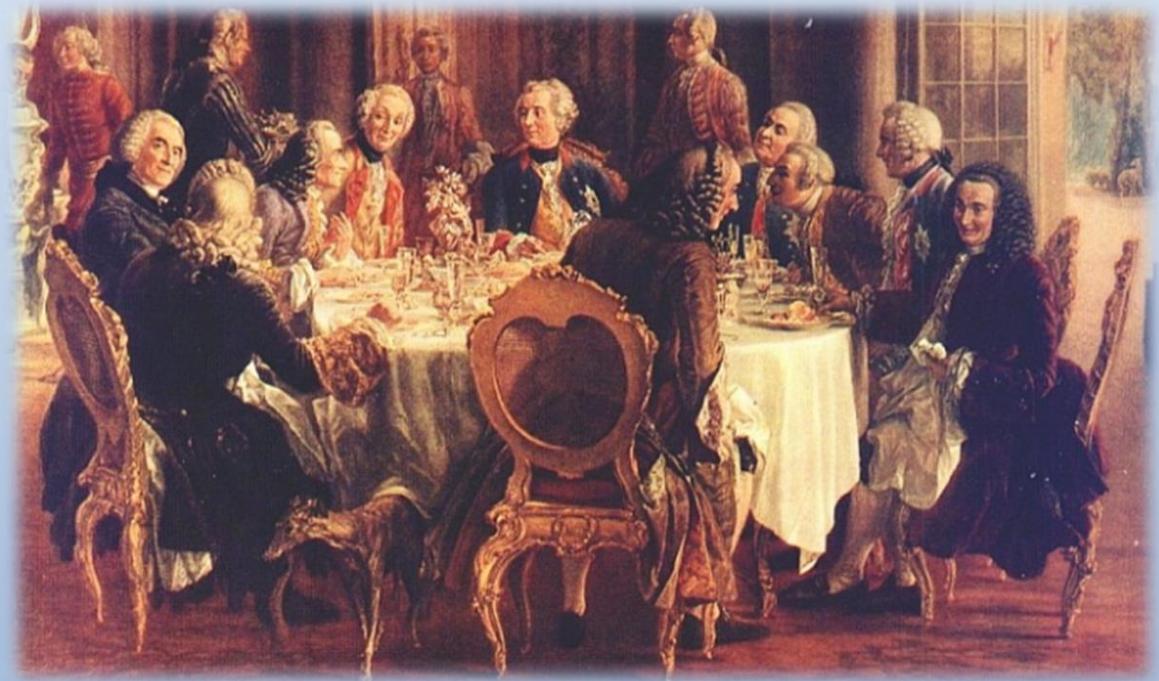


From the Enlightenment to Business Models Season II

Episode 6

Voltaire Pro-Royalism



The Dinner Party of Frederick II.

Frederick II the Great sitting alongside Voltaire, At the Palace of Sanssouci, Potsdam. Brandenburg. Painted by Adolph Menzel, in 1850.

<https://recherche.smb.museum/detail/501928>

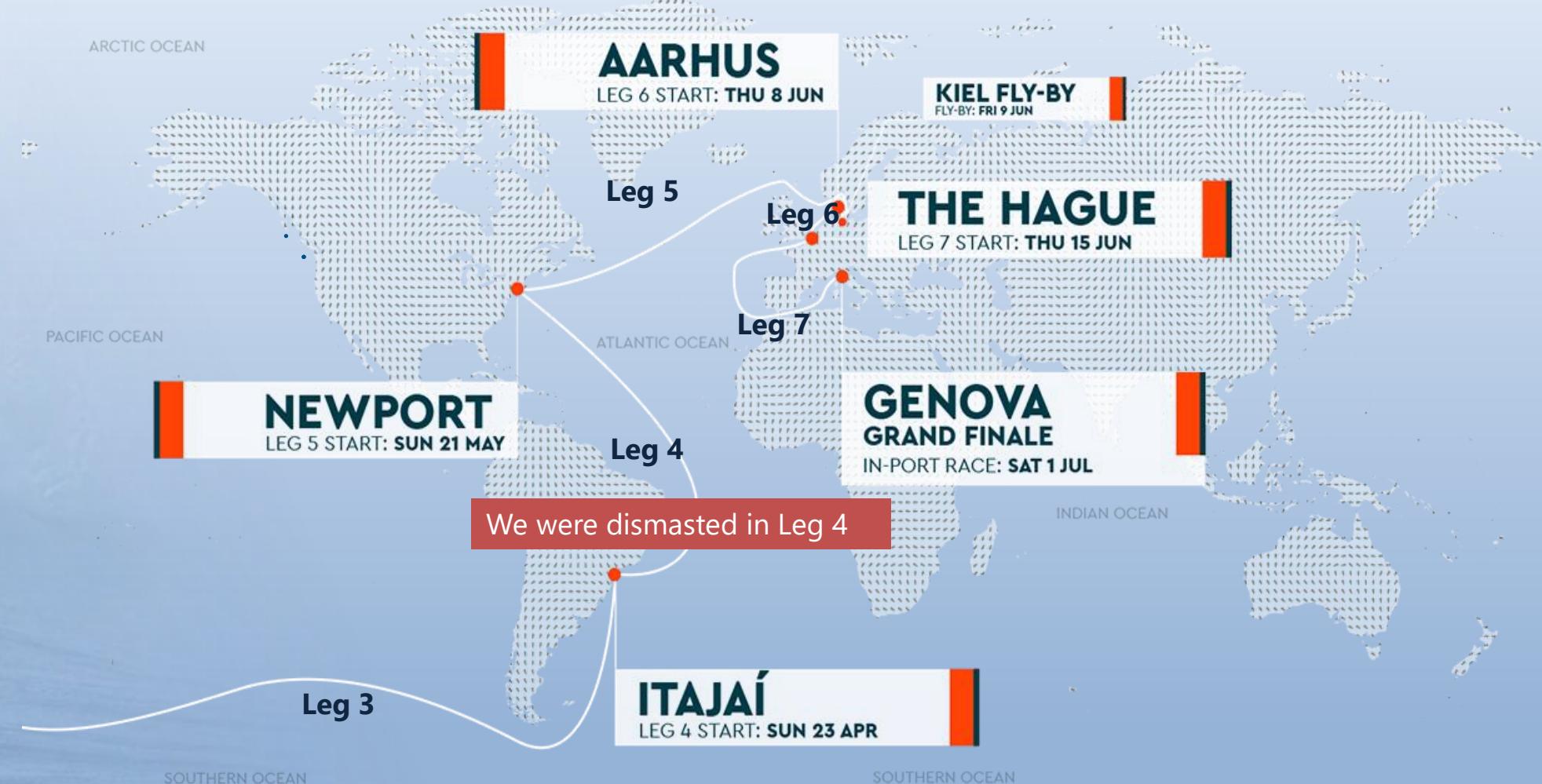


From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Race 2022-2023

Season 2
Spring/Summer Saga 2023

Our expected trajectory for the next 10 weeks





From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Race 2022-2023

Our studied Outline for Season II

- 0. *Introduction* 
- 1. *Spinoza´s truth, fallacies and wrongs* 
- 2. *Kant's Prussian Context* 
- 3. *Kant's Philosophical Prominence* 
- 4. *Adam Smith Importance* 
- 5. *Rousseau´s Anti-Philosophes* 
- 6. *Voltaire pro Royalism* 
- 7. *Diderot´s Encyclopedia*
- 8. *When does the Enlightenment take place?
Reevaluation of the Entire Chronology Map*
- 9. *The French Revolution*
- 10. *Different Canons of the Enlightenment Part A*
- 11. *Different Canons of the Enlightenment Part B*
- 12. *The Enlightenment and freedom of thought & speech*

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Season 3
Fall-Winter 2023

Season 3
Fall-Winter 2023

- 13. *The Enlightenment and Science*
- 14. *The Enlightenment and Ethics*
- 15. *The Enlightenment and Toleration*
- 16. *The Enlightenment and Racial Differences/Slavery*
- 17. *The Enlightenment and woman*
- 18. *Why is the enlightenment so important in our days.*
- 19. *Comparative Analysis Radical-Moderate-Counter Enlightenment*
- 20. *Research agenda for the next Generation ahead*
- 21. *Summary and Conclusions.*



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

at the Ocean Strategy Race 2022-2023

Season 2
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NEW Outline. During this final phase to Genova.

JUNE 2023

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6 Episode 4B Adam Smith Importance Part B		7	8 Leg 6 starts	9
11	12	13 Episode 5 Rousseau Anti-Philosophes		14	15 Leg 7 Starts	16
18	19		20	21 Episode 6 Voltaire Pro-Royalism	22	23
25	26	27 Episode 7 Diderot's Encyclopedia	28	29	30 Episode 8 When does the Enlightenment take Place. Re-evaluation of the Entire Chronology Map	GRAND FINALE GENOVA Episode 9 Summary Season II



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2023

Who was who in the French Enlightenment?

Voltaire
(1694-1778)



Photo Source and References for further reading:
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Voltaire>
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/voltaire/>

Chapter 5, 24, *Democratic Enlightenment*. J. Israel.
Chapter 31 *Radical Enlightenment*. J. Israel
Chapter 3, 27, 29, 30 *Enlightenment Contested*. J. Israel.

Don't think money does everything or you are going to end up doing everything for money

Faith consists in believing when it is beyond the power of reason to believe

Judge a person by his questions rather than by his answers

Many are destined to reason wrongly; others not to reason at all; and others to persecute those who reason

Cherish those who seek the truth but beware of those who find it



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

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Who was who in the French Enlightenment?

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Chapter 5, 24, Democratic Enlightenment. J. Israel

Chapter 31 Radical Enlightenment. J. Israel

Chapter 3, 27, 29, 30 Enlightenment Contested. J. Israel

• *Continued...*

- As of 1732, he was restituted at the royal Court of Versailles. But his book "Lettres Philosophiques" triggered a scandal, turning him in a national outlaw. His relationship with Emilie Le Tonnerre de Breteul, Marquise du Chatelet, saved him. He was exiled in Du Chatelet estate in Cirey, a safe heaven for Voltaire's following works.
- From 1732 to 1745, Voltaire worked from Cirey, continued to breeze around Newton. Antagonizing the Descartes and Malebranche system, he took a framework of support to Locke, Bacon and Newton. This campaign work "Elements de la Philosophie de Newton" (1738), was an effort to make Newton accessible to all French society, and it was material directed against the French cartesian establishment.
- From 1745 to 1755, Voltaire, continued producing content in plays, poems, short stories and history.
- He was reintegrated into the traditional Court, named the Royal Historiographer of France, and legitimated as an officially sanctioned savant.
- In 1749 after the death of his lover Du Chatelet, Voltaire accepted an invitation to join the Court of Frederick II the Great in Prussia. Voltaire conflicted with a former friend Maupertuis (the Director of the Berlin Academy of Sciences), with whom he had philosophical clashes, and this prompted the last exile of Voltaire as a result of his writings.
- Voltaire chose to settle in Geneva, Ferney early 1759. Here he also continued supporting causes in favor of the Enlightenment thinkers (Diderot Encyclopedia) and wrote his most wisely known book "Candide".
- With the ascension of Louis XVI, and the appointment of Turgot as a Controller General, the French monarchy began to embrace the philosophes. He finally, was accepted to come back to Paris in 1778, some months before his death.
- Voltaire was welcomed in Paris as a renowned celebrity of letters. A statue was commissioned as a permanent recognition to his legacy, but he died some weeks after this event.

I might disagree with your opinion, but I am willing to give my life for your right to express it.

If you want to know who controls you, look at who you are not allowed to criticize

Every man is guilty of all the good he did not do

The comfort of the rich depends upon an abundant supply of the poor

If there were no God, it would be necessary to invent him



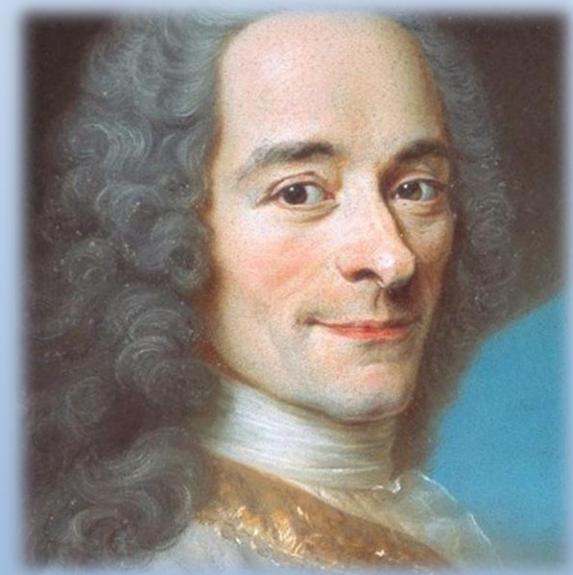
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The next slides have been prepared with the help of the next bibliography:

References explored and recommended for further reading:

- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Voltaire>
- <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/voltaire/>
- <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/cambridge-companion-to-voltaire/110DFCB14231EAC26A998DC5AF672820>
- <https://www.amazon.com/God-Human-Beings-English-Translation/dp/1616141786>
- Voltaire Foundation <https://www.voltaire.ox.ac.uk/>
- <https://www.voltaire.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/OCV-Stocklist-2022.pdf>
- <https://voltairefoundation.wordpress.com/>
- http://www.emersonkent.com/map_archive/france_1769_1789.htm
- <https://encyclopedia.pub/entry/29687>
- <https://www.amazon.com/Voltaire-Almighty-Life-Pursuit-Freedom/dp/0747579571/>
- Voltaire a very short Introduction.
<https://academic.oup.com/book/931?searchresult=1>
- Chapter 5, 24, Democratic Enlightenment. J. Israel.
- Chapter 31 Radical Enlightenment. J. Israel
- Chapter 3, 27, 29, 30 Enlightenment Contested. J. Israel.





From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2022-2023

Season 2

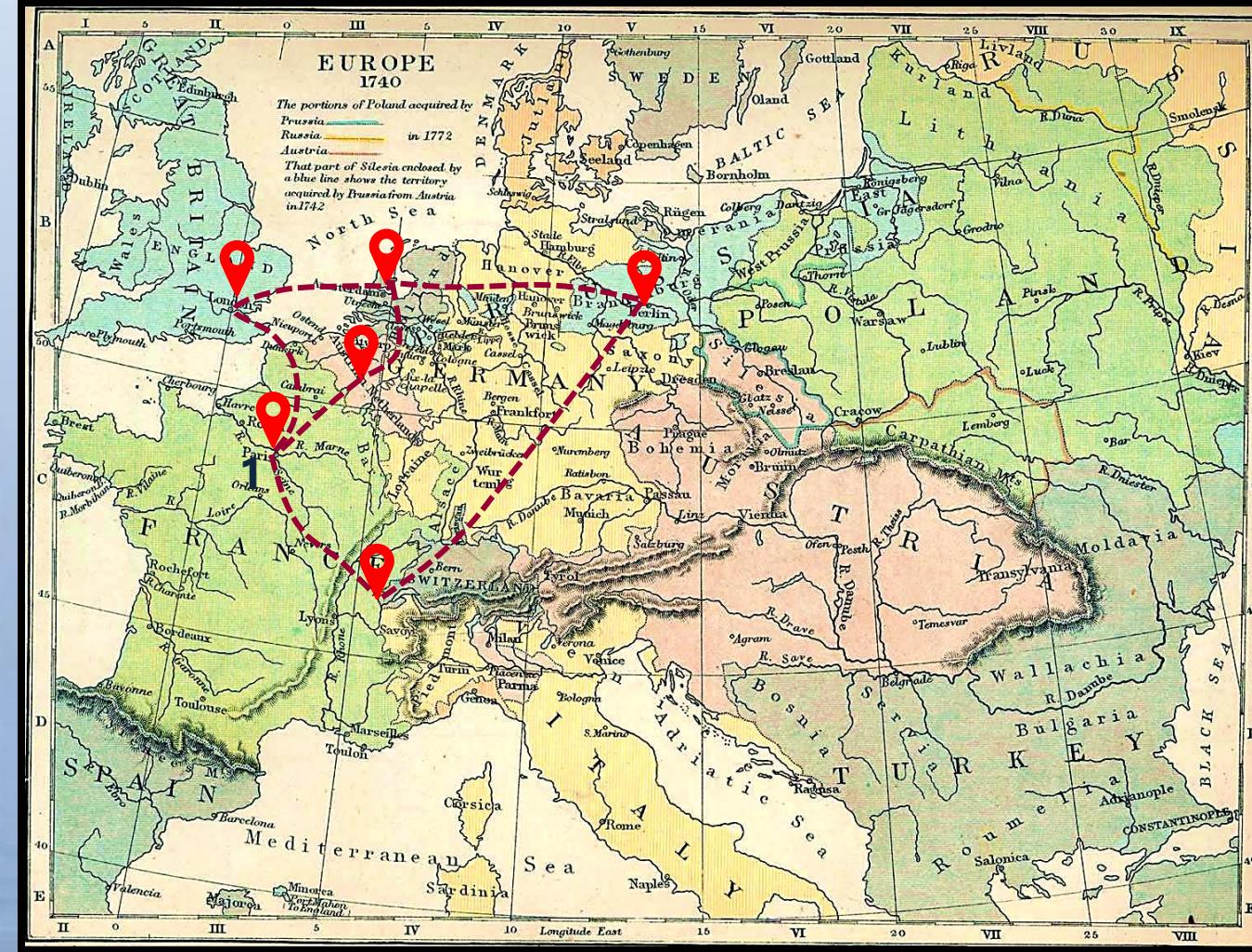
Spring/Summer Saga 2023

The life of Voltaire was assembled around 6 main city-hubs: (1) Paris; (2) The Hague and Leiden; (3) Brussels; (4) London; (5) Berlin and Postdam, and (6) Geneva-Ferney.

1694-1778



Voltaire life had a duration of 84 years. His area of mobility was wide-ranging. He found in Geneva and Ferney the peace and soul maturity to dedicate his last 25 years of his life to produce extensive literature.



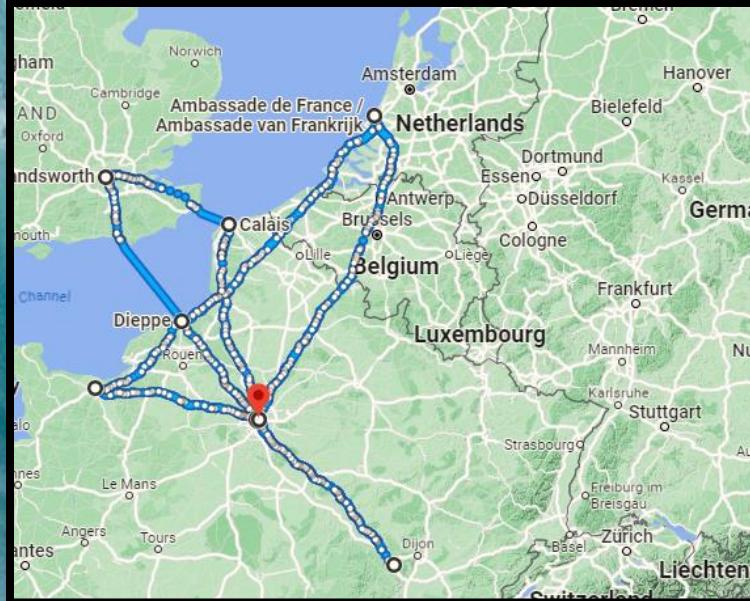


From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2022-2023

Season 2
Spring/Summer Saga 2023

The Routes and Voyages of Voltaire: organized in 3 maps, by years.



From 1694 to 1733

This map shows Voltaire mobility as of birth, until year 1729 (39 years) at his return to Paris, after 2 years of asylum in England.

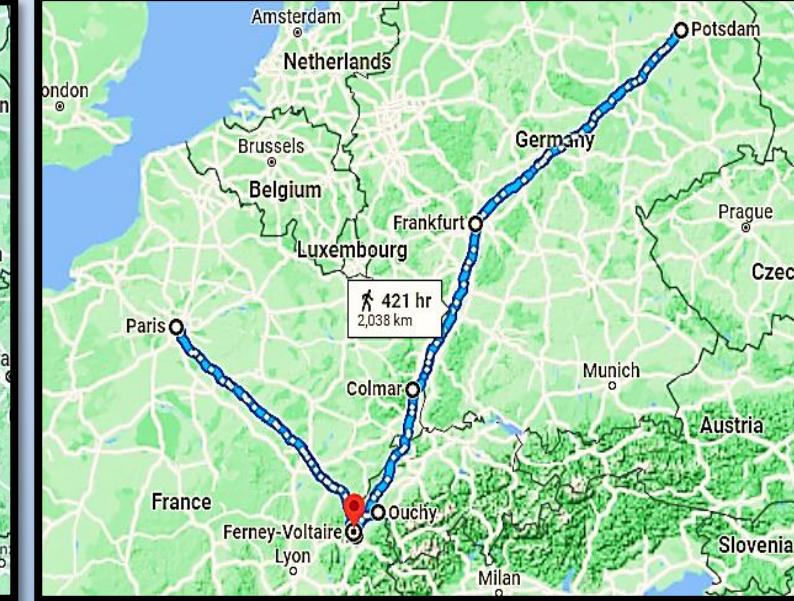
References: Analysis of Voltaire Mobility by Eleonora Escalante Strategy, June 2023

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From 1734 to 1752

This map shows Voltaire's travels as when he was banned from Paris because of his book *Lettres Philosophiques*, then settled in Cirey with Mme Du Chatelet, journeyed to Brussels, The Hague, Leiden, and then decided to move to Brandenburg with Frederick II.



From 1753 to 1778

This map shows Voltaire's last slow voyage from 1753 to 1778. The route starts in Paris, goes to Cirey-sur-Blaise, then to Brussels, The Hague, Leiden, and finally to Berlin. The total distance is 4,464 km and the time is 235 hours.

21-Jun-23



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Main Publications of Voltaire

The Voltaire Foundation at the University of Oxford has compiled 205 volumes of his works to this day. We will only mention the most relevant ones in this slide.

Poetry

- Poème sur le désastre de Lisbonne (1756)
- The Maid of Orleans (1730)
- Henriade (1723)

History

- History of Charles XII, King of Sweden (1721)
- The Age of Louis XIV (1751)
- The Age of Louis XV (1746, 1752) Two volumes.
- Essay on Universal History, the Manners and Spirit of Nations (1756)
- The philosophy of history (1766)

Theater & Plays

- Oedipe (1718)
- Mariamne (1724)
- Zaire (1732)
- La princesse de Navarre (1745)
- Irene (1778)

Short Prose and Tales

- Zadig (1757)
- Micromegas (1738)
- The Princess of Babylon (1768)
- The complete tales of Voltaire. Compiled by William Walton in 3 volumes (1990)
- Candide (1758)

Treatises

- The Elements of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy (1738)
- The Calas Affair: A treatise on tolerance (1762)

Dictionaries and Letters

- Lettres sur les anglais or Lettres Philosophiques (1736)
- Questions sur l'Encyclopedie (1772)
- Dictionnaire Philosophique (1764)



For more information about the total amount of works collected and kept by the Voltaire Foundation, visit:
<https://www.voltaire.ox.ac.uk/our-publications/>



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Voltaire, a man of letters. His strategy as a writer and thinker.

Legitimacy of a high-quality authority in his writings

Voltaire a man of letters

Self-made wealth: acquisition of property and financial security

*A Mait des
25. Juin 1772. a Ferney 25. aout 1772. Best. 317831*
ce n'etait pas madame que j'envoiais plus
l'honneur Dennis tenir a Ferney a mes
jours. Devaient etre filas d'Or et de Soyez.
petits échantillons de Soyez
annees en blonde que vous
la bonte de nos Soyez. nos
ferney vont etre sur
ces modeles. j'aurai bientot
de vous envoyer un essai de une autre
manufacture; car j'en suis aussi sur des
votre secret que je vous bontez.
vraiment en ce que je ferai Monsieur
Le Due De Ursas. mais j'aurai commence
bientot. oserai je en vous presenter
tous mes remerciements vous faire



- In the 18th century, when Voltaire decided for a vocation in "belles-lettres", this meant to elevate himself socially and integrate into the milieu of the high aristocracy. Not just as a respected member of these nobility circles and the elites of the courts but as an influencer in thinking and literature.
- Voltaire represents "literally" the title of "man of letters": Besterman has gathered more than 21,222 letters by Voltaire and written to Voltaire with 1800 correspondents.

Source:
<http://www.voltaire.ox.ac.uk/voltaire-correspondence/>



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Voltaire as a celebrity at the showbiz of the 18th Century

Allonyms and Pseudonym identity: adopted a fictitious or another's person name for safety, complicity and avoid attacks.

Theatricality

Writing Plays

Dramatist

"qui pense fait penser"

Utilization of Dialogues for creating polemic and intellectual exploration

Oeuvres packed with concealed façades: naivety for ironic criticism or good Christianity to unorthodox views

Innovative content with French history and medieval settings. He included music and dance,

Experimentation with new tones. Merging the comic with the sentimental.

Grandiose ability to use theatre as a performing art: actors, costumes, scenery



Voltaire trajectory of life was guided by a polyphonic theatre. Through the theatre he was able to build his royal route to fame and consecration as a writer. He opened his fame with "OEdipe" in 1718, and he closed his life with "Irene" in 1778. He wrote 50 plays:
26 tragedies
18 comedies
4 opera libretti
2 small -scale divertissements for the private royal entertainment.



It is not enough to be exceptionally mad, licentious and fanatical in order to win a great reputation; it is still necessary to arrive on the scene at the right time.



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Voltaire as a philosophe was a result of a life of merit. He started learning and publicizing others' thoughts. But he developed his own value proposition of philosophy.

Freedom as the ability to do what one wills, with no external constraint.
(*Le philosophe ignorant*)

"An empirical methodology that accepts doubt allows us to develop a picture of the universe based on order"

Believed in God as a "clock maker of the Universe", not from the Catholicism views
(*God & Human Beings*)

Started as an Interpreter and analyst of other Philosophers

Observation based on accepting ignorance, and learning to doubt
(*Elements de la Philosophie de Newton*)

Superiority of Newton over Descartes
(*Lettres Philosophiques*)

The cohesion of the principles of Moderate Enlightenment Philosophy:

- Religious Tolerance
- Justice & human rights
- Freedom of thought and speech
- Cultivation of our own gardens: economically, of thinking and the spirit.
(*Dictionnaire Philosophique, Candide, Epitre a Horace*)

Finished as a Philosophe "by merit" of his own

"In his later years, Voltaire lost faith in the scientific method. Relying only on observation and doubt". He was the patriarch of Ferney: Cultivating his garden, aiding the peasants of his lands, and helping the local Swiss watch-making economic industry.



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Voltaire as a historian



- Voltaire taught us to formulate "philosophy of history":
- First dismiss ancient history (including the Bible).
- Second, go back to the beginning and write the history of human race and the history of history in a series of short articles.
- Offer a summation of the themes explored that is clear to be read and understood.

References: *The Cambridge companion to Voltaire*. Edited by Nicholas Cronk. Chapter 9.

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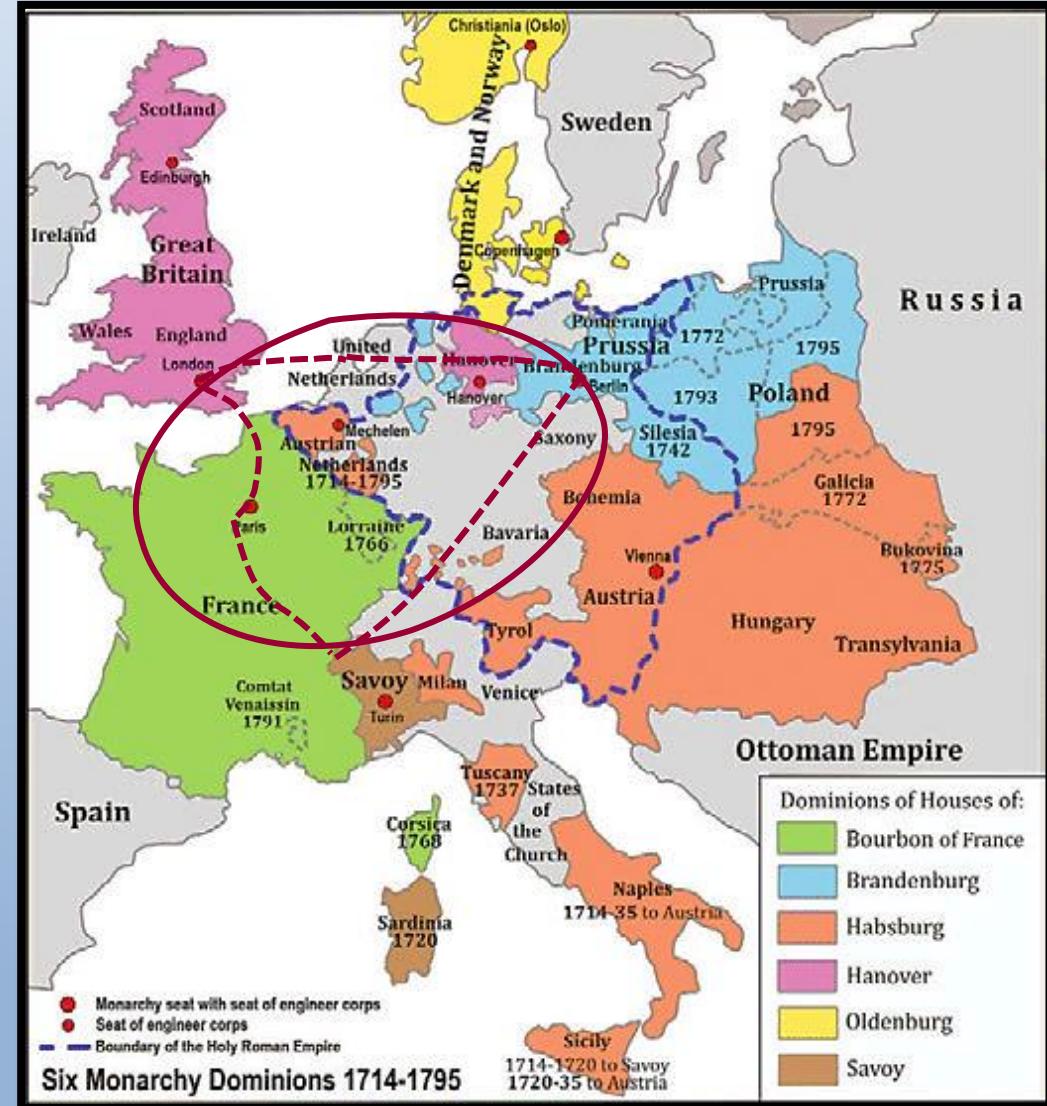
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Voltaire as a French Political Influencer. He guided and was shaken by the knockouts of thrones of the 18th Century.

- Voltaire relocated so much, back and forth in the region that I had remarked in red. Through his plays and literature had direct access to monarchs (rulers or people around them), members of their courts (political high-profiles and personal friends), intellectuals and enlightenment figures from at least 6 Houses of Family Kings:
 1. Bourbon of France
 2. Hanover of Britain
 3. Habsburg of Austria-Netherlands (Brussels)
 4. Orange-Nassau Stadholders in the Netherlands (Leiden and The Hague)
 5. Hohenzollern of Brandenburg, Prussia. Voltaire lived in the castles of Frederick II between 1751 to 1753.
 6. Savoy in Geneva
- Through his art creation, Voltaire was able to communicate his core messages: establishment of religious tolerance, human rights, growth of material prosperity, abolition of torture and judicial useless punishments, anti-tyranny, and anti-censorship.
- His friends in highest places respected and helped him to save his life when he was in danger.
- In the hardest situations, he was prohibited to live in Paris or Brandenburg by Louis XV (France) and Frederick II (Prussia).





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Voltaire as an undercover avant-garde of many spheres in Europe.

Liberty

Voltaire used around 175 different pseudonyms and allonyms during his career



Justice and human rights



Property



Literature of all varieties



Ethics (virtues)



Politics



Journalism



Education



Science



Religion



History



Entertainment



Philosophy

Commerce

Disruptor

Denunciator against Status/quo

Spy

Proroyalist

Prosperity



- Voltaire was an engaged author of Europe who wished to influence the Rulers of his time.
- His anti-religious posture can only be explained in the context of non-separation of Church-State of France and the persecution-censorship-superstition-bigotry and abuse of power of Catholicism and Calvinism.
- He was a pro-royalist. He settled his own Chateau in Ferney.



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What is the essence of Voltaire?



Voltaire, a pro-royalist preeminent author with innumerable façades who wished to make an impact in Europe. Advocate of freedom of speech, religion tolerance and civil rights.



Voltaire loved coffee.





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Our next publication is about Diderot

- Now we are heading to Genova.
- Take Notice: Our next publications will not follow a schedule. We will broadcast continuously, as soon as we finish each of the next 3 episodes. We are in the final push competing with two fleets: The IMOCA and the VO65.
- Many blessings and thank you for reading to me.



*Our next topic is about Diderot Essence.
Photo source: Portrait painted by Louis-Michel van Loo in 1767*