

Contents

1. Introduction: Radical Enlightenment and “Modernity” (1650–1850)	1
1.1. Basic Argument and Scope	1
1.2. Definitions and Categories	7
1.3. The End of the Enlightenment?	20
1.4. The Concept “Radical Enlightenment”	27
PART I. THE ORIGINS OF DEMOCRATIC MODERNITY	
2. The Rise of Democratic Republicanism	37
2.1. England and the “Dutch Way” (1688–1720)	37
2.2. A Notable Public Controversy (1706–1710)	43
2.3. <i>Spinoza Reviv’d</i> and the <i>cercle spinoziste</i>	51
2.4. Dutch Democratic Republicanism (1650–1700)	58
2.5. Revising the “Pocock Thesis” on Republicanism	66
3. From Radical Renaissance to Radical Enlightenment	75
3.1. Rediscovering Lucretius	75
3.2. Epicureanism versus Spinozism	83
3.3. Methods of Subversion	89
4. From Radical Reformation to the <i>cercle spinoziste</i>	97
4.1. Socinus and the Socinian Revolt	97
4.2. Grotius and the Radical Enlightenment	105
4.3. Polish Brethren, Moravian Brethren, Rescuing Anti-Trinitarian Theology	111
4.4. Fusing Radical Reformation with Radical Enlightenment	116
5. English “Deism” and its Pre-1700 Roots	126
5.1. Rival “Deist” Identities (1700–1740)	126
5.2. Conservative “Deism”: Wollaston, Morgan, and Chubb	134
5.3. Shaftesbury’s Radicalism	140
5.4. Toland Revisited	147
6. Great “Moderates” and the Temptations of the Radical: Montesquieu and the Forbidden	159

7. D’Holbach against Voltaire and Rousseau: A Triangular War of Political Thought Systems	179
7.1. Our “Vale of Tears”	179
7.2. Rejecting Rousseau’s “Equality”	187
7.3. Contesting Voltaire’s Court “Aristocratism”	193
7.4. Improving Society Includes Economic Redistribution	203
7.5. Rightly and Wrongly Interpreting d’Holbach	208
8. Revolution without Violence: The Nordic Model	215
8.1. Enlightened Reform in Sweden–Finland	215
8.2. Enlightened Reform in Denmark–Norway	224
8.3. Scandinavian Enlightened Despotism after 1772	234
8.4. Scandinavia’s Gradual Revolution (1784–1820)	239
PART II. HUMAN RIGHTS AND REVOLUTION (1770–1830)	
9. Parallel Revolutions: America and France (1774–1793)	255
9.1. Breakthrough to “Modernity”: The Twin American and French Revolutions down to June 1793	255
9.2. “Democratical Principles” versus Aristocratic Republicanism	264
9.3. Mobilizing the Masses; Forging Constitutions	279
10. “General Will” and the Invention of Universal and Equal Human Rights (1750–1789)	290
10.1. “General Will” and the Rise of Equal Rights	290
10.2. Why the “Cultural” Explanation of the Invention of Human Rights is Wrong	301
10.3. The “Sixth Bureau” against Universal Human Rights	315
11. Emancipating Women: Marriage, Equality, and Female Citizenship (1775–1815)	318
11.1. Gender Segregation and Repression	318
11.2. Radical Thought and the Origins of Modern Feminism	324
11.3. Enlightenment and Girls’ Education	330
11.4. Revolution and Divorce	336
11.5. Montagnard, Napoleonic, and Post-Napoleonic Reaction	346

12. From Classical Economics to Post-Classical Redistributive Economics (1775–1820)	354
12.1. Beginnings (1748–1776)	354
12.2. Economics and the “Grain War”	362
12.3. Economics and the Issue of Poverty	372
13. Reforming Europe’s Law Codes	390
13.1. Social Structure, Culture, and the Law	390
13.2. Law, Popular Culture, and Religious Policing	402
13.3. The “Law Reform” Controversy of the 1760s and 1770s	408
14. Unity of Humanity: Race Theory and the Equality of Peoples	420
14.1. Enlightenment and the Advent of Race Theories	420
14.2. Kant in Controversy with Herder and Forster over Race	432
15. Unity of Humanity: Property, Class, and the Emancipation of Man	441
15.1. Scottish Enlightenment and the “Science of Man”	441
15.2. Social Science and Differentiating the Two Enlightenments	449
PART III. REVOLUTION AND COMPETING REVOLUTIONARY IDEOLOGIES (1789–1830)	
16. Robespierre <i>anti-philosophe</i>: The Battle of Ideologies during the French Revolution	457
16.1. The Rousseauist Roots of Robespierre’s <i>anti-philosophique</i> Discourse	457
16.2. Robespierre, Rousseau, and the Cult of the Ordinary	468
16.3. Robespierre and the Historiography of the Revolution: Revisiting the “Marxist Interpretation”	473
17. Swiss Revolution: The Climb to Democratic Republicanism (1782–1830)	497
17.1. Switzerland: “Aristocratic” versus “Democratic” Republicanism	497
17.2. The Swiss Revolutions of the 1790s	515
17.3. Napoleon’s Reconstitution of Switzerland (1802–1814)	523
17.4. Toward Democratic Republicanism	528

18. The Belgian Revolution (1787–1794)	533
18.1. An “Advanced Society” Engineers a “Backward Revolution”	533
18.2. Radical Concepts used for Conservative Ends	541
18.3. The <i>Vonckiste</i> Revolution Overwhelmed	553
19. Enlightening against Robespierre (and Napoleon): The <i>écoles centrales</i> (1792–1804)	563
19.1. Condorcet and the Radical Enlightenment’s Culminating Project	563
19.2. Inaugurating the <i>écoles centrales</i>	576
19.3. Enlightenment in Secondary School Curricula	582
19.4. Napoleon Reorganizes French Secondary and Higher Education	589
20. Revolution and the Universities: Germany’s “Philosophy Wars” (1780–1820)	595
20.1 Enlightenment, Reform, and Transforming the Universities	595
20.2 The Politicization of German Philosophy	604
20.3 The <i>Atheismusstreit</i> (1798–1799)	616
20.4. A New Vision of the University	624
21. Radicalism and Repression in the Anglo-American World (1775–1815)	634
21.1 The Radical Tendency	634
21.2 Unitarian Radical Enlightenment	638
21.3 The American Revolution in British Thought	645
21.4. Expelling Britain’s Radicals (1792–1802)	656
21.5. Tom Paine and the Rise of the American Radical Intelligentsia	665
22. The American Connection	669
22.1. New York Radicalism	669
22.2. New York and Philadelphia Radicalism Revived (1792–1806)	676
23. The Spanish Revolution (1808–1823)	690
23.1. Josephism versus Radical Thought	690
23.2. The Cádiz Cortes and 1812 Constitution	705
23.3. Reaction (1814–1820)	711
23.4. The Failed Revolution of 1820–1823	715

24. Black Emancipation, Universal Emancipation, and the Haitian Revolution (1775–1825)	729
24.1. Enlightenment, Radical Enlightenment, and Black Emancipation	729
24.2. Toussaint Louverture’s Black Revolution	742
24.3. Haitian Independence	755
24.4. “King Henry Christophe” and the Thwarting of Black Monarchy	759
PART IV. THE ENLIGHTENMENT THAT FAILED	
25. Reaction and Radicalism: Germany and the Low Countries (1814–1830)	771
25.1. Restoration Thwarted	771
25.2. “Enlightened Despotism” Revived: The United Netherlands (1814–1830)	781
25.3. Bavaria and Württemberg as Late Enlightenment States	791
26. British Philosophical Radicalism (1814–1830)	804
26.1. A New Beginning: Bentham and the Gentler Path	804
26.2. Benthamite Radicalism as a Post-1815 British and International Ideology	816
27. Failed Restoration in France (1814–1830)	825
27.1. Louis XVIII and the “Hundred Days”	825
27.2. Enlightenment Barriers to a Genuine Restoration	835
27.3. Political Ideology and the Revolutionary Tradition	840
27.4. A Late Enlightenment <i>machine de guerre</i> : The <i>Revue encyclopédique</i>	851
28. Bolívar and Spinoza	859
28.1. Enlightenment Applied to Revolutionary Politics	859
28.2. Philosophy of a Military Genius	868
28.3. Triumph and Failure in Spanish America	886
29. Marx and the Left’s Turn from Radical Enlightenment to Socialism (1838–1848)	898
30. Conclusion: The “Radical Enlightenment Thesis” and its Critics	923
<i>Bibliography</i>	943
<i>Index</i>	1033