- Renaissance

- Humanism

- Germany

- France

THE RENAISSANCE AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT

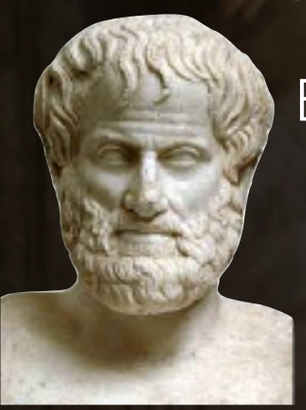
- The biggest cultural and intellectual advances came not in social science but in art, literature, and the natural sciences.

- During the Renaissance, intellectuals left the university (a branch of the church) to seek patronage from economic and political leaders.

- Humanism arises, a strand of thought that placed secular life on an equal footing with the religious.
  - In Germany, many monarchies became centralized bureaucracies, but social thinkers were mostly bureaucratic middle men.
  - In France, social thinkers became a new kind of aristocrat, elite intellectuals close to the roots of power.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

- The enlightenment was an intellectual movement in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.
- It was an intellectual and cultural movement that illuminated civilization beyond the "dark ages."
  - Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) Nasty, brutish, and short.
  - John Locke (1632-1704) Social Contract, representative government (i.e., republic).
  - Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) The "Categorical Imperative."
  - Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) Social Contract, but advocated for small direct government (i.e., democracy).
  - Adam Smith (1723-1790) Invisible hand of the market.
  - Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755) Separation of power in government.



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