

Dylan Blah

Lecture 34:

Enlightenment III: War, Politics, &  
Religion in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century

Art & Music

Order out of crisis  $\Rightarrow$  Enlightenment today told

Anglomania

- Francis Bacon



Isaac Newton



John Locke

British rise to power

1. Political Rev.

2. Commercial Rev.

3. Financial Rev.

4. Anglo Scottish Union

5. Military Revolution

Britain vs. France

A Second "Hundred Years' War"

- War of the League of Augsburg

- War of the Spanish Succession

- War of the Austrian Succession

- American Rev.

- French Rev.

War of the Spanish Succession - 1701-1714

- Charles II - "the bewitched"

- inbred level 5

French Claimant

- France

- Castilian Spain

- Bavaria

Austrian Claimant

- Britain

- Dutch Republic

- Catalonia Spain

- Austria + most of the German  
States

French - Philip Duc d'Anjou  
Austria - Charles Archduke of Austria

Hanibonough's March to the Danube (1704)  
- Britain showing off its military power

War of the Spanish Succession in the Iberian Peninsula

Formation of the Fiscal-Military State

Treaties of Utrecht (1713) & Rastatt (1714)

Philip V - first Bourbon king of Spain (r. 1700-1746)

Anne dies → George I, first Hanoverian King of Britain

Balance of Power

1) Britain  
2) France  
3) Austria  
4) Prussia  
5) Russia  
} 5 major powers in Europe

Decline of the Ottoman Empire  
- "Sick man of Europe"

Rise of Sweden

- Gustavus Adolphus - 30YW

- Great Northern War

- Peter the Great pulls the Swedes back

## Poland

- victory for the nobles
- decentralization
- ultimately partition

## Peter the Great - Tsar of Russia (r. 1682-1721)

- Westernize Russia

## Habsburg Austria

- Multicultural empire

Germans, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, Ukrainians, Russians, etc.

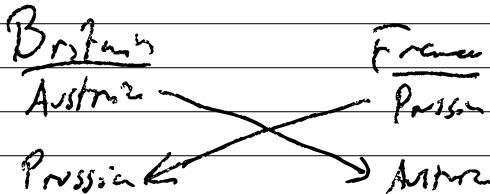
## Rise of Prussia

"enlightened" militaristic absolutism

## War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48)

- Maria inherits Austria
- Britain + Austria vs France + Prussia

## Diplomatic Revolution



## The Seven Years' War

# Politics in the Age of Reason

## Enlightened Absolutism

- still absolutist core ruler w/ expansive power
- incorporates social reforms + intellectual ideas w/ leadership

Want - freedom except political freedom

Frederick II the Great, King of Prussia (r. 1740-1786)

## Montesquieu & Constitutionalism

- Anglo-Dutch response, PoI, Federalist 51

## Rousseau

- state of nature

- opposite of Hobbes

- Man is good in the state of nature

"Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains"

The "General Will"

- sovereignty lays w/ the people

- tyranny of the majority?