

## CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Historical Overview
  - A. Four trends of the age
    - 1. Concentration of political power in the great states
    - 2. The resurgence of the aristocracy
    - 3. The political eminence of the middle class
    - 4. The Enlightenment
  - B. Reaction against the Baroque
    - 1. The Rococo style
    - 2. The Neoclassical style
- II. The Enlightenment
  - A. Influences
    - 1. Greco-Roman world
    - 2. The Renaissance
    - 3. The Scientific Revolution
  - B. Its geographic boundaries
  - C. The *philosophes* and their program
    - 1. Definition of the *philosophes*
    - 2. Representative thinkers
    - 3. Their ideals
    - 4. Their program
  - D. Deism
    - 1. Metaphor of a clockwork universe
    - 2. Impact
  - E. The *Encyclopédie*
    - 1. Origins
    - 2. The project
    - 3. The editorship of Diderot
  - F. The Physiocrats
    - 1. Definition
    - 2. Critique of mercantilism
    - 3. Their doctrines
    - 4. Adam Smith and his advocacy of a free-market economy
- III. The Great Powers During the Age of Reason
  - A. Less turbulent than 1600s
  - B. Society: continuity and change
    - 1. Growing urbanization of society
    - 2. Continuation of a traditional, hierarchical society
    - 3. Subordinate role for women
    - 4. Conditions of black slaves in Europe's overseas colonies
  - C. Absolutism, limited monarchy, and enlightened despotism
    - 1. Last great age of kings

2. France: the successors to the Sun King
    - a) Louis XV and Louis XVI
      - (1) Gathering sense of drift
      - (2) Society and culture
      - (3) Decline abroad
      - (4) Domestic problems at home
    - b) France at a crossroads in 1789
  3. Great Britain and the Hanoverian kings
    - a) The ideal state of the *philosophes*
    - b) The early Hanoverians: George I and George II
    - c) George III
      - (1) Conflict between Crown and Parliament
      - (2) The American Revolution
  4. Enlightened despotism in central and eastern Europe
    - a) Survey of the lesser states of Europe
    - b) Prussia: Frederick II
      - (1) His reforms
      - (2) Commitment to Enlightenment values
    - c) Austria: Maria Theresa and Joseph II
      - (1) Their reforms
      - (2) Their contrasting involvement with Enlightenment ideas
    - d) Russia: Peter the Great and Catherine the Great
      - (1) Their reforms
      - (2) Relationship to the Enlightenment
- IV. Cultural Trends in the Eighteenth Century: from Rococo to Neoclassical
- A. The Rococo style in the arts
    1. The origin of the Rococo
    2. Its geographical boundaries
    3. Rococo painting
      - a) Watteau
        - (1) Style characteristics
        - (2) *Departure from Cythera*
        - (3) *The Sign for Gersaint's Shop*
      - b) Boucher
        - (1) Style characteristics
        - (2) *Nude on a Sofa*
      - c) Vigée-Lebrun
        - (1) Style characteristics
        - (2) *Marie Antoinette and Her Children*
      - d) Fragonard
        - (1) Style characteristics
        - (2) *The Lover Crowned*

4. Rococo interiors
    - a) Aspects of the style
    - b) Boffrand and the “Salon de la Princesse” in the Hotel de Soubise, Paris
    - c) Neumann and the Kaisersaal in the Residenz, Würzburg
  5. The English response
    - a) Style characteristics
    - b) Hogarth
      - (1) The art market
      - (2) *Marriage à la Mode* series
- B. The challenge of Neoclassicism
1. Origins
  2. Neoclassical painting
    - a) Vien and the *Académie de France* in Rome
    - b) David
      - (1) Style characteristics
      - (2) *Oath of the Horatii*
      - (3) *The Death of Socrates*
  3. Neoclassical architecture
    - a) Adam
      - (1) Style characteristics
      - (2) Kenwood House, London
    - b) Soufflot
      - (1) Style characteristics
      - (2) The Pantheon, Paris
- C. Political philosophy
1. Background
  2. Alternatives to absolutism
    - a) Montesquieu and *The Spirit of the Laws*
    - b) Rousseau and *The Social Contract*
- D. Literature
1. Mission: to liberate consciousness
  2. French writers: the development of new forms
    - a) Montesquieu: *The Persian Letters*
    - b) Rousseau: *The Confessions*
    - c) Voltaire
      - (1) *Essay on Customs*
      - (2) *Candide*
  3. Neoclassicism and English literature
    - a) The English setting
    - b) Pope
      - (1) His style

- (2) *Essay on Man*
    - c) Gibbon: *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*
  - 4. The rise of the novel
    - a) Characteristics
    - b) Samuel Richardson
      - (1) Theme: love between the sexes
      - (2) *Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded*
      - (3) *Clarissa*
    - c) Henry Fielding
      - (1) Theme: satiric adventures
      - (2) *Tom Jones*
  - 5. Music
    - a) Rococo music
      - (1) *Style galant*
      - (2) The harpsichord and the pianoforte
      - (3) Couperin
      - (4) Rameau
    - b) Classical music
      - (1) Characteristics
      - (2) The sonata form and its impact
      - (3) Haydn
      - (4) Mozart
- V. The Legacy of the Age of Reason