

1. The Ancien Regime and Its Discontents
  - a. Old Regimes
    - i. Britain and France as two types of monarchy; and as colonial/imperial rivals
      - (1) legitimacy of taxation and absolute (Louis XIV's Versailles) vs. limited monarchy (England influenced by republican Holland)
      - (2) the Financial Revolution (1690s) and Britain (from 1707) vs. John Law and extension of France
      - (3) Hanoverians (George I–George III, 1714-1810s) vs. Bourbons (Louis XV, 1715-74, Louis XVI, 1774-92)
    - ii. Habsburg Empire/Austria/Hungary
      - (1) East of the Elbe (limited link with Mediterranean/Atlantic trading systems; problem of Asian invaders): slower development of the state; large role of nobles, agricultural estates, lords over serfs (Poland as more typical), and weak merchant class
      - (2) where absolute monarchy does develop, will be military based
      - (3) Austria
        - (a) Joseph II, co-regent from 1765, and ruler 1780-90, pursues “public good” influenced by Encyclopediasts and the Physiocrats. Obsessed by reform. Enlightened Despot (surrounded by Enlightenment *philosophes*)
    - iii. Russia
      - (1) Struggle between Tsars (caesar) and *boyars* (nobles)
      - (2) Struggles with Sweden 16th/17th cs., struggles with Poland 17th c.
      - (3) after death of Ivan the Terrible in 1584 and Time of Troubles, 17<sup>th</sup> c., *boyars* unite to put Romanovs in power
      - (4) Transformation under Tsar Peter I (1682-1725)
        - (a) visits the West, 1697 (Holland shipyards, English arms foundries, taxation/armies from Prussians)
        - (b) Westernization (beard tax, St. Petersburg on the Baltic, nobles forced to build townhouses)
        - (c) use of nobles in service of national army (change from feudal to modern state)
      - (5) Catherine the Great (1762-96) promotes *philosophes* at Court and Enlightened reform of education system; yet still extended serfdom
    - iv. Prussia/Brandenburg/Hohenzollern
      - (1) from Frederick William, the Great Elector (1640-1688) uses absolutist techniques, build-up after 30 years war (1/2 pop. lost)
        - (a) nobility (*junkers*) oppose direct tax, Fred. William gains excise from towns
        - (b) est. greatest standing army in Europe, discipline like in *Candide*, collects taxes
      - (2) Frederick the Great (1740-86)

- (a) role in 1740-48 and 1756-63
  - (b) “first servant of the state”: inspected factories; worked on swamp drainage, new crops; but also forced peasants to move for his new schemes; important role of bureaucracy as King’s servants.
- b. the Enlightenment (review) and Age of Democratic Revolutions
- i. What?
    - (1) application of reason
    - (2) search for laws of human society
    - (3) belief in progress
  - ii. Who?
    - (1) intellectual and elite movement (like the Scientific Revolution)
    - (2) J. Locke (1632-1704)
      - (a) *Two Treatises on Government* (1690)
      - (b) *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690)
    - (3) G. von Leibniz (1646-1716)
    - (4) Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1735)
      - (a) *Lettres Persanes* (1721)
      - (b) *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748)
    - (5) F. Voltaire (1694-1778)
      - (a) *Letters on England* (1733)
      - (b) *Candide* (1759)
      - (c) *Philosophical Dictionary* (1764)
    - (6) J. J. Rousseau (1712-1778)
      - (a) *Émile* (1762)
      - (b) *The Social Contract* (1762)
    - (7) D. Diderot (1713-1784)
      - (a) *Encyclopédie* (1751-1772)
    - (8) The Physiocrats
      - (a) F. Quesnay (1694-1774) and Marquis de Mirabeau
        - (i) *Tableau Economique* (1759)
      - (b) P. S. du Pont de Nemours (1739-1817)
      - (c) C. Beccaria (1738-1798)
    - (9) A. Smith (1723-1790)
      - (a) *The Wealth of Nations* (1776)
  - iii. Where?
    - (1) France (*philosophe*)
    - (2) but also Scotland, U.S.A., and rest of Europe (built on a view of tolerant, wise England)
      - (a) later (with revolution) to South America
  - iv. Scientific Reasoning: a new faith
    - (1) value of Reason, as opposed to?
  - v. Laws of Human Society (search for Newtonian laws of society)

- (1) science of wealth
  - (a) discussion of common traits
  - (b) Smithian economics, anti-mercantilist (building block = self-interest)
- (2) science of government
  - (a) gov't contract based on reason and perceived benefit, not Xtianity or ancient laws
  - (b) Locke's Two Treatises (building block = man's property in and rights in his own labor)
  - (c) Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws* (1748)
- vi. *Ecrasez l'infame* (Attack on Conventions) and the belief in progress
  - (1) against priestcraft and faith
  - (2) Voltaire and attack on "artifice, convention, custom" but especially anything based on anything other than observation or deduction
  - (3) Deism
    - (a) attack on priestcraft, appeal to clockmaker universe