7.61 Trace how the main ideas of the Enlightenment can be traced back to such movements and epochs as the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Scientific Revolution, the Greeks, the Romans, and Christianity

Enlightenment

 A <u>period</u> during the 1700s in which many <u>Europeans</u> began to break away from <u>tradition</u> and rethink <u>political</u> and <u>social</u> norms

Enlightenment

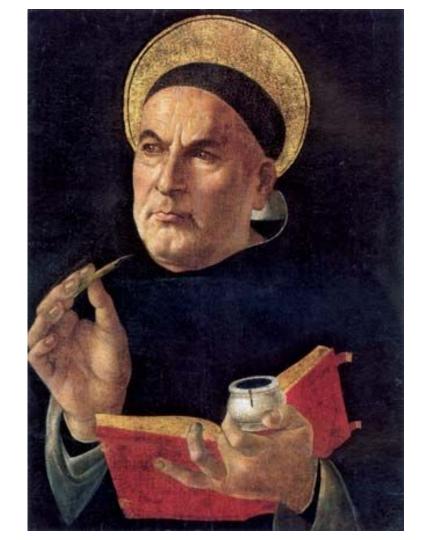
- Key Ideas:
 - Distrust of tradition and religion
 - Scientific method could be applied to society as well
 - Society can get better
 - Humans are naturally good
 - Life on Earth is good

- Greeks and Romans
 - Belief in <u>natural order</u>
 - Observation of life
 - Major thinkers:
 - Socrates
 - Plato
 - Aristotle





- Christianity
 - Faith and reason can work together
 - Major thinkers:
 - Thomas Aquinas
 - Thomas More





- Renaissance Humanism
 - o Focus on the individual
 - Question authority of the Catholic Church
 - Reformation idea of <u>religious</u> <u>tolerance</u>

- Scientific Revolution
 - Focus on <u>rationalism</u>
 - New <u>scientific method</u>
 - Scientific methods and reason applied to <u>society</u> and <u>politics</u>