

Chapter 17 Glossary

Adam Smith: supported free trade, anti-mercantilism, physiocrat

Mary Astell: argued for female education; argued for marriage equality

average man: was no less religious: skepticism only impacted wealthy educated

Johann Sebastian Bach: Baroque composer

Baroque music: music centered in Germany, elaborate techniques

Bayle: skeptic who attacked superstition and religious intolerance. Argued for religious toleration

Catholic Church: continued to lose its power during the Enlightenment; Jesuits come in to help

Cesare Beccaria: Italian criminologist, jurist, philosopher, and politician; advocated for prison reform, equal justice; condemned torture and death penalty .

chapbooks: early type of popular literature printed in early modern Europe. Produced cheaply, chapbooks were commonly small, paper-covered booklets, usually printed on a single sheet folded into books of 8, 12, 16 and 24 pages.

classical music: focus shifted to Austria, more use of orchestras and operas

cultural relativism: principle that an individual's beliefs and activities should be understood by others in terms of that individual's own culture. It was established as self-evident in anthropological research by Franz Boas in the first few decades of the 20th century and later popularized by his students.

David Hume: Scottish philosopher, historian, economist, and essayist, who is best known today for his highly influential system of radical philosophical empiricism, skepticism, and naturalism.

Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire: book of history written by the English historian Edward Gibbon, which traces the trajectory of Western civilization from the height of the Roman Empire to the fall of Byzantium.

deism: religious outlook built on Newton's world-machine. Believed god had no continuing role in the world and only created natural laws to govern it (He created the universe and then left man to govern it).

Denis Diderot: condemned Christianity as fanatical and unreasonable As he grew older these condemnations became more vicious. Said that of all the religions, Christianity was the worst

Economic Liberalism: Belief that a state should not interfere in economic matters

Émile: written by Rousseau, promoted progressive view of education,

Encyclopedia: Diderot's book whose purpose was to "change the general way of thinking" became a weapon for *philosophes* against the French society People attacked religious superstition and advocated for Religious toleration

"Age of Enlightenment": also known as the "Age of Reason"

Bernard Le Bouvier de Fontenelle: Presented the work of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, and Newton easy to understand for the common man.

Edward Gibbon: Wrote "The decline and fall of the Roman Empire" Said the growth of Christianity was the cause of the collapse of the Empire

George Frederick Handel: Baroque composer famous for the oratorio *The Messiah* ("Hallelujah, Hallelujah")

Joseph Haydn: master of symphonies

high culture: activities only wealthy people could do

high culture and low culture: high culture most commonly refers to the set of cultural products, mainly in the arts, held in the highest esteem by a culture. It is the culture of an elite such as the aristocracy or intelligentsia, and is contrasted with the low culture of the less well-educated (sometimes slurred as "barbarians," "Philistines," or "the masses.")

Historical and Critical Dictionary: written by Bayle. undermined Christianity and was regarded as the "Bible of the 18th century"

history in the Enlightenment: removed God; even more anti-religious ideas emerged Criticized religious influences on society

Immanuel Kant: German philosopher who is considered the central figure of modern philosophy. Argued that the human mind creates the structure of human experience, that reason is the source of morality, that aesthetics arises from a faculty of disinterested judgment, that space and time are forms of our sensibility, and that the world as it is "in-itself" is unknowable.

Jacques-Louis David: French painter in the Neoclassical style, considered to be the preeminent painter of the era.

John Locke: argued that human mind at birth was a blank slate (*tabula rasa*) and therefore people can be molded/improved by their environment;

laissez-faire: means "let people do as they choose" It is the idea that a state should not interrupt the free play of natural economic forces through regulations

legacy of Locke and Isaac Newton: intellectuals thought Newton's ideas of reason could be used to unlock the laws of politics, economy and arts. Their ideas seemed to offer hope of a new world build on society

Marie-Therèse de Geoffrin: held gatherings (*salons*) in Paris that became the talk of Europe

Methodism: movement begun by John Wesley which revived Christianity

Baron de Montesquieu: attacked the French government and society.; presented his three bodies of government: legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. Said checks and balances makes the best government. Attacked religious intolerance and said the more religions in a society the better

natural law ideology: If Isaac Newton could discover the natural laws regulating nature, they could find the natural laws governing society. Less focus on god.

Neoclassicism: replaced Rococo. ridged style brought back Greco-Roman themes

novel: popularized in Britain, it became the primary method of storytelling

Persian Letters: published by Montesquieu, two Persians traveling the Europe who gave their impressions. By doing this he could criticize the Catholic Church and the French monarchy

philosophes: intellectuals who came from nobility or middle class (rarely even the lower class). They wanted to change the world, improve it, not just discuss it

Philosophical Letters on the English: Written by Voltaire, expressed his admiration of the English press, social freedom, and religious tolerance criticized royal absolutism in France

physiocrats: viewed as the founders of modern discipline of economics, rejected mercantilism

Pierre Bayle: French philosopher and writer best known for his seminal work the *Historical and Critical Dictionary*, published beginning in 1697. As a forerunner of the Encyclopedists and an advocate of the principle of the toleration of divergent beliefs, his works subsequently influenced the development of the Enlightenment.

Pietists: Christians who stressed a personal relationship with Jesus

Plurality of Worlds: Written by Fontenelle. The story of a man explaining the ideas of scientific revolution to a woman. Made their ideas easy to understand.

Popular culture: Essentially what everyone does and are for the general public, low culture

Quesnay: leader of physiocrats, said land was only source of wealth, claimed he would discover natural economic laws

Rococo: Art that came after Baroque. Secular art: intimacy, love; wispy brush strokes and leisurely, gentle action,

Romanticism: emphasis on heart and sentiment

Jean-Jacques Rousseau: said that man is born free but everywhere he is in chains, people are corrupted by society. Said all men should be treated equal; pro-democracy and pro-education

salon: weekly gatherings that brought together writers and artists with aristocrats, government officials, and the wealthy. Women like Therèse Geoffrin hosted these meetings their position changed in society. Promoted unwelcome views in the eyes of the royal court

Science of Man: belief that Newton's scientific methods could be used to discover the natural laws underlying human life

separation of powers: idea of checks and balances. This provided security for a state and freedom for its people

shift of education: focus more on real world applications, math, medicine, etc.

skepticism: As scientific knowledge spread more educated men and women questioned religious truths and values Travel books made Europeans more skeptical about Christianity and European culture

Adam Smith's 3 roles of government: army, police, and public works

Adam Smith's measure of wealth: service and work

The Social Contract: written by Rousseau, tried to harmonize individual liberty with government authority. It was an agreement between the entire society to be governed by its general will. Submission to general will = true freedom

The Spirit of the Laws: written by Montesquieu, applied the Scientific method to the social and political world. Presented his 3 Types of Government

The Wealth of Nations: written by Smith, attacked mercantilism, presented his principles of economics

Treatise on Toleration: written by Voltaire argued religious tolerance had not created problems in England "All men are brothers under God"

A Vindication of the Rights of Women: One of the earliest works of feminist philosophy. Wollstonecraft responded to those educational and political theorists of the 18th century who did not believe women should have an education. In it, she maintains that women should not be subjected to men women should have the same rights in education, economic, and political life

Voltaire: Greatest figure of the Enlightenment, "I may not agree with what you have to say, but I will defend your right to say it" Praised English life and their lack of religious intolerance. "Crush the infamous thing" -infamous thing is superstition and religious intolerance

Anton Watteau: Rococo artist

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: child prodigy, lived to compose

Mary Wollstonecraft: original feminist, said that men were equal to women.