The Enlightenment

Debate over the meaning of ‘Enlightenment’ began in the eighteenth century and still continues to this day. This period saw the opening of arguments on the nature of man, truth, the place of God, and the international circulation of ideas, people and gold, but did the Enlightenment mean the same for men and women, for rich and poor, for Europeans and non-Europeans? In the third edition of her acclaimed book, Dorinda Outram addresses these and other questions about the Enlightenment as controversy increases about its place at the foundation of modernity. She studies it as a global phenomenon, setting the period against broader social changes. This new edition offers a new chapter on political economy, a completely revised further reading section, and a new feature on electronic sources to stimulate primary research. This accessible overview will be essential reading for students of eighteenth-century history, philosophy and the history of ideas.

NEW APPROACHES TO EUROPEAN HISTORY

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New Approaches to European History is an important textbook series, which provides concise but authoritative surveys of major themes and problems in European history since the Renaissance. Written at a level and length accessible to advanced school students and undergraduates, each book in the series addresses topics or themes that students of European history encounter daily: the series embraces both some of the more ‘traditional’ subjects of study and those cultural and social issues to which increasing numbers of school and college courses are devoted. A particular effort is made to consider the wider international implications of the subject under scrutiny. To aid the student reader, scholarly apparatus and annotation is light, but each work has full supplementary bibliographies and notes for further reading: where appropriate, chronologies, maps, diagrams, and other illustrative material are also provided.

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For Dr L
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Chronology

1686  German Pietist August Francke opens Bible study at Leipzig; Charles, Duke of Lorraine, takes Buda from the Turks
1687  Isaac Newton, *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*
1688  William of Orange ousts James II as king of England
1689  John Locke, *Letters on Toleration*
1690  John Locke, *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
1691  New East India Company formed in London
1693  John Locke, *Thoughts Concerning Education*
1695  John Locke, *The Reasonableness of Christianity*
1697  Peter the Great travels to Prussia, Holland, England and Vienna to study European technology and thought
1702  Asiento Guinea Company founded for slave trade between Africa and America
1704  Isaac Newton, *Optics*
1707  Political and legal union between England and Scotland. Linnaeus born
1709  First Copyright Act in Britain
1713  Abbé de St Pierre, *Projet pour la paix perpétuelle.* Peace of Utrecht closes War of Spanish Succession
1715  Louis XIV of France dies; succeeded by his great-grandson Louis XV, under Regency of the duc d’Orléans
1716  First company of English actors appears in North America at Williamsburg, Virginia
1717  Inoculation against smallpox introduced into England from Turkey by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. First Freemasons’ Lodge established in London
1718  Yale University founded at New Haven, Connecticut; New Orleans founded
1719  Daniel Defoe, *Robinson Crusoe*
x

Chronology

1721 Montesquieu, *Lettres Persanes*; J. S. Bach, Brandenburg Concertos. Regular postal service between London and New England
1722 Daniel Defoe, *Moll Flanders*
1724 Professorships of modern history founded at Oxford and Cambridge. Paris Bourse (Stock Exchange) opens
1725 Foundation of Petersburg Academy of Sciences; of Prague Opera House. Vico, *Principles of a New Science*
1727 American Philosophical Society founded in Philadelphia. Isaac Newton dies
1728 Ephraim Chambers (ed.), *Cyclopaedia or An Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*
1729 J. S. Bach, *St Matthew Passion*; Newton's *Principia* translated into English
1730 John and Charles Wesley found Methodism at Oxford
1732 Covent Garden Opera House founded in London
1733 War of the Polish Succession opens. Alexander Pope, *Essay on Man*
1734 University of Göttingen founded; Koran translated into English by George Sale
1735 Francesco Algorotti, *Il newtonismo per le dame*; Carl Linnaeus, *Systema Naturae*
1738 Papal Bull *In eminenti* condemns Freemasonry. Excavations begin at Herculaneum. Voltaire, *Eléments de la philosophie de Newton*
1739 David Hume, *A Treatise of Human Nature*
1740 Frederick II becomes king of Prussia and founds Berlin Academy of Sciences. Maria Theresa becomes Empress of Austria. Frederick seizes Silesia, opening War of the Austrian Succession. Samuel Richardson, *Pamela*. George Anson begins circumnavigation of globe
1741 Handel composes *Messiah*
1746 Condillac, *Essai sur l’origine des connaissances humaines*
1747 La Mettrie, *L’homme machine*
Chronology

1748  End of War of Austrian Succession; Marie-Thérèse Geoffrin opens salon; Samuel Richardson, Clarissa; David Hume, *Philosophical Essay Concerning Human Understanding*; Montesquieu, *De l'esprit des lois*

1750  Rousseau, *Discours sur les sciences et les arts*; Jewish sect of Hassidism founded


1752  First condemnation of the *Encyclopédie*


1755  Earthquake in Lisbon; Samuel Johnson, *Dictionary of the English Language*

1756  Beginning of Seven Years' War

1758  Claude Adrien Helvétius, *De L'Esprit*; Rousseau, *Lettre à D'Alembert sur les spectacles*; Quesnay, *Tableau Économique*

1759  Second condemnation of the *Encyclopédie*; Jesuits expelled from Portugal; Voltaire, *Candide*; Charles III succeeds as king of Spain; Samuel Johnson, *Rasselas*; Adam Smith, *Theory of Moral Sentiments*; British Museum opens in London, at Montague House; Wolfe takes Quebec from the French

1760  George III becomes king of Great Britain

1761  Rousseau, *La Nouvelle Héloïse*

1762  Catherine II becomes Empress of Russia; Diderot, *Le Neveu de Rameau*; Rousseau, *Du Contrat social, Emile*; Calas trial

1763  Peace of Paris ends Seven Years' War. Voltaire, *Treatise on Tolerance*


1765  Joseph II becomes co-regent with his mother Maria Theresa; Turgot, *Réflexions sur la formation et la distribution des richesses*

1766  Adam Ferguson, *Essay on the History of Civil Society*; Bougainville begins voyage to Pacific

1768 Purchase of Corsica by France from Genoa; Quesnay, *Physiocratie*. James Cook's first voyage to the Pacific

1769 William Robertson, *History of Charles V*; Diderot writes *Le Rêve d'Alémbert*


1771 French Parlements exiled. Rising tension between them and monarchy. First edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. William Robertson, *History of America*; Arkwright produces first spinning mill; Luigi Galvani discovers electrical nature of nervous impulses; Lavoisier establishes composition of air

1772 Fall of Danish reformer Struensee; First Partition of Poland; James Cook's second circumnavigation begins

1773 Boston Tea Party. Pope Clement XIV dissolves Jesuit order

1774 Louis XV of France dies, succeeded by Louis XVI. Goethe, *The Sorrows of Young Werther*. Turgot becomes minister

1775 American War of Independence begins. Peasant revolt in Bohemia against serfdom; Beaumarchais, *The Barber of Seville*; 'Guerre des farines' in Paris and Northern France

1776 Declaration of Independence by American rebels, mainly drafted by Thomas Jefferson. Turgot forced out of government; Edward Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (~1788); Adam Smith, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. James Cook begins third voyage into the Pacific

1778 James Cook discovers Hawaii. Deaths of Voltaire and Rousseau; Buffon, *Les époques de la nature*

1779 James Cook murdered. Serfdom suppressed in France and its colonies. David Hume, *Dialogues of Natural Religion* (posthumous publication)

1780 Empress Maria Theresa dies; Joseph II succeeds as sole ruler. Filangieri, *Science of Legislation*. Abolition of judicial torture in France

1781 Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason*; Rousseau, *Confessions*, published; Mendelssohn, *On the Civil Amelioration of the Condition of the Jews*

1782 Laclos, *Les Liaisons dangereuses*

1783 American colonies win independence from Britain. Mendelssohn, *Jerusalem*, plea for religious toleration

1784 Bengal Asiatic Society founded by William Jones

1785 William Paley, *Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy*
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Death of Frederick II. Mozart, <em>Marriage of Figaro</em></td>
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<td>1787</td>
<td>Rising political tension in France. Meeting of the first Assembly of Notables. Lavoisier reforms chemical language with <em>Méthode de nomenclature chimique</em>. Mozart, <em>Don Giovanni</em></td>
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<td>1789</td>
<td>Estates General meets (May). Mutiny on the <em>Bounty</em></td>
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<td>1790</td>
<td>Joseph II dies. Edmund Burke, <em>Reflections on the Revolution in France</em></td>
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<td>1791</td>
<td>Thomas Paine, <em>The Rights of Man</em></td>
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<td>1792</td>
<td>Mary Wollstonecraft, <em>Vindication of the Rights of Women</em>. France at war with Austria and Prussia</td>
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<td>Second Partition of Poland. Condorcet, <em>Esquisse d’un tableau historique des progrès de l’esprit humain</em></td>
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