime and Punishment

- ✧ Punishment in the Eighteenth Century
- ✧ Cesare Beccaria (1738-1794), *On Crimes and Punishments*
 - ◆ Punishment should serve only as deterrent



- ✧ Punishment moved away from spectacle towards rehabilitation

The World of Medicine

- ✧ Hierarchy of Practitioners
 - ◆ Physicians
 - ◆ Surgeons
 - ◆ Apothecaries
 - ◆ Midwives
 - ◆ Faith healers



An 18th century Physician's medicine cabinet. The cabinet was carried on board ships and into battle and were considered portable hospitals. Various powders, a measuring scale, and small items wrapped in oil soaked paper are visible.



18th c. Surgeon's Kit



Religion and the Churches

- ≡ The Institutional Church
 - Conservative nature of mainstream churches
 - Church-state relations
 - "Nationalization" of the Catholic church
- ≡ Toleration and Religious Minorities
 - Toleration and the Jews
 - Experiences of Ashkenazic Jews
 - Experiences of Sephardic Jews
 - Some Enlightenment thinkers favored acceptance of the Jews
 - Joseph II
 - Limited reforms toward the Jews

Map 17.2: Religious Populations of Eighteenth-Century Europe



Popular Religion in the Eighteenth Century

- ≡ Catholic Piety
 - Centrality of the local parish
 - Popular devotion
- ≡ Protestant Revivalism
 - Pietism
 - John Wesley (1703-1791)
 - Methodist societies



Utilize the chapter readings, the textbook glossary, index, a dictionary, or any other helpful resource to help you identify, define, describe, or explain the following people, terms, words or phrases. When identifying people (1) include the dates of their life. e.g.: Charles VII (1422-1461) and (2) include a description of their importance (ideas, inventions, leadership/political qualities, famous artistic works, etc.).

- Section 1 pg. 473 (The Enlightenment)
- Section 2 pg. 485 (Culture and Society in the Enlightenment)
- Section 3 pg. 494 (Religion and the Churches)

Section 1

1. The Enlightenment
2. *Reason*
3. Fontenelle
4. *Plurality of Worlds*
5. Skepticism
6. Pierre Bayle
7. James Cook's *Travels*
8. Cultural Relativism
9. John Locke's *tabula rasa*
10. *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
11. *Philosophes*
12. Montesquieu
13. *The Spirit of the Laws*
14. Voltaire
15. *Treatise on Toleration*
16. Deism

17. Denis Diderot
18. Denis Diderot's *Encyclopedia*
19. "Science Of Man"
20. David Hume
21. Physiocrats
22. Francois Quesnay
23. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*
24. *Laissez-faire*
25. Condorcet and Baron d'Holbach
26. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
27. *The Social Contract* and the general will
28. *Emile*
29. Mary Astell's *A Serious Proposal to the Ladies*
30. Mary Wollstonecraft
31. *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*
32. The salon and the coffeehouse

Section 2

33. Rococo
34. Balthasar Neumann
35. Neoclassicism
36. Jacques-Louis David
37. Johann Sebastian Bach

38. George Frederick Handel

39. Franz Joseph Haydn

40. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

41. Samuel Richardson's *Pamela*

42. Henry Fielding's *History of Tom Jones, A Foundling*

43. Edward Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*

44. High Culture/Popular Culture

45. Addison and Steele's *Spectator*

46. *Realschule* and *Volkschulen*

47. Cesare Beccaria's *On Crimes and Punishments*

48. Carnival

49. Gin (Explain its significance)

50. Chapbooks

Section 3

51. Joseph II's Toleration Patent

52. Ashkenazic and Sephardic Jews

53. Pogroms

54. Pietism and the Moravian Brethren

55. John Wesley and Methodism

Utilize the chapter readings and thoroughly answer the following questions. Although complete sentences are not necessary, thoughtful, intelligent, thorough answers are required.

- Section 1 pg. 473 (The Enlightenment)
- Section 2 pg. 485 (Culture and Society in the Enlightenment)
- Section 3 pg. 494 (Religion and the Churches)

Section I

1. Discuss the major intellectual changes that led to the Enlightenment.

2. Who were the leading figures of the Enlightenment, and what were their main contributions? (List 6) Be specific and give examples.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Contribution</u>

3. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “The Separation of Powers” (pg. 478)
(1) As seen in this selection, what is Montesquieu's doctrine of the separation of powers? (2) From which country's government might he have gotten his ideas? (3) What are the underlying moral and political justifications of this system of government? (4) How has this conception of the proper structure of the state clearly influenced later efforts in revolutionary rebuilding of government? Where?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

4. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION- "The Attack on Religious Intolerance" (pg. 479)

(1) What are Voltaire's ideas regarding religious intolerance? (2) Compare and contrast the excerpts from Voltaire's *The Ignorant Philosopher* and *Candide* in his discussion of the problem of religious intolerance. (3) Do you think one is more effective than the other? (4) Voltaire was a controversial figure in the eighteenth century? Why? (5) Are his ideas regarding religion controversial today? If so, where?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

5. Explain what is meant by the "science of man" and describe David Hume's importance to this philosophy.

6. What is a *laissez-faire* economic theory? What are Adam Smith's three basic principles of economics as stated in the *Wealth of Nations*?

7. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION- "A Social Contract" (pg. 483)

(1) What is Rousseau's concept of the social contract? (2) What implications did it contain for political thought, especially in regard to the development of democratic ideas? (3) What does Rousseau mean by "the general will"? (4) Might that concept lead as much to dictatorship and totalitarianism as to democracy? (5) Why an/or why not?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

8. In what type of social environment did the philosophes thrive, and what role did women play in that environment?

Section 2

9. Define: Neoclassicism

10. List 4 important musical composers from this era and mention their most important works.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Important Works</u>

11. How did popular culture differ from high culture in the eighteenth century?

12. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “The Punishment of Crime” (pg. 492)

(1) What does this selection reveal about the punishment of crime in the eighteenth century? (2) What impact do you think such descriptions had on the philosophes' attitudes toward justice and the current royal administrations of the state?

1.

2.

13. Describe the influence taverns and alcohol had on society during the 18th century.

14. What innovations in art, music, and literature occurred in the 18th century? Be specific and include details.

Section 3

15. Explain Joseph II of Austria's Toleration Patent of 1781.

16. Describe the discrimination faced by the Jews in Europe during this time.

17. What is "pietism" and who were the Moravian Brethren?

18. How did popular religion differ from institutional religion in the 18th century?

19. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – "The Conversion Experience in Wesley's Methodism" (pg. 498)

(1) How does the emotionalism of this passage relate to enlightened thinkers' fascination with the passions and the workings of human reason? (2) Did eighteenth-century religious thinkers and religious practices accept or reject new enlightened ideas about human nature and behavior? (3) How would Voltaire have responded to Wesley and his revivalism?

1.

2.

3.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY:
AN AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Name:
Period:
Date:
Graded by:

Score: _____/50

Chapter Outline

- I. The Enlightenment
 - A. "Dare to Know" and the Laws of Human Society
 - B. Paths to the Enlightenment
 - 1. Popular Understanding and Acceptance of Science
 - 2. A New Skepticism of Religion and Tradition
 - 3. Impact of Travel Literature
 - 4. Isaac Newton's Laws of Physics
 - 5. John Locke's Theory of Knowledge
 - C. Philosophes and Their Ideas
 - 1. Montesquieu's Critique of Society and Government
 - 2. Voltaire's Critique of Justice and Religion
 - 3. Diderot's *Encyclopedia* and a New Way of Thinking
 - D. A New "Science of Man"
 - 1. David Hume and the Birth of the New Human Science
 - 2. Quesnay and Laws Governing the Economy
 - 3. Adam Smith and *The Wealth of Nations*
 - E. Later Enlightenment
 - 1. Condorcet and the Nine Stages of History
 - 2. Jean-Jacques Rousseau and *The Social Contract*
 - F. "Woman's Question" in the Enlightenment
 - 1. Mary Astell and Sexual Equality
 - 2. Mary Wollstonecraft and Feminism
 - G. Social Environment of the Philosophes
 - 1. Salons
 - 2. Secret Societies
- II. Culture and Society in the Age of Enlightenment
 - A. Innovations in Art
 - 1. Rococo: Watteau and Neumann
 - 2. Neoclassic Art: David
 - B. Development of Music
 - 1. Baroque: Bach and Handel
 - 2. Classical: Haydn and Mozart
 - C. Development of the Novel: Richardson and Fielding
 - D. Writing of History: Voltaire and Gibbon
 - E. High Culture of the Eighteenth Century
 - 1. Increased Readership: Magazines and Newspapers
 - 2. Education and Universities
 - 3. Crime and Punishment: Cesare Beccaria
 - 4. World of Medicine

- F. Popular Culture
 - 1. Festivals, Carnival, and Fairs
 - 2. Chapbooks
 - 3. Primary Education for the Masses
- III. Religion and the Churches
 - A. Institutional Church
 - 1. Church and State: Jesuit Example
 - 2. Toleration and the Jews
 - B. Popular Religion
 - 1. Catholic Piety: Saints, Pilgrimages, Relics
 - 2. Protestant Pietism: Moravian Brothers and Wesleyans

Chapter Summary

Each age builds upon the foundations of its predecessor, and never was this true to a greater degree than the way the eighteenth century built upon the seventeenth. The revolution in science led directly to the Enlightenment and its revolution in social philosophy.

The popularization of science, the subsequent growth of a healthy skepticism about tradition, the writings of world travelers, and the legacy of thinkers like John Locke and Isaac Newton brought about an eighteenth century flowering of philosophy which is considered one of the high points of Western civilization. The philosophes Montesquieu, Voltaire, Diderot, and Rousseau left a body of writings unsurpassed in the history of social commentary.

It was also an age of innovation in the arts. Rococo painting and architecture, classical music, and the birth of the novel form in literature all added style and color to the age. In the social sciences various writers began critically commenting on education, crime and punishment, and the social and economic causes behind historical events. The stage was set for modern scholarship and social criticism.

Christianity, which the philosophes blamed for many human woes, found itself in a hostile environment, with the institutional church branded archaic and intellectuals leaving it for what they considered a more respectable deism. Yet among the common people the traditional faith continued to have strong appeal and tenacity. A new era of piety swept both Protestant and Catholic camps; and England particularly experienced a new phenomenon, the popular revival meetings of the Wesleys.

Just as the Enlightenment was the product of the Scientific Revolution, so the Enlightenment ushered in the age of political revolution that followed it. It was both the child and the parent of revolution.

Learning Objectives

1. Be able to discuss the ideas and trends that formed the foundation for the Enlightenment.
2. Outline the assumptions and contributions to historical and human development of the philosophes.
3. Describe eighteenth century innovations in the visual arts, music, literature, and the writing of history.
4. Trace the changing attitudes toward social development, particularly crime and punishment, during the Age of Enlightenment.
5. Examine the attitude toward religion, both established churches and popular piety, of people great and small during the Enlightenment period.

Glossary of Names and Terms

1. Montesquieu: French aristocrat whose work *The Spirit of the Laws* claimed that the key to good government was the separation of powers.
2. Denis Diderot: philosophe whose great contribution to the Enlightenment was the twenty-eight-volume *Encyclopedia*.
3. *Emile*: book in which Jean-Jacques Rousseau explained his revolutionary theories on education.
4. Mary Astell: English writer who advocated better educational opportunities for women and equality of the sexes in marriage.
5. *Vierzehnheiligen*: southern German pilgrimage church of the "fourteen saints" which illustrates the ideals of the Rococo style in architecture.
6. Franz Joseph Haydn: one of the masters of "classical" music, he was a prolific composer of music both for the court and the public.
7. Henry Fielding: a pioneer of the novel, he wrote about people without scruples who survived by their wits, including the character Tom Jones.
8. Cesare Beccaria: Italian reformer who argued that punishment should be designed to deter crime, not just to punish criminals.
9. Toleration Patent: Austrian Emperor Joseph II's decree of 1781 which granted religious toleration to minority faiths as well as to the majority Catholic population.
10. Methodism: the Anglican movement led by John Wesley which eventually separated from the Church of England to become a new denomination.

Match These Words with Their Definitions:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Jean Calas | A. Composer of the Baroque <i>St. Matthew's Passion</i> |
| 2. Deism | B. Leading character in Henry Fielding's novel |
| 3. <i>Emile</i> | C. Early magazine published by Addison and Steele |
| 4. Balthasar Neumann | D. Belief in God as Creator without reference to Christian dogma |
| 5. J. S. Bach | E. Protestant defended by Voltaire when falsely accused of murder |
| 6. W. A. Mozart | F. Expelled from France in 1764 |
| 7. Tom Jones | G. Rococo architect who built the Würzburg Residenz |
| 8. <i>Spectator</i> | H. Form of Protestant mysticism that emphasized good works |
| 9. Jesuit | I. Rousseau's imaginary student in his book on education |
| 10. Pietism | J. Prodigy who wrote <i>The Marriage of Figaro</i> |

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Bernard de Fontenelle, the man who popularized the new scientific learning, was for fifty years secretary of the
 - a. Royal Academy of Science.
 - b. National Library of France.
 - c. Royal Society of Surgeons.
 - d. Jesuit Order in France.
 - e. International Order of Merit.

2. The Enlightenment of the eighteenth century was characterized by the philosophes'
 - a. naïve optimism that they could change society.
 - b. rejection of traditional Christian dogma.
 - c. emphasis on mysticism rather than rationalism.
 - d. revival of medieval Scholasticism.
 - e. active involvement in political movements.

3. The French philosophes
 - a. fashioned a grand, rational system of thought.
 - b. flourished due to governmental patronage.
 - c. called for the state to suppress ideas contrary to their own.
 - d. left their families behind to live in communes.
 - e. strongly affected the religious thought of the common people.

4. In his *Spirit of the Laws*, Montesquieu argued for
 - a. a strong monarchy to counteract social chaos.
 - b. the supremacy of legislatures.
 - c. elevating judiciaries to final, absolute power.
 - d. the end to all political disagreement and conflict.
 - e. balance between various branches of government.

5. The form of religion called Deism was based on a
 - a. Newtonian view of the world as a machine created by God.
 - b. personal faith in God, the loving father of Jesus.
 - c. fervid and uncompromising atheism.
 - d. strong patriotism in which the state replaced the church.
 - e. pietistic belief in the basic goodness of man.

6. Voltaire was perhaps best known for his criticism of
 - a. the militarism of the German states.
 - b. the modern idea of separation of church and state.
 - c. religious and social intolerance.
 - d. Renaissance admiration for the Greeks and Romans.
 - e. King Louis XIV.

7. Diderot's opinions on sexuality included
 - a. a defense of the rights of homosexuals.
 - b. the importance of ritual and tradition in marriage.
 - c. an advocacy of strict and complete monogamy.
 - d. the renunciation of chastity for the unmarried.
 - e. the need for laws to control all sexual practices.

8. Cesare Beccaria challenged contemporary thought and practices concerning the
 - a. relations of Church and State.
 - b. proper punishment of criminals.
 - c. practice of free love.
 - d. popular election of governmental officials.
 - e. absolute authority of kings.

9. Identify the correct relationship between the social scientist and his work.
 - a. Cesare Beccaria—held that capital punishment was the most effective deterrent to crime.
 - b. Francois Quesnay—tried to discover the natural economic laws that govern human society.
 - c. Adam Smith—argued that the state should control the economy for the achievement of maximum profits.
 - d. David Hume—tried to discover and explain to a general audience the natural laws of human sexuality.
 - e. John Locke—argued for governmental “checks and balances” to achieve the maximum democracy.

10. In his *Social Contract*, Rousseau expressed the belief that
 - a. governments are inherently evil and should be eliminated.
 - b. the will of the individual is all-important to the social welfare.
 - c. a society achieves freedom by doing what is best for all.
 - d. a child is a small adult with adult abilities and obligations.
 - e. love is pure only when unencumbered by marriage.

11. The rule of the eighteenth century salon was that
 - a. no man would be admitted without a female companion.
 - b. intellectual conversations would naturally lead to sexual relations.
 - c. no women would be admitted unless accompanied by a man.
 - d. relations between men and women would be purely platonic.
 - e. nothing discussed there could be repeated outside the room.

12. Rococo architecture was
 - a. largely confined to France.
 - b. best expressed in the sculpture of Baron d'Holbach.
 - c. best expressed in the buildings of Balthasar Neumann.
 - d. characterized by strict geometrical patterns.
 - e. doomed to extinction because of its cost.

13. European music of the eighteenth century was exemplified by the
- operas of Amadeus Mozart, who shifted the locus of music from Italy to Austria.
 - fireworks music of G.F.W. Handel, a prince who composed as a hobby.
 - highly elitist, abstract oratorios of Franz-Joseph Haydn.
 - loosely woven, secular, pastoral odes of Johann Sebastian Bach.
 - use of peasant tunes as comedy relief in oratorios.
14. The historical literature of the eighteenth century
- exhibited a growing preoccupation with politics.
 - was more what we call social science than literature.
 - paid careful attention to the economic and social causes of historical events.
 - generally praised the Middle Ages as a golden era.
 - attacked most of the social practices of the day.
15. During the eighteenth century the British were pioneers in
- Rococo architectural innovation.
 - the novel as a vehicle for fiction.
 - Baroque musical extravaganzas.
 - prison reform that swept all of Europe a century later.
 - criticism of royal privilege and power.
16. Most eighteenth-century European educational institutions were
- centers of innovation and intellectual adventure.
 - no longer connected with churches.
 - elitist and geared to the needs of the upper class.
 - concerned primarily with vocational education.
 - rapidly declining in enrollment.
17. A noticeable trend in eighteenth-century medicine was the
- dramatic improvement of hospital sanitation.
 - disappearance of folk practices like bleeding.
 - renewal of the practice of using leeches for transplants.
 - eradication of traditional forms of faith healing.
 - lessening of the older distinction between surgeon and physician.
18. Literacy rates in late eighteenth-century France were
- almost equal for men and women.
 - unchanged by the rise of an urban artisan class.
 - generally higher than in the century before.
 - in decline from rates in the previous century.
 - unknown due to the absence of accurate studies.

19. Because of its growing influence, the Society of Jesus was in 1773
- given a new charter in keeping with its higher status.
 - granted homeland security in perpetuity in the Papal States.
 - cut down to half its size in order to increase efficiency.
 - dissolved by order of the pope.
 - ordered to increase its mission role in Asia.
20. Most eighteenth-century Christians believed that the solution to the "Jewish problem" was
- religious tolerance for all minorities.
 - conversion to the Christian faith.
 - exile to the Americas or Africa.
 - exportation to a Jewish homeland in the Holy Land.
 - extermination.

Complete the Following Sentences:

- Pierre Bayle's famous _____ attacked traditional _____ practices and even assumptions about Biblical _____ such as King _____.
- Using the format of two Persian men visiting Europe, Montesquieu criticized the two main French institutions, the _____ and the _____. In his *Spirit of the Laws* he praised British government for its _____ and _____.
- Voltaire, whose religious faith is termed _____, fought for religious tolerance and justice in the case of Protestant _____, who was executed for the _____ of his _____.
- Diderot's multivolume contribution to Enlightenment thought, the _____, was attacked by censors for establishing "a spirit of _____ and _____."
- Among the Physiocrats, Scotsman Adam Smith criticized the economic _____ of his day, while Frenchman Francois Quesnay said _____ was the greatest source of wealth.
- Jean-Jacque Rousseau's interests roamed from government in his book *The _____* to education in _____; and he blamed _____ for the inequality of human society.
- The grace of Rococo is illustrated by Watteau's lyrical portrayals of _____ life and by Neumann's Pilgrimage Church of the _____.
- Music lovers today still celebrate the genius of Handel's great oratorio, *The _____*, and Mozart's "black comedy," _____.
- The writing of history during the Enlightenment was given stature by Voltaire's study of the age of _____ and Gibbon's study of the decline and fall of the _____.
- Although the Jesuits gained great influence by directing the _____ of young aristocrats, their image as an international network that threatened governments led to their expulsion from _____, _____, and _____.

Place the Following in Chronological Order and Give Dates:

1. Publication of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* 1.
2. Publication of Rousseau's *Social Contract* 2.
3. Publication of Montesquieu's *Persian Letters* 3.
4. Publication of Condorcet's *Progress of the Human Mind* 4.
5. Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* completed 5.
6. Diderot's *Encyclopedia* begun 6.
7. Publication of Voltaire's *Philosophic Letters* 7.

Questions for Critical Thought

1. Name the major Enlightenment philosophes, and summarize what each of them contributed to the movement.
2. What was the "New Science of Man" that arose during the Enlightenment? What were its roots, and what did it add to man's self-awareness?
3. Describe innovations in art, music, and literature during the Enlightenment. How did Enlightenment philosophy encourage and mold these innovations?
4. What observations about women made by Mary Wollstonecraft in 1792 do you hear being stressed by feminists today, two centuries later?
5. Through what media and in what forms did the ideas of the philosophes reach the better educated members of the general public?
6. At the same time that the philosophes were working to change the world, what was going on among the masses? Describe "popular" culture during the Enlightenment.
7. What happened to the various "state churches" of Europe under the attacks of the Enlightenment critics?
8. Describe popular religion—as opposed to institutional religions—during the Eighteenth Century. Why were the masses relatively unresponsive or hostile to the philosophes' attacks on religion?

Analysis of Primary Source Documents

1. Summarize Montesquieu's theory of the separation of government powers, and show how he affected the thinking of those who created the American republic to come.
2. Explain how and why Voltaire's attack on Christian intolerance proved so effective. How might an orthodox Christian have defended his faith against such attacks?

CHAPTER 17

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: AN AGE OF ENLIGHTENEMENT

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Essays:

1. Discuss the major intellectual changes that led to the Enlightenment.
2. What specific contributions did Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Diderot make to the age of the Enlightenment? Compare and contrast their political ideas with Thomas Hobbes and Machiavelli.
3. Discuss the significance and the influence of John Locke and Isaac Newton on the Enlightenment.
4. What new ideas did the philosophes contribute on the following subjects: politics, the “new science of man,” economics, education, and religion?
5. What were the major ideas of Jean-Jacques Rousseau? In what ways were Rousseau's ideas unique, differing from those of his predecessors?
6. What role did women play in the development of the Enlightenment?
7. How do the art and literature of the eighteenth century reflect the political and social life of the period?
8. Define “high culture.” In what ways was high culture expressed in the eighteenth century?
9. What is “popular culture” and how was it expressed in the eighteenth century? How do you explain the differences between high and popular culture at the time?
10. What kinds of experiences would you associate with the popular religion of the eighteenth century? How did the intellectual and emotional debates of the Enlightenment play themselves out in the realm of human spirituality and the churches?

Identifications:

1. Immanuel Kant
2. *reason*
3. Fontenelle's *Plurality of Worlds*
4. Pierre Bayle
5. James Cook's *Travels*
6. John Locke's *tabula rasa*
7. *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
8. *philosophes*
9. Montesquieu's *The Spirit of the Laws*
10. Voltaire's *Treatise on Toleration*
11. deism
12. Denis Diderot's *Encyclopedia*
13. “science of man”
14. David Hume
15. Physiocrats
16. Francois Quesnay
17. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*

