

# Enlightenment age

- STT, SECTION 18.
- GROUP NAME : PHILOSOPHERS.
- GROUP 5.

The background is a deep blue gradient, transitioning from a darker blue on the left to a lighter, more vibrant blue on the right. It is filled with a bokeh effect of numerous small, bright white and light blue particles, some of which are larger and more prominent, creating a sense of depth and light. The overall effect is reminiscent of a starry night sky or a field of distant galaxies.

# **The causes that led to the Enlightenment**

# What is enlightenment?

- The Age of Enlightenment appeared in the sixteenth century.
- Many discoveries took place in this era.

# causes of the Enlightenment

- The development and expansion of science.
- Questioning of the legitimacy of kings.
- problems they looked for were:

Political representation - Natural human rights - What are the characteristics of the new ruler - What is the definition of religion and what should religion tolerate.

# The Ideas Of Enlightenment



# Six Of Main Ideas Of Enlightenment

Deism

Liberalism

Republicanism

Conservatism

Toleration

Scientific  
Progress

- **DEISM**

**Deism emerged as a theological position that attempted to define the natural world and man's relationship to God through the application of Enlightenment ideals such as reason, rationality, and order**

- **LIBERALISM**

**Is a political and moral philosophy based on liberty, consent of the governed and equality before the law**

- **REPUBLICANISM**

**Republicanism Is a political ideology centered on citizenship in a state organized as a republic**

- **CONSERVATISM**

**Is a political and social philosophy promoting traditional social institutions in the context of culture and civilization**

- **TOLERATION**

**is the allowing, permitting, or acceptance of an action, idea, object, or person which one dislikes or disagrees with**

- **SOCIAL PROGRESS**

**as described by Condorcet, have included the disappearance of slavery, the rise of literacy, the lessening of inequalities between the sexes, reforms of harsh prisons and the decline of poverty**





# **The Scientific Revolution in the Age of Enlightenment**

- The scientific revolution began with the publication of Nicolaus Copernicus's Heliocentric Universe theory in 1543 CE, which is based on the sun being the center of the universe, in addition to other discoveries such as Joan Kepler's three laws of planetary motion, Galileo Galilei's theories of motion and inertia, and Tycho Brahe's new vision of the stars and their work, and the revolution ended Scientific study of Isaac Newton's discovery of the law of gravity and understanding of the mechanics of the universe in the late seventeenth century.

○ New scientific discoveries have contributed to changing accepted Christian-Jewish cosmological concepts, and thinkers have increasingly adopted the concepts of Copernicus and Newton, which are based on the belief that God is the Creator of the universe and science defines it, and humans can understand it through science. Intellectuals began to see the universe as infinite and full of movement, which established the philosophy of the Age of Enlightenment and the adoption of rational human ideas.

# The most important personalities of that era

- Francis Bacon.
- René Descartes.
- John Locke.
- Frederick the Great.
- Voltaire.
- Benjamin Franklin.
- Denise Diderot.
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
- Thomas Benn.
- David Hume 5