

Chapter 18 Part 3

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THE SOCIAL ORDER OF THE 18th CENTURY

Define:

a) orders/estates-

- Explain the opinion of many philosophes toward the old social orders of the 18th century. Give an example demonstrating your understanding of their opinion.

Peasants

- What was the % of European population which were peasants?
- What was a *tithe*? Why was this controversial?
- What were other burdens which peasants owed to the nobility?
- What did the typical peasant diet consist of?
- What impact did poor harvests have on the peasants' lives?

The Nobility

- What % of the European population was the nobility?
- Explain the privileges and luxuries they enjoyed.
- How did their diets contrast to that of the peasants?
- What was their main function in European society?

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- Why was the 18th century the final century of “Sweetness”? Explain.
- Describe the Georgian style-
- Describe the peculiar phenomenon known as the **Grand Tour**. What purpose did it serve and what did it generally accomplish?

The Inhabitants of Towns and Cities

- Describe some of the differences between eastern and western Europe.
- What was the change in the attitude toward the poor which occurred in the 18th century as opposed to the Middle Ages?
- Use what you’ve learned this year and **infer** why this attitude changed? What had created so many poor and why did so few people have a solution to this mess?

- _____ The 18th Century European nobility
- a) played a large role in administering nation-states
 - b) lost its old dominance in military affairs
 - c) composed 20% of Europe’s population
 - d) differed little in wealth and power from state to state.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

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_____ The English nobility's country houses
a) were secondary in importance to London town houses
b) architecturally reflected individualistic trends
c) reflected a growing male dominance
d) replaced the Grand Tour as a setting for the education of young male nobles

_____ The problem of poverty in 18th century Europe
a) was most chronic in Britain, which had no poor relief
b) was solved by private religious organizations
c) was made worse because government officials were generally hostile to the poor
d) was solved in France by public work projects