

From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Episode 6. Section III
Who moved the ways of the Enlightenment?

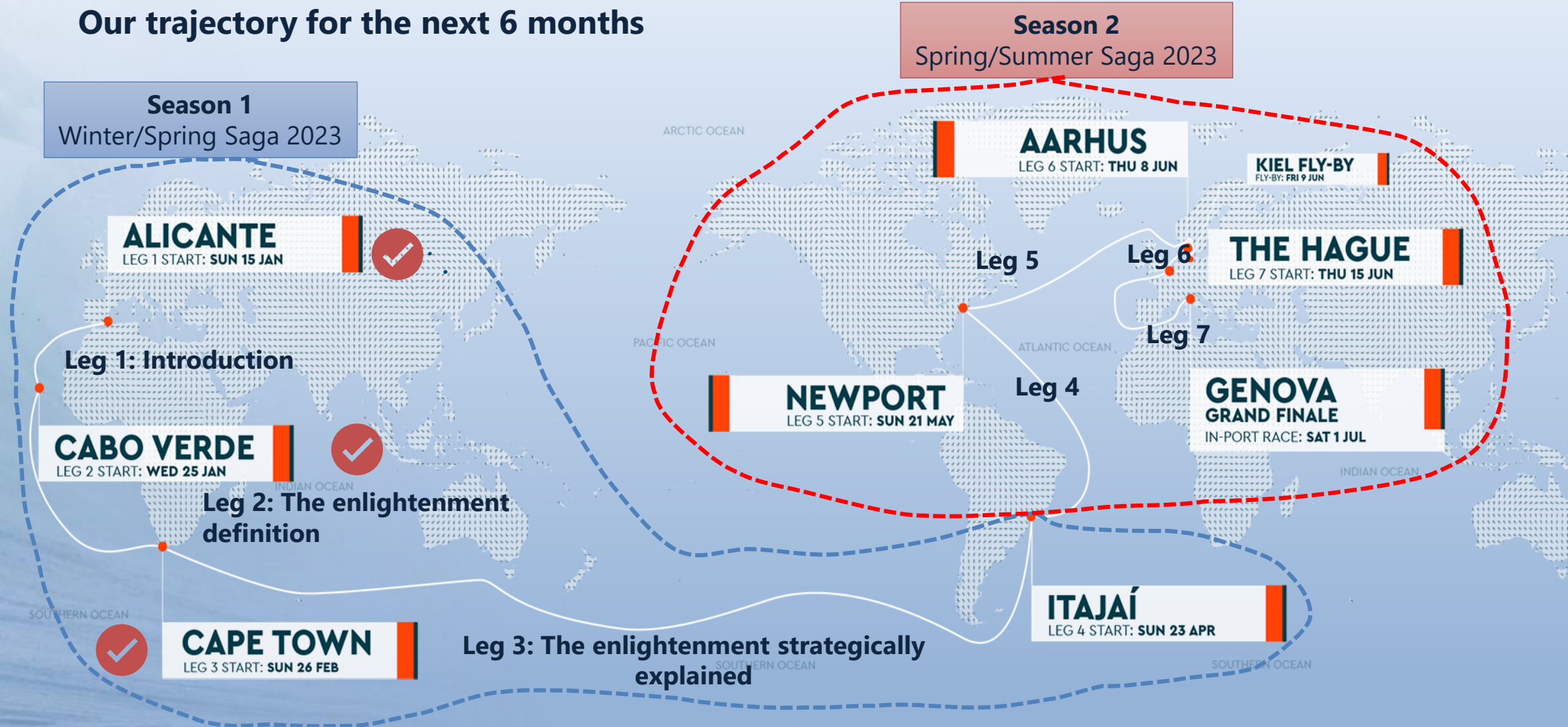
*The British
Philosophers
(Continued...)*



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Race 2022-2023

Our trajectory for the next 6 months









From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Race 2022-2023

Our reviewed Outline. This content is subject to change in depth and extensive dedication.

Season 1
Winter/Spring Saga 2023

1. Introduction 
2. What is the Enlightenment 
3. How does the enlightenment commence-Origins 
Who moved the ways of the Enlightenment?
4. Part A-The Dutch 
5. Part B-The Germans
(2 episodes)  
6. Part C – The British
(3 episodes)   
8. Part D – The Italians
(1 episode)
9. Part E –The French
(2 episodes)
10. Part F - the Spaniards-Portuguese
(2 Episodes)

Season 2
Spring/Summer Saga 2023

1. Spinoza's truth, fallacies and wrongs
2. Kant's Prominence
3. Adam Smith Importance
4. Rousseau's Anti-Philosophes
5. Voltaire pro Royalism
6. Diderot's Encyclopedia
7. When does the Enlightenment take place? Entire Chronology Map
8. The French Revolution
9. Different Canons of the Enlightenment Part A
10. Different Canons of the Enlightenment Part B
11. The Enlightenment and freedom of thought or speech
12. The Enlightenment and Science
13. The Enlightenment and Ethics
14. The Enlightenment and Toleration
15. The Enlightenment and Racial Differences/Slavery
16. The Enlightenment and woman
17. Why is the enlightenment so important in our days.
18. Comparative Analysis Radical-Moderate-Counter Enlightenment
19. Research agenda for the next Generation ahead
20. Summary and Conclusions.



Announcement: Season II publications will increase in frequency per week. The detailed schedule will be released with the dynamics of the Ocean Race 2022-2023 route journey. We expect to publish twice per week as of Leg 4.














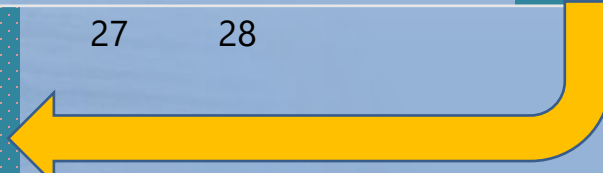
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Outline per month

TAKE NOTICE OF THE CHANGES

FEBRUARY 2023

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3  Who moved the waves of the enlightenment (Part A) The Dutch 	4 Leg 2 Episode 4
	5	6	7	8	9  Who moved the ways of the enlightenment (Part B): The Germans 	10 Leg 2 Episode 5
	12  Episode 5A German Philosophers.	13	14	15	16  Who moved the ways of the enlightenment (Part C): The British Section I 	17 Leg 2 Episode 6A
	19	20	21	22	23  Who moved the ways of the enlightenment (Part C): The British Section II	24 Leg 2 Episode 6B
	 LEG 3 begins 26 Episode 6B	27	28			



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Outline per month

MARCH 2023

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	
			1	2	  Episode 6C Who moved the ways of the enlightenment (Part C) The British Philosophers (continuation) Section III	3 Leg 3	4
5	6	7	8	9	 Episode 7 Who moved the ways of the enlightenment (Part D) The Italian historic context and main philosophers	10 Leg 3	11
12	13	14	15	16	 Episode 8A Who moved the ways of the enlightenment (Part E) The French historic context Section I	17 Leg 3	18
19	20	21	22	23	 Episode 8B Who moved the ways of the enlightenment (Part E) The French Philosophers Section II	24 Leg 3	25
26	27	28	29	30	 Episode 9A Who moved the ways of the Enlightenment (Part F) The Spanish/Portuguese historical context Section I	31 Leg 3	




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APRIL 2023

Outline per month

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6		7 8
						Leg 3
				Episode 9B Who moved the ways of the Enlightenment (Part F)		The Spanish and Portuguese Philosophers Section II
9	10	11	12	13		14 15
V a c a t i o n						
16	17	18	19	20		21 22
V a c a t i o n						
23	24	25	26	27		28 29
30	<i>"From the Enlightenment to Business Models" Season 2, will begin with leg 4, from Itajai to Newport on Sunday 23rd April 2023</i>					



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Main historic events that marked the life of the British Enlightenment thinkers

1642-1651



The English Civil Wars (three conflicts), which were fought between Charles I and Parliament, involving Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

1649



King Charles I was beheaded in 1649

1653-1658



Oliver Cromwell ruled from 1653-1658

1655-1660



Anglo Spanish War with Spain

1660



Restoration of Charles II

1665-66



Major final outbreak Plague and Great Fire of London

1688-1689



Glorious Revolution. William III and Mary II into power

1707



Union of England and Scotland

1714



George I Of Hanover accession

1652-54



First Anglo-Dutch War

1665-67



Second Anglo Dutch War

1672-74



Third Anglo Dutch War

1756



Seven Years War

1776



Declaration of American Independence

1789



French Revolution

1721



George II of Hanover accession

1760



George III of Hanover accession

1780-84



Fourth Anglo Dutch War



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Today

Who was who in the English Enlightenment?



John Toland



Anthony Collins



Matthew Tindal



Anthony Cooper



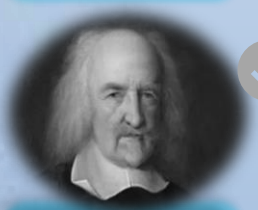
Robert Boyle



Isaac Newton



John Locke



Thomas Hobbes



Thomas Reid



Adam Ferguson



Henry Home Lord Kames



Adam Smith



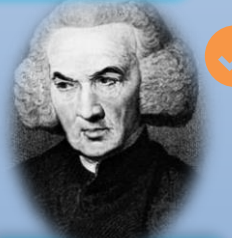
David Hume



Thomas Paine



John Jebb



Richard Price



Joseph Priestley



Mary Wollstonecraft



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Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Sir Isaac Newton
1642-1727



Photo source:

<https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw59602/Sir-Isaac-Newton>

For further reading:

- Chapter 27, 33 *Radical Enlightenment*. J. Israel.
- Chapters 8, 14. *Enlightenment Contested* J. Israel.
- Chapters 1, 6. *Democratic Enlightenment*. J. Israel
- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Isaac-Newton>
- Chapter 8. *A Culture of Growth: The Origins of the Modern Economy* by Joel Mokyr. Princeton University Press. 2017.

- The birth of Newton not only changed England but the course of history. For us, Newton life and legacy was providential, not in terms of all the scientific gift for humanity, but in terms of setting the foundations of a reconciliation between God's fundamental premises (surpassing the Bible as a Jewish history book) and Science.
- His unhappy childhood, pushed him to read. His mother send him to a Grammar School in Grantham, to be prepared for University.
- Even though he is a physicist and mathematician, he was able to take the honour of receiving the previous research of Aristotle, Galileo Galilei, Rene Descartes, Nicolas Copernicus, Johannes Kepler, Henry More, Francis Bacon and Robert Boyle. And then, from there he began his scientific career.
- Why have we included Newton here, even though he wasn't considered a formal philosopher? He was indeed above the philosophy itself. His interpretation of gravity, universal gravitation and the mechanical philosophy of the three laws of motion, allowed him to offer a new

- conception of nature within an innovative framework for a Scientific Acceptance in the religious communities of his time.
- Newton career occurred in the Early Enlightenment of England. Meanwhile in The Netherlands the Free-Thinkers disrupted the intellectual society with an antagonist counter-God (sometimes atheist) premises, in the UK, Newton disrupted the intellectual society with a framework to explain science using mathematics and experiments.
- Newton wasn't a figure of charming and gentle manners. As any genius, he didn't have a sympathetic appeal with everyone either. His inventiveness, mechanical abilities, and skills to build models of machines as clocks and windmills gave him enough to prove to join Trinity, College, Cambridge. In 1661, he joined University older than his peers.



Newton's Apple Tree, Trinity College, Cambridge, England
This tree was grafted from the actual tree that led Isaac Newton to ponder the theory of gravity.
<https://erasmusu.com/en/erasmus-cambridge/what-to-see/trinity-college-5644>



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Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Sir Isaac Newton
1642-1727

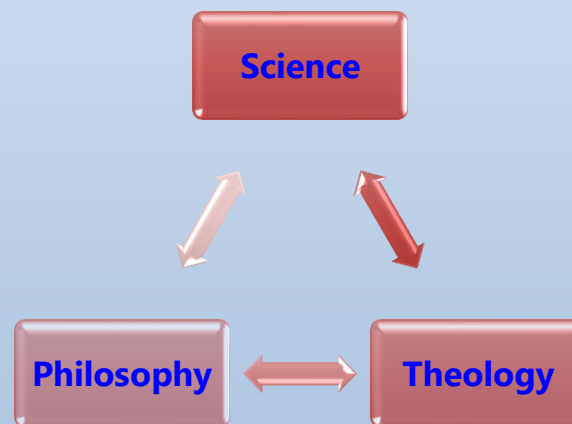


Photo Source: The house where Isaac Newton was born. Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire.

For further reading:

- Chapter 27, 33 Radical Enlightenment. J. Israel.
- Chapters 8,14. Enlightenment Contested J. Israel.
- Chapters 1, 6. Democratic Enlightenment. J. Israel
- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Isaac-Newton>
- Chapter 8. A Culture of Growth: The Origins of the Modern Economy by Joel Mokyr. Princeton University Press. 2017.

- Newton was able to accommodate three antagonist pillars together:



Newton integrated

- A) Experimental inductive science: Math, attraction vs repulsion, universal gravitation, 3 laws of motion in physics, the light nature theories.
- B) The conception that God exists and is the unique smartest Almighty that regulates motion, gravitation and continuance of the planetary system
- C) Philosophically Newton offered a new framework about how the world and matters functions.

- Newton mathematical physics was recognized to be innovative and correct by the best minds of his epoch, and by the small choice of intellectuals (followers) of different disciplines who were able to understand him.
- The resonance power of his work went through scrutiny, critiques, reviews and multiple examination. His impact in physical sciences was enormous: He started with the usage of math in the generation and processing of useful knowledge, carrying the ideas of his predecessors, combining math and analytical skills with empirical and experimental data; preferring principles gained by induction from observation. He always left a room for more, strongly suggesting that science was an ongoing never-ending project. Science is defeasible, always subject to revision and challenge.
- Renowned by his dissenters of his same level located out of England: Huygens, Pierre de Varignon, and even Voltaire. Recognized by his main competitors as Leibniz after Newton's death. And followed by numerous Newtonians.



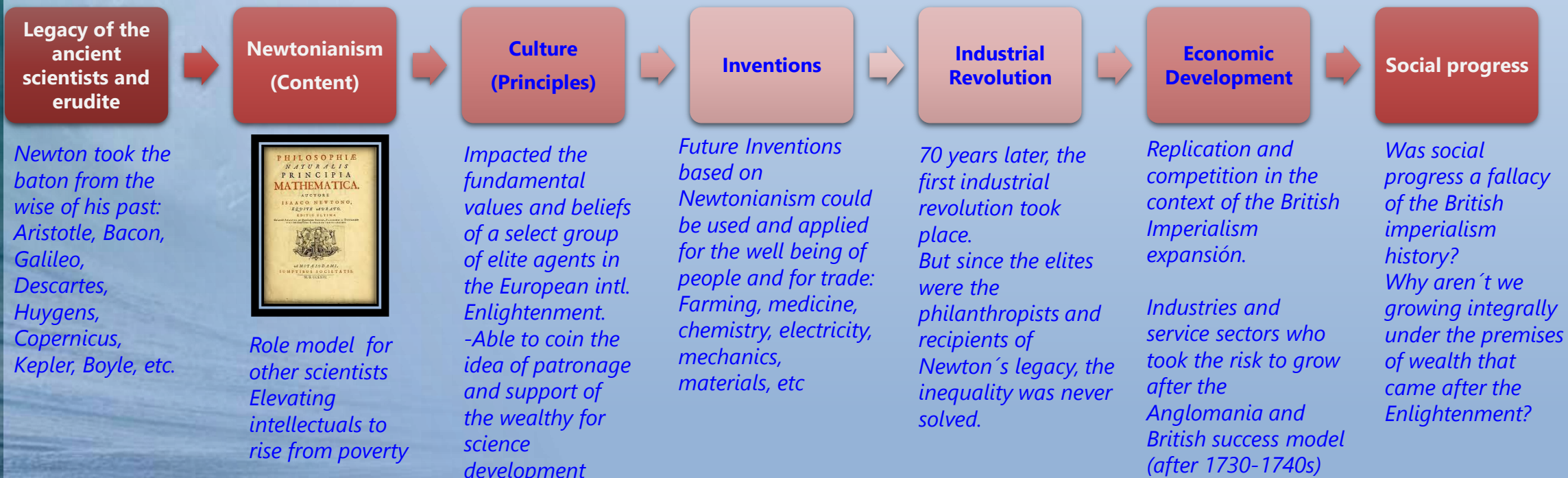
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Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Sir Isaac Newton
1642-1727

- Newton has been branded by Joel Mokyr as a cultural entrepreneur. He changed the what, the how and the why of science and thinking; in such a way of elegance and completeness to explain the nature of our world in such a way that he was not only acknowledged by academics, but he was raised with prestige by the monarchy of Britain, and by the Parliament.
- Look at the framework of Newton that I have drafted from Mokyr understanding about Newton's impact in the Enlightenment period:





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Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Sir Isaac Newton
1642-1727

- Newton is best known for inventing the calculus, a decade before Leibniz did it independently. For having formulated the theory of universal gravity. He produced the Newtonian mechanics and the Newtonian Science, with an extraordinary influence until our days.
- Newton phases of his life:

Early years

The infancy and teen years of Newton were the most turbulent in history of England

- English Civil War started in 1642
- King Charles I was beheaded in 1649
- Oliver Cromwell ruled from 1653-1658
- Restoration of the monarchy in 1660 with Charles II
- Plague



Newton Years at Cambridge prior to Principia

Newton education started with the classics: Aristotle's rhetoric, logic, ethics and physics. Self-taught in mathematics, when Cambridge was closed because of the plague. It was here that he worked in optics, and calculus. He became Lucasian Professor of Math (1669) at Cambridge. For the next 15 years: researching in theology, alchemy and math. He wrote Principia.



Newton Final years at Cambridge

After the Glorious Revolution (1688), he was elected representative of Cambridge University in the Parliament. He formed friendships with John Locke and Fatio de Duillier, Christiaan Huygens.



Newton final years in London

He became Master of the Mint in 1699. Moving to London since then. A prominent authority. Elected President of the Royal Society in 1703. Knighted by Queen Anne in 1705. His international prominence made him a celebrity and of a highest social status, only equivalent to the wealthiest of Britain. He died in 1727 at 84 years old, buried at a prominent place in Westminster Abbey.



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Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Thomas Paine
1737-1809



Photo source and further reading:
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Thomas-Paine>
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/paine/>
<https://www.archives.gov/news/articles/thomas-paine-attitudes-biography>

- For many, Paine was a pamphleteer, controversialist and international activist of the Enlightenment causes and figures.
- A child of a family of moderate means, with a Quaker-Anglican background by birth. With a boisterous unstable youth, he traveled to the New World in 1774, where he connected with publishers, booksellers, and political circles in Philadelphia.
- He was involved in the French Revolution and was a member of the French National Convention.
- Considered as a deist, he published the books "Age of Reason", "Common sense", and "Rights of Man" in between others.
- After he assisted with influencing and publishing for the cause of the American independence from Britain, he dedicated time to scientific experiments, and he was involved with a group of French intellectuals that triggered the French Revolution. While visiting France he was at risk of losing his life. He returned to America in 1803.
- His publications are about a new order of government, welfare, human rights, sovereignty and its limits, representation and property.
- He made himself notorious in America because he called for American independence from Great Britain in Common Sense, and inspired revolutionaries across the 13 colonies to revolt against the British crown.
- Paine looked to introduce democracy and equality into a monarchical aristocratic imperial society (with a strong commercial liberalism).
- He didn't believe in any church, but his own "church", even though he truly believed in "God, and no more; and I hope for happiness beyond this life".

Separation of the Church and state

Government should be only based on reason, not faith

Government must protect freedom of religions in religious affairs

Mystery, Miracle, and Prophecy, are appendages that belong to fabulous and not to true religion



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Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Adam Smith
1723-1790



Photo source and Further readings:

- <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/smith-moral-political/>
- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Adam-Smith>
- <https://iep.utm.edu/smith/>
- <https://www.econlib.org/library/Enc/bios/Smith.html>
- Chapter 9. Democratic Enlightenment. J. Israel
- <https://press.princeton.edu/books/paperback/9780691180960/a-culture-of-growth>

- Our own strategic analysis of the impact of Adam Smith will be posted in a few weeks from now. From all the profiles of the Enlightenment free-thinkers, there are three of them that deserve our careful attention: Spinoza, Kant and Smith (who includes Hume's meaningful points). So, we will dedicate a whole episode to Smith then. Look at the schedule for Season II.
- Please notice that the British Enlightenment was an ideas revolution in multiple levels. Each of the profiles of people that we are studying were situated either at:
 - A. Intellectual Transformation: As Newton or Locke or Boyle
 - B. Political Developments: Those who were politically involved as Paine, Jebb, Priestley or Price. In addition, we certainly need to include the Scottish political moderate philosophers as Ferguson, Kames.
 - C. Economic Innovations: Here we situate Adam Smith
- Adam Smith is usually identified as the father of modern capitalism, but he isn't. **He was a moral philosopher about economic topics, but he wasn't an economist.**
- Adam Smith never coined the term "capitalism", but a study of the evolution of a commercial society that was benefited from global trade under premises that are not outstanding anymore. He built a framework of economic thinking for wealth creation under the premises of the British expansion, without the industrial revolution in place. He was sharp to observe and analyse what was happening with the European nations and their colonies all over the world.
- Educated in Glasgow College, Oxford University (Baliol College). He was a professor at Glasgow and a Tutor of the Third Duke de Buccleuch, activity that allowed him to travel and meet his contemporaries: Voltaire, Rousseau, Quesnay and Turgot..
- His two main oeuvres were: "A theory of moral sentiments", and "The wealth of Nations".
- We will do a detailed strategic analysis about Smith on the first weeks of Season II.



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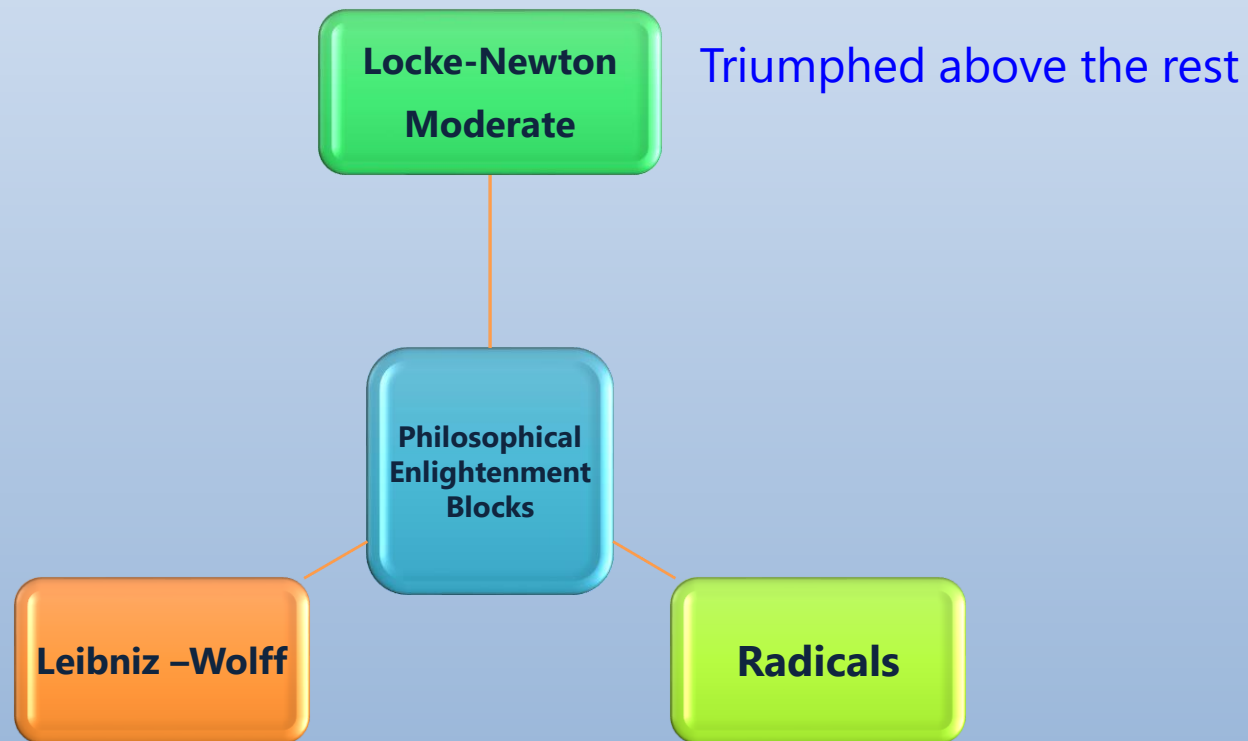
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Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Adam Smith
1723-1790



Photo
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/smith-moral-political/>



According to J. Israel, after the Cartesianism and Malebranchisme lost their dynamism, the three philosophical blocks vying for hegemony were the Locke-Newton system, the Leibniz-Wolff System and the radical freethinkers. The winner was Locke-Newton. Adam Smith added the British economics inferences to the Newtonianism system.



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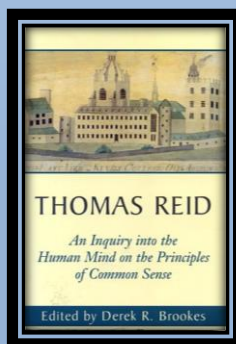
Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Thomas Reid
1710-1796



Photo source and references for further reading:
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Thomas-Reid>
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/reid-memory-identity/>
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/reid-ethics/>
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/reid/>
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/scottish-18th/>
Chapter 9. Democratic Enlightenment. J. Israel
Chapter 1 and 2. Revolution of the Mind. J. Israel

- Thomas Reid is another Scottish Philosopher. He studied at the University of Aberdeen. And he was also a professor at that University, and then at the University of Glasgow. After a few years in 1781, he resigned from that professorship to dedicate fully into writing.
- Reid was Adam Smith’s successor as a professor of moral philosophy of Glasgow. He won a strong reputation in the Scottish and the American Enlightenment too.
- He was an active Christian Presbyterian.
- Reid is a faithful representative of the philosophy of “Common Sense”, as much as Kames, Campbell, Ferguson, Beattie and Oswald.
- The common sense is a set of principles and explanation of the impulses of our human nature.
- His legacy was the outstanding model for a philosophical method, his theory of perception and his wide implications on epistemology (Epistemology is the investigation of what distinguishes justified belief from opinion). He was a pioneer in setting the foundations of a methodology philosophic research based on extensive and rigorous use of observational data to justify claims about perception.
- His theory of conception is the heart of his philosophical system and his faculty psychology.
- His main production was published in three books: *“Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue”*, *“Human mind on the principles of Common Sense”* and *“Essays on the active powers of Man”*



Everybody gets so much information all day long that they lose their common sense.
Gertrude Stein





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Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Adam Ferguson
1723-1816



Photo source:

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Adam-Ferguson>

<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/scottish-18th/>
Chapter 1. The Revolution of the Mind. J. Israel

- Ferguson is defined as an historian and philosopher of the Scottish common-sense school of philosophy. He also is considered as a fore-runner of modern sociology with emphasis in social interactions.
- Educated in the University of St. Andrews, he was professor of natural philosophy at University of Edinburgh. He was a diplomat that was part of the British commission sent to Philadelphia to negotiate the peace with American Revolutionaries.
- Ferguson was an evolutionist of human thought. His work "Essay on the History of Civil Society" traces humanity's progression from barbarism to social and political refinement.
- He is considered as the only major enlightenment figure from the Gaelic speaking part of Scotland. His Scottish perspective introduced an idea of a moderate Enlightenment in the British Isles.
- Ferguson "envisaged a panorama of a civil society as a work in progress process of development from primitive beginnings to higher stages, in terms of equality..
- He acknowledged this system of "divine design": a successive stages of civil society, a chain of connection between the best elements of monarchy and aristocracy, rather than embracing full democracy.
- A full democracy, according to Ferguson, if not well prepared, "only shows prevalent disorder, insult and wrongs, lack of respect for the traditions and past discoveries with a continual degradation or suppression of all the privileges for the talented people".
- Ferguson as much as Hume rejected radical sweeping democracy programs of reform, envisaged by Paine, Priestley and Price.
- Ferguson procured the idea of a slow amelioration of societies, retaining the existing foundations, and improving all the substantial changes for a moderate resolution of how societies would be better governed for social and economic progress.



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Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Henry Home Lord Kames
1696-1792



Photo source and further reading:

<http://www.enlightenment-revolution.org/index.php/Kames%2C%20Henry%20Home%2C%20Lord>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Henry-Home-Lord-Kames>

<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/scottish-18th/>

Chapter 9. Democratic Enlightenment.

J. Israel

- Kames is within the Scottish Philosophers, the most remarkable one, not just because he was mainly a unique model of a high well educated professional, who was tutored at home, apprentice for 10 years to become a lawyer, philosopher and social scientist. He was also appointed as a judge in the supreme Court of Scotland in 1752, and Lord of Justiciary (judge in Criminal Court) in 1763.
- He was also an author in moral, religious, education, aesthetics, history, political economy and law. He always combined a philosophical approach with an empirical history of legal evolution.
- He was absorbed with the idea of human betterment process, in which human improvement is seen as a complex process in a “work in progress” mood towards maturity and modernity.
- He studied very well social, institutional and economic development and its relations with morality, law, manners, education, learning and arts.
- His theoretical historic framework has been coined as evolutionistic naturalism.
- His cornerstone advocacy was against the feudal baronage, the noble domination and the oppressive character of most societies before the Enlightenment.
- He analyzed the question of racial differentiation as a question of polygenetic natural history. “Everywhere, regardless the race, intellectual and moral, technical and economic progress occurs but at different speeds and very different levels”.
- In Kame’s schema, he saw subordination of some men over others, because of evolutive reasons. Those who know how to do things are in advantage to envisage and supervise the less developed ones.
- “He traced the development of mankind out of savagery into civilization as moral sense and taste became refined, warning that overrefinement would foster decadence and lead back into barbarism”.



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Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Mary Wollstonecraft
1759-1797



Photo source:

<https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw02603/Mary-Wollstonecraft>

For further reading

- <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/wollstonecraft/>
- https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/195543.The_Life_and_Death_of_Mary_Wollstonecraft

- Moral and political philosopher, school-teacher, governess, and self-educated as a multilingual, as an author in education, journey travels and several topics about the role of women in society. She was acknowledged as the first English feminist. Influenced by John Locke
- In the context of her life, she was considered a scandalous literary figure, because of not complying with marriage of his first partner (Gilbert Imlay). She then became lover of William Godwin (another Enlightenment English profile), with whom she finally married. Her second daughter Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, became the author of Frankenstein.
- She was considered a pioneer of woman's rights in America, some countries in continental Europe and Brazil.
- In her own land, she criticized slavery, and the nascent imperial Britain of commerce, the English existing political system, the aristocracy, and the inequities of the luxury economy that lead to greater disproportions between the poor and the rich.
- She was proponent of liberal values, she claimed for the kind of changes that societies require for men and women to be virtuous and reach a chance of some measure of contentment and happiness.

Her major books: *"Thoughts on the Education of Daughters: with reflections on female conduct in the more important duties of life"*, *"A vindication of the rights of women with structures on political and moral subjects"*.

She embraced the vision of founding happy marriages, based on friendship and producing the next moral generation on family units of work, to build societies of co-shared SMEs and farms to provide and cover the needs for the families.

She was eager to observe that for happy women, women must be educated in mind and body, to become good partners: wives, mothers and citizens.

Boys and girls must be educated at school and universities.

Women must pursue self-mastery to be psychologically independent

Liberty of conscience is a sacred right

She condemned arranged marriages

When women are empty headed, they promote morally bankruptcy societies



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Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

John Jebb
1736-1786



Photo source:

<https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw74363/John-Jebb>

For further reading:

- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Jebb>
- <https://www.libraryireland.com/biography/BishopJohnJebb.php>
- <https://www.amazon.com/John-Enlightenment-Origins-British-Radicalism/dp/0275977757>
- https://www.academia.edu/14097123/John_Jebb_and_the_Enlightenment_Origins_of_British_Radicalism_2003

- John Jebb began his career as a clergyman and academic at Cambridge in the 1760s, and died as a doctor in medicine, and a leading figure among political reformers in London.
- He was considered as an Enlightened Friend of Liberty. Openly supported American Colonists quest for Independence from Britain.
- Married with Ann Torkington, who supported him fully, intellectually too.
- He was a British political, religious and social reformer who championed several proposals:
 1. Developer of Unitarian views
 2. A strong supporter of religious toleration
 3. Reform program that embraced universal suffrage, the secret ballot, equal single-member constituencies in the Parliament, etc.
 4. Use of juries in defamation cases, female equality and medical education for seculars or laymen.
 5. Led the Feathers' Tavern Petition: Parliament to remove the Church of England requirement of subscription to the theology and liturgy.
 6. Introduced educational reforms, seeking for curriculum broadening and annual examinations for all students
- He was a rational dissenter with a political radicalism.
*** A rational dissenter was a well-influenced English member of the society who belonged to other sects (not Anglican), or to a group of protestant sects (as Presbyterians, Congregationalists or Baptists), who refused to conform to the episcopal hierarchy of the Church of England following the act of uniformity in 1662. They also who supported the American Revolution.
- Member of the Westminster Committee helping to establish the Society for Constitutional Information in 1780
- Deeply concerned for prison reforms.

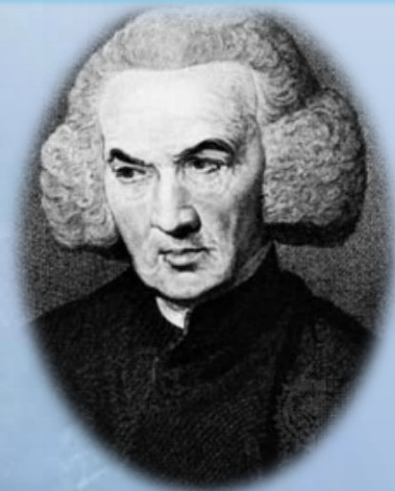


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Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Richard Price
1723-1791



- A prominent dissenting minister and leading figure in philosophical, ethics and political thoughts. Expert in statistics, demography and actuarial calculations.
- A good friend of Paine, Godwin, Wollstonecraft, and Priestley.
- Price was a member of the Bowood Circle, a prominent liberal intellectual group of reflection, discussion and debate.
- A supporter of the French and American Revolutions, with extensive network with the free-thinkers of the English colonies in America.
- He rejected the Trinitarianism. He rejected theological voluntarism (the precepts of morality depends on God's will). He also was against the self-interest theory, and the sentimentalist theories.
- He is classified as an Ethical Intuitionist.
- Price thoughts about liberty were extensive. He categorized 4 levels of liberty: Physical liberty, Moral Liberty, Religious Liberty and Civil Liberty.
- His main legacy has been in moral philosophy, in topics related to moral motivation and responsibility.
- Price invented his own version of Arianism.
- He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1765.
- His most important book: *"A review of the principal questions in morals"*.

Photo source

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Richard-Price>

For further reading:

- <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/richard-price/>
- <https://spartacus-educational.com/PRprice.htm>
- <https://richardpricesociety.org.uk/who-was-dr-richard-price/>

Christ is creator and judge but not God.

Reason tells us what goals we should aim at, and how to achieve them

Any action must be right, wrong or indifferent

Full religious freedom should be extended to all religions.



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2022-2023

Who was who in the English Enlightenment?

Joseph Priestley
1733-1804

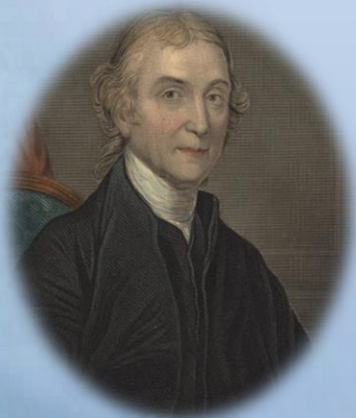


Photo source:

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Joseph-Priestley>

Further reading:

- <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/transcendentalism/>
- <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27757344>
- <https://iep.utm.edu/priestly/>

- Priestley was a rationalist dissenter and Christian. He stuck tenaciously to his belief in progress and the Divine Providence. He was a mix of Calvinist (he resigned from it), to convert into an Unitarian Theologist, with some belief of Arianism premises. But he combined his religious mix world-view with associationism, materialist and a determinist philosophy.
- He started his career as a Minister of the local chapel at Daventry. Then he was ordained a Dissenting minister in 1762
- He was an Enlightenment polymath, writer (of more than 200 works) of natural philosophy, theology, metaphysics, political philosophy, politics, education, history and linguistics.
- He was also a teacher and a studious of science (chemistry), who isolated the oxygen.
- Priestley prioritized the practical and the experimental above the purely theoretical.
- A pro-toleration religious advocate that also defended the cause of minimal governmental intervention in society. An optimistic liberal who believed in hard-work, discipline and building intellectual companionships with middle-class dissenters, intellectuals and liberals.
- He was victimized by misunderstandings and miscommunication of his works. By creating controversy, he was accused of being a dangerous radical.
- He traveled to reside in Pennsylvania until his death in 1804

Christ is above humans,
but he is not God.

Jesus sacrifice
was not an
atonement for sin

God's plan for
humans is to
reach happiness

Everyone can attain
perfect moral status as
Jesus

There is no scriptural
basis for a split
between body and
soul



From the Enlightenment to Business Models at the Ocean Strategy Race 2023

We will publish next Friday 10th of March 2023.
The following topic is “Who moved the ways of the Enlightenment, part D. The italians”.

