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The Enlightenment was a period of intellectual and cultural movement that began in Europe in the 17th century and continued until the end of the 18th century. During this time, new ideas and ways of thinking about politics, philosophy, science, and society emerged. Here are what I consider to be the three most important take-aways of the Enlightenment:

1. Reason and science should be used to understand the world: The Enlightenment placed a great emphasis on reason and the scientific method. Enlightenment thinkers believed that knowledge could be obtained through observation, experimentation, and logical reasoning. They sought to understand the world through empirical evidence rather than relying on tradition or authority. This led to many scientific discoveries and advancements in fields such as physics, biology, and chemistry.
2. Individual rights and freedoms should be protected: The Enlightenment also emphasized the importance of individual rights and freedoms. Thinkers such as John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau argued that individuals have certain natural rights, including the right to life, liberty, and property. They also believed that government should be limited and that the people should have a say in how they are governed. This led to the development of democratic and republican forms of government.
3. Human progress and improvement are possible: Enlightenment thinkers had a strong belief in the power of human progress and improvement. They believed that society could be reformed and made better through the application of reason and science. This led to many social and political reforms, such as the abolition of slavery and the promotion of education for all.

These three take-aways illustrate the changing tenets of the Enlightenment by demonstrating a shift from traditional and religious ways of understanding the world to a more rational and scientific approach. The emphasis on individual rights and freedoms also signaled a move away from authoritarian and hierarchical forms of government towards more democratic and egalitarian societies. Finally, the belief in progress and improvement challenged the idea that the world was static and unchanging and opened up new possibilities for social and political change. Overall, the Enlightenment was a pivotal moment in Western history that continues to influence modern thought and society.