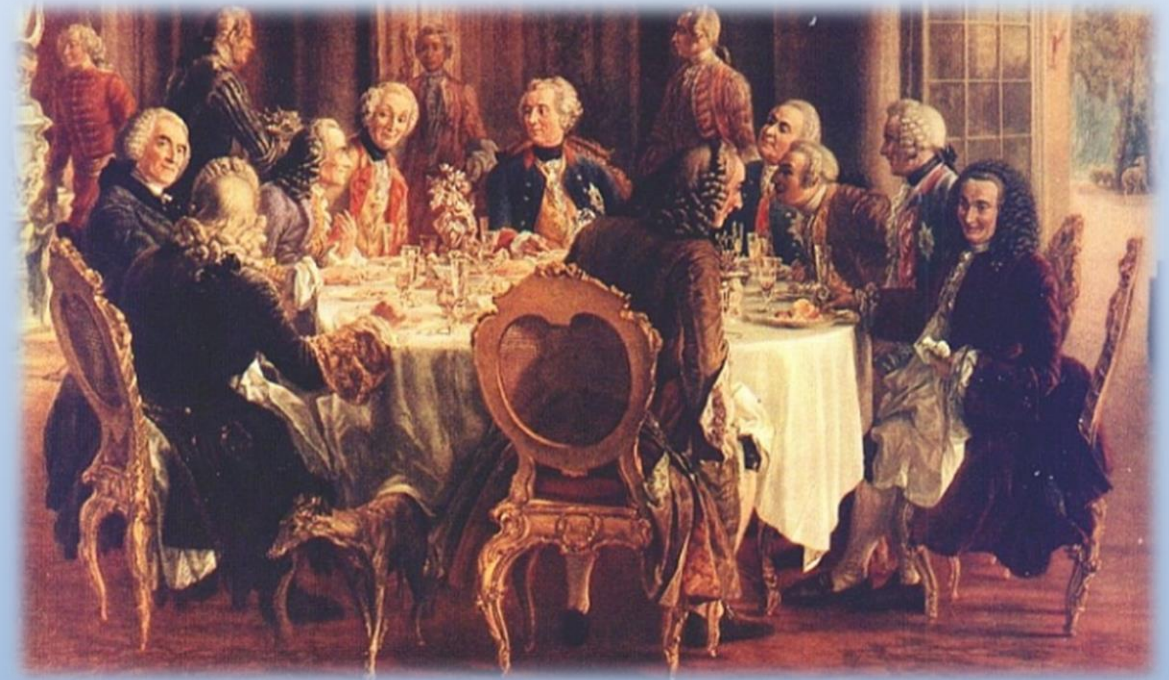


From the Enlightenment to Business Models Season II

Episode 6

Voltaire Pro-Royalism



The Dinner Party of Frederick II.

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

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

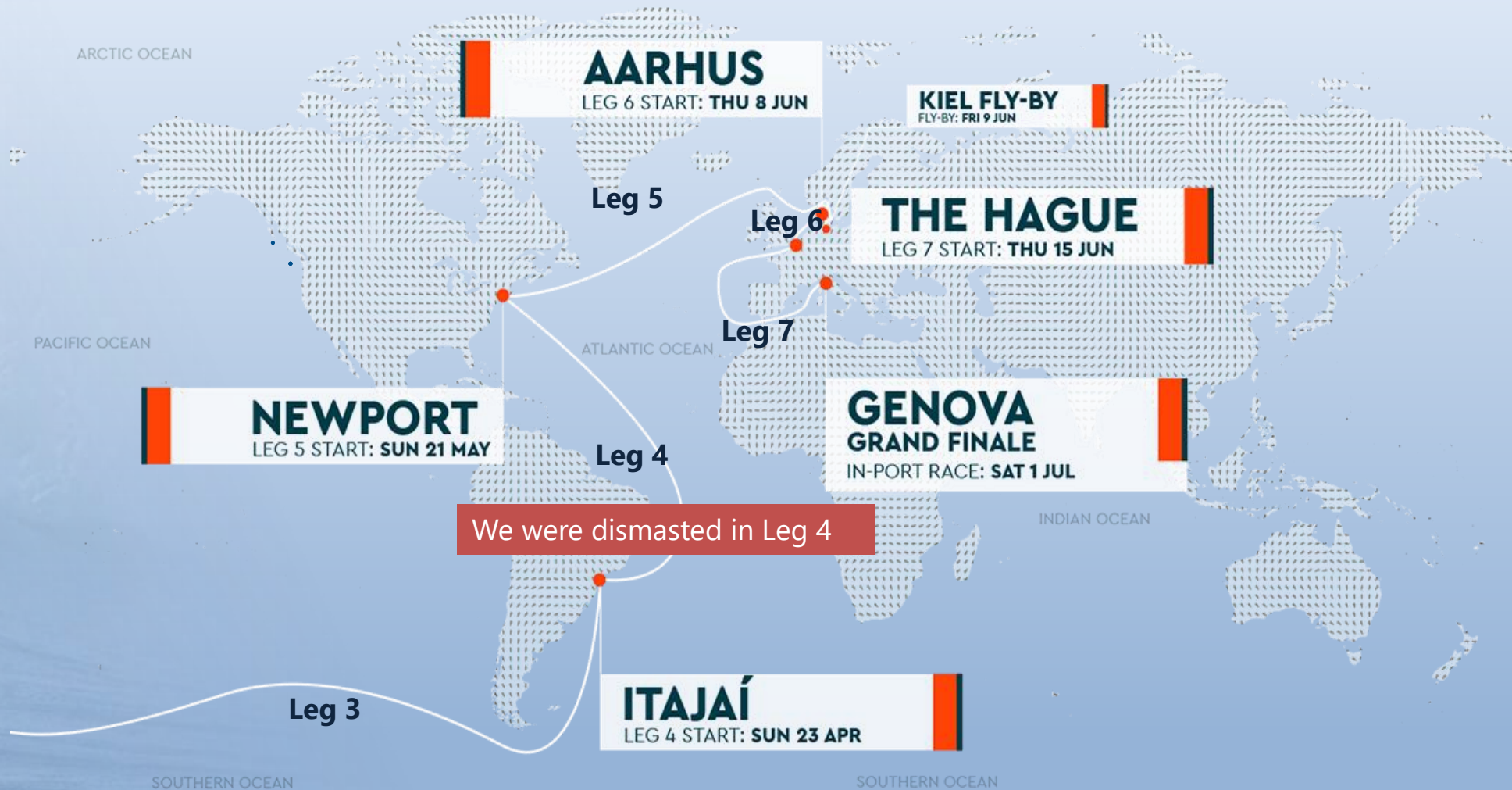


From the Enlightenment to Business Models

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

Season 2 Spring/Summer Saga 2023

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*

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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JUNE 2023

NEW Outline. During this final phase to Genova.

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
					1 2 Episode 4A Adam Smith Importance Part A	3
4	5	 6 Episode 4B Adam Smith Importance Part B	7	8 Leg 6 starts 	9	10
11	12	 13 Episode 5 Rousseau Anti-Philosophes 	14	15 Leg 7 Starts 	16	17
18	19	20	 21 Episode 6 Voltaire Pro-Royalism 	22	23	24
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.

- Francois-Marie d'Arouet is the real name of Voltaire. He was a leading writer of the 18th century. His literature production involve playwrights, poetry, letters, and numerous scripts related to history, politics, separation of powers, freedom of expression and religion intolerance.
- Voltaire is considered a one of the greatest ever French writers.
- He was born in a middle-class bourgeois family; he was a brilliant pupil of the Jesuits at the College Louis Le Grand. His rejection of his father's attempts to guide him into a career in law, made him a devoted chaser of literature. He frequented theater and artist circles, the center of freethinking the Temple, Court members around Louis XVI and other international monarchs, etc.
- Voltaire developed a reputation of "bon vivant", and "scandalous", by writing satirical poems about famous contemporaries. In 1716 he mocked the regent ruler Duc d'Orleans and was imprisoned in the Bastille for almost a year. While in jail he wrote *Oedipe*.
- His work *Oedipe*, the first of his tragedies, opened the doors as a dramatist. Over the next years he won recognition for it. With the favor of queen Marie Leszczyńska, he earned the position of the court poet for some months, before being punished by a quarrel with the Chevalier & Duc of Rohan, who sent him again to the Bastille. He exchanged prison for asylum. He was exiled to England in 1726.
- In England, Voltaire matured from poet to philosophe. He became a knowledgeable learner of English Natural philosophy and frequented numerous circles of other enlightenment thinkers and intellectuals.
- In 1729, Voltaire was able to re-enter Paris, he received his father inheritance, and won returns in an investments public royal company that allowed to him financial independence. It is being said that he also won the lottery. This freed him from the patronage system that is so required for aspiring writers.

**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 Tonnoir de Breteuil, 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**



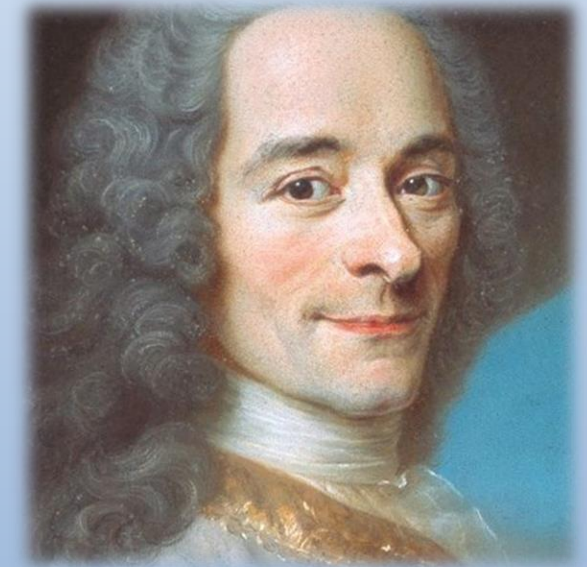
From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2023

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.





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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.



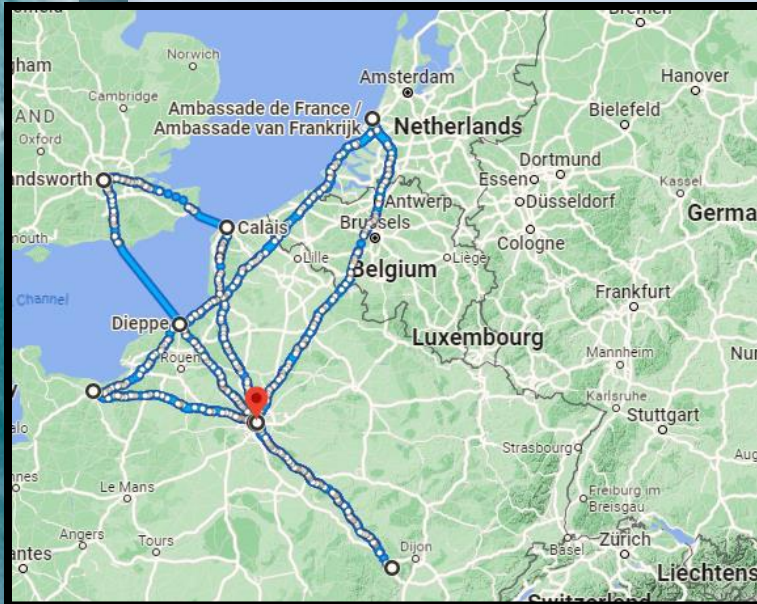


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Season 2
Spring/Summer Saga 2023

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



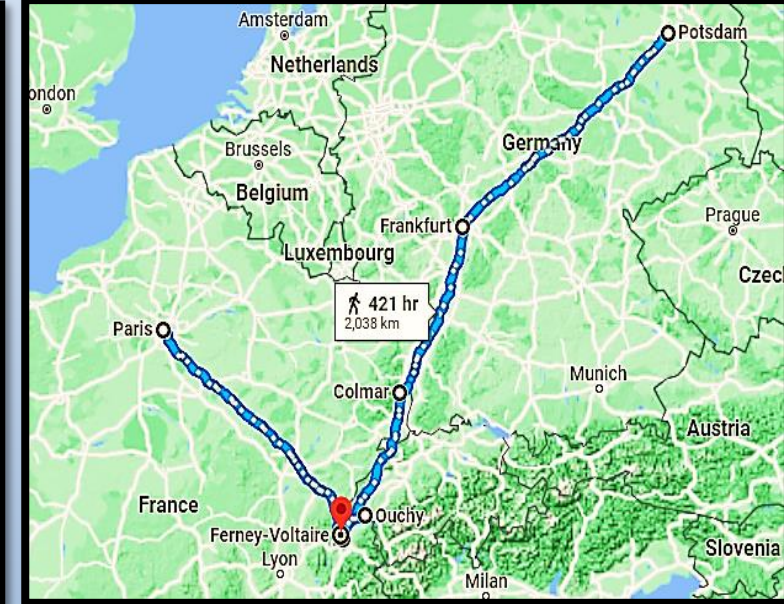
From 1694 to 1733

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.



From 1734 to 1752

This map shows Voltaire 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 last slow voyage from Potsdam (Prussia) to Geneva, staying in Leipzig, Frankfurt (he was detained there), Colmar. He purchases his first home Les Delices in Geneva. Then he buys Ferney, where he remains from 1753 to 1778. He travels to Paris, just to die on May 30 of the same year.

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

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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)
- Dictionaire 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**

**Forging respectful
relationships with
monarchs and
nobles**

**Voltaire a
man of
letters**

**Self-made wealth:
acquisition of
property and
financial security**



- 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/voltaires-correspondence/>



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



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.

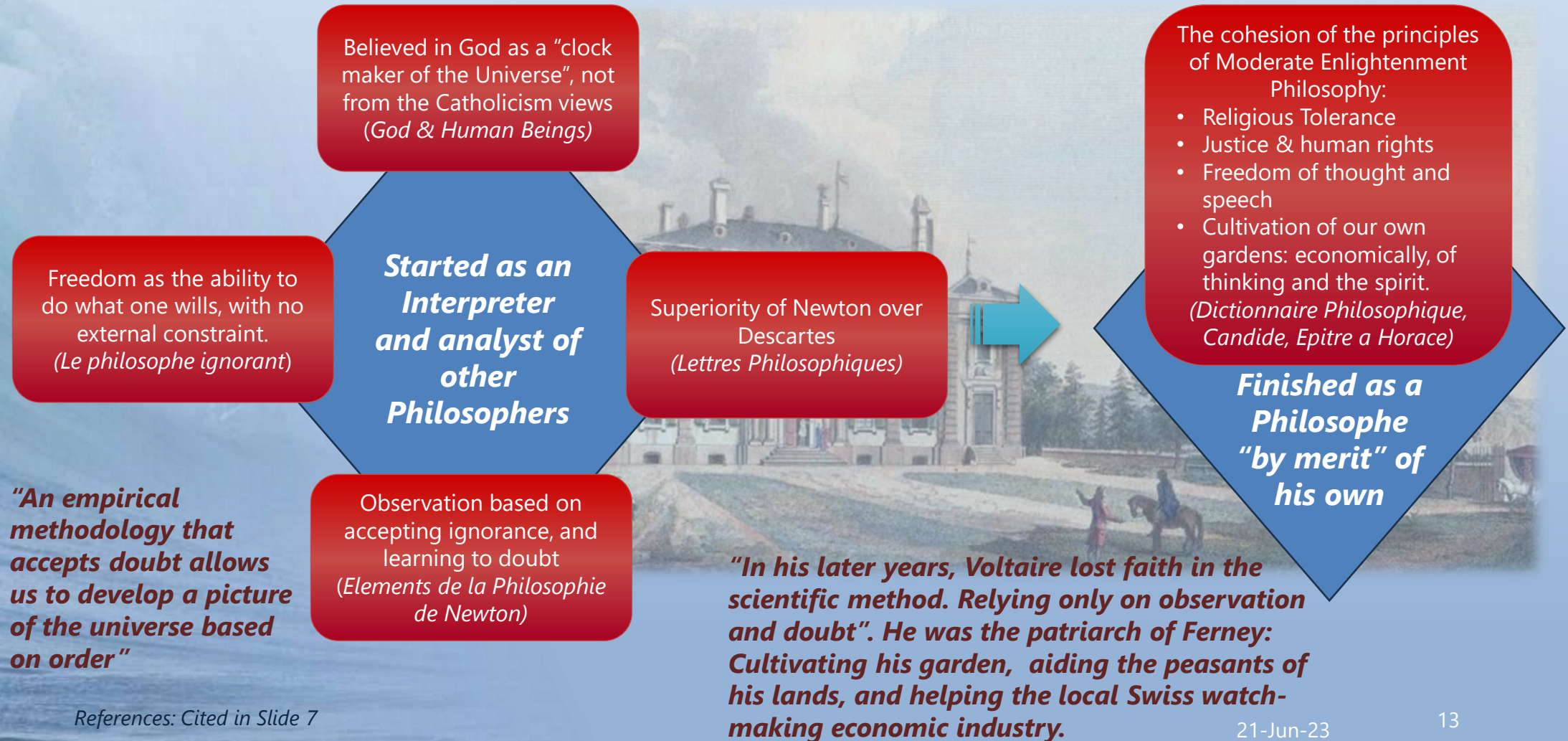


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Voltaire as a philosophe was a result of a life of merit. He started learning and publicizing others' thoughts. But he developed his own value proposition of philosophy.



References: Cited in Slide 7

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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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***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 Stadtholders 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



- 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.

Commerce

Disruptor

Denunciator against Status/quo

Spy

Proroyalist

Prosperity



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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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Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2022-2023

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Spring/Summer Saga 2023

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*