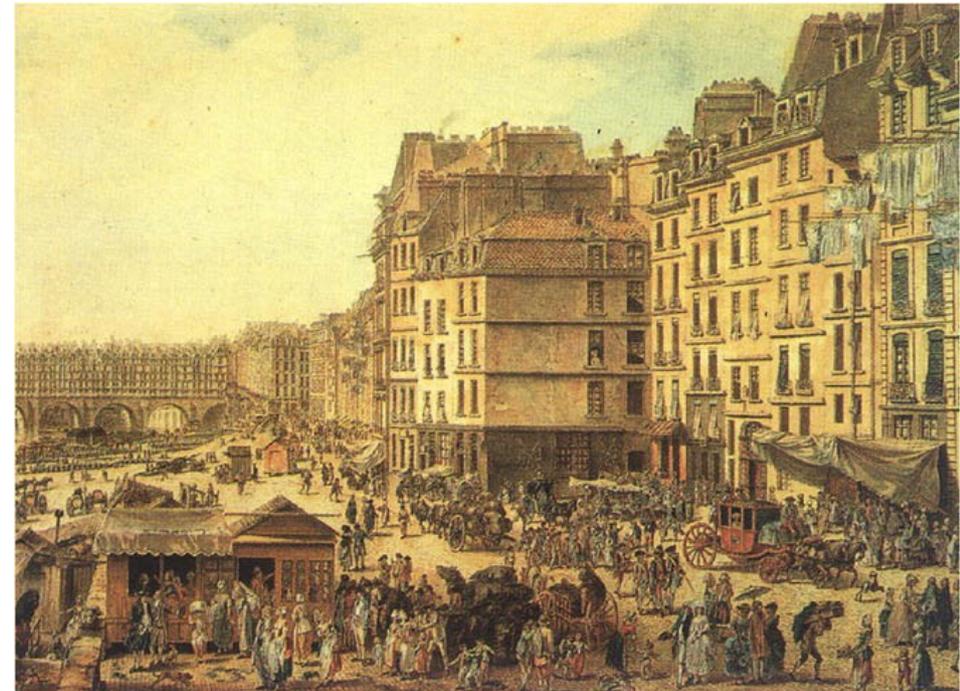




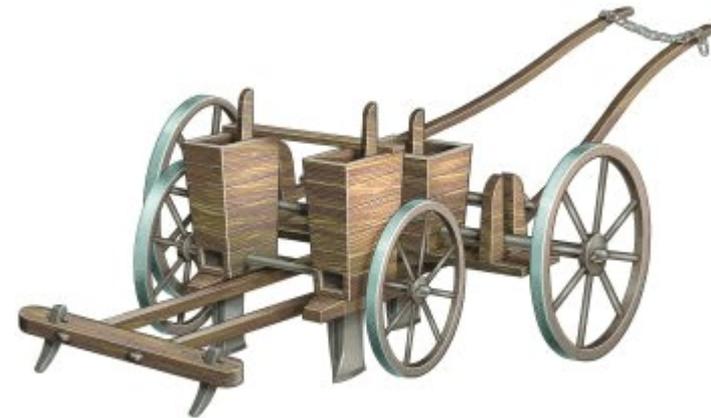
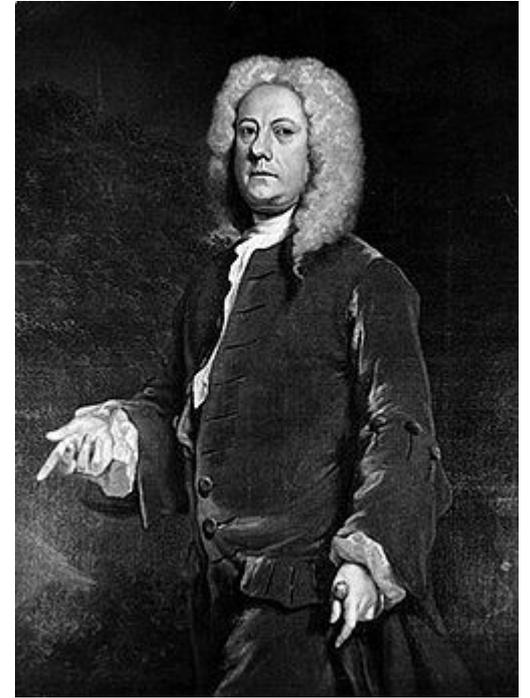
European society in the 18th century

- The 18th century was a time of massive social and demographic changes, specifically:
 - a) Commercialization of agriculture
 - b) Urbanization
 - c) More available education
 - d) Better sanitation and hygiene
- Impoverishment of peasants, stagnation of monarchies, new liberal ideas = potential for huge and radical change
- Rapid growth of the middle class and decline of nobility



Agricultural Revolution

- Population increases 34% in 18th century
- New crops boost population growth: corn and potato.
- New tools of agriculture: steel plow and seed drill (invented by Jethro Tull) increase food production and make large-scale agriculture possible.
- New methods of agriculture: three-crop rotation: legumes, wheats, fallow.
- Land consolidation as tenant farmers and peasants pushed off the land to create large commercial farms
- Enclosure Acts in England between 1750-1860 to make way for sheep grazing and commercial farms
- Leads to huge landless population, discontent, riots and conflict.



Urbanization

- Huge urban growth as rural populations are displaced and industries grow
- New population stresses placed on cities create the need for city planning and growth.
- New and improved sanitation measures: sewers, wells, quarantines, building codes.
- Increased crime and poverty in the cities create need for control of urban populations: first police force in Paris, more prisons, poor houses/work houses, orphanages, schools.



Education

- Education for the poor classes begins to appear: orphanages, Sunday schools, "ragged schools" in England.
- Increased literacy among lower classes
- Middle classes place greater value on education: demand for more schools.
- New pulp-processing technology makes paper cheap – first daily newspaper in England in 1701. Books become so cheap everyone can afford them.



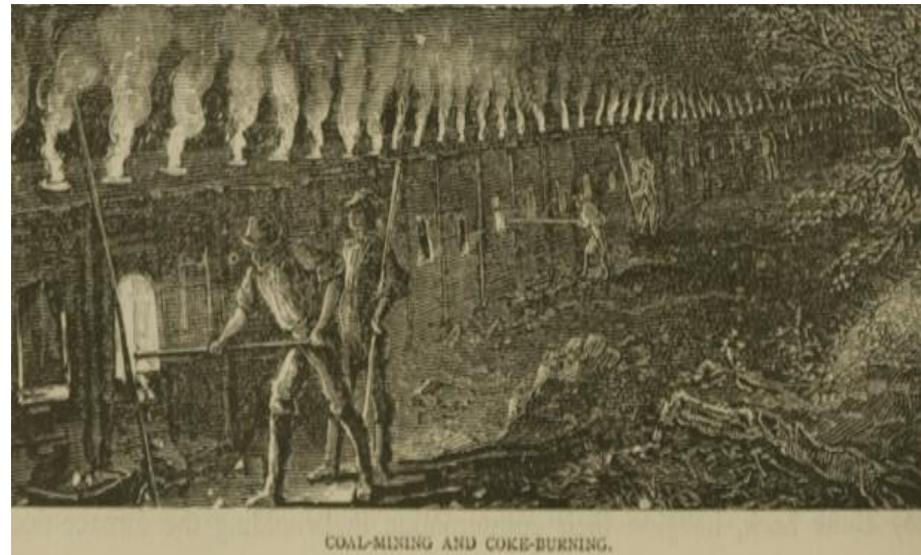
Middle Class

- Urbanization, agricultural revolution, commerce, and industrialization create the *bourgeoisie* – the middle class from 1750 onward.
- New class of non-nobles with money and education, employed in commerce, industry and professional careers
- *Bourgeoisie* society and culture is centred around acquisition of capital and consumerism, domesticity, material comfort, and respectability
- *Bourgeoisie* in the 18th century support liberal ideals and want to abolish privileges of nobility



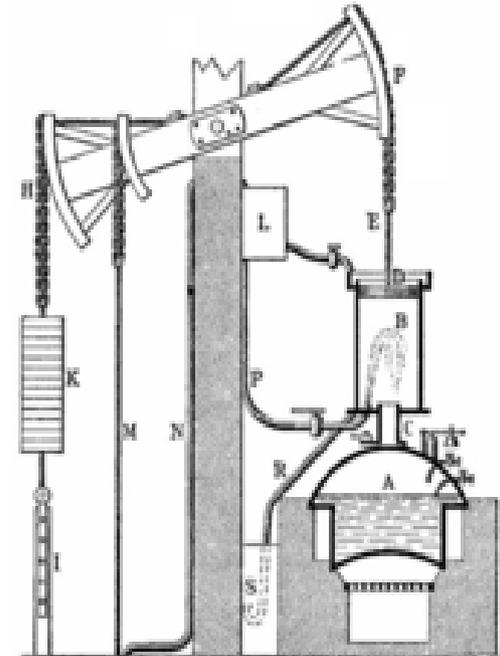
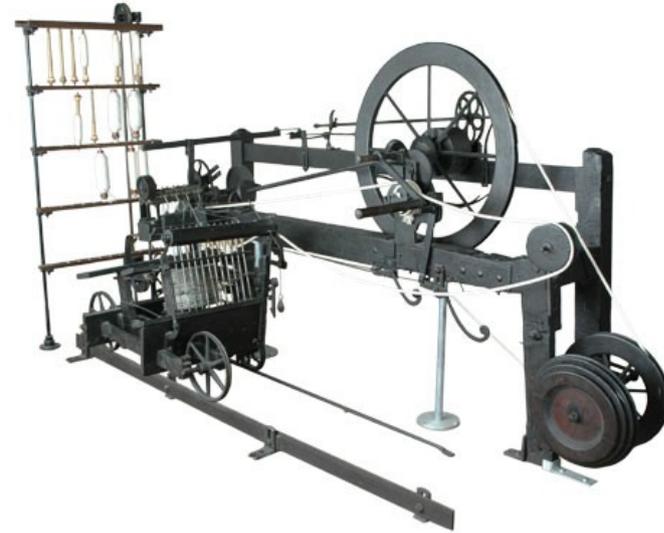
Industrial Revolution

- Period of major changes in agriculture, technology, economy, and manufacturing lasting from 1750s to late 1800s
- Most important event in human history since domestication of animals and plants
- Began in Britain in 18th century, spread to the rest of Europe and America by 19th century
- Major causes:
 - a) Agricultural revolution – more food for urban workers
 - b) New inventions and powered machinery
 - c) Increased demand for manufactured goods
 - d) Growth of capitalism



Powered Machinery

- Textiles machinery: flying Shuttle (1733), cotton spinning frame (1769), spinning mule (1769) make textile manufacture drastically faster and cheaper
- Steam Power: Newcomen steam engine (1712), James Watt's improved steam engine (1775). Makes development of semi-automatic factories possible
- Iron Production: Abraham Darby invents coke (crushed distilled coal) fueled blast furnace – pig iron becomes cheaper than ever



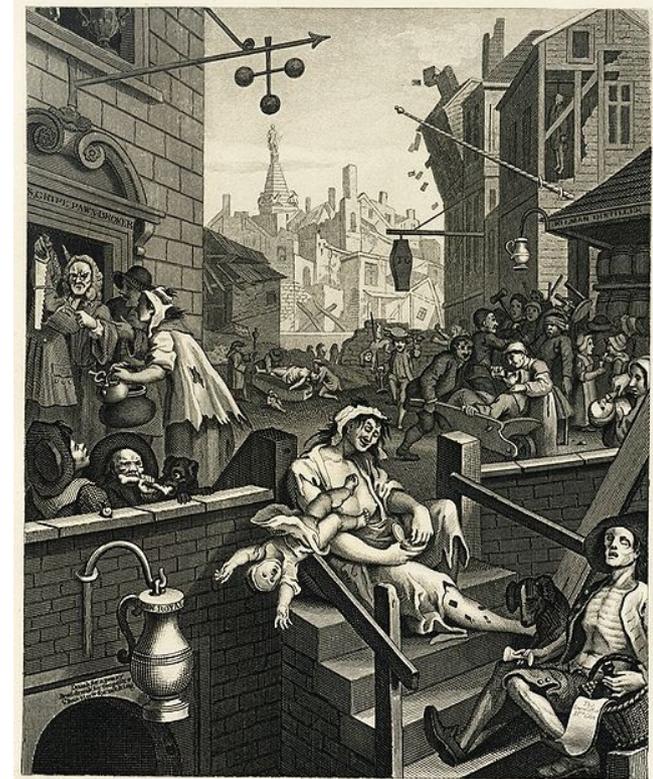
Capitalism and Trade

- Profits from mercantilist trade provide the capital for industries
- Surplus food and profits from commercial agriculture provide more capital and cheap labour
- Development of central banking: increased investments and banknotes
- Increased trade with Africa, India, and American colonies creates demand for manufactured goods in Britain: tools, textiles, pig iron, glass products, weapons, gin, paper.
- Cheaper cotton from American colonies



Effects of Industrial Revolution

- Factories and urbanization – "Cottonopolis" (Manchester) the first industrial city
- Growth of the *bourgeoisie* and the *proletariat* classes both of which demand reforms/a say in things
- New major urban centres
- Child labour, job injuries
- Deeper urban poverty and crime
- Power of landowning nobility weakens
- Decline of mercantilism, beginning of free trade and modern capitalism



Enlightenment thinkers and ideas

- To be “enlightened” means you know (better than those who haven’t yet been enlightened.)
- Cultural movement of 18th century that believed in the use of human reason to improve society and human life and advance knowledge and arts – Rational Optimism
- Thinkers of the Enlightenment promoted exchange of ideas, political rights and freedoms, and opposed the oppression of the absolutist states and religion
- Centre of the Enlightenment was France – the *Philosophes* movement, the salons, and the *Encyclopédie*
- Enlightenment thinkers and ideas did not completely reject belief in God and the need for supreme political power
- Enlightenment thinkers looked on the "Golden Age" of Greece and Rome with nostalgia
- They were obsessed with gathering, cataloguing and categorizing knowledge
- They often considered get rid of traditional things like marriage, or kings, or taxes.

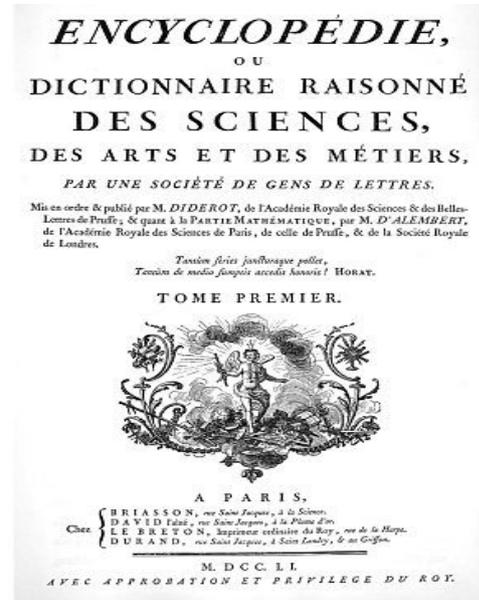


French *Philosophes*

- Denis Diderot's *Encyclopédie* was a compilation of 72,000 articles by 300 authors – attempt to create a source of complete knowledge. Published between 1751-1772, banned in France during the Seven Years War. The Pope puts it on the Roman Index of Prohibited Books because of its criticism of religion using science and reason.

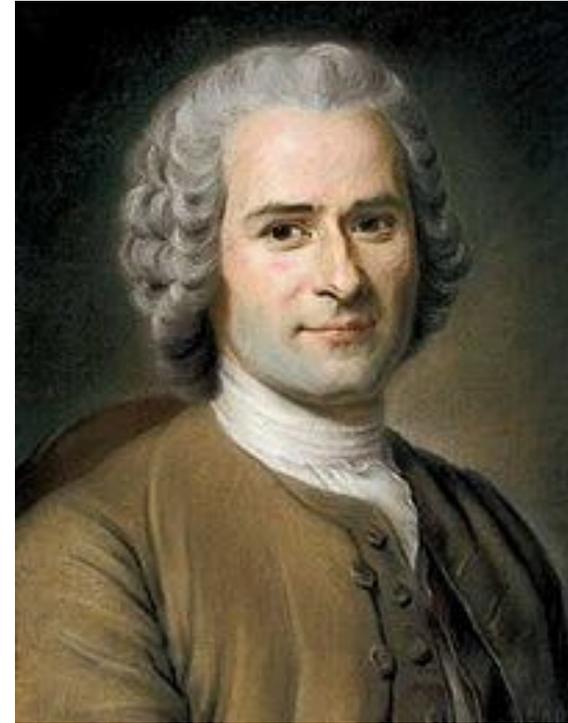
- French salons and the work on *Encyclopédie* create the exchange of ideas that formalize the Enlightenment movement.

- Voltaire (Francois-Marie Arouet): he criticized French institutions, praised English law, science, promoted religious tolerance and the fight against injustice. He argued for freedom of speech and religion, free trade, separation of church and state. His ideas led to both American and French revolutions.



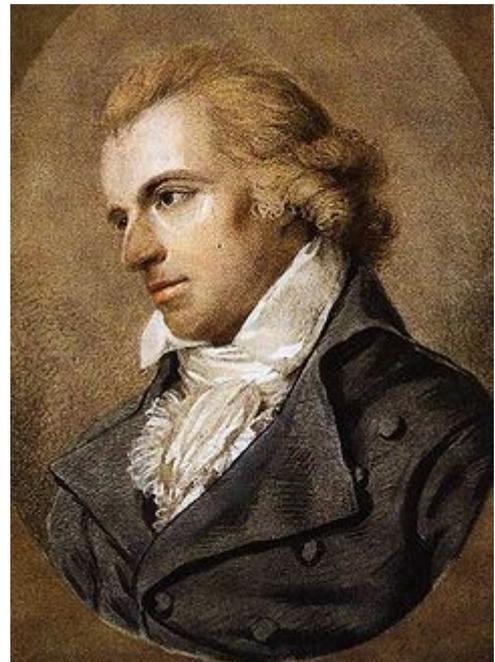
French *Philosophes* cont'd

- Jean Jacques Rousseau – one of the great philosophers of the Enlightenment. He argued that: "Man was born free, and everywhere he is in chains". Rousseau believed that people start out innocent and are then corrupted by society – reform of society and education are needed. He emphasized civic duty and citizenship as necessary for good government.
- Baron de Montesquieu – French philosopher and political thinker. Argued that the church and the state must be separated, that the powers of the government must be divided (executive, legislative, judicial), that the powers of the monarch must be limited. One of the early public anti-slavery figures. His ideas are the most important influence on the American revolutionaries and constitution.



German Enlightenment

- Unlike French Enlightenment thinkers, German intellectuals and artists focused on appreciation of beauty, reason, and mixing Enlightenment ideas with classical ideas. Fascination with beauty will lead to Romanticism.
- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe: the most important German author and polymath.
- Friedrich Schiller: German historian, poet, and philosopher
- Johann Gottfried von Herder: German historian, argued that there is a common German identity and culture, one of the first thinkers to study peasant culture. His *Sturm und Drang* (Storm and Fury) poetry led to creation of Romanticism.
- Immanuel Kant: one of the most important philosophers on history, he attempted to reconcile religion with reason, personal freedom with political authority, and physical experience with metaphysics. His philosophy will influence philosophy and political thought into 20th century.



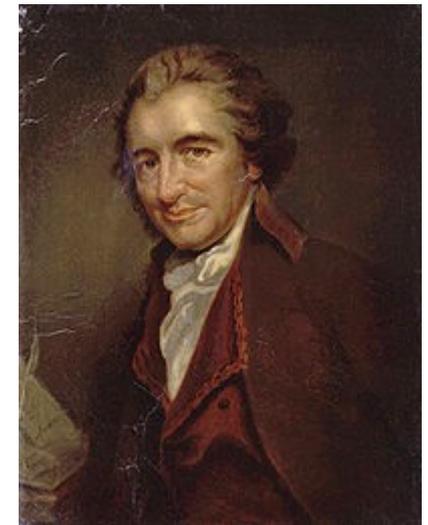
British Enlightenment and Empiricism

- English Enlightenment thinkers were concerned with reason, history, economics, and political thought.
- David Hume: Scottish empiricist, historian and economist.
- Adam Smith: Scottish philosopher and early economist. Author of *The Wealth of Nations* – father of modern economics and capitalism. Argued that human self-interest and "The Invisible Hand" of the market drive economics, and that free trade is key to creating wealth.
- Edmund Burke: father of modern conservatism. Supported American revolution, but opposed the French one.
- Mary Wollstonecraft: wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* that shaped feminist thought and political movement



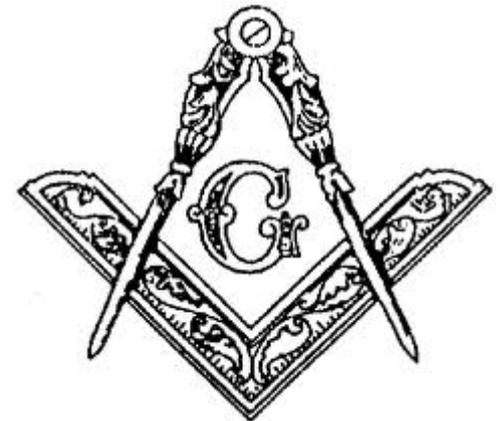
American Enlightenment

- Influenced by English and French thinkers
- Main interests lay in how to organize society, economy, and government, as well as rights and freedoms of men.
- Benjamin Franklin: scientist, author, musician, inventor, founding father of the U.S.A. Saw democracy, self-governing institutions, separation of church and state, education and community as key to good gov't.
- Thomas Jefferson: inventor, author, economist, founding father of the U.S.A. and American president, author of the Declaration of Independence. Argued that there are certain rights intrinsic to all people
- Thomas Paine: American radical thinker, author, and orator.



Freemasonry and Enlightenment

- Freemasons likely began as monopolistic mason guilds in late Renaissance. They created the myth of secret knowledge that only they had, to protect their rights and monopolies
- By 18th century Freemasons were exclusive private orders (clubs) of nobles and increasingly middle class as well, called Lodges.
- The Grand Lodge was formed in England in 1717 – organized Freemasonry
- Freemasons often held liberal and Enlightened views, and many thinkers of Enlightenment were masons themselves
- Masonic Lodges played key organizing roles in a number of revolutions, including the French Revolution, Paris Commune uprising, and Decembrist revolt in Russia in 1825.



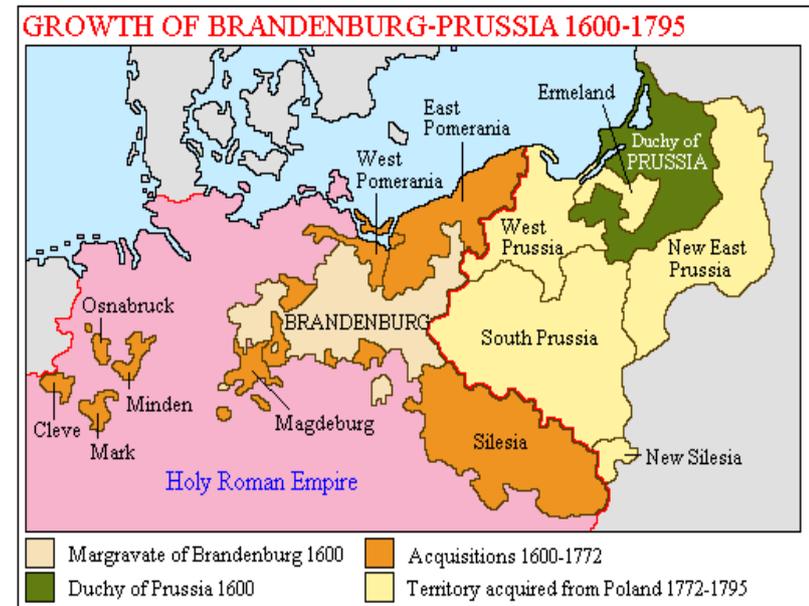
Enlightened Absolutism

- Many absolutist monarchs of Europe believed they could use their power to reform society and implement ideals of Enlightenment, by using reason. Success was mixed because of frequent opposition from nobles and peasants.
- Enlightened monarchs allowed some freedom of speech and press, practiced religious tolerance, encouraged education, arts and sciences, and made legal reforms.
- Many cultivated friendships with thinkers and artists of Enlightenment
- Some enlightened absolutist monarchs included: Catherine II of Russia, Frederick II of Prussia, Joseph II of Austria, Maria Theresa of Austria, and Napoleon Bonaparte.



Rise of Prussia

- Prussia was one of small parts of Holy Roman Empire until its alliance with Brandenburg, after which Prussia became a kingdom in 1701.
- In the beginning of 18th century, Prussian territory was separated by Poland, Holy Roman Empire. By the end of 18th century, Prussia will be a mostly unified state. By mid-19th century, Prussia will unify Germany.
- Frederick I, and his son Frederick William "The Soldier King" concentrated on making Prussia strong: best professional bureaucracy in Europe, huge professional army, encouraged immigration, created *Junkers* – military service nobility.



Frederick the Great and Prussia

- Frederick II "The Great" (1712-1786) made Prussia into one of the great powers of Europe. Called himself "The First Servant of the State."
- By the end of his reign the Prussian Hohenzollern dynasty rivalled the Bourbons and Hapsburgs.
- He defeated Austria in the War of Austrian Succession, and led Prussia to victory in Seven Years War, winning Silesia and part of Poland and unifying Prussian territory.
- As an enlightened monarch he introduced free compulsory education and free non-compulsory secondary education, abolished torture, created independent judiciary, founded universities, promoted arts.



Rise of Austria

- Austria led the coalition to defeat Ottomans at the Battle of Vienna, after which Austria acquired Hungary.
- After the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) Austria became the home of Hapsburg dynasty, and centre of the remaining Holy Roman Empire.
- Hapsburgs lost possessions during the first half of 18th century, but worked to strengthen Austria
- Austria fought the War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748) against France and Prussia, to defend the right of princess Maria Theresa to inherit the throne, and to take the region of Silesia back from Prussia.



THE AUSTRIAN WAR OF SUCCESSION



Maria Theresa and Joseph II

- Maria Theresa (1717-1780) was an enlightened absolutist queen of Austria. She ruled Austria for 40 years.
- Led Austria during the Seven Years War, strengthened alliance with France (her daughter was Marie Antoinette), and built friendly ties between Austria and Russia. She made many legal and economic reforms, and strengthened Austrian military
- Her son Joseph II wanted to modernize and reform Austria even further, but was opposed by nobility and the Catholic Church. He succeeded in freeing the serfs, creating public education, and even first public hospitals.



FIGURE 70.—The Allgemeines Krankenhaus (general hospital), Vienna, affiliated with the University of Vienna Medical School.

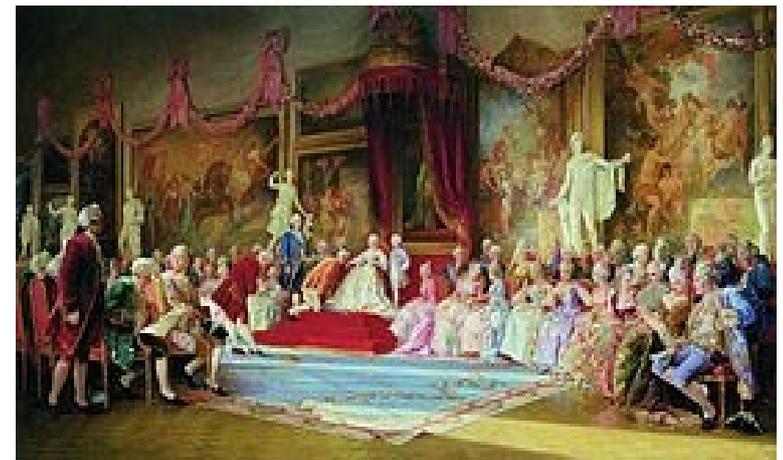
Rise of Russia

- Peter I "The Great" (1672-1725) made Russia into an empire, expanded territory, created modern army and navy.
- Catherine I and Anna I were weak, incompetent, and followed advice of corrupt councilors, and stopped or even reversed Peter's reforms.
- Elisabeth I (Peter's daughter) continued Peter's reforms, introduced more arts and sciences (Moscow University), invited foreign architects to build grand palaces and monuments, acquired part of Finland from Sweden, and led Russia during the Seven Years War. She was universally beloved – not one person was executed during her reign!



Catherine II - The Great

- Catherine II of Russia (1729-1796) was born as Princess Sophie of Anhalt-Zerbst in Prussia, and married to Peter III. His unpopularity due to his pro-Prussian policies led to his assassination.
- Catherine II introduced many Enlightenment-inspired reforms: first university for women in Europe, central bank, banned torture, Academy of Arts, tried to abolish serfdom, and tried to create a constitution and a parliament.
- Russian territory expanded drastically to the Black Sea due to successful wars against the Ottomans, and partition of Poland. Russia became one of the Great Powers of Europe.
- At the same time to pay for the wars and reforms taxation had increased, serfdom became virtual slavery, and a massive peasant and Cossack revolt was brutally crushed.
- She was notorious for her many lovers ("favourites"), her generosity to them, her hatred of her son Paul I, and her role in the conspiracy against her husband.



Partition of Poland



- Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth began to decline in 18th century, due to weakened monarchy, civil war between the king and the nobility, internal rebellions, and growing power of its neighbours
- In 1769 Poland became protectorate of Russia.
- 1772 – first partition between Prussia, Austria, and Russia
- 1793 – second partition between Prussia and Russia
- 1794 – failed Polish uprising brutally crushed by Russia
- 1795 – third partition between Prussia, Austria, and Russia



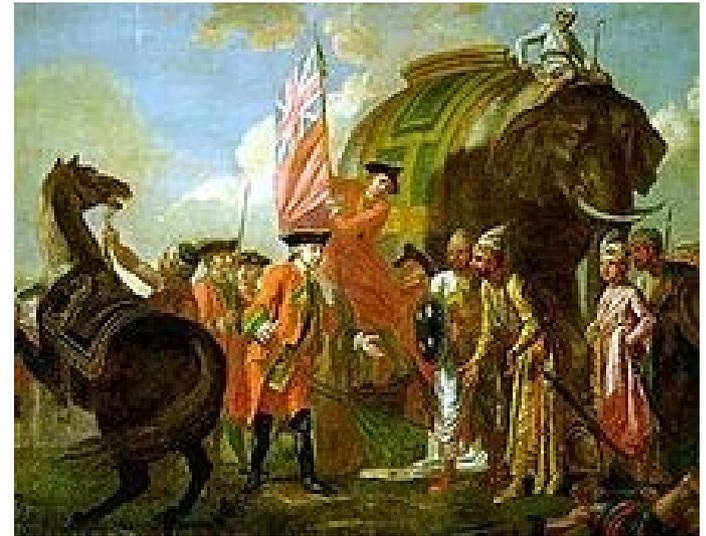
Ottoman Empire

- The Ottoman Empire lasted from 1299 to 1923 and was one of the world's largest and most powerful empires.
- In 17th century the empire was at its height, controlling the Mediterranean, Balkans, Crimea, and Middle East.
- Ottomans used elite slave soldiers – Janissaries, adopted European weapons and tactics, and had effective bureaucracy at its height.
- By 18th century, Ottoman Empire began to decline due to external enemies (Austria and Russia), corruption of officials, weak Sultans, and internal revolts.
- Ottoman Empire blocked European trade to India and in Mediterranean until the end of 18th century.



English Colonial Empire

- United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies – East India Company. Monopoly on English trade with India. Founded in 1600.
- Reformed in 1708, E.I.C. rules large parts of India and other Asian colonies until 1858, has its own armies, fleets, currency, and is virtually a part of British government.
- Britain acquires many colonial possessions of the Netherlands, Portugal and France in India and America through wars and treaties.
- After Seven Years War Britain has the largest colonial empire, largest merchant fleet, and largest navy to protect its colonies and trade.



French Colonial Empire

- French East India Company created in 1664, but is not as successful as English and Dutch E.I.C.'s.
- France could not protect her colonies as well as the English did, because of concerns in Europe. French colonies had to rely on native allies, local militias, privateers, and mercenaries.
- In 18th century, France's greatest colonial rival was England, leading to a number of wars between them and their allies all over the world.
- By 19th century French colonial interests would shift to Africa and South-East Asia.



Seven Years' War (1754-1763)

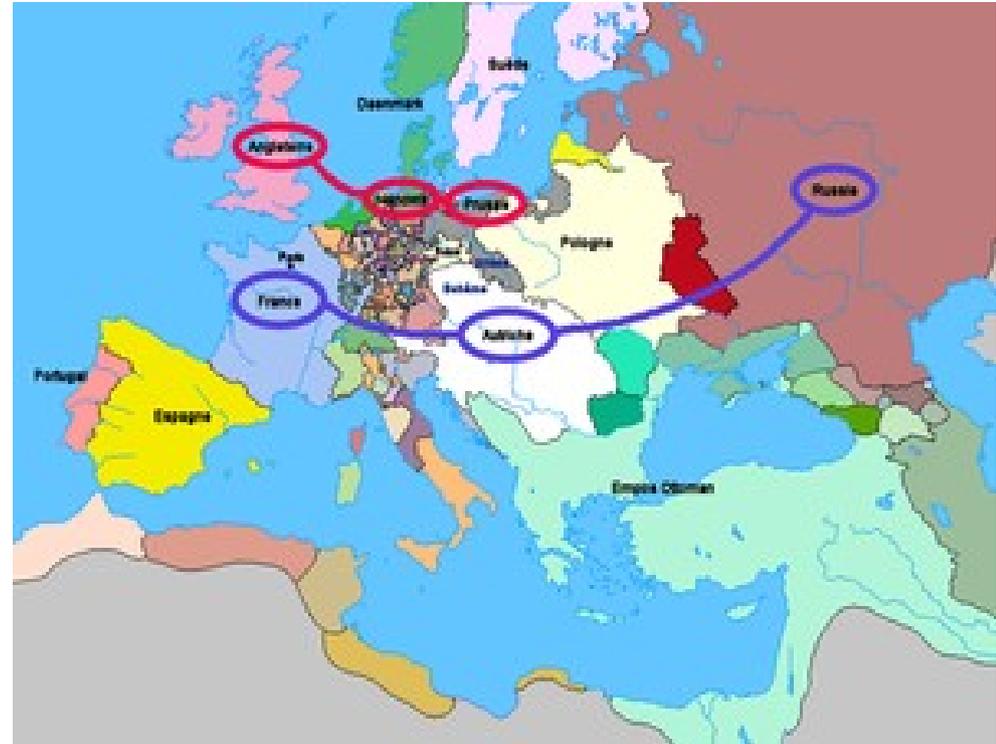
"It would require a greater philosopher and historian than I am to explain the causes of the famous Seven Years' War in which Europe was engaged; and, indeed, its origin has always appeared to me to be so complicated, and the books written about it so amazingly hard to understand, that I have seldom been much wiser at the end of a chapter than at the beginning, and so shall not trouble my reader with any personal disquisitions concerning the matter." - William Thackeray

- The first true world war
- The general causes were:
 - a) English-French rivalry over colonies and India trade
 - b) Rivalry between Austria and Prussia
 - c) Reversal of alliances – Diplomatic Revolution



Diplomatic Revolution

- Two great camps before Seven Years' War: Britain and Austria vs. France and Prussia.
- After the War of Austrian Succession, the two alliances became: Britain, Hanover, Prussia and Portugal, vs. France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Spain.
- Austria and France were worried about the growing power of Prussia, and allied.
- Britain wanted to protect Hanover from France, and maintain balance of power in Europe and allied with Prussia against France
- British policy towards Europe was to use allies to fight its wars.



War in North America

- French-Indian War was fought by the British army and militia, and British Native allies against the French army and French Native allies between 1754 and 1763.
- The war began with a British attack led by George Washington, who later surrendered to the French.
- The war was fought all along the frontier, particularly in Acadia, Quebec, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana.
- From 1754 to 1757 France and her Native allies had the upper hand. From 1757, as France had to fight a war in Europe, supplies and reinforcements became limited.
- In 1759 British capture Quebec City - Battle of the Plains of Abraham. In 1760 Montreal is captured.
- France loses most of her colonial possessions in Americas.



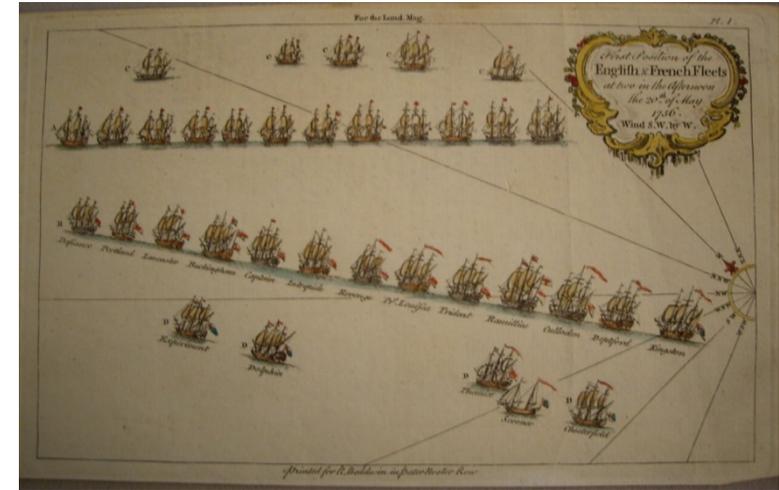
War in India and Africa

- A.k.a. Third Carnatic War, lasted from 1757 to 1763.
- The war was fought by the English E.I.C., British army, and native allies, and French E.I.C., French army and native allies.
- The British, despite being outnumbered, pushed the French out of Bengal and Hydebarad.
- The British had the advantages of better supplies (more ships), and more money to pay their soldiers with. The French had lots of desertions and low morale due to lack of supplies and money.
- Decisive battle at Wandiwash in 1759, where the French suffered defeat. French capital Pondicherry lost in 1760



War at Sea

- War officially declared between Britain and France on May 18, 1756
- French navy was at first victorious in Mediterranean – Battle of Minorca in 1756. The French began to plan invasion of Britain.
- 1759 – Annus Mirabilis for Britain: British navy decisively defeated the French navy in Mediterranean – Battle of Lagos, and later in 1759, British navy destroyed French Atlantic fleet at Quiberon Bay, ending the threat of French invasion.
- The British made several amphibious assaults in France called "Descents", but these were either useless and defeated, causing Britain to send soldiers to Hanover and Prussia instead



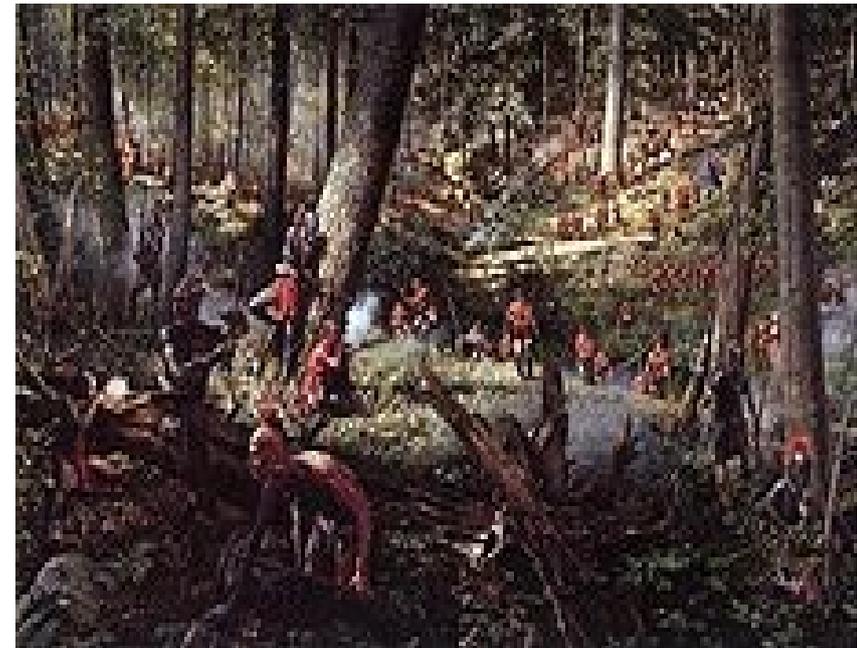
War in Europe

- War on the continent was mostly fought between Prussians, Austrians, Russians, and smaller German states.
- From 1756-1758 Prussians and Hanoverians were mostly successful against Austria and France
- By 1759 Prussia failed to knock Austria out of the war, and Eastern Prussia was occupied by Russia.
- In 1762 Britain and Portugal declared war on Spain.
- Prussia only had 60,000 soldiers left by 1762 and was about to lose to Russia, when Empress Elizabeth of Russia died.



Outcomes of the Seven Years War

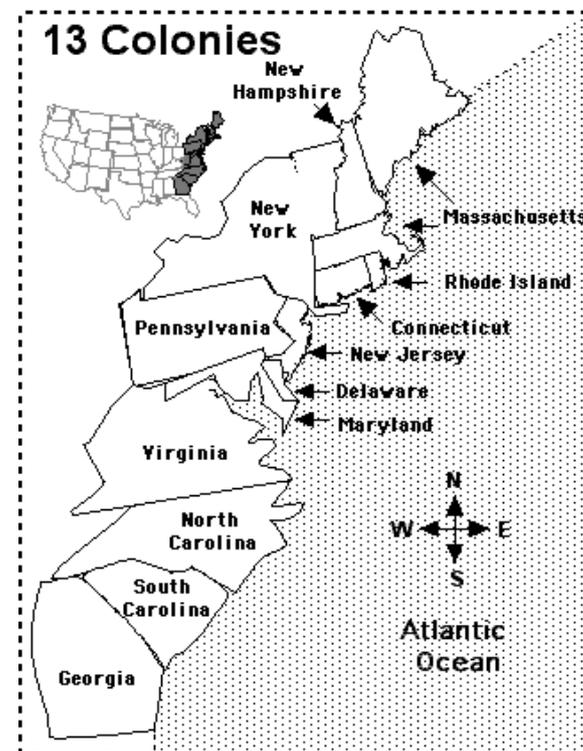
- With British war goals accomplished, Britain forced Prussia to ask for peace.
- Treaty of Paris (1763) ended the Seven Years War, as nations bargained for territories and compensation.
- Britain got New France, Florida, and most of India, Spain got part of Louisiana, Prussia got Silesia.
- Seven Years War nearly bankrupted Britain, and bankrupted France. British concessions to Quebecois (Quebec Act of 1774), and concessions to Native Americans (Proclamation of 1763) led to outrage in American colonies.



American Revolution

Causes of revolution:

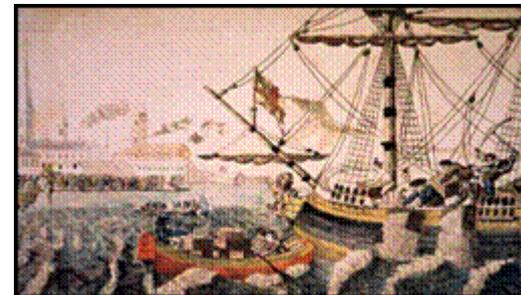
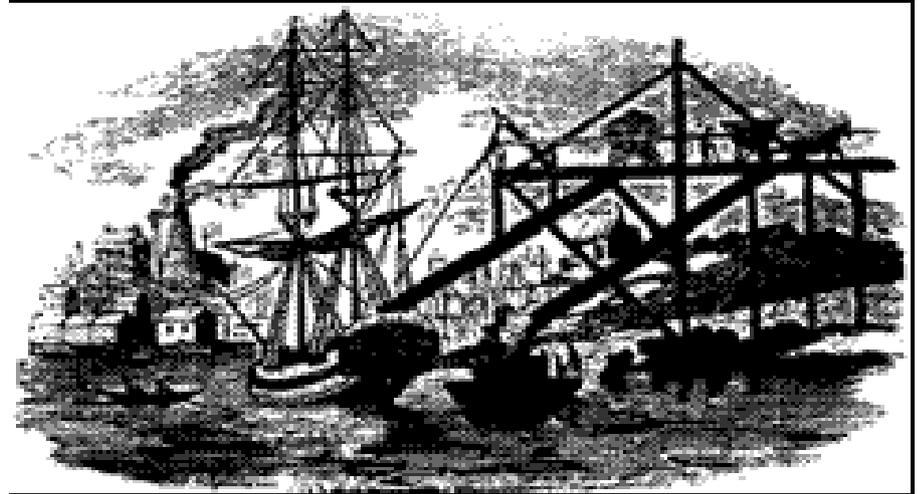
- a) Increased tariffs to help Britain pay for French-Indian War
- b) Enlightenment political beliefs (liberty, citizenship, representation, free trade, private property)
- c) British mercantilist policy towards the Thirteen Colonies and crackdown on American smuggling.
- d) British treaty with Natives blocked colonial expansion to the west
- e) Direct taxation without direct representation
- f) Forcing colonists to pay for the upkeep of British soldiers
- g) effects of the Seven Years war on colonial society and politics



THE BURNING OF THE "GASPEE"

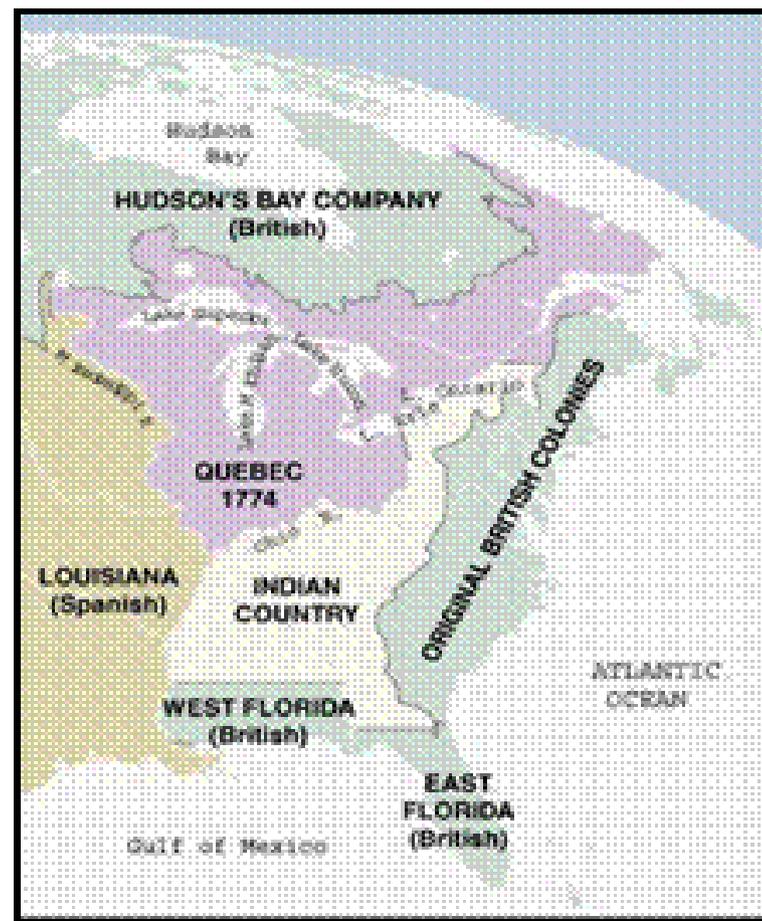
Taxes and Tariffs

- Britain had to pay for the expenses of the French-Indian war and maintaining troops in America – increased taxation
- Sugar Act (1764): tariffs on Spanish and French sugar imports.
- Stamp Act (1765): taxes on all paper products – direct tax.
- Townshend Acts: duties on tea, paper, glass, and paint arriving to 13 Colonies. Repealed on all items except tea.
- Boston Massacre (March 5, 1770)
- Boston Tea Party (1773): protest over duties on tea and monopoly of E.I.C. on tea trade



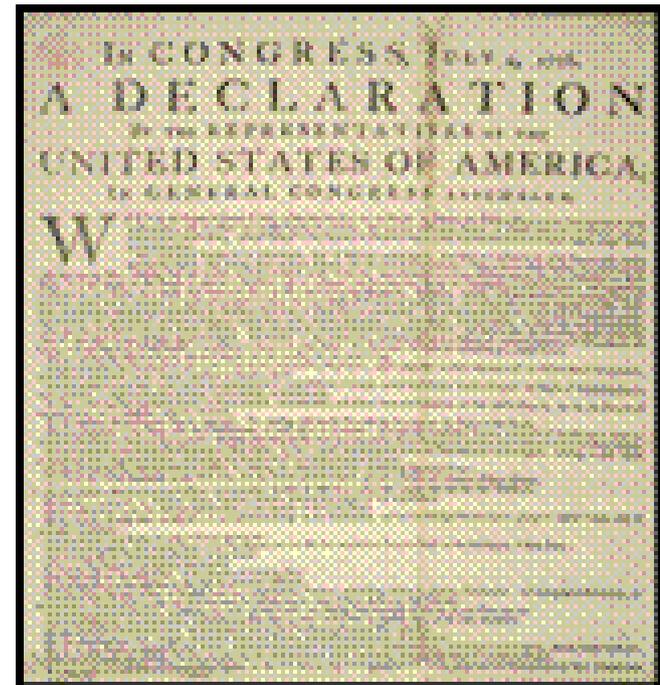
Social Changes

- Writings and ideas of radical French Enlightenment writers become popular in colonies.
- The French-Indian War united the colonies against a common enemy for the first time.
- British had a lot of contempt for (American) colonists – thought they were poorly trained fighters who complained a lot.
- Colonists felt bitter towards the British, over Indigenous rights making colonists unable to settle new lands west of Appalachians (British treaty with North Americans), or in New France (Quebec Act), and over the good treatment of Catholics by the British authorities.



Continental Congress and Independence

- Organized resistance against the British formed: Sons and Daughters of Liberty.
- 1st Continental Congress (1774): 12 colonies, ask the King to repeal Intolerable Act or they stop trade with Britain.
- Britain starts to send troops to prevent rebellion. Battles of Lexington and Concord.
- 2nd Continental Congress (1775): governing body during Revolution
- Thomas Paine published Common Sense arguing against Britain and monarchy – Patriots vs. Loyalists
- Declaration of Independence: July 4, 1776.



War of Independence

- Lasted from 1775 to 1783.
- From 1775 to 1776 war was a stalemate: British could not do anything about Colonial control of the countryside, but Americans could not defeat British army in the field.
- American victory at Saratoga in 1777 convinced France and her allies Spain and the Dutch to lend support.
- French navy and army greatly helped Americans defeat the British on the continent, Spanish cleared Florida of the British, and threat of French and Dutch invasion prevented Britain from sending reinforcements.
- After French naval victory, British army at Yorktown is besieged and forced to surrender in 1781.

