

AWAKENING
OCCURRED WHEN
THE
ENLIGHTENMENT
CAME TO THE
COLONIES

Short Answer

Type Answer
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1. Who flew a kite during an electrical storm?

2. Where was John Lock from?

3. What year was the Academy of Science formed in Paris?

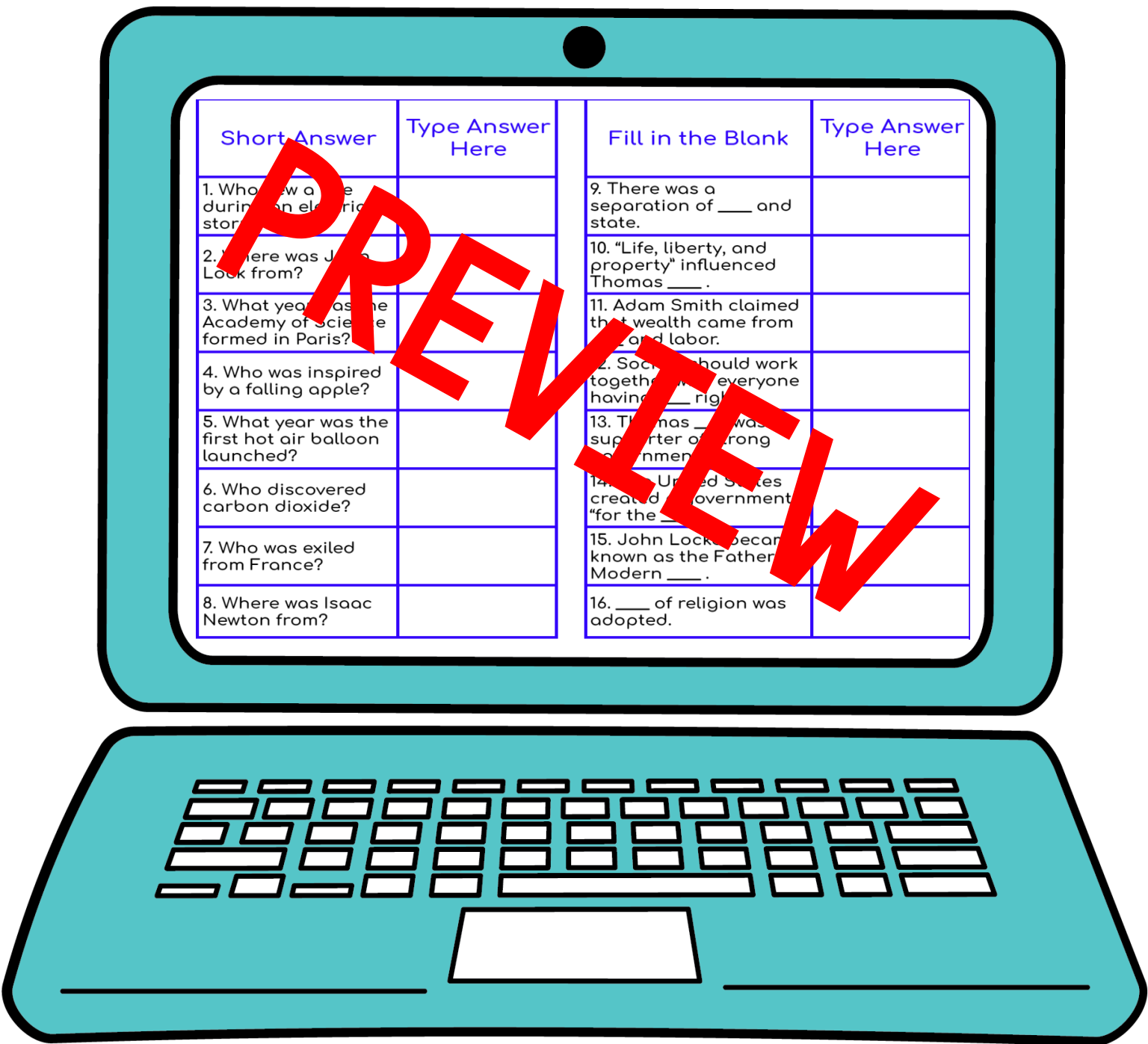
4. Who was inspired by a falling apple?

5. What year was the first hot air balloon launched?

6. Who discovered carbon dioxide?

7. Who was exiled from France?

8. Where was Isaac Newton from?



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. Who saw a _____ during an electric storm?		9. There was a separation of _____ and state.	
2. Where was John Locke from?		10. "Life, liberty, and property" influenced Thomas _____.	
3. What year was the Academy of Sciences formed in Paris?		11. Adam Smith claimed that wealth came from _____ and labor.	
4. Who was inspired by a falling apple?		12. Socialists should work together for everyone having _____ rights.	
5. What year was the first hot air balloon launched?		13. Thomas _____ was a supporter of strong government.	
6. Who discovered carbon dioxide?		14. The United States created a government "for the _____."	
7. Who was exiled from France?		15. John Locke became known as the Father of Modern _____.	
8. Where was Isaac Newton from?		16. _____ of religion was adopted.	

AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

The Enlightenment challenged old ways of thinking and inspired revolutionary ideas. The Enlightenment resulted in scientific methods, logic, and reason. Liberty, equality, freedom, and democracy were new ideas. It was a philosophical and intellectual movement dominating Europe during the 17th to 19th centuries.

Foundations of the Enlightenment: Knowledge came from religious teachings, beliefs, and writings of ancestors. This shifted in western Europe where thinkers, writers, scientists, and philosophers began to question traditional ideas and beliefs. They believed in the ability of people to reason and the Roman Catholic Church. They relied less on religious and spiritual faith, and more on reason, logic, intellect, and science. They wanted social, political, and technological progress. They sought information and better understanding of humanity and the world.

Premise: The Enlightenment produced the idea that people should reason and think for themselves. Freedom of religion was adopted. There was a separation of church and state. This led to the idea that society should work together with everyone having equal rights. There should be no special privileges for nobility and higher classes. These new ideas led to the United States creating a government "for the people" (instead of having only leaders benefit).

Famous Enlightenment Leaders: In American colonies, Benjamin Franklin conducted experiments with electricity, battery power, and lightning. He famously flew a kite in the middle of an electrical storm which demonstrated a connection between lightning and electricity.

Isaac Newton of Britain made significant contributions to mathematics and physics. He developed Newton's Laws of Physics and the theory of gravity, inspired by a falling apple.

John Locke of England became known as the Father of Modern Empiricism (belief that all knowledge comes from experience) and the Father of Liberalism. His premise of people's rights to "life, liberty, and property" influenced Thomas Jefferson, who included most of that phrase in the Declaration of Independence.

Voltaire of France was placed in prison and exiled from France for his open philosophy against the Catholic Church and French government. His ideas were prominent during the French Revolution.

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Adam Smith of Scotland claimed that wealth came from capital and labor, not money. Some consider him the creator of laissez-faire economic theory (leave it alone – government doesn't interfere with business and economy).

Scientific Discovery During the Enlightenment: Many Enlightenment writers, thinkers, and leaders were involved in science. Joseph Black was a chemist who discovered carbon dioxide. James Watt of Scotland invented the condensing steam engine. The Montgolfier Brothers launched the first hot-air balloon in 1783 in France. In addition to scientific advancements, medicine, mathematics, physics, taxonomy, magnetism, electricity, and chemistry foundations developed.

Sociology, Economics, Law: Sociology, the study of the development, structure, and function of human society, became important during the Enlightenment era. This premise helped establish government and political power. Before Enlightenment, rulers claimed to have divine right, given by God. However, during Enlightenment, philosophers didn't believe that power came from God. They preferred that government protects the nation, the people, and their individual rights.

The Whigs of England was a supporter of strong government and he wished to overthrow absolute monarchy (royal rule). John Locke extended this belief that government should be based on 3 rights – life, liberty, and property.

Effective book industry appeared with people reading extensively which led to libraries. Scientific journals and encyclopedias were established, as was the scientific method. Encyclopedias and dictionaries were produced along with technical dictionaries and reference materials.

Science became popular, particularly with astronomy, natural history, anatomy, biology, geology, mineralogy, zoology, chemistry, and physics. Schools and universities came into common use with the demand for a uniform approach to education. Academies were formed beginning with the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1635.

Salons (gatherings) were created to discuss ideas. Coffeehouses were also important to the Enlightenment view of knowledge. Coffeehouses became homes away from home where people gathered and exchanging ideas and self-discovery happened.

Various debate societies were established where men who met to discuss religious and state affairs.

Masonic lodges were instituted during Enlightenment to network and share ideologies. Art developed from classical art to neo-classical art during the Enlightenment.

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