**Period 2, Module 2 Review Sheet (Kagan chapters 7 and 9)**

Major Terms/People/Ideas

Chapter 7:

Entail and primogeniture

Thomas Malthus (1766-1834)

Family life

Old Regime Social Hierarchy

Privileges

Popular culture

Taverns/Coffeehouses

Childhood

Magazines/Newspapers/Literacy

Commercial Revolution

Consumer revolution

Industrial Revolution

Daniel Defoe

Bourgeoisie

Agricultural Revolution

Open-field system

Enclosure

Charles “Turnip” Townsend

Jethro Tull (1674-1741)

Fodder Crops

“putting-out system”

Textile innovations

Poverty

Urban problems

Bourgeoisie

**Chapter 9:**

John Locke

Isaac Newton

Natural law/natural rights

Philosophes

Mercantilism

Francois Quesnay (1694-1777)

Physiocrats

Adam Smith (1723-90)

The Wealth of Nations (1776)

Capitalism

Laissez-faire

Deism

Baron d’Holbach (1723-89)

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)

Voltaire (1694-1778)

Candide (1759)

Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-78)

The Social Contract (1762)

“General Will”

Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755)

Spirit of the Laws (1748)

Denis Diderot (1713-84)

 Encyclopedia

Cesare Beccaria (1738-94)

David Hume (1711-76)

Marie-Therese Geoffrin (1699-1777)

Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-97)

Enlightened despots (Enlightened absolutism)

Frederick II (Prussia)

Joseph II (Austria)

Patent of Toleration (1781)

Catherine the Great

Old Regime and the Enlightenment Outline

**impact**: set stage for French Revolution, social conditions produced grievances, ideas the tools/expectations/inspiration

Three Classes

Nobility

set social tone

not all wealthy

land and offices

salons--patronized Enlightenment culture

Bourgeoisie

diverse--professions, merchants, skilled workers

15% in G.B., 2% in E. Europe

envied nobles

culture

leisure, ape nobles

coffee houses, theater

literacy--magazines, newspapers, novels

family life

romantic love

idealized

view of children

limit family size

Masses--new opportunities, new challenges

rising pop.-no decline this time (120 to 180 M)--Malthus

less warfare and less disease

agriculture

warmer

new techniques--fertilizer, enclosure, livestock feed

the poor

10-15% in urban areas

lacked steady employment

wage labor, unskilled workers

charities strained

"deserving" and "undeserving" poor

workhouses, hospitals, prisons, mental institutions

popular culture

literacy--almanacs, fiction

village festivals

blood sports

taverns

Enlightenment--rationalism, secularism, individualism, reform

Voltaire sets the tone

Locke--views on education, contract theory

philosophes--Montesquieu, Hume, Condorcet, Diderot, Kant

Americans Paine and Franklin

economic--Adam Smith and invisible hand, free trade

Rousseau

nature, childhood, Social Contract, General Will

romanticism

emotion, feeling, humanitarian impulse

**result**: provides goals of French Revolution, analogy of dynamos

Enlightened Despots

Catherine--German who killed husband

boyars accept tsar power for exemption of state service

Charter of Nobility (1785) outlines above

District Councils--local government

Pugachev Rebellion

Prussia (Hohenzollerns)

Fred. Will I

replace mercenaries, train German officers

all males register for conscription

reform state bureaucracy

Fred. the Great

enlightened monarch

invasion of Silesia (War of Austrian Succession, 1740-48)

promote educ., abolish torture, codify law

Austria

Maria Theresa (1740-80) and Pragmatic Sanction

got Hungarian support and retained crown

centralized bureaucracy

limited feudal service

Joseph II

most enlightened

eliminate feudal obligations (overturned later)

Partitions of Poland (1772, 1775, 1792)

**Key Concepts Outline**

**Key Concept 2.4** The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes. (**Kagan Chapter 7**)

1. In the 17th century, small landholdings, low-productivity agricultural practices, poor transportation, and adverse weather limited and disrupted the food supply, causing periodic famines. By the 18th century, Europeans began to escape from the Malthusian imbalance between population and the food supply, resulting in steady population growth.
	1. By the middle of the 18th century, higher agricultural productivity and improved transportation increased the food supply, allowing populations to grow and reducing the number of demographic crises (a process known as the Agricultural Revolution).
	2. In the 18th century, plague disappeared as a major epidemic disease, and inoculation reduced smallpox mortality.
2. The consumer revolution of the 18th century was shaped by a new concern for privacy, encouraged the purchase of new goods for homes, and created new venues for leisure activities.
	1. New concern for privacy
		1. Homes were built to include private retreats, such as the boudoir
	2. New consumer goods for homes
		1. Porcelain dishes
		2. Cotton and linens for home décor
		3. Mirrors
		4. Prints
	3. New leisure venues
		1. Coffeehouses
		2. Taverns
		3. Theatres and opera houses
3. By the 18th century, family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the effects of the commercial revolution.
	1. Although the rate of illegitimate births increased in the 18th century, population growth was limited by the European marriage pattern and, in some areas, by the early practice of birth control
		1. Trends of marriage in Northern Europe (late twenties for men, mid twenties for women)
	2. As infant and child mortality decreased and commercial wealth increased, families dedicated more space and resources to children and child-rearing, as well as private life and comfort
4. Cities offered economic opportunities, which attracted increasing migration from rural areas, transforming urban life and creating challenges for the new urbanites and their families
	1. The Agricultural Revolution produced more food using fewer workers; as a result, people migrated from rural areas to the cities in search of work.
	2. The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment
		1. Foundling hospitals
		2. Strains on traditional charity (Church: Parish and hospitals)
	3. The concentration of the poor in cities led to a greater awareness of poverty, crime, and prostitution as social problems, and prompted increased efforts to police marginal groups.
		1. Hogarth’s *Gin Row*

**Key Concepts: 2.3**: The popularization and dissemination of the Scientific Revolution and the application of its methods to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased, although not unchallenged, emphasis on reason in European culture. (**Kagan Chapter 9**)

1. Rational and empirical thought challenged traditional values and ideas
	1. Intellectuals such as Voltaire and Diderot began to apply the principles of the Scientific Revolution to society and human institutions
		1. Diderot’s Encyclopedia
		2. Voltaire on English society
		3. Montesquieu’s *The Spirit of the Laws*
	2. Locke and Rousseau developed new political models based on the concept of natural rights
	3. Despite the principles of equality espoused by the Enlightenment, intellectuals such as Rousseau offered new arguments for the exclusion of women from political life, which did not go unchallenged
		1. Mary Wollstonecraft
		2. The *salonieres*
2. New public venues and print media popularized Enlightenment ideas
	1. A variety of institutions, such as salons, explored and disseminated Enlightenment culture.
		1. Coffeehouses
		2. Lending Libraries
	2. Despite censorship, increasingly numerous and varied printed materials served a growing literate public and led to the development of public opinion
		1. Newspapers
		2. Periodicals
		3. Pamphlets
		4. The *Encyclopedie*
	3. Natural sciences, literature, and popular culture increasingly exposed Europeans to representations of peoples outside Europe
3. New political and economic theories challenged absolutism and mercantilism
	1. Political theories, such as John Lockes’, conceived of society as composed of individuals driven by self-interest and argued that the stat originated in the consent of the governed (i.e. a social contract) rather than in divine right or tradition
	2. Mercantilits theory and practice was challenged by new economic ideas, such as Adam Smith’s, espousing free trade and a free market
		1. Pysiocrats
		2. Francois Quesnay
4. During the Enlightenment, the rational analysis of religious practices led to natural religion and the demand for religious toleration.
	1. Intellectuals including Voltaire and Diderot, developed new philosophies of deism, skepticism, and atheism
		1. Baron d’Holbach
	2. Religion was viewed increasingly as a matter of private rather than public concern
	3. By 1800, most governments had extended toleration to Christian minorities, and, in some states, civil equality to Jews
5. The arts moved from a celebration of religious themes and royal power to an emphasis on private life and the public good
	1. Until about 1750, Baroque art and music promoted religious feeling and was employed by monarchs to glorify state power
	2. Artistic movements and literature also reflected the outlook and values of commercial and bourgeois society as well as new Enlightenment ideals of political power and citizenship
		1. Commercial Society
			1. Dutch painting
		2. Enlightenment ideals
			1. Neoclassicism
			2. Jacques Louis David
		3. Literature that reflected commercial society
			1. Daniel Defoe

**Possible Essay Questions (You will have 3 to choose from on the test): You will write a 5 paragraph essay on one of the following:**

Choice A: Explain how the replacement of the open-field system by the enclosure movement increased agricultural productivity in eighteenth-century Europe. (Causation)

Choice B: Evaluate the extent to which Newton inspired the Enlightenment, Locke provided the blue-print, and the Philosophes shaped it. (Causation)

Choice C: To what extent did the Enlightenment Philosophes radically challenge the assumptions and structures of the Old Regime? (Continuity and Change over Time)

Choice D: Compare and contrast the cultural values of the Enlightenment with those of the sixteenth-century Renaissance. (Comparison)