

timeline of the enlightenment

Timeline of the Enlightenment

The timeline of the Enlightenment traces a pivotal period in European history spanning roughly from the late 17th century to the early 19th century. This intellectual and cultural movement, often called the Age of Reason, emphasized reason, individualism, skepticism of authority, and scientific inquiry. Understanding its chronological development helps appreciate how ideas that shaped modern democracy, science, and philosophy emerged and evolved. This comprehensive timeline highlights key events, influential figures, and major milestones that defined the Enlightenment across decades.

Early Foundations of the Enlightenment (1650s–1680s)

Scientific Revolution Sets the Stage

- 1543: Nicolaus Copernicus publishes *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium*, proposing the heliocentric model of the solar system, challenging geocentric views.
- 1609: Johannes Kepler formulates the laws of planetary motion, reinforcing the heliocentric theory.
- 1687: Isaac Newton publishes *Principia Mathematica*, laying the groundwork for classical physics and scientific method.

Philosophical and Intellectual Precursors

- 1620: Francis Bacon's *Novum Organum* advocates empirical scientific methods.
- 1637: René Descartes publishes *Discourse on Method*, emphasizing rationalism and deductive reasoning.
- 1651: Thomas Hobbes publishes *Leviathan*, discussing political philosophy and social contract theory.

The Enlightenment's Rise (1680s–1720s)

Key Publications and Ideas

- 1712: John Locke publishes *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, advocating empiricism and the *tabula rasa* concept.
- 1721: Montesquieu's *The Persian Letters* critiques French society and introduces the idea of cultural relativism.
- 1724: Bernard de Fontenelle's *Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds* popularizes scientific ideas among the educated public.

Emergence of Salons and Intellectual Circles

- Salons, especially in France, become hubs for exchanging Enlightenment ideas.
- Figures like Madame de Geoffrin and Marie-Thérèse de Geoffrin facilitate discussions on philosophy, science, and politics.

Enlightenment Matures (1720s–1760s)

Major Philosophical Works and Thinkers

- 1734: Voltaire begins publishing Letters Concerning the English Nation, praising British freedoms and civil liberties.
- 1748: Montesquieu publishes The Spirit of the Laws, advocating separation of powers in government.
- 1751: Denis Diderot begins editing the Encyclopédie, aiming to compile and disseminate knowledge.

Political and Social Ideas

- Enlightenment thinkers challenge traditional authority, advocating for liberty, equality, and justice.
- The concept of natural rights gains prominence, influencing future democratic movements.

The Enlightenment's Peak (1760s–1780s)

Revolutionary Movements and Key Events

- 1776: The Declaration of Independence is signed in the United States, inspired by Enlightenment ideals of liberty and natural rights.
- 1789: The French Revolution begins, driven by Enlightenment principles of equality, fraternity, and fraternity.
- 1789: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen is adopted, emphasizing individual rights and citizenship.

Major Thinkers and Their Contributions

- Immanuel Kant: Publishes Critique of Pure Reason (1781), exploring the limits of human understanding.
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau: Writes The Social Contract (1762), emphasizing popular sovereignty and direct democracy.
- Mary Wollstonecraft: Publishes A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792), advocating for women's education and equality.

Enlightenment in the 19th Century and Legacy

Transition to Romanticism and Other Movements

- The Enlightenment's ideas influence Romantic thinkers who emphasize emotion and individual experience.
- Scientific advances continue, reinforcing rational inquiry.

Enduring Impact

- Foundations for modern democracies, human rights, and secular governance.
- Development of scientific methods and empirical research.
- Challenges to traditional authority and dogma.

Summary of Key Events in the Timeline of the Enlightenment

1. **Early Scientific Foundations:** Copernicus, Kepler, Newton.
2. **Philosophical Precursors:** Descartes, Bacon, Hobbes.
3. **Empiricism and Rationalism:** Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu.
4. **Knowledge Dissemination:** Encyclopédie, salons.
5. **Political Revolutions:** American Declaration of Independence, French Revolution.
6. **Philosophical Milestones:** Kant's critique, Rousseau's social contract.
7. **Legacy and Transition:** Influence on modern democracy, science, and human rights.

Conclusion

The timeline of the Enlightenment illustrates a dynamic period of intellectual growth, political upheaval, and social change. From groundbreaking scientific discoveries to revolutionary political ideas, this era laid the groundwork for the modern world. Its influence persists today, shaping our understanding of reason, liberty, and progress. By examining this timeline, we gain insight into how ideas spread, evolve, and ultimately transform societies across centuries.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the general timeframe of the Enlightenment period?

The Enlightenment primarily took place during the late 17th to the 18th century, roughly from the 1650s to the 1800s.

Which event is considered the official beginning of the Enlightenment?

Many consider the publication of Isaac Newton's 'Principia Mathematica' in 1687 as a pivotal moment, marking the rise of scientific reasoning that fueled Enlightenment ideas.

Who are some key figures associated with the Enlightenment?

Notable Enlightenment thinkers include John Locke, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Immanuel Kant, and Denis Diderot.

What was the significance of the Encyclopédie during the Enlightenment?

Published between 1751 and 1772, the Encyclopédie aimed to compile and disseminate knowledge, promoting reason and scientific thought to challenge traditional authority.

How did the Enlightenment influence political revolutions?

Enlightenment ideas about liberty, equality, and democracy inspired major revolutions like the American Revolution (1775-1783) and the French Revolution (1789-1799).

What role did the scientific method play in the Enlightenment timeline?

The development and application of the scientific method during the 17th and 18th centuries fostered empirical inquiry, which became central to Enlightenment thinking.

When did the Enlightenment begin to decline, and what followed?

By the early 19th century, the Enlightenment's influence waned as Romanticism and other intellectual movements emerged, emphasizing emotion and individualism.

How did the Enlightenment impact religion and religious thought?

Enlightenment thinkers promoted reason over faith, leading to increased secularism, criticism of religious dogma, and the rise of deism and religious tolerance.

What are some lasting legacies of the Enlightenment today?

The Enlightenment's emphasis on reason, scientific inquiry, and human rights

profoundly shaped modern democratic institutions, education, and values of individual freedom.

Additional Resources

Timeline of the Enlightenment

The Enlightenment, often referred to as the Age of Reason, was a profound intellectual and cultural movement that reshaped the course of Western history from the late 17th century through the 18th century. This era was characterized by an emphasis on reason, scientific inquiry, individual liberty, and skepticism of traditional authority, including the church and monarchy. Spanning over a century, the Enlightenment's timeline is marked by pivotal events, influential thinkers, and transformative ideas that laid the groundwork for modern democracy, science, and human rights. Understanding this timeline offers a comprehensive view of how this movement evolved and its enduring impact on contemporary society.

Origins of the Enlightenment (Late 17th Century – Early 18th Century)

Roots in Scientific Revolution

The Enlightenment's intellectual foundation was heavily influenced by the Scientific Revolution of the 16th and 17th centuries. Pioneers like Nicolaus Copernicus, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, and Sir Isaac Newton challenged traditional views of the cosmos, emphasizing empirical observation and mathematical reasoning.

Key Features:

- Shift from purely philosophical or theological explanations to scientific inquiry.
- Emphasis on evidence-based understanding of nature.
- Development of scientific methods that would influence Enlightenment thinkers.

Pros:

- Revolutionized understanding of the universe.
- Encouraged critical thinking and skepticism of dogma.

Cons:

- Initial conflicts with religious authorities.
- Limited dissemination of scientific ideas outside academic circles.

Philosophical Foundations: Descartes and Locke

During the early 17th century, philosophers laid the groundwork for Enlightenment thought.

René Descartes (1596–1650):

- Known as the "Father of Modern Philosophy."
- Advocated for rationalism and doubt as a method for acquiring knowledge.

- Famous for the statement, "Cogito, ergo sum" ("I think, therefore I am").

John Locke (1632-1704):

- Emphasized empiricism and the importance of experience.
- Argued that the mind is a "tabula rasa" (blank slate) at birth.
- Promoted ideas about natural rights, including life, liberty, and property.

Features:

- Emphasis on reason as a tool for understanding human nature.
- Foundations for liberal political theory.

Pros:

- Challenged absolute monarchy and divine right of kings.
- Laid intellectual groundwork for democratic ideas.

Cons:

- Some ideas, like the "blank slate," faced criticism for underestimating innate human traits.
- Limited influence in monarchies resistant to reform initially.

The Mid-Enlightenment (1715-1789)

The Age of Philosophes

The mid-18th century saw the rise of the philosophes—thinkers who promoted reason, skepticism of authority, and reform.

Notable Figures:

- Voltaire (1694-1778): Advocated for freedom of speech, religious tolerance, and separation of church and state.
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778): Emphasized the social contract and the general will.
- Denis Diderot (1713-1784): Edited the Encyclopédie, a compendium of knowledge aimed at democratizing information.

Features:

- Spread of Enlightenment ideas through print culture.
- Critique of religious dogma and ecclesiastical authority.
- Promotion of education and secularism.

Pros:

- Facilitated dissemination of ideas to broader audiences.
- Inspired revolutionary movements and reforms.

Cons:

- Ideas often clashed with religious institutions, leading to censorship.
- Not all thinkers agreed on political solutions, leading to ideological conflicts.

Economic Thought and Social Change

The period also saw significant developments in economic and social thought.

Key Ideas:

- Adam Smith (1723-1790): "The Wealth of Nations" (1776) laid foundations for

capitalism and free markets.

- Montesquieu (1689-1755): Advocated for the separation of powers within government.
- Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797): Championed women's rights and education.

Features:

- Emphasis on individual liberty and free enterprise.
- Advocacy for political checks and balances.
- Early feminist ideas challenging traditional gender roles.

Pros:

- Inspired economic liberalism and constitutional government.
- Advanced ideas of equality and rights.

Cons:

- Economic theories sometimes justified inequality.
- Social reforms faced resistance from established elites.

The American and French Revolutions (1775-1799)

Revolutionary Catalysts

The Enlightenment's ideas directly influenced revolutionary movements, especially in America and France.

American Revolution (1775-1783):

- Declared independence from Britain.
- Adopted Enlightenment principles in foundational documents, such as the Declaration of Independence (1776).
- Emphasized natural rights, liberty, and self-governance.

Features:

- Political upheaval based on Enlightenment ideals.
- Establishment of the United States Constitution, incorporating checks and balances.

Pros:

- Created a new model for democratic governance.
- Inspired other independence movements worldwide.

Cons:

- Initially limited to white male property owners.
- Indigenous peoples and enslaved Africans were largely excluded from rights.

French Revolution (1789-1799):

- Began as a revolt against monarchy and inequality.
- Promoted ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity.
- Led to the abolition of the monarchy and the rise of republicanism.

Features:

- Reign of Terror and radical social reforms.
- Laid groundwork for modern secular, democratic societies.

Pros:

- Ended centuries of absolute monarchy.
- Inspired subsequent revolutions and reforms.

Cons:

- Violence and political instability.
- Rise of authoritarian regimes like Napoleon Bonaparte.

Enlightenment in the 19th Century and Beyond

Continuation and Transformation of Ideas

Although the Enlightenment is primarily associated with the 17th and 18th centuries, its influence extended into the 19th century.

Features:

- Spread of democratic ideals and human rights.
- Development of social sciences, including sociology and psychology.
- Challenges to traditional authority continued, leading to reforms and revolutions.

Pros:

- Promoted universal human rights.
- Inspired abolition of slavery and other social reforms.

Cons:

- Ideological conflicts persisted.
- Not all societies embraced Enlightenment ideas equally.

Critiques and Limitations

While the Enlightenment catalyzed progress, it also faced criticisms.

Key Critiques:

- Overemphasis on reason sometimes neglects emotional and spiritual aspects.
- Cultural imperialism in spreading Western ideas globally.
- Rationalism sometimes justified colonialism and exploitation.

Features:

- Led to secularization of society.
- Encouraged scientific and technological advancement.

Pros:

- Modern scientific method.
- Human rights and democracy.

Cons:

- Social inequalities persisted.
- Rationalist approach sometimes disregarded tradition and community values.

Conclusion

The timeline of the Enlightenment reveals a dynamic progression of ideas that challenged traditional authority, promoted scientific inquiry, and laid the philosophical foundations for modern democracy and human rights. From its roots in the Scientific Revolution and rationalist philosophy to its revolutionary political impacts, the movement's legacy persists today. While

it brought unprecedented progress, it also faced criticism and limitations that continue to inform debates about reason, authority, and societal development. Overall, the Enlightenment remains a pivotal chapter in human history—a testament to the enduring power of reason and inquiry in shaping our world.

Timeline Of The Enlightenment

timeline of the enlightenment: Timeline of European History Pasquale De Marco, 2025-04-05
Journey through the annals of European history with this comprehensive and engaging guide, spanning from ancient civilizations to the modern era. Discover the key moments and themes that have shaped the continent, from the rise and fall of empires to the birth of new ideas and the struggles for freedom and equality. Delve into the grandeur of ancient Greece and Rome, where democracy, philosophy, and art flourished. Witness the birth of Christianity and the tumultuous Middle Ages, marked by feudalism, the Crusades, and the Black Death. Explore the Renaissance and Reformation, periods of intellectual and religious awakening that transformed European society. Trace the rise of nation-states, the devastation of world wars, and the Cold War's ideological struggle. Encounter iconic figures like Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Charlemagne, Martin Luther, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Winston Churchill, and delve into the major cultural and intellectual movements that have left an indelible mark on European civilization. This book is more than just a recitation of facts and dates; it is an invitation to explore the forces that have shaped our world. By understanding the past, we can better understand the present and glimpse the possibilities of the future. Whether you are a student seeking knowledge, a history buff seeking deeper insights, or simply someone curious about the world around you, this book will provide a captivating and informative journey through the annals of European history. With its comprehensive coverage, clear prose, and insightful analysis, this book is an essential resource for anyone interested in European history. Delve into the rich tapestry of the past and gain a deeper understanding of the forces that have shaped our world today. If you like this book, write a review!

timeline of the enlightenment: *The Timeline of Intelligent Life on Earth* Martin K. Ettington, 2022-09-06 I'm fascinated with Ancient History because there are continuous new discoveries which push back the dawn of civilization by thousands of years. In the last couple of decades, the discoveries at Gobekli Tepe in eastern Turkey pushed back man-made structures to the time period of 9,000-11,000 B.C. Thousands of years before the next know civilizations existed. This book includes my research on ancient sites around the world, underground structures, giants, the destruction of civilization about 10,500 B.C., the real Atlantis, and out of place objects which can be millions of years old. With this collection of a wide variety of information I decided that what is needed is a full timeline of intelligent life on Earth from millions of years ago to the present. There are a lot of gaps in this information but enough records, findings, and discoveries exist to propose an initial timeline of intelligent life on Earth going back hundreds of millions of years. Yes-I'm saying intelligent life has existed on Earth that long, and since humanity and even primates don't exist in those times at all, aliens must have lived on the Earth at that time. There are three parts to this book: Part One - Millions of Years Ago This includes stories of aliens existing on Earth in our history, and many out of place objects made by intelligent beings, and the fossil record which provides supporting evidence that intelligent life did exist at those times. Part Two - The Unknown Civilizations of Man Here we have evidence of structures built by man but way before any accepted records that civilization or man made constructions existed. Some of these things may go back 100,000 years ago. Part Three - Post Ice Age Civilizations This part includes evidence that the Younger Dryas event was actually comets striking the Earth which caused major disasters and probably the destruction of civilizations about 10,500 B.C. My intention is that this timeline will

provide a skeleton of mankind and intelligent life's early history on Earth which can be filled in overtime to become much more detailed and prove the truth of this point of view to skeptics worldwide.

timeline of the enlightenment: America: A Concise History, Volume One: To 1877 James A. Henretta, Rebecca Edwards, Robert O. Self, 2012-01-09 With fresh interpretations from two new authors, wholly reconceived themes, and a wealth of cutting-edge scholarship, the Fifth Edition of *America: A Concise History* is designed to work perfectly with the way you teach the survey today. Building on the book's hallmark strengths—balance, explanatory power, and a brief-yet-comprehensive narrative—as well as its outstanding full-color visuals and built-in primary sources, authors James Henretta, Rebecca Edwards, and Robert Self have shaped *America* into the ideal brief book for the modern survey course, at a value that can't be beat.

timeline of the enlightenment: The History of Human Resource Development Claretha Hughes, Matthew W. Gosney, 2016-01-26 The history of human resource development embraces humankind's investment in one another's skills, knowledge, and abilities. As the field transitions into a more mature discipline, there is a need to understand the philosophies upon which certain theories and methodologies are based. Providing a historical narrative of HRD from the beginning of human history through modern times, this book reveals the consistent interaction between the philosophies of the time, theories, and methods of people management and how these philosophies impact what is known as HRD today. Drs. Gosney and Hughes offer a robust examination of HRD and provide a methodology for critical thinking to better understand the theories and assumptions of the field. They provide a model whereby scholars and practitioners can better understand and evaluate modern HRD through the context of HRD history.

timeline of the enlightenment: Women and the Enlightenment ,

timeline of the enlightenment: *A Brief Literary History of Disability* Fuson Wang, 2022-07-21 *A Brief Literary History of Disability* is a convenient, lucid, and accessible entry point into the rapidly evolving conversation around disability in literary studies. The book follows a chronological structure and each chapter pairs a well-known literary text with a foundational disability theorist in order to develop a simultaneous understanding of literary history and disability theory. The book as a whole, and each chapter, addresses three key questions: Why do we even need a literary history of disability? What counts as the literature of disability? Should we even talk about a literary aesthetic of disability? This book is the ideal starting point for anyone wanting to add some disability studies to their literature teaching in any period, and for any students approaching the study of literature and disability. It is also an efficient reference point for scholars looking to include disability studies approaches in their research.

timeline of the enlightenment: The Enlightenment (1650-1800) (SparkNotes History Note) SparkNotes, 2014-08-12 *The Enlightenment (1650-1800) (SparkNotes History Note)* Making the reading experience fun! SparkNotes History Guides help students strengthen their grasp of history by focusing on individual eras or episodes in U.S. or world history. Breaking history up into digestible lessons, the History Guides make it easier for students to see how events, figures, movements, and trends interrelate. SparkNotes History Guides are perfect for high school and college history classes, for students studying for History AP Test or SAT Subject Tests, and simply as general reference tools. Each note contains a general overview of historical context, a concise summary of events, lists of key people and terms, in-depth summary and analysis with timelines, study questions and suggested essay topics, and a 50-question review quiz.

timeline of the enlightenment: *A History of Western Music* Burkholder, J. Peter, Grout, Donald Jay, 2014-02-28 Combining current scholarship with cutting-edge pedagogy, the Ninth Edition of *A History of Western Music* is the text that students and professors have trusted for generations. Combining thoughtful revisions - particularly to chapters on the twentieth and twenty-first centuries - with exceptional media resources, *A History of Western Music* provides all the resources that students need in a text that will last a lifetime.

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2009-09-22 Combining carefully chosen primary quotes with extensive discussion and everyday illustrative examples, this book provides an in-depth introduction to classical and contemporary theory. Uses a wide range of newspaper examples to illustrate the relevance to sociological theory. Contains excerpts from theorists' primary texts. Includes chapter-specific glossaries of all theoretical concepts discussed in the book. Short biographies and historical timelines of significant events provide context to various theorists' ideas. Incorporates a range of pedagogical features. Supporting website includes multiple choice and essay questions, PowerPoint slides, a quotation bank, and other background materials. Visit www.wiley.com/go/dillon for additional student and instructor resources.

timeline of the enlightenment: 21st Century Anthropology: A Reference Handbook H.

James Birx, 2010-06-10 21st Century Anthropology: A Reference Handbook highlights the most important topics, issues, questions, and debates any student obtaining a degree in the field of anthropology ought to have mastered for effectiveness in the 21st century. This two-volume set provides undergraduate majors with an authoritative reference source that serves their research needs with more detailed information than encyclopedia entries but in a clear, accessible style, devoid of jargon, unnecessary detail or density. Key Features- Emphasizes key curricular topics, making it useful for students researching for term papers, preparing for GREs, or considering topics for a senior thesis, graduate degree, or career.- Comprehensive, providing full coverage of key subthemes and subfields within the discipline, such as applied anthropology, archaeology and paleontology, sociocultural anthropology, evolution, linguistics, physical and biological anthropology, primate studies, and more.- Offers uniform chapter structure so students can easily locate key information, within these sections: Introduction, Theory, Methods, Applications, Comparison, Future Directions, Summary, Bibliography & Suggestions for Further Reading, and Cross References.- Available in print or electronically at SAGE Reference Online, providing students with convenient, easy access to its contents.

timeline of the enlightenment: The Oxford Handbook of Contemporary Middle-Eastern and North African History Jens Hanssen, Amal N. Ghazal, 2021 Features a mix of junior and senior scholars based in the Middle East, South-East Asia, Australia, North America, and Europe, Develops multidisciplinary approaches to history, including environmental studies, social anthropology, law, gender, political science, sociology, religious studies, and media studies Book jacket.

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timeline of the enlightenment: Garden History Reference Encyclopedia Tom Turner, The Garden History Reference Encyclopedia is in pdf format with over 10,000 hyperlinks both internal and external, to sites of garden history interest. The text is twice as long as the Bible and is fully searchable using the free Adobe Reader found on most computers. For full details of the contents please see GHRE page on Gardenvisit.com. The Encyclopedia was available as a CD from 2002 to 2012 and is now supplied as a pdf file. It received an American Society of Landscape Architects ASLA Merit Award in 2003 and a UK Landscape Institute award in 2004. Contents of the Garden History Reference Encyclopedia eTEXTS: The 100+ eTexts in the Encyclopedia are listed below BIOGRAPHY: there is an alphabetical index with links to biographies of famous designers, writers and patrons who have guided the course of garden design history GLOSSARY: there are explanations of garden history terms, with links to examples of their use in the eTexts STYLES: there are diagrams of 24 key garden types and styles TIMELINE: a combination of the 24 style diagrams

with links to key persons and key examples General histories of garden design Garden History Guide. An overview of garden history from 2000 BC to 2000 AD (by Tom Turner). It introduces the subject and serves as a guide to the other resources in the Encyclopedia (approx 2,500 pages, 1.5m words and 2,000 illustrations). Tom Turner Garden Design in the British Isles: History and styles since 1650 (1986, 2000) The Encyclopedia edition has been revised, with additional illustrations and hyperlinks to garden descriptions. Marie-Luise Gothein History of garden art (English edition, 1928) Gothein's book, originally published in German (*Geschichte der Gartenkunst*, 1914), provides by far the best and by far the most comprehensive account of garden history from antiquity up to the start of the twentieth century. eTexts relating to Ancient Egypt Egyptian Book of the Dead (excerpts) Herodotus journeyed to Egypt and down the Nile in the 5th century BC and included valuable information on sanctuaries, gardens, groves and statues. A journey down the Nile in 1902, with romantic paintings of the people and the landscape A visit to the Estate of Amun in 1909, with paintings capturing the mood of the ancient monuments A journey down the Nile in 1914, with photographs of the monuments before they were restored and details of how the author's family hired a house boat and 'sailed away into a lotus land of sunshine and silent waters for five or six months' eTexts relating to Ancient West Asia The Song of Solomon from Old Testament of The Bible (also known as the Song of Songs). The greatest erotic love song in Western literature, making the association of gardens and love. It has been a profound influence on western thinking about gardens. 'The entire world, all of it, it not equal in worth to the day on which the Song of Songs was given to Israel.' Excerpts from The Bible relating to gardens. The Garden of Eden was thought to have been in West Asia. Excerpts from The Koran relating to gardens. Because gardens were so often used as a symbol of paradise, there are more references to gardens in The Koran than in The Bible. eTexts relating to Ancient Greece Plato's discussion of 'imitation' (mimesis) is explained and discussed. Book X of The Republic (c370 BC) is in the Encyclopedia . Plato's Theory of Forms led to the aesthetic principle that 'Art should Imitate Nature' which had a profound influence on western art in general and garden design in particular. Homer, excerpts from the Iliad and Odyssey relating to gardens Sir James Frazer's The Golden Bough (1890). The chapter in the Encyclopedia describes 'The Ritual of Adonis'. It is written by the founder of modern anthropology and helps to explain the Adonis Cult, which provides evidence of plants being grown in Greek courtyard gardens, and of the spirit in which sacred groves were made in Ancient Greece. eTexts relating to The Roman Empire Vitruvius Pollio on landscape architecture and garden design (27 BC) from *de Architectura*. Vitruvius was a Roman and wrote the oldest western book on design to have survived. It lays down the principle that places should have 'commodity, firmness and delight'. Book 1, Chapters 1-7, are in the Encyclopedia . Excerpts from Ovid's Metamorphosis (1-8 AD) and Art of Love (1 BC). Ovid's poetry provided a rich source of imagery for garden designers and for the artists who made garden sculpture. Pliny the Younger's letters describing his own gardens (c100 AD). These letters are the best surviving descriptions of Roman gardens and of how their owners used them. Pliny owned many gardens and 500 slaves. Cicero, excerpts from his letters relating to gardens Virgil's Aenead, sections relating to gardens Life of St Martin The first outstanding monastic leader in France was St Martin of Tours (c316-397). His account of how he destroyed the sacred groves of the pagan religion does much to explain why Europe has such scanty remains of this type of outdoor space. Ibn Battuta's account of Constantinople c1300 eTexts relating to Medieval Gardens Charlemagne's 'chapter' (capitulary) on gardens gave detailed instructions for the plants to be used in the royal gardens and for the management of his lands. They are key texts for the study of medieval gardens, c800 AD. A note on 'Irmisul.', the sacred tree of the Saxons, destroyed by the Christians. Guillaume de Lorris' Romance of the Rose or Roman de la Rose (c1250). This is an allegorical poem, inspired by Ovid, in which gardens and roses are associated with romantic love ('Full many a time I smote and struck the door and listened for someone to let me in') Excerpts from Boccaccio's Decameron (1353), with classical descriptions of medieval garden scenes. The tales are famed for their sexual intrigue and this aspect is more prominent than garden scenery in the illustrations in the Encyclopedia . Albertus Magnus advice on how to make a pleasure garden (1206) Walafried Strabbo's poem

Hortulus. This is the literary classic of medieval garden literature, celebrating the delight of plants in monastic life and giving detailed information on the culture and uses of plants. The Life of St Anthony, relating to the origin of monastic gardening The Life of St Philbert, relating to the origin of the European monastic cloister. He was Abbot of Jumièges in France c750. A set of quotations from The Bible which make reference to gardens.(61 No) eTexts relating to Islamic Gardens A set of quotations from The Koran which make reference to gardens (151 No) The Spanish Ambassador's visit to Samarkand, in 1404, with his descriptions of Mughal gardens Babur's Memoir, Babur admired the gardens he had seen and, after founding a Mughal Empire, made gardens he made in India Persian gardens were in better condition in 1900 than in 2000, and better still in 1700. This gives a particular importance to past travellers descriptions of their use and form. There sections from the following accounts of visits to Persian gardens in the Encyclopedia (and engravings, to capture the flavour of Persian gardens as they were) Montesquieu's Persian letters (1721) contained little information on Persian gardens but did much to awaken interest in seraglios and the 'romance of the East'. Washington Irving, the 'father of American literature' published a famous account of the Alhambra in 1832. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott and has the same interest in welding history with imagination. This provides a glimpse of the Alhambra and Generalife when they were, beyond question, the finest gardens in Europe. eTexts relating to Renaissance Gardens Plotinus The Enneads Eighth Tractate: 'On the Intellectual Beauty'. Plotinus (205-270AD) was 'rediscovered' during the renaissance, in the Platonic Academy founded at Careggi, and came to have a profound influence on renaissance design methods St Augustine's conversion took place in a garden in Milan (described in his Confessions) and was often chosen as a frontispiece to editions of his work. Augustine is regarded as the greatest Christian thinker of antiquity, the transmitter of Plato and Aristotle to medieval and renaissance Christianity. Leon Battista Alberti On Garden Design (1485) from De re aedificatoria libri X (Ten Books on Architecture). Drawing from Pliny and Vitruvius, the humanist scholar set forth the principles for the design of renaissance villas. They were taken up by Donato Bramante and guided the course of garden design for two centuries. Vasari's biographical note on Leon Battista Alberti describes his multi-faced genius. Leonardo da Vinci note on the design of a water garden (from his Notebooks) with a reference to his interpretation of Vitruvius Andrea Palladio's I Quattro Libri dell'Architettura (The Four Books of Architecture) (1570) is one of the most influential design works ever published. The quotations in the Encyclopedia relate to the placing of buildings and Neoplatonism. Michel Eyquem de Montaigne's diary accounts of Italian Gardens (1580-1) let us view many still-famous Italian gardens through the eyes of a French renaissance traveller and writer. Montaigne invented the 'essay form'. William Shakespeare's mention of gardens (30 No.) tell much of the gardens he knew. Despite his dates (1564-1616) these gardens are medieval, with only the slightest renaissance accent. Francis Bacon's Essay 'On Gardens' (1625). This famous essay, by a philosopher and scientist, in Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe's words 'magisterially lays down the fundamental principles of gardening'. It begins with the words 'God Almighty first planted a garden' and praises wildness in gardens. John Evelyn's diary accounts of gardens in France and Italy visited between 1644 and 1685. As with Montaigne's diary, they provide contemporary descriptions of French and Italian parks and gardens. Andrew Marvell's The Garden (c1650) celebrates the delights in the symbolism of seventeenth century enclosed gardens. Marvell's Upon Appleton House, to my Lord Fairfax contains some garden description. The Garden by Abraham Cowley 'I never had any other desire so strong, and so like to covetousness, asthat I might be master at last of a small house and large garden Sir Thomas Browne's essay on The Garden of Cyrus deals with the history of gardens, as viewed from 1658 (an extract is in the Encyclopedia) eTexts relating to Enlightenment Gardens René Descartes Descartes did not write either on aesthetics or on garden design, but historians continue to speak of the 'Cartesian Garden', by which they mean a geometrical garden. The Encyclopedia contains the text and a comment on his Discourse on the method of rightly conducting the reason, and seeking truth in the sciences.(1637) This short book laid the foundation for the philosophy of the Enlightenment and for Neoclassical aesthetics. John James Theory and Practice of Gardening was published in 1712, based on A J

Dezallier d'Arganville and Le Blond. It became the standard book on laying out a French baroque garden and provides a fascinating insight into how this was done. James also 'introduced the concept of the ha-ha and anticipated Pope's famous dictum on the genius of the place'. The Encyclopedia has 3 chapters, 4 plates and a discussion of James' book. Alexander Pope's and his Essay on Criticism (1711) Epistle to Lord Burlington (1731). The former summarises contemporary attitudes to gardens and the latter summarises contemporary (rationalist-Neoclassical) aesthetic theory: based on Reason, Nature and the Genius of the Place. John Serle's plan of Alexander Pope's garden at the time of his death, and his description of Pope's grotto (+ photographs of the grotto and its setting) Sir Joshua Reynolds Discourses were delivered at the Royal Academy in London between 1769 and 1790 embody 'The basic ideas of neoclassical theory in the fine arts were set forth in definitive form, with clarity and grace'. The Encyclopedia contains relevant quotations. eTexts relating to Romantic Gardens William Temple's essay 'Upon the Gardens of Epicurus: or Of Gardening' (1685) is extravagantly praised by Nicholas Pevsner. He claims this essay 'started a line of thought and visual conceptions which were to dominate first England and then the World for two centuries.' The full text is in the Encyclopedia . Joseph Addison's Essay 161 made the key association of natural scenery with liberty and freedom. Essay 37 describes a perfect garden in which reason and nature go hand in hand. Essay 414 sees the works of nature as more delightful than artificial arrangements. Essay 417 supports Locke's theory of knowledge. Essay 477 describes Addison's own garden at Bilton. William Shenstone A description of The Leasowes. This was one of the landscape gardens most admired in continental Europe, partly because it was the work of a poet and partly because it combined use and beauty - a *ferme ornée*. The full text of his publisher's description is in the Encyclopedia . William Shenstone 'Unconnected thoughts on gardening'. The invention of the term 'landskip gardening' is attributed to Shenstone. Edmund Burke An essay on the sublime and beautiful (1757). Taking an empiricist approach, Burke attacks Vitruvian and rationalist aesthetics. He also discusses garden design, praising Hogarth's 'line of beauty' (which Brown followed) and comparing 'smooth streams in the landscape' with 'in fine women smooth skins'. Quotations from Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, describing the principles on which he worked. Horace Walpole's essay 'On Gardening' (1780). The most brilliant and influential essay ever written on the development English park and garden design. Thomas Jefferson's descriptions of English gardens John Claudius Loudon's biography of Humphry Repton (1840). After Repton's own writings, this is the primary source of information on Humphry Repton's life and work. Jean-Jacques Rousseau one of the letters from La Nouvelle Héloïse deal's with Julie's garden. It is a romantic treatment of an ancient theme, making the association between women, sex and gardens (see above references the Song of Solomon, the Romance of the Rose and Boccaccio. Also the reference below to Goethe). Uvedale Price On the Picturesque (1794) Excerpt from Chapter 1 and Chapter 4. Price was a widely respected authority on picturesque taste in gardens. Humphry Repton 'A letter to Mr Price' (1795) Humphry Repton Sketches and Hints (1795) This is Repton's first theoretical statement on his chosen professional (Introduction and Chapter 1 on Encyclopedia) Humphry Repton Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening (1816) The Fragment reproduced (No 27) comes from the Red Book for Ashridge - a favourite project and the occasion for Repton's advocacy of what became the Mixed Style of garden design. eTexts relating to Nineteenth Century Gardens Johann Wolfgang von Goethe Elective Affinities (1809). Like Rousseau, Goethe admired 'natural' gardens. He also drew gardens and designed gardens. The section reproduced in the Encyclopedia deals with the design of a romantic garden. Jane Loudon's life of her husband John Claudius Loudon (1843). Jane was a novelist and her memoir is as touching as it is important as the key source of information on her husband - who was the most influential garden writer of the nineteenth century. Loudon's influence was particularly important in America. Edward Kemp How to lay out a garden (1864 edn). Excerpts giving his views on styles of garden design and describing two gardens which he designed. It presents a somewhat depressing picture of the confusion which reigned in the mid-nineteenth century garden aesthetics - and continues to reign in many of the world's municipal parks departments.. Sir Walter Scott, excerpt from Waverley and from The Quarterly Review on gardens.

Scott's remarks can be read in conjunction with those of his friends, Gilbert Laing Meason and Washington Irving. They introduced a romantic-historical dimension to garden design and appreciation. Gustave Flaubert Bouvard and Pécuchet. Flaubert satirizes the bourgeois taste in garden design displayed by the characters whose names form the title of his last novel. Famous Parks and Gardens of the World - the book was published anonymously and provides a good illustration of European gardening opinion in 1880. The Preface and Chapter 10 are in the Encyclopedia . Ludwig II of Bavaria: the romantic gardens of the 'Mad King' were rich in historical associations. eTexts relating to the History of Landscape Architecture Guide to the History of Landscape Architecture, by Tom Turner Gilbert Laing Meason. The full text of Meason's On the Landscape Architecture of the Great Painters of Italy (London 1828). Meason was the 'inventor' of the term Landscape Architecture, which has since come to be used by a world-wide profession, represented by the International Federation of Landscape Architects, by the American Society of Landscape Architects, by the UK Landscape Institute and numerous other national associations. Only 150 copies of his book were printed and its contents are not well known. This is the first time the book has been re-published. It is accompanied with an analysis of the text by Tom Turner. A clear appreciation of how landscape architecture began is regarded as central to comprehension of the modern profession. Notes on the Top twenty theorists and designers in the history of landscape architecture and on the question What is landscape architecture? John Claudius Loudon's included comments on Meason in his Gardener's Magazine (1828) and in his Encyclopedia of Architecture (1833). These comments transmitted the term to Andrew Jackson Downing and, later, to Frederick Law Olmsted - setting the course of American landscape architecture. Andrew Jackson Downing's Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening. (Section 1, Section 2 and Section 9). Downing was 'the first American writer on landscape architectural topics' (Norman T Newton in Design on the Land) and an 'incalculable' influence on American garden design and landscape architecture (Oxford Companion to Gardens). Loudon's writings were his starting point. Frederick Law Olmsted's description of his winning design for the Central Park, New York, competition (1858). Olmsted 'the father of American landscape architecture' entered the profession as a result of the Greensward Plan for Central Park, done in partnership with the English architect Calvert Vaux. Norman T Newton's account of the scope of landscape architecture, from Design on the land. Geoffrey Jellicoe's account of the scope of landscape design, from the Landscape of Man Ian McHarg: notes and links on the twentieth century's outstanding landscape planner. eTexts relating to Arts and Crafts Gardens William Morris' essay on Hopes and fears for art in which he criticises carpet bedding and makes the point that gardens should be works of art and of craft. Thomas Huxley's discussion of Evolution and ethics (1859), in which he views his own garden as a 'work of art' in contrast to the 'state of nature' which existed before it was made. William Robinson The Wild Garden (1881 edn Chapters 1-5, originally published by John Murray and reproduced with their permission). Robinson is described by Jekyll (in the reference below) as 'our great champion of hardy flowers'. He urged the use of hardy plants, instead of subtropical plants and carpet bedding, in garden design. He had a sharp dispute with Blomfield (below). John D Sedding Garden craft old and new (1891) introduced his book with a chapter on The Theory of the Garden. There are 2 chapters in the Encyclopedia . Reginald Blomfield's The Formal garden in England (1901 edn, originally published by MacMillan and reproduced with their permission). A contemporary review in The Times said 'Mr. Blomfield's historical sketch of the art of gardening in England is full of interest and instruction, and his polemic against the so-called landscape gardeners is vigorous, incisive, and to our mind convincing.' The book is undoubtedly polemical, but commendably scholarly. Blomfield was the son of a bishop and had a hatred of modernism. Gertrude Jekyll's account of garden design (from Wall water and woodland gardens, 1901, originally published by Country Life and reproduced with their permission). Jekyll was the most influential writer on planting design in the twentieth century. This chapter is the clearest statement of her views on the history and theory of garden design. eTexts relating to Design Methods Design methodology: an overview by Tom Turner Surface water drainage and management (from Landscape Design October 1985) arguing for 'privileging' water in

the design procedure Wilderness and plenty: construction and deconstruction (from Urban Design Quarterly September 1992) arguing that the professional structure of the construction industry would benefit from deconstruction. 'Feminine' landscape design: a tale of two tragedies (from a Sheffield Spring School lecture, April 1993) arguing for the 'way of the hunter' to be balanced by the 'way of the nester' Postmodern landscapes (from Landscape Design May 1993) arguing for landscape and garden designers to take account of postmodern ideas and theories in their work Pattern analysis (from Landscape Design October 1991) arguing for a design method based on pattern analysis, instead of the modernist Survey-Analysis-Design (SAD) method taught in most of the world's landscape and garden design schools. Revolutions in the garden (from Tom Turner's City as landscape, Spons 1996). After looking at the design revolutions which have taken place in the 1690s, 1790s, and 1890s this essay finds the seeds of a fourth design revolution in the work of Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, Charles Jencks, and Ian Hamilton Finlay. The flowers of garden design theory (from Garden Design Journal Autumn 1999, published as 'Timeless with delight') this article suggests a design method which integrates knowledge drawn from various fields, including the fine arts, philosophy, the natural and social sciences. PAKILDA: Pattern Assisted Knowledge Intensive Landscape Design Approach (from Landscape Design May 2001). Developing the method outlined in the Garden Design Journal, this article recommends a design method for landscape design and planning. Design history and theory (from a lecture delivered at the University of Uppsala in April 2002) this article relates the PAKILDA method to the set of design objectives outlined by Vitruvius in the first century: *utilitas* (Commodity), *firmitas* (Firmness) and *venustas* (Delight). eTexts relating to Twentieth Century Gardens There are histories of American Garden Design in the Encyclopedia , written in 1834, 1928 and 2001. Geoffrey Jellicoe: a collection of information on his work, including an essay by Tom Turner on: Geoffrey Jellicoe, the subconscious and landscape design (1998) Garden Revolutions: an essay in which it is argued that 'structuralism can infuse gardens with post-Postmodern ideas and beliefs. It is a layered approach to garden making. '

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