Source: KBHistoryMasterIndex

## 1 | The Old Regime + The Enlightenment

- 18th Century Monarchies
  - · Comprised of absolute monarchies
  - Crown passed to the eldest son or daughter
  - Glorious revolution => 1688
    - Struggle between parlament vs. stuart kings result in constitutional monarchy in England
    - Powers of European monarchs increased after centralization of power
    - · Created unified modern states
  - Old France
    - "Acien régime" => 1789 to 1800s france
    - · Strict grid of social hierarchy resulted due to birthright
    - · Societal organization explained by Great Chain of Being
      - · Entire world organized structurally
      - · God at the top, rocks at the bottom
        - In which, King on the top God's divine representative ("L'état c'est moi" the state is me)
        - French societies organized into three castes "estates"
          - First Estate => clergy; enjoyed high status
          - Second Estate => aristocracy; provided military and monetary support
            - Les Grands: largest landholders w/ large houses
            - · Seigneurs: provincial nobles who simply owned estates in the countryside
          - Third Estate => 97% of the population
            - · Production!
            - Reproduction!
            - Work!
            - Relatively prosperous, but <40% owned land</li>
            - Most rented land from lords as tenant farmers/sharecroppers
          - Economy generally rural + dominate by subsistence farming
    - · No national currency, nor system of weights and measures, nor a market
    - · Network of highways existed, but not very efficient
    - · Economic policy guided by merchanitilist theory
      - Notion that precious metals holdings is the ultimate goal
      - Encouraged development of manufacturing to provide for global market
      - Development of the new bourgeoisie class small merchants and shopkeepers
    - · Theory came under challenge by newer things like the free market theory
      - Adam Smith's free market economy/baurseiosie challenged mercantilistic economy
      - · Old France very Roman Catholic
        - Church owned large amount of resources => almost 10%
        - · Monarchs crowed in cathedrals
- 1700s balance of power
  - European nations began to make international alliances
  - Shifted power to prevent any one country from becoming too powerful
  - Whole economic system begins to be challenged by the end of the 18th century, when KBHHIST201TheEnlightenment happened, followed by French Revolution, Industrial Revolution, and solidification of the middle class

- KBhHIST201Enlightenment
  - Applied methods of scientific revolution to study of society
  - Believed natural laws governed human behavior + human institutions
  - · John Locke
    - Got on the notion that reason was derived from experience
    - · Human nature is essentially good, and character is shaped by education and upbringing
    - · Hence, good societies w/ good education will create a better society
    - Man process natural + inalienable rights to life, liberty, and... property?
    - · Political communities are formed by popular consent
    - · Had huge influence across the Atlantic
  - · Jean-Jaques Rousseau
    - · "Man is born free, and everywhere he is shackled"
    - · Believes that society corrupts and distorts man's natural freedom and equality
    - · Negotiated by social contract
  - · Adam Smith
    - Applied Enlightenment ideas to economy and market
    - Argued that government inference in the economy violated natural forces of competition, supply, and demand
    - · Self-interest could work for the common good
    - Individual greed + private accumulation of wealth => free market forces are at play
    - Argued for system of *laissez-faire* => daoistic management of economy
    - Ideas ultimately influence the development of capitalism
- · Perhaps one of the causes of the French Revolution
  - Ideas raised by Enlignment => profoundly setting the direction of social order
  - · Attacked basis of acien régime
- Enlightment Influence
  - · Introduced governmental reforms
  - · Created new ideas on goverment: liberalism, socialism, communism.
- French Revolution => 1789
  - Although year for the declaration of the Rights of Man, 1789 is overshodowed by a whole timeline
    - 1792 => Louis XVI dethroned
    - 1793 => Louis XVI executed
    - 1799 => Napoleon
    - 1815 => Monarchy is back

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