Although the MIDDLE CLASS could meet the NOBLES at FRENCH SALONS (SOCIAL CLUBS) to spread ideas, the ARISTOCRACY CENSORED the PHILOSOPHES by banning and burning books.

Some like VOLTAIRE started to criticize MONARCHIES through FICTION.
PARISIAN SALONS
2. NEW ART DURING THE ENLIGHTENMENT

- Under the reign of LOUIS XIV (FRANCE) BAROQUE ART was most common. BAROQUE paintings were HUGE with DARKER COLORS and mostly showed SAINTS, HISTORIC BATTLES, OR OTHER RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS.

- Baroque gave way to ROCOCO style art in the 1700’s which featured SECULAR (non-religious) scenes that focused on NATURE, LOVE SCENES, and LIGHT PASTEL COLORS.
BAROQUE ART
ROCOCO ART
BAROQUE ARCHITECTURE
ROCOCO ARCHITECTURE
3. ENLIGHTENMENT MUSIC

• Before the 1700’s only NOBLES or ROYALTY could afford to hire musicians

• OPERAS AND BALLETs in the 1700’s were set to CLASSICAL MUSIC.

• CLASSICAL began with RELIGIOUS pieces written by BACH and HANDEL, and it progressed to STRINGS and SYMPHONIES by HAYDN and MOZART.
4. THE BIRTH OF THE NOVEL

- 18th CENTURY EUROPEANS wanted stories about their GENERATION written in SIMPLE PROSE.

- NOVELS could be FICTIONAL ADVENTURES like ROBINSON CRUSOE, but many NOVELS contained SATIRE (GULLIVER’S TRAVELS) that allowed authors to CRITICIZE things in SOCIETY they did not like.
5. ENLIGHTENED DESPOTS (1700’S)

• They were RULERS in EUROPE that accepted ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS that the FRENCH PHILOSOPHES were preaching, and they “CLAIMED” they wanted to use these ideas to IMPROVE SOCIETY.

• FREDERICK THE GREAT OF PRUSSIA praised VOLTAIRE, ended TORTURE, and allowed a FREE PRESS as well as RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

• CATHERINE THE GREAT OF RUSSIA attempted to free the SERFS but her main goal was the EXPANSION of Russia’s EMPIRE. JOSEPH II of AUSTRIA dressed in disguise to learn what his people wanted, and he abolished SERFDOM.
PAINTING #2
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN #1
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN #2