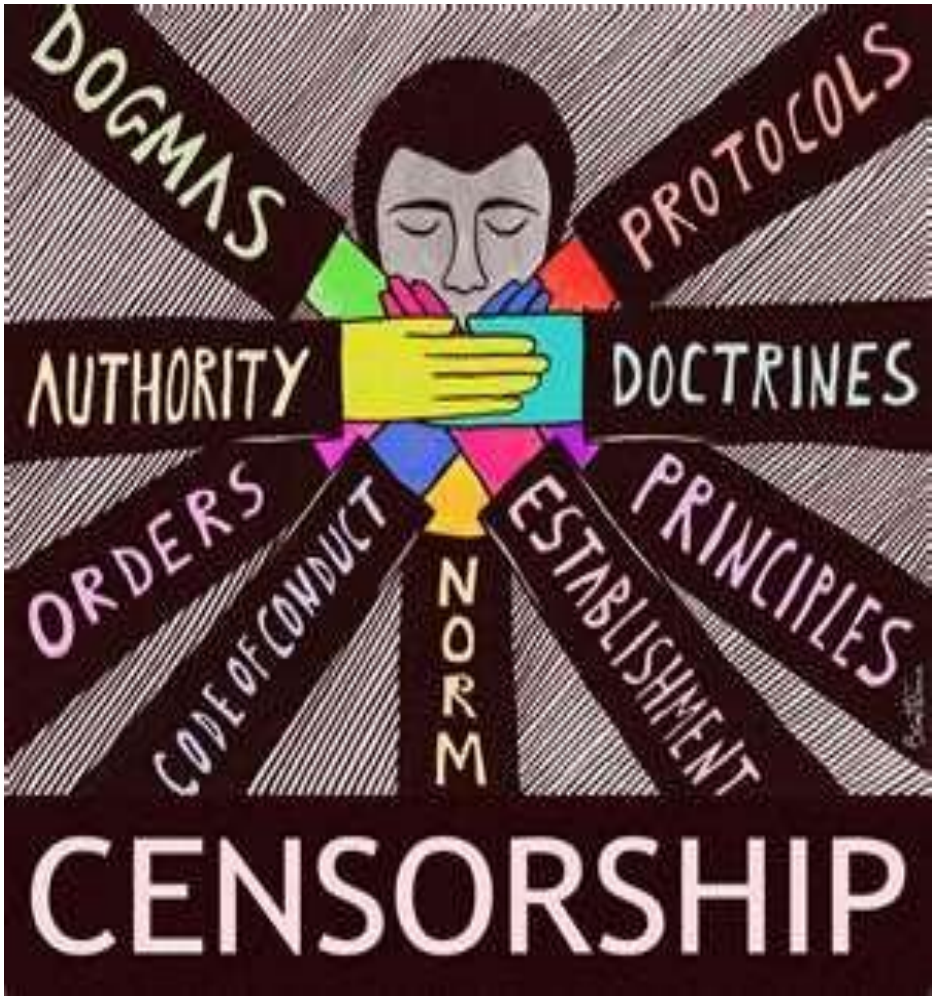
Ch. 6 Section 3 The Enlightenment Spreads
I. A World of Ideas
A. Diderot's Encyclopedia

1. The first Encyclopedia filled with articles & essays is written by Denis Diderot
2. Marie-Therese Geoffrin the most influential salon hostess helped finance it
3. Salons were social gathering places that attracted scientists, philosophers, writers, & artists

A. Diderot's Encyclopedia

4. The Church and the French govt. were angered by it because it threatened their authority
5. Salons and Encyclopedias helped spread the Enlightenment ideas



II. New Artistic Styles
A. Neoclassical Style Emerges

1. Baroque art becomes a thing of the past- Baroque is grand, ornate designs found in palaces & elaborate structures-1600s thru early 1700s
2. Neoclassical is the new style and it's simple but elegant- it borrowed ideas & themes from classical Greek and Roman items

B. Changes in Music & Literature

1. Newer, lighter, & more elegant style of music is created by Wolfgang Amadeus & Ludwig van Beethoven
2. Writers begin creating novels that appeal to the middle class for pure enjoyment
3. Pamela & Tom Jones are considered the 1st two fiction novel masterpieces

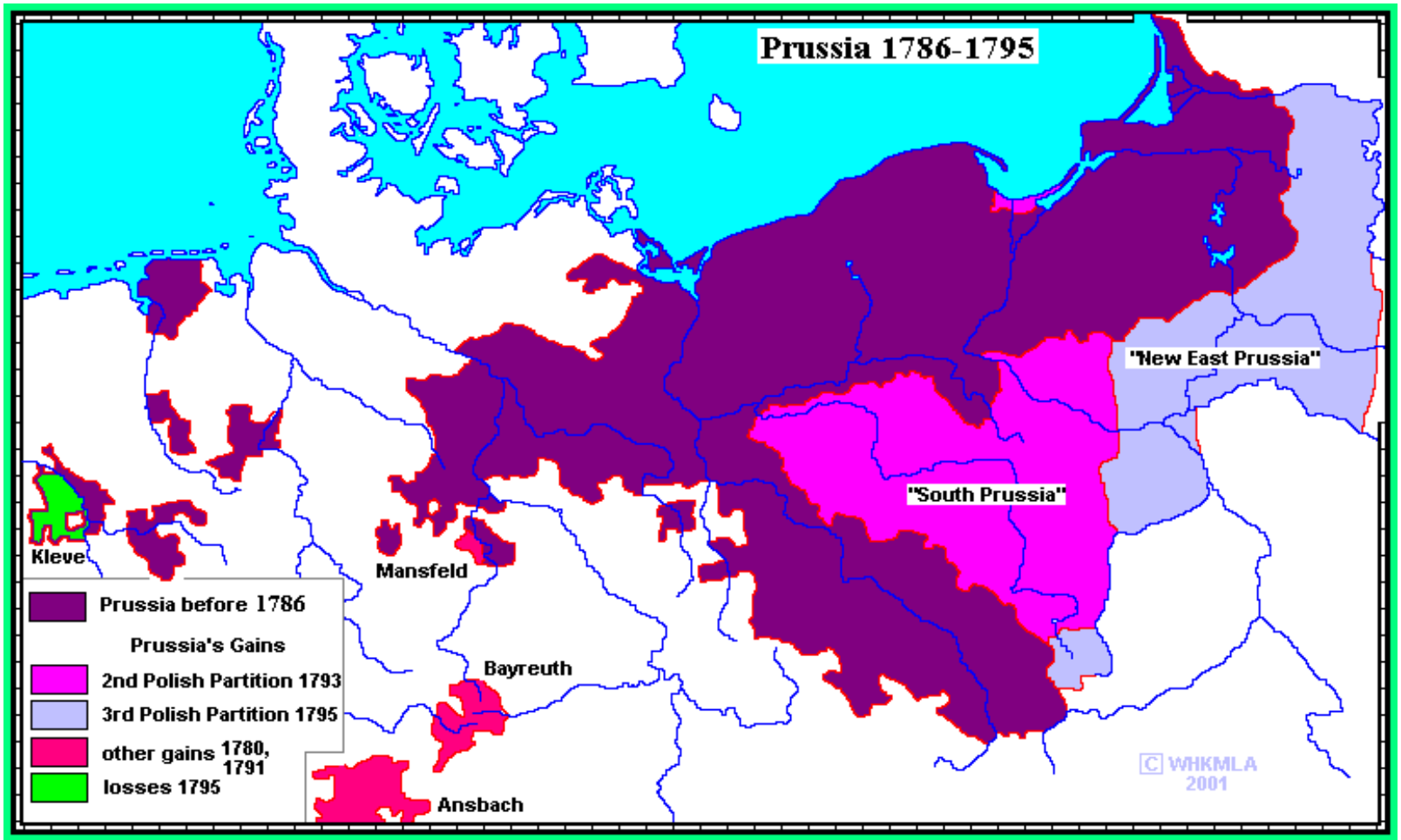
III. Enlightenment and Monarchy

A. Fredrick the Great

1. Monarch's who embraced the ideas of reform by Voltaire & others became known as **<u>Enlightenment Despots</u>**
2. Fredrick the Great- reformed Prussia by granting religious freedom, reduced censorship, & improved education

A. Fredrick the Great

3. His famous idea was calling himself “The First Servant of the State”
4. His goal was to serve & strengthen his country appealing to philosophes



B. Joseph II

1. A radical reformer from Austria who abolished serfdom, ordered peasants to be paid for labor, & granted religious freedoms
2. The nobles hated him and once he died they undid all that he had done

C. Catherine the Great

1. Was admired the most by philosophes even though she ruled with absolute authority
2. She created a commission to reform laws in Russia- religious freedom, abolishing torture, & capital punishment

C. Catherine the Great

3. A peasant revolution changed everything as she went away from these freedoms and let the nobles have total control