Setting the Stage: The philosophes views about society often got them into trouble. It was illegal to criticize the government or the Church, and many enlightened thinkers found themselves imprisoned or exiled. But much like the Reformation, new enlightened ideas spread through books and word of mouth, and it was not long before these ideas began to influence all parts of life.

A World of Ideas
In the ______________, ______________ was the intellectual capital of Europe. Young people from around the globe traveled there to study and enjoy the culture of a bustling city.

The ideas of the enlightenment were most intense in the homes of the wealthy _______________ or Paris. These hostesses would hold regular gatherings in their mansions. These gatherings were called _________________. During these events, the great minds of the day would gather to share their views on the world around them.

Along with social gatherings, one individual decided to publish the popular views and opinions of these great thinkers in an effort to spread the word. His name was Denis ________________. He created a large set of books that contained essays from the days leading philosophes. He called it the _________________. His work was soon banned - it was said to be encouraging revolt and violence.

New Artistic Styles
The Enlightenment ideals of reasons and order were also reflected in the arts.
In art and architecture, there was a shift from the elaborate and ornate style, or the ________________ style, to a simpler technique that more closely resembled that of classical Greece and Rome. This new twist on an old favorite was referred to as _________________.

Before the revolution, music was characterized by dramatic organ and choral music. But the Enlightenment ushered in a new, lighter sound called _________________. Famous composers of the day included Mozart and Beethoven.

In literature, ________________ became increasingly popular with the literate middle classes.

Enlightened Monarchs
Though rare, the ideas of the Enlightenment sometimes swept through the royal courts. Philosophes believed that the best government was one ruled by a ________________ who respected his people’s rights. And some rulers subscribed to this belief, becoming ________________ ________________, or enlightened absolute rulers. Though they agreed with the enlightened thinkers of the day, these rulers had no intention of giving up any power. They had two motives:

- 
- 

Examples of enlightened despots include Frederick the Great of Prussia, Joseph II of Austria, and Catherine the Great of Russia.