

# Эпоха пробуждения от несовершеннолетия



# Начало

- Англия, вторая половина XVII

- Идеи в основе

рационализм, свободомыслие, отказ от религиозного миропонимания и обращение к разуму как к единственному критерию познания  
Особое место природы в культурной парадигме  
Труду уделяется отдельное внимание

# Черты эпохи

- Расширение общественного сознания
- Распространение идеалов протестантизма
  - Бурное развитие естествознания
- Распространение интереса к науке за пределами кабинетов и лабораторий ученых

„**A**ufklärung ist der Ausgang des Menschen aus seiner selbst verschuldeten Unmündigkeit. Unmündigkeit ist das Unvermögen, sich seines Verstandes ohne Leitung eines andern zu bedienen. Selbst verschuldet ist diese Unmündigkeit, wenn die Ursache derselben nicht am Mangel des Verstandes, sondern der Entschliebung und des Muthes liegt, sich seiner ohne Leitung eines andern zu bedienen. Sapere aude! Habe Muth, dich deines eigenen Verstandes zu bedienen! ist also der Wahlspruch der Aufklärung.

Faulheit und Feigheit sind die Ursachen, warum ein so großer Theil der Menschen, nachdem sie die Natur längst von fremder Leitung frei gesprochen (naturaliter majorennnes), dennoch gerne Zeit lebens unmündig bleiben; und warum es Anderen so leicht wird, sich zu deren Vormündern aufzuwerfen. Es ist so bequem, unmündig zu seyn. Habe ich ein Buch, das für mich Verstand hat, einen Seelsorger, der für mich Gewissen hat, einen Arzt, der für mich die Diät beurtheilt, u. s. w, so brauche ich mich ja nicht selbst zu bemühen.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation. — We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the governed. — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all reference hath hitherto been to the Reform of the existing Governments, — But when a long Train of abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Tyranny, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government; and to provide new Guards for their future Security. — Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended till their Effect should be ascertained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and pernicious to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of embarrassing them with business. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People. — He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; and the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Trade for bringing in new Settlers; refusing to pass Acts to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance. — He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has endeavoured to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Powers. — He has combined with those to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation. — For quartering large Bodies of armed Troops among us. — For exercising them, by a more strict Discipline, than is usual, for any Members which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States. — For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the world. — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent. — For depriving us in many Cases of the Benefit of Trial by Jury. — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences. — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies. — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments. — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Destruction and Tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of Cruelty & Opprobrium scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic Contentions amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Minds of our People, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction of all Age, Sex and Condition. — On every Stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People. — Yet we have been warning in Attention to our British brethren, We have warned them from time to time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarlike Jurisdiction over us. — We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. — We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably subvert our Constitutions and Correspondence. — They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. — We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends and Neighbors. — We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of Right do. — And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Delegates  
Lynnan Hall  
Geo. M. Allen

John Hancock  
Samuel Adams  
John Adams

John Hancock  
Samuel Adams  
John Adams  
John Jay  
George Wythe  
Richard Henry Lee  
Thomas Jefferson  
Benjamin Franklin  
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When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence in the long run will not dictate to Governments a strict adherence to old forms or to old mistakes of policy; and practical reason and common sense will surely point out the proper modifications and adjustments of the same to a new and changing situation of affairs.

Now in the first place, we consider these British Acts, and the course of the British Administration, to be a long train of abuses and usurpations, which, every year grows more and more oppressive, and which have a direct Tendency to destroy our Lives, Liberties and Properties. — We therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress assembled, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connections between them and the said Kingdom of Great Britain, ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, enter into Commercials, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.

In the second place, we consider that the British Crown has been guilty of a long train of such Abuses and Usurpations, that a Declaration of Independence is absolutely necessary for the safety and Happiness of the Colonies. — We therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress assembled, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connections between them and the said Kingdom of Great Britain, ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, enter into Commercials, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.

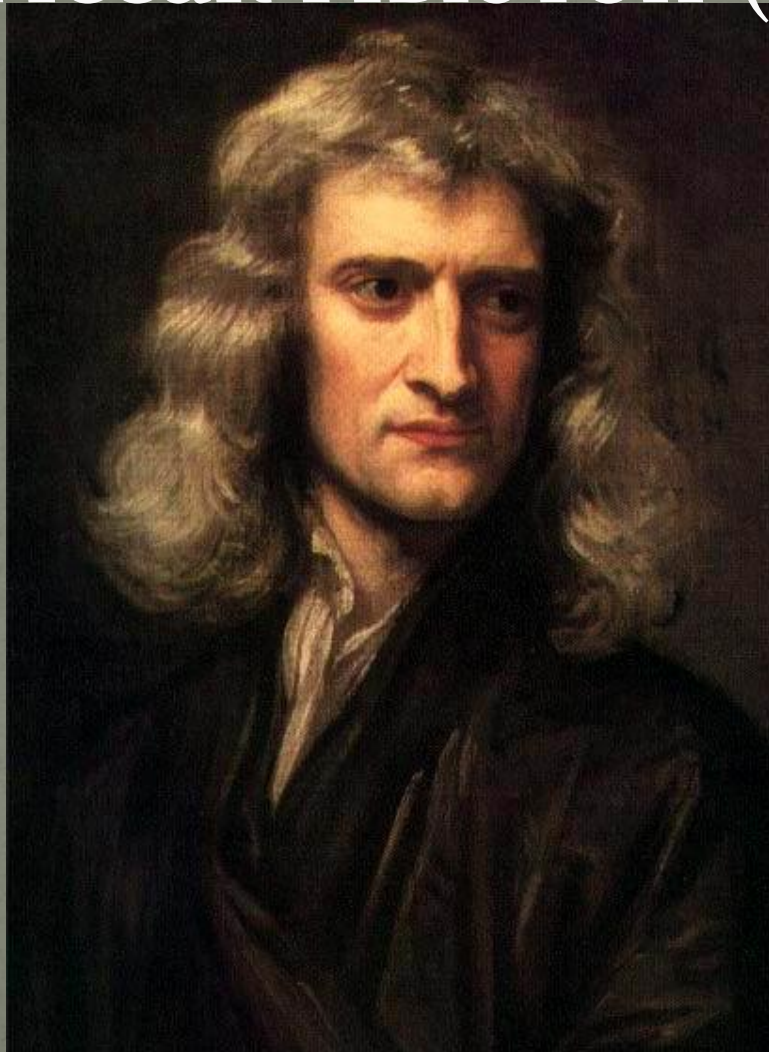
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John Hancock  
John Adams  
Samuel Adams  
James Otis  
Thomas Paine  
Benjamin Franklin  
Richard Stockton  
George Ross  
Robert Livingston  
William Livingston  
Francis Pickens  
John Jay  
Caleb Bingham  
John Mifflin  
George Clymer  
Thomas Mifflin  
George Taylor  
James Smith  
Robert Morris  
George Meriott  
James Wilson  
George Ross  
Richard Stockton  
George Ross  
Richard Stockton  
George Ross  
Richard Stockton

ДЖОН ЛОКК (1632-1704)

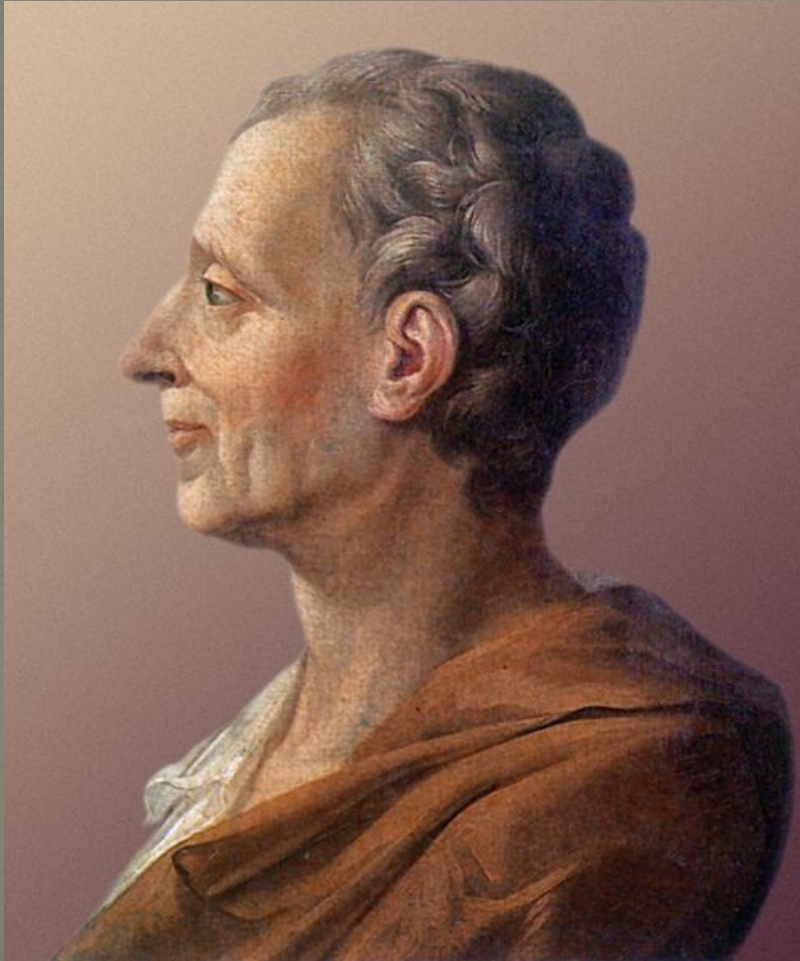


# Иссак Ньютон (1642-1727)





# Шарль-Луи де Секонда барон Ля Брэд и де Монтескье (1689-1755)



# Франсуа Мари Аруэ (1694–1778)



# Жан Жака Руссо (1712-1778)



# Дени Дидро (1713-1784)



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PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DE GENS DE LETTRES.

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*Tantum series juncturaque pollet,  
Tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris!* HORAT.

TOME PREMIER.



A PARIS,

Chez { *BRIASSON*, rue Saint Jacques, à la Science.  
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- Энциклопедия, или Толковый словарь наук, искусств и ремёсел (1751-1772гг.)



Портрет ученого 1631 г.



Анатомия доктора Тульпа, 1632г.

# Просветительский роман в Англии



ДЕФО Даниель (ок. 1660-1731)  
«ЖИЗНЬ И УДИВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ  
ПРИКЛЮЧЕНИЯ РОБИНЗОНА КРУЗО,  
МОРЯКА ИЗ ЙОРКА, ПРОЖИВШЕГО  
ДВАДЦАТЬ ВОСЕМЬ ЛЕТ В ПОЛНОМ  
ОДИНОЧЕСТВЕ НА НЕОБИТАЕМОМ  
ОСТРОВЕ У БЕРЕГОВ АМЕРИКИ БЛИЗ  
УСТЬЕВ РЕКИ ОРИНОКО, КУДА ОН БЫЛ  
ВЫБРОШЕН КОРАБЛЕКРУШЕНИЕМ, ВО  
ВРЕМЯ КОТОРОГО ВЕСЬ ЭКИПАЖ  
КОРАБЛЯ КРОМЕ НЕГО ПОГИБ; С  
ИЗЛОЖЕНИЕМ ЕГО НЕОЖИДАННОГО  
ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЯ ПИРАТАМИ,  
НАПИСАННЫЕ ИМ САМИМ»





*Clark & Paine*

THE  
**L I F E**  
AND  
STRANGE SURPRIZING  
**ADVENTURES**  
OF  
**ROBINSON CRUSOE,**  
OF YORK, MARINER:

Who lived Eight and Twenty Years,  
all alone in an un-inhabited Island on the  
Coast of AMERICA, near the Mouth of  
the Great River of OROONOQUE;

Having been cast on Shore by Shipwreck, where  
in all the Men perished but himself.

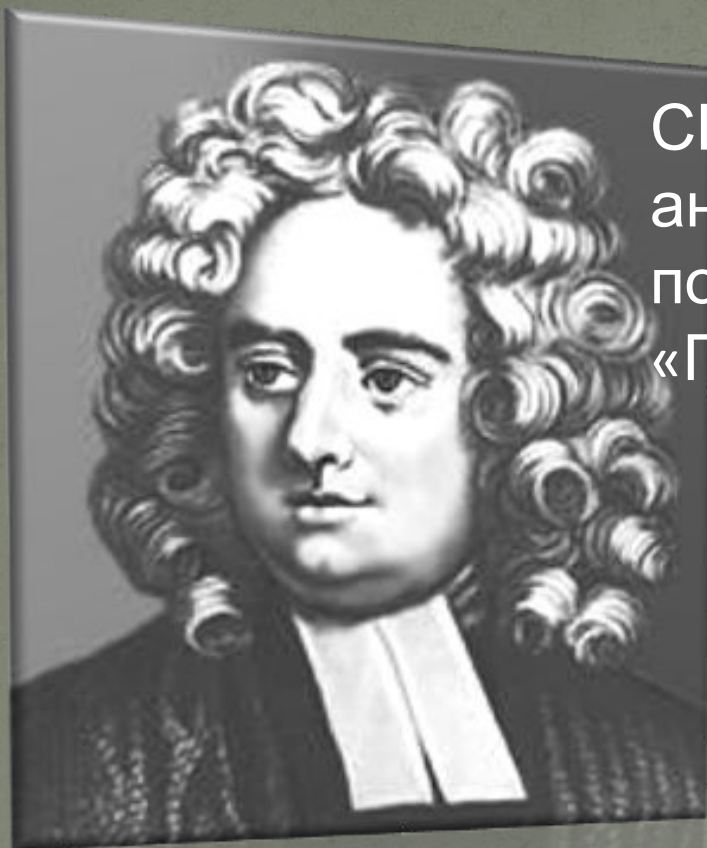
WITH  
An Account how he was at last as strangely deli-  
ver'd by PYRATES.

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*Written by Himself.*

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L O N D O N:  
Printed for W. TAYLOR at the Ship in Pater-Noster-  
Row. MDCCLXIX.



СВИФТ Джонатан (1667-1745),  
английский писатель,  
политический деятель.  
«Путешествия Гулливера» (1726).



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Генри

Филдинг ( 1707-1754 )

«История Тома Джонса,  
найденыха» (1749г.)



Тобайас Джордж  
Смоллет (1721-1771)

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- «Приключения  
Перигрина Пикля»  
(1751)

# Немецкое просвещение

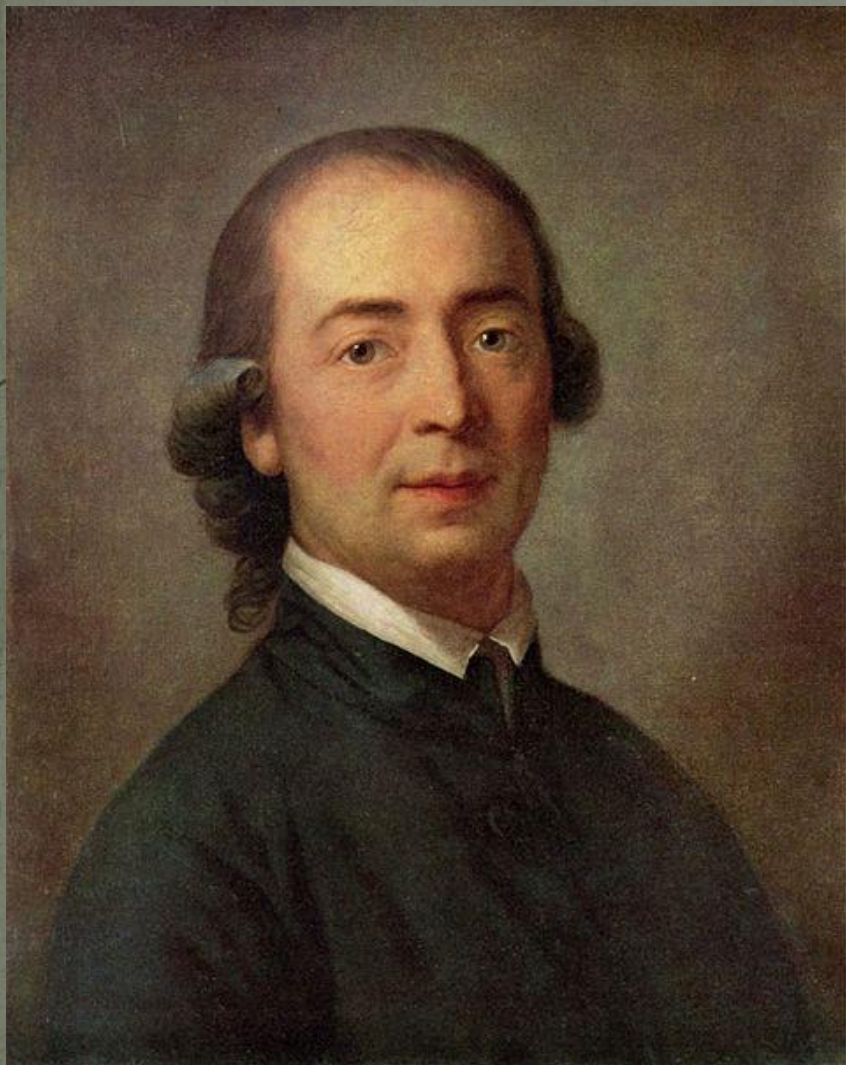


- Готхольд Эфраим Лессинг (1729-1781)



Иммануил Кант  
(1724-1804)

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Иогáнн Гóтфрид  
Гéрдер (1744-1803)

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Иогáнн Крiстоф  
Фрiдрих фон Шiллер  
(1759-1805)

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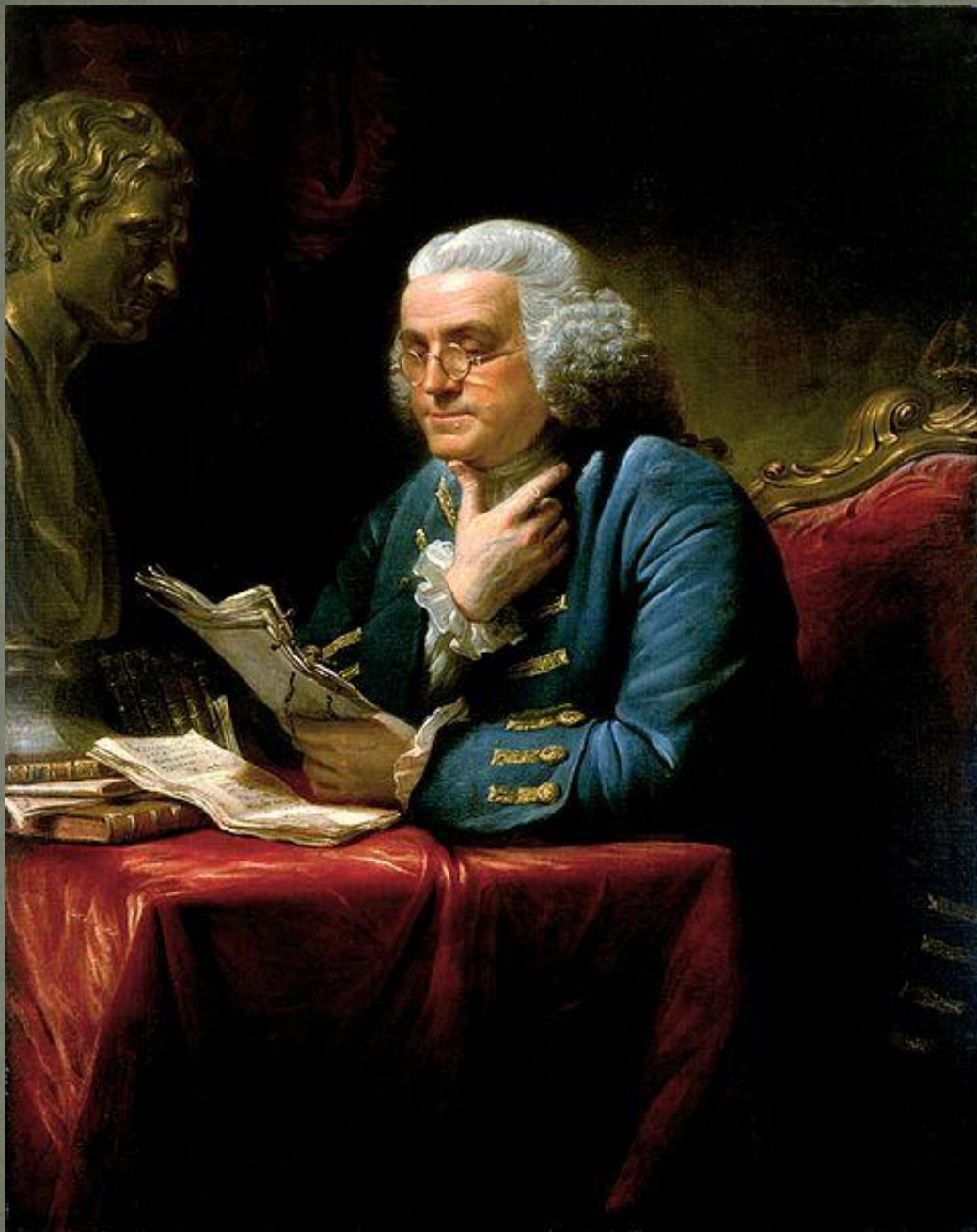


Иогáнн Вóльфганг фон  
Гёте (1749-1832)

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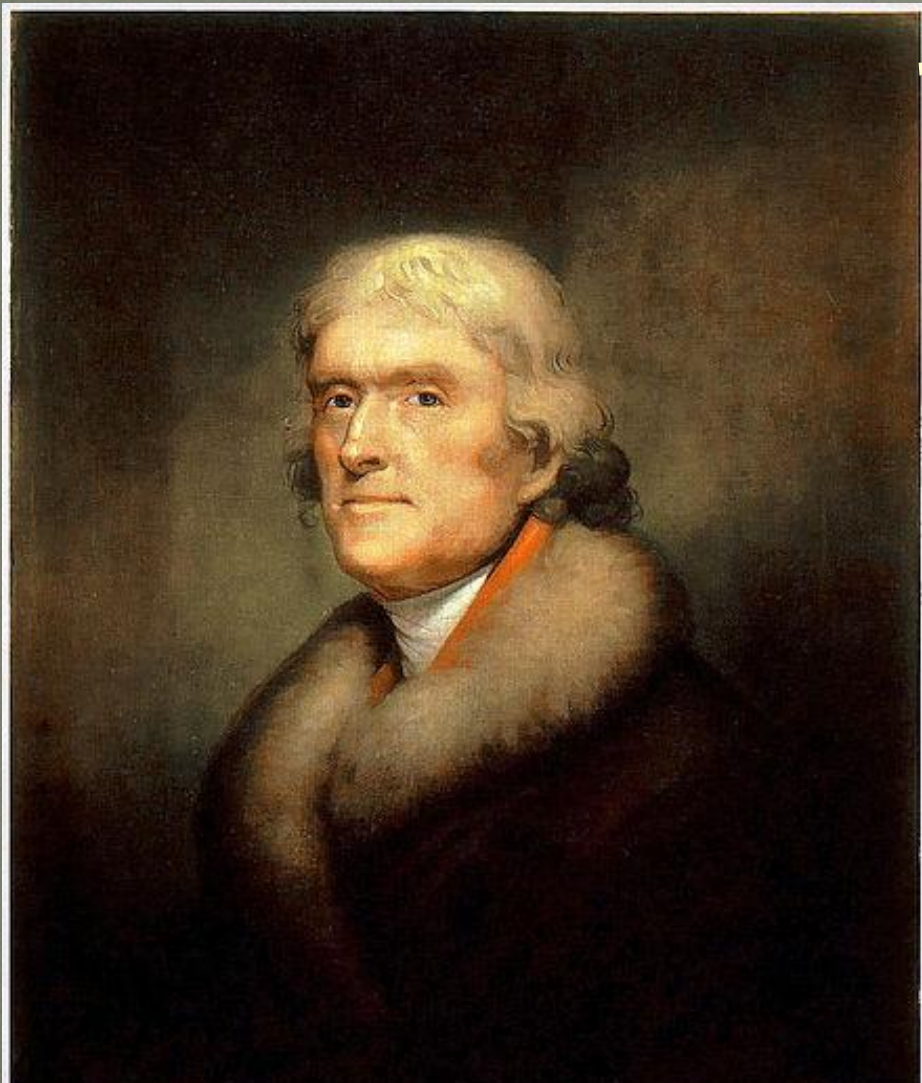


Томас Пейн (1737-1809)



Бенджамин  
Франклин (1706-1790)

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Томас Джефферсон  
(1743-1826)

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# Гросвещение в ЖИВОПИСИ



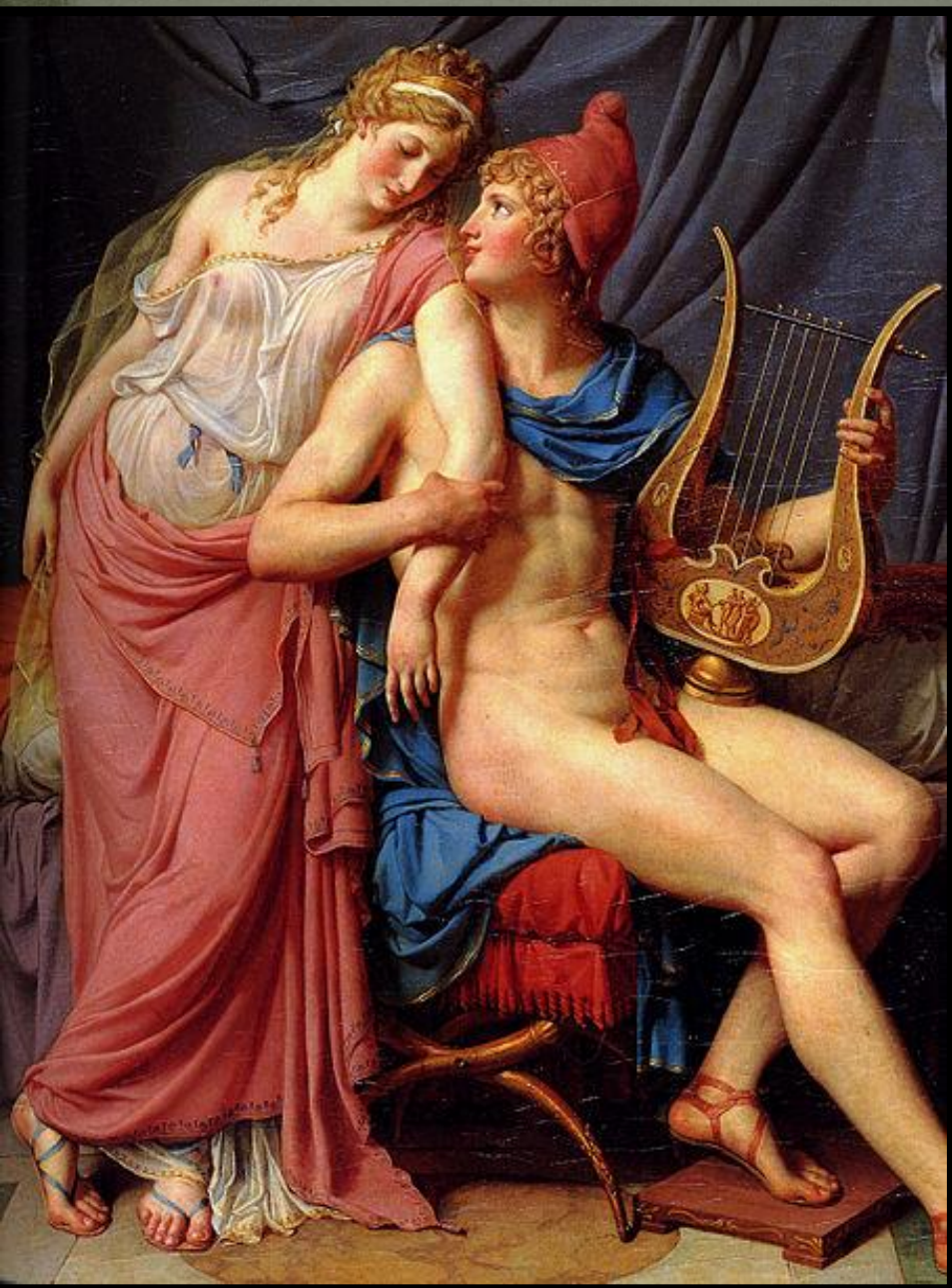
Николла Пуссен. Исцеление слепого



Николла Пуссен. Танец под музыку времени



Николла Пуссен. Тайная вечеря



Жак-Луи Давид. Любовь Париса и Елены





Жак-Луи Давид. Велизарий, просящий милостыню



Жак-Луи Давид. Гнев Ахилла



Жак-Луи Давид. Смерть Марата



Жак-Луи Давид. Клятва Гращиев



Уильям Хогарт. Бракный контракт



Уильям Хогарт. Вскоре после свадьбы



Уильям Хогарт. Будуар графини



Уильям Хогарт. Смерть графини