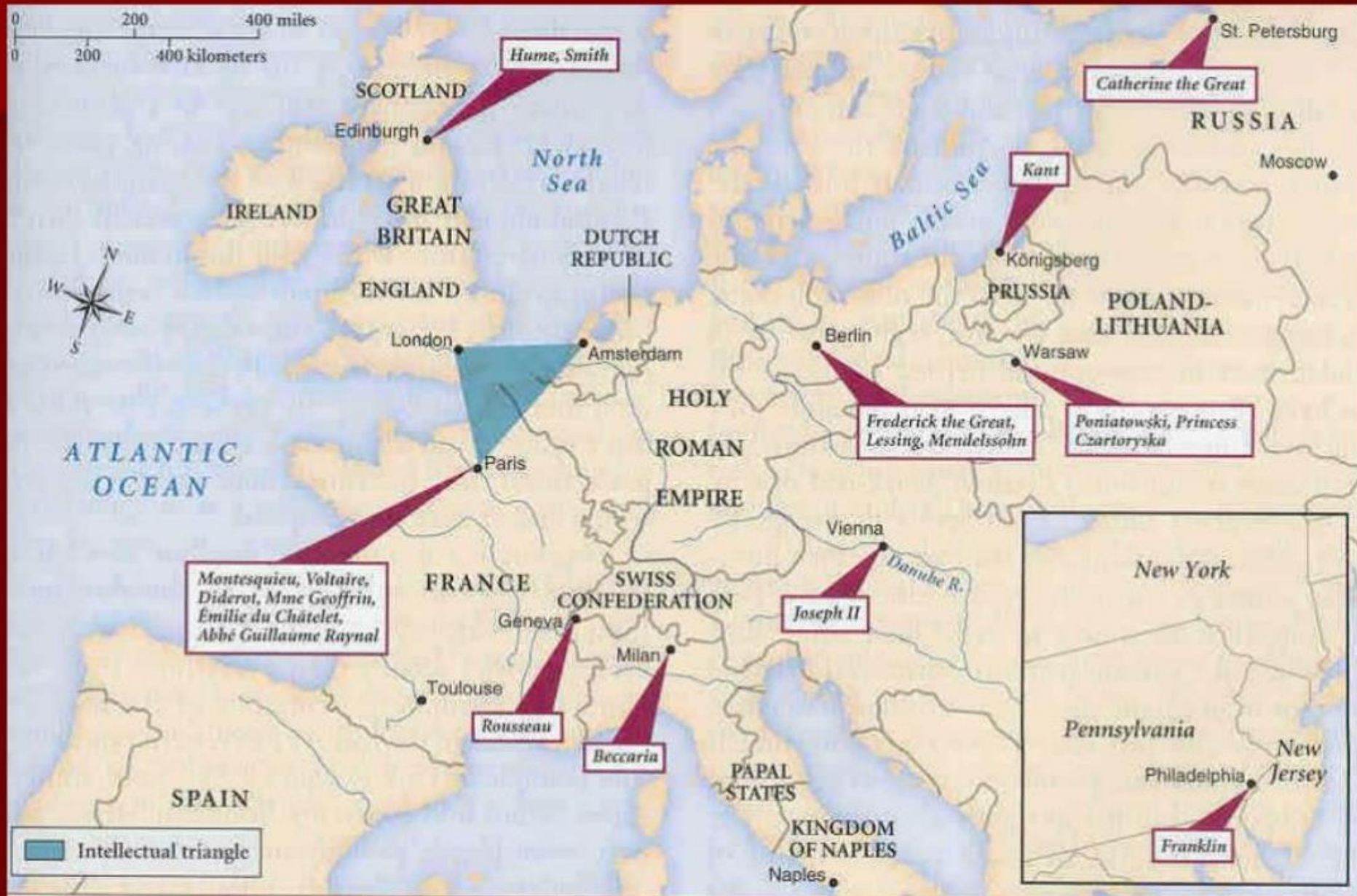


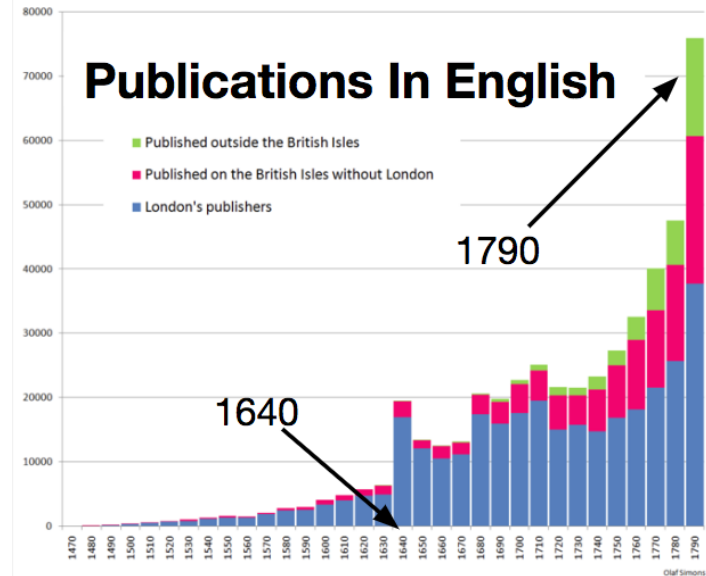
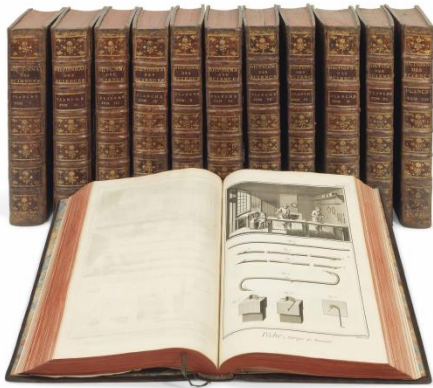
Aim# 3: How did the Enlightenment spread & change Europe & the world?



Spread of the Enlightenment



Enlightenment Spreads



Denis Diderot (and d'Alambert)



"An encyclopedia ... should encompass not only the fields already covered by the academies, but each and every branch of human knowledge... this will give, "the power to change men's common way of thinking."

- 1) Put together the Encyclopedia, which included many leading European writers.
- 2) Includes essays on Religious Tolerance & Popular sovereignty.
- 3) The French Government and Church banned the books.

Denis Diderot (1713-1784)



- Editor of the *Encyclopedie (1751-1772)*, a 28 volume encyclopedia whose entries included useful knowledge on craft and trade skills and new discoveries from the Scientific Revolution and philosophy from Enlightenment Thinkers like Rousseau and Voltaire.
- The *Encyclopedia* had a great impact on Enlightenment philosophers and later intellectuals who had never had access to the information contained within it before and certainly not all in one place.

The Printing Press and the Media



The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
London Jour.
Fog's Journ.
Applhee's ::
Head's :: ::
Craftman ::
D. Spectator
Gruhstreet
W. J. Register
Free - Briton
D. J. Doctor
Daily Cour.
Daily Post
Daily Journal
Daily Post-boy
D. Advertiser
Evening Post
St James's Clk.
Whitehall Clk.
London Clk.
Morning Post
Weekly Intelligencer

St JOHN'S GATE.

York 2 p. 1/2
Dublin 6 :: ::
Edinburgh 2
Bristol :: :: ::
Notwich 2 :: ::
Exeter 2 :: ::
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester ::
Stamford ::
Nottingham
Daily Journ.
Chester ditto
Derby ditto
L. J. ditto
Reading dit.
Kendal Merc.
Dewcastle C.
Canterbury
Manchester ::
Boston :: ::
Jamaica. Et
Barbados ::

Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

For JANUARY, 1731.

CONTAINING,

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>I. A VIEW of the WEEKLY ESSAYS, viz. Of Queen Elizabeth; Ministers; Treaties; Liberty of the Press; Riot Act; Armies; Traytors; Patriots; Reason; Criticism; Versifying; Ridicule; Humours; Love; Profligates; Mufick; Pawn-brokers; Surgery; Law.</p> <p>II. POETRY. The Ode for the New Year, by <i>Golly Cibber</i>, Esq; Remarks upon it; Imitations of it, by way of <i>Burlesque</i>; Verses on the same Subject; ingenious Epitaphs and Epigrams.</p> <p>III. DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES; viz. Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments,</p> | <p>than any Book of the kind and Price! Casualties, Burials and Christenings in London.</p> <p>IV. Melancholy Effects of Credulity in <i>Witchcraft</i>.</p> <p>V. Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks, and a List of Bankrupts.</p> <p>VI. A correct List of the Sheriffs for the current Year.</p> <p>VII. Remarkable Advertisements.</p> <p>VIII. FOREIGN Affairs, with an Introduction to this Year's History.</p> <p>IX. REGISTER of Books.</p> <p>X. Observations on Gardening.</p> <p>XI. Table of CONTENTS.</p> |
|---|--|

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

The FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON: Printed for the AUTHOR, and sold at *St John's Gate*; By *F. Jefferies*, in *Lincoln's-Inn*; and by the Persons who serve Gentlemen with the News-papers: Of whom may be had Compleat Sets, or any single Number.

A few are printed on ROYAL PAPER, *Large Margin*, for the CURIOUS.



THE
L I F E
AND
STRANGE SURPRIZING
ADVENTURES
OF
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
OF YORK, MARINER:

Who lived Eight and Twenty Years, all alone in an un-inhabited Island on the Coast of AMERICA, near the Mouth of the Great River of OROONOUK;

Having been cast on Shore by Shipwreck, wherein all the Men perished but himself.

WITH
An Account how he was at last strangely deliver'd by PYRATES.

Written by Defoe.

LONDON:
Printed for W. TAYLOR at the Ship in *Paradise-Row*. MDCCLXIX.

Salons



Living rooms of intellectuals

Enlightenment Impacts/Reforms



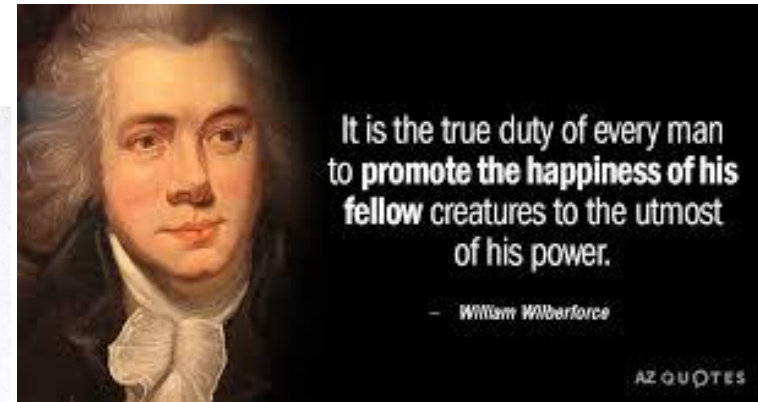
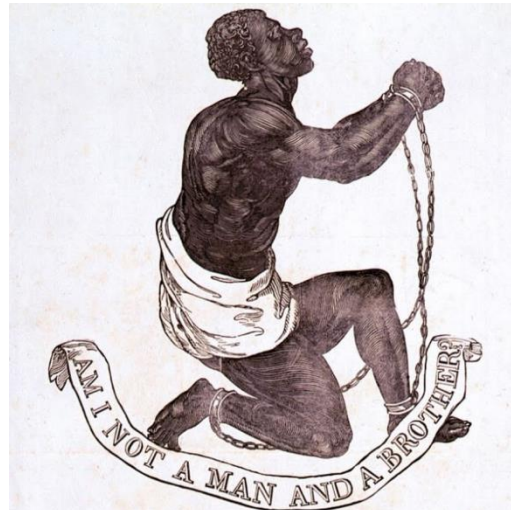
The **more equality** there is established among men, the **more virtue and happiness** will reign in society.

– *Mary Wollstonecraft*



I do not wish women to have power over men; but over themselves.

~ *Mary Wollstonecraft*



It is the true duty of every man to **promote the happiness of his fellow** creatures to the utmost of his power.

– *William Wilberforce*

AZ QUOTES

Effects of Enlightenment on Social Reformer Movements

Mary Wollstonecraft



“It is time to effect a revolution in female manners - time to restore to them their lost dignity.”

- 1) Wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*.
- 2) Argued for women’s education.
- 3) Felt women should enter fields traditionally controlled by men.

DOCUMENT 2

SOURCE: Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication on the Rights of Woman*, 1792.

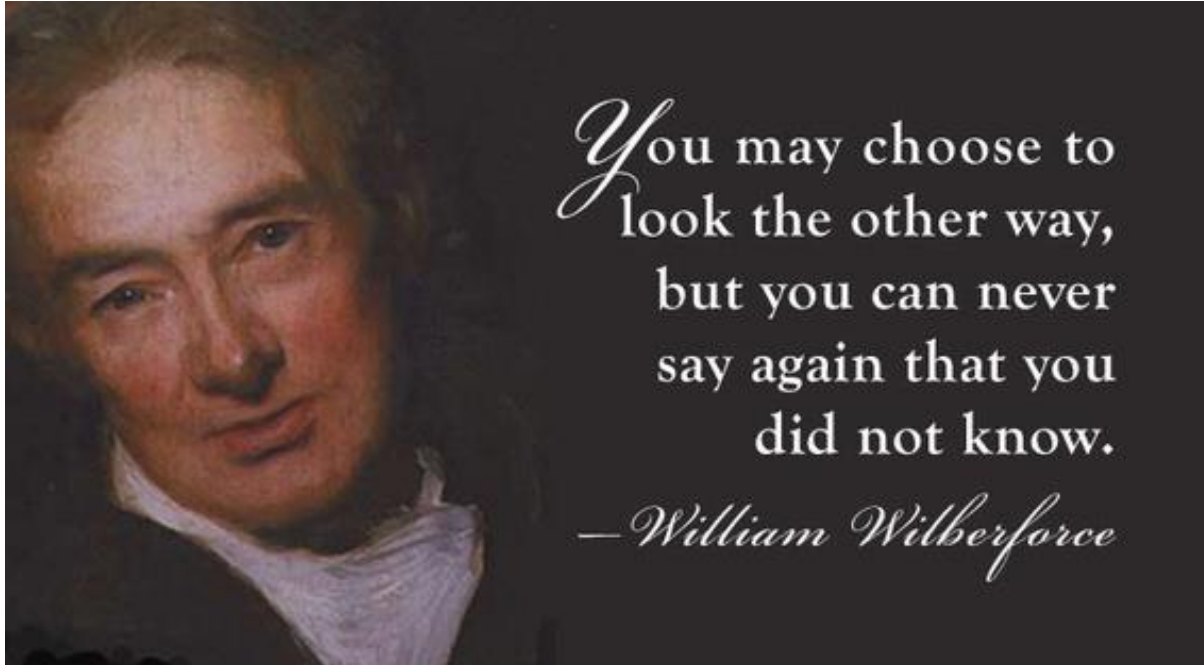
Mary Wollstonecraft was an English writer who advocated for women's equality. Her book *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* pressed for reforms.

I attribute [these problems in society] to a false system of education, gathered from the books written on this subject by men, who, considering females rather as women than human creatures, have been more anxious to make them alluring mistresses than affectionate wives and rational mothers ... the civilised women of this present century, with a few exceptions, are only anxious to inspire love, when they ought to cherish a nobler ambition, and by their abilities and virtues exact respect.

[...]

My own [gender], I hope, will excuse me, if I treat them like rational creatures, instead of flattering their fascinating graces, and viewing them as if they were in a state of perpetual childhood, unable to stand alone.

Reformers (cont'd)



You may choose to
look the other way,
but you can never
say again that you
did not know.

—*William Wilberforce*

Wilberforce was a deeply religious English member of parliament and social reformer who was very influential in the abolition of the slave trade and eventually slavery itself in the British empire.

DOCUMENT 1

SOURCE: William Wilberforce, speech to the British Parliament, May 1789. Wilberforce was a deeply religious English member of parliament and social reformer who was very influential in the abolition of the slave trade and eventually slavery itself in the British empire.

In opening the nature of the slave trade, I need only observe, that it is found by experience to be just as every man, who uses his reason, would infallibly conclude it to be. [. . .]

Having now disposed of the first part of this subject, I must speak of the transit of the slaves in the West Indies. This I confess, in my own opinion, is the most wretched part of the whole subject. So much misery condensed in so little room, is more than the human imagination had ever before conceived. [. . .]

Let any one imagine to himself 6 or 700 of these wretches chained two and two, surrounded with every object that is nauseous and disgusting, diseased, and struggling under every kind of wretchedness! How can we bear to think of such a scene as this?
[. . .]

It will be found, upon an average of all the ships of which evidence has been given at the privy council, that exclusive of those who perish before they sail, not less than 12½ per cent. perish in the passage. Besides these, the Jamaica report tells you, that not less than 4½ per cent. die on shore before the day of sale, which is only a week or two from the time of landing. One third more die in the seasoning, and this in a country exactly like their own, [. . .]

What effect did the Enlightenment have on social reform movements and monarchs in the 18th century?

The ideas of the **Enlightenment** sparked social reform movements in the 18th century and continue to fuel them today. Two of those reform movements were the **women's rights movement** and **the abolition movement**.

*****ANSWER*****

*As a result of Enlightenment ideas, **women's rights** movements started like the one in England started by Mary Wollstonecraft. Eventually, these movements led to women's right to vote.*

*Supporters of the **slave** trade were negatively affected by Enlightenment ideas because they helped fuel the abolition movement, which led to the end of the slave trade and freed slaves in British colonies.*

*Enlightenment ideas influence **Enlightened Despots** like Catherine the Great who attempted to include some of their ideas in Russian laws.*




Connect Cause
and Effect



Annotate

The Roots of Feminism and Women's Rights Movements

→Directions: As you read through the information about the Women's Rights movements below, draw a  wherever you see evidence of an Enlightenment idea then complete the task that follows.

Throughout most of history, women were treated as inferior to men and those actions were supported by ideas in culture, religion, and law. In 18th century Europe, women were not as educated as men, and they were restricted by laws and customs that made women look to marriage as a means of stability and made them dependent on men. Due to their favored position in society, men were able to excel in public life and in science, philosophy, religion and politics, while women were expected to marry, have children, and take care of the home.

Using Enlightenment ideas, some women, including Mary Wollstonecraft, argued for more equal rights for men and women. Mary Wollstonecraft (April 27, 1759 – September 10, 1797) was a British intellectual, writer, philosopher, and early feminist. She wrote several novels, essays, and children's books, but is best known for her book, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792).

Wollstonecraft argued that all men and women had equal **natural rights**, and that an ideal society could not be realized until everyone was free to exercise those rights. She spoke out against the situation of women in the eighteenth century, declaring that they were educated to be submissive [obedient] to men and to value physical attractiveness over character and intelligence.



Portrait of Mary Wollstonecraft painted by John Opie, 1797

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

19th and 20th Century Women's Rights and Suffrage Movement in the United Kingdom (England)

The writings of Mary Wollstonecraft and others in the 18th century inspired women later in history to fight for equal rights. Women led campaigns to improve education for girls, child custody and property rights, career options for women, and the right to vote (suffrage).



A leaflet from an Australian suffrage group from the late 1800s.

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

Leaflet Text:

Australian Women Explain: "Why We Want the Vote"

We Women of Victoria appeal to you, the men, the electors in the Colony, to secure for us the right that you have won for yourselves - THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

DEMOCRATS !

Remember that Democracy means Government by the People, and not Government by Half the People.

We want the Vote for the Same Reasons that You want it !

1. WE ARE TAXED - Taxation without representation is tyranny.

2. WE HAVE TO OBEY THE LAWS - Therefore we should have a voice in making them.

DEMOCRATS !

Pledge your member to Secure for the Women of Victoria the same Political Right as is Possessed by the Women of South Australia and West Australia.



Women's Social and Political Union leaders Annie Kenney (left) and Christabel Pankhurst. ca. 1908

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

Identify three examples of Enlightenment ideas in the information and sources about Women's rights movements in the 18th and 19th centuries.

To what extent did Mary Wollstonecraft challenge ideas about the rights of women in 18th century Europe?

*****ANSWERS*****

Point of View

Identify the author's point of view concerning the rights of women.

Women should have more rights than are in the Talleyrand-Perigord's report to the French National Assembly like the right to an education.

Purpose

Explain the author's purpose for writing about women's rights in the 18th century.

Wollstonecraft's purpose is to convince Talleyrand-Perigord to revise the new French constitution to include more rights for women.

Audience

Explain how the audience affects the way the author presents their ideas.

Wollstonecraft is writing to a man in the French National Assembly during the French Revolution, when nationalism was strong. She argues that educating women would make them more patriotic and better patriotic mothers. Given the strong sense of patriotism during the early years of the French Revolution, Talleyrand-Perigord' may have been swayed by this argument.



The Roots of Feminism and Women's Rights Movements

→ Directions: Read the contextual information below and respond to the accompanying questions.

Contextualize



Portrait of Mary Wollstonecraft painted by John Opie (c. 1797)

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

What was life like women in 18th century Europe?

Throughout most of history, women were treated as inferior to men and those actions were supported by ideas in culture, religion, and law. In 18th century Europe, women were not as educated as men because of a lack of opportunities to go to school, and they were restricted by laws and customs that made women look to marriage as a means of stability and made them dependent on men. Due to their favored position in society, men were able to excel in public life, that is, science, philosophy, religion and politics, while women were expected to marry, have children, and take care of the home.

1. According to this excerpt, how have women been perceived historically?

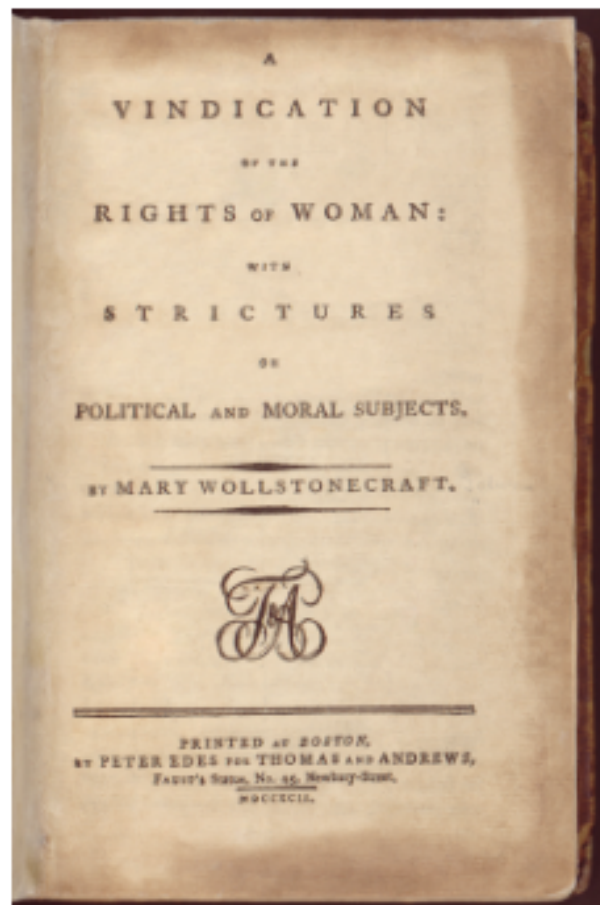
2. According to this excerpt, what were European women expected to do in the 18th century?

Who was Mary Wollstonecraft?

Using Enlightenment ideas, some women, including Mary Wollstonecraft, argued for more equal rights for men and women. Mary Wollstonecraft (April 27, 1759 – September 10, 1797) was a British intellectual, writer, philosopher, and early feminist. She wrote several novels, essays, and children's books, but is best known for her book, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792). Wollstonecraft died at the age of 38, eleven days after giving birth to her second daughter, leaving behind several unfinished manuscripts.

What is *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*?

A Vindication of the Rights of Woman is one of the earliest works of feminist philosophy. Wollstonecraft wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* after reading Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord's 1791 report to the French National Assembly, which stated that women should only receive a domestic education such as training in cooking and cleaning. *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* is a treatise, or a long piece of writing that discusses a subject carefully and thoroughly. Wollstonecraft argued that all men and women had equal **natural rights**, and that an ideal society could not be realized until everyone was free to exercise those rights. She spoke out against the situation of women in the eighteenth century, declaring that they were educated to be submissive to men and to value physical attractiveness over character and intelligence.



A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

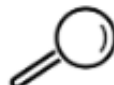
Sources: Adapted from *Social Status of Women in 18th Century English Society As Reflected In a Dictionary of the English Language of Dr. Johnson Karabi Hazarika Research Scholar, CMJ University, Shillong, Meghalaya* IJCAES Special Issue on Basic, Applied & Social Sciences, Volume II, October 2012.

<http://www.caesjournals.org/spluploads/IJCAES-BASS-2012-189.pdf>; Adapted from "Mary Wollstonecraft." New World Encyclopedia. http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Mary_Wollstonecraft

Document Analysis



Construct
Arguments



Source

→ **Directions:** Examine and annotate the document below to identify information that will help you describe the point of view, purpose, and audience.

A Vindication of the Rights of Woman: with Strictures on Political and Moral Subjects

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| <p>First Read Point of View on the Rights of Women</p> | <p>TO M. Talleyrand-Périgord Late Bishop of Autun</p> <p>Pardon my frankness, but I must observe, that you treated [the subject of women's rights] in too cursory a manner [...]</p> <p>Contending for the rights of woman [...] if she be not prepared by education to become the companion of man, she will stop the progress of knowledge and virtue;...If children are to be educated to understand the true principle of patriotism, their mother must be a patriot; and the love of mankind[...]</p> <p>But if women are to be excluded, without having a voice, from a participation of the natural rights of mankind, prove first, to ward off the charge of injustice and inconsistency, that they want reason, else this flaw in your NEW CONSTITUTION will ever show that man must, in some shape, act like a tyrant, and tyranny [...] will ever undermine morality [...]</p> <p>I wish, sir, to set some investigations of this kind afloat in France; and should they lead to a confirmation of my principles when your constitution is revised, the Rights of Woman may be respected, if it be fully proved that reason calls for this respect, and loudly demands JUSTICE for one-half of the human race.</p> <p>Source: Mary Wollstonecraft, <i>A Vindication of the Rights of Women</i>, 1792.</p> | <p>Second Read Purpose</p> |
| <p>Third Read How Audience Impacts Presentation of Ideas</p> | | |




Connect Cause
and Effect



Annotate

The Abolition Movement Starts in England

→Directions: As you read through the information about the Abolition Movement below, draw a  wherever you see evidence of an Enlightenment idea then complete the task that follows.

Soon after the colonization of the Western hemisphere, European countries started importing slaves from Africa to work in mines and on farms in the new world. During the course of the 18th century the British made the Atlantic slave system more efficient. It has been estimated that between 1700 and 1810, British merchants transported almost three million Africans across the Atlantic. British slave traders and those who owned companies that benefited from the slave trade became wealthy because of it, while others in Great Britain led the struggle to bring the system to an end.

Several groups who found the practice of slavery immoral petitioned [asked] the British government to stop trading slaves in the 1700s, but it was the **Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade**, organized in May 1787, that had the greatest impact. Led by **Thomas Clarkson** and **William Wilberforce**, the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade organized abolitionists, made speeches, released newsletters, and lobbied politicians to gain support for the end of slavery in the British Empire.

Eventually, in 1807 they were successful in getting Parliament to pass a law outlawing slavery and the slave trade in England and all of the British colonies. While slavery was officially illegal, people of African descent were not yet treated equally.

Source: Adapted from Dr. John Oldfield. "British Anti-Slavery."
http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/empire_seapower/antislavery_01.shtml



Portrait of William Wilberforce painted by Karl Anton Hickel 1794

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.



The Official Medallion of the British Anti-Slavery Society that reads, "Am I Not a Man and a Brother?"

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

Identify three examples of Enlightenment ideas in the information and sources about the British Abolition Movement in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Enlightenment Despots






Connect Cause
and Effect



Annotate

Enlightened Despots: The Enlightenment's Effects on Monarchs

→Directions: As you read through the information about Enlightened Despots and

Catherine the Great below, draw a  wherever you see evidence of an Enlightenment idea then complete the task that follows.

In the mid-late 1700s, Enlightenment writings circulated around Europe. Some of those reading the ideas of Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Voltaire were monarchs. Most rulers found Enlightenment ideas dangerous and banned them, but some kings and queens, who historians call **ENLIGHTENED DESPOTS**, incorporated Enlightenment ideas into their rule.

ENLIGHTENED

+

DESPOT

Influenced by the writings of the Enlightenment philosophers who supported natural rights, the separation of power in a government, the consent of the governed, social contract, and the freedom of expression.

A ruler with absolute power.



Several monarchs that ruled in northern and central Europe in the 18th century are referred to as **Enlightened Despots**. Of those, **Catherine the II (the Great) of Russia** was the most well known.

Proposals for a New Law Code from Catherine's Grand Commission in 1767

33. The Laws ought to be so framed, as to secure the Safety of every Citizen as much as possible.

123. The Usage of Torture is contrary to all the Dictates of Nature and Reason; even Mankind itself cries out against it, and demands loudly the total Abolition of it.

34. The Equality of the Citizens consists in this; that they should all be subject to the same Laws.

194. No Man ought to be looked upon as *guilty*, before he has received his judicial Sentence...

cash this through the barter system
Leopold II (ruled 1790-1792)
force their peasants to work for them.

| Policies of Enlightened Despots | | Catherine the Great (Russia) | Maria Theresa and Joseph II (Austria) |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Reforms | Frederick the Great (Prussia) | Prohibited religious persecution | Ended the persecution of Protestants and Jews and gave them civil rights |
| Religion | Tolerated deists, Catholics, and other religious groups | | |
| Laws | Made the legal system more fair and easier to understand | Prohibited torture and made the legal system more just and merciful | Revised the tax system to make it more just |
| Serfdom | Disapproved of serfdom but did nothing about it | Tried to end serfdom, but eventually gave landlords even greater power over serfs | Forced landlords to pay serfs, but the law was reversed |

Enlightenment Impacts



Effects on US Government

U.S. Government

- The US Constitution
 - **3 Branches of Government**
 - Checks and balances
 - **Veto**
- Bill of Rights

Enlightenment origin/ *Philosophes*

- Baron de Montesquieu
- Voltaire
- Jean Jacque Rousseau