CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN SOCIETY
• Starting point: the **Feudal system** (Middle Age).

  • **Society divided:**

    • **Privileged** estates *(France, 1789 = 3%).*
      
      • Not working (for a living/salary).
      
      • Not paying taxes (exempt).
      
      • Inheriting & owning titles and lands (nobility).
      
      • Receiving rent (from lands rented for agriculture).
      
      • Governmental positions.
      
      • Special laws.

    • **Non-privileged** estates *(France, 1789 = 97%).*
FEUDAL SYSTEM

PRAY, FIGHT, WORK
privilege

/ˈprɪvəlɪdʒ/ noun

1. a special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group of people.
   "education is a right, not a privilege"
   synonyms: advantage, benefit; More

   : a right or benefit that is given to some people and not to others

   : a special opportunity to do something that makes you proud

   : the advantage that wealthy and powerful people have over other people in a society
DOUBLE TASK
NOBILITY

• (1) Original function: to **defend the society** in times of war.

• (2) Permitting people to live and work on their lands while “defending” them and providing them homes.

• ___________________________________________________________________

• In return: the peasants had certain obligations to the landowners.
THE CLERGY
PRIVILEGED ESTATE
TRIPLE DIVISION
RELEVANT DIFFERENCES

• (1) **High clergy**.
  - Nobles & rich.
  - Archbishops, bishops, cardinals.

• (2) **“Regular” clergy**.
  - Abbots & abbesses.
  - In charge of monasteries & convents.
  - Big properties.

• (3) **“Lower” clergy**.
  - Salary from landowner of parish they worked.
• All educated (literate).

• Access to the Bible.

• The key to people’s salvation (Heaven, Paradise).
non privileged
THE BOURGEOISIE
TOWARDS THE CHANGE IN MENTALITY
ORIGINS
COMING FROM THE NORTH

• (Urban origin).

• (Without the movement of people to cities looking for opportunities, we will not have the bourgeoisie).

• “Entrepreneurs” (people starting something).

• (New fields):
  • Importers & exporters (merchants, bankers, investors).
  • Administrators (clerks, civil servants, lawyers).
  • Bureaucrats.
  • Accountants.
• The richest.
  • The merchants & the richest.
  • (18th century = their reach the power).
    • (After gaining the economical power) (living secure).
    • (Time for the politics) (change the rules).
  • “New” nobles:
    • By marriage.
    • By purchasing the title (118 new titles under Philip IV).
LABELING THE DIFFERENCES

“PLURIBUS” ACCEPTIONS

• (Traditional nobility).
  • Spain = “Nobleza de sangre”.
  • France = “Noblesse d’épée” (sword).
• (“New” nobility).
  • “Noblesse de robe (cloth).
PEASANTRY

“WORKING CLASS”
CHARACTERISTICS
THE MAJORITY BELONGS TO THIS STAGE

- Based on the lands they owned.
- (Private property = their rights to own land were reduced).
- Force to sell their lands = bad harvests, plagues, increase of taxes.
- (Main consequence = migrations to cities).
THE OUTCASTS
OUTSIDE OF SOCIETY
Many different options to become an outcast:

- Leaving the noble’s land.
- Sickness, poor or handicapped from war duty.
- Religious or ethnic reasons.
  - 1492: Jews expelled.
  - 1609: Moriscos expelled.