



Was the Enlightenment the 'true beginning of modernity'?

Knowledge Organiser



What was the Enlightenment?

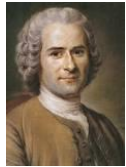
The Enlightenment is the period of history from the mid-17th and 18th century. During this time, new ideas spread across Europe, as people started believing in the power of the human mind to understand the world, and to form independent judgements. There was a renewed interest in areas such as science, exploration, politics and philosophy.

Key Individuals

Key Words

Philosophers

Rene Descartes
Voltaire
John Locke
Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Thomas Paine
Immanuel Kant



Reason: the power of the mind to think, understand, and form judgements logically (based on evidence).

Individualism: people should be able to act and think independently without relying on others.

Scepticism: questioning or doubting claims, rather than assuming everything you are told is true. Traditional beliefs were critiqued.

Public Sphere: The emergence of a place where people could meet freely to discuss politics and other important issues.

Deism: the religious attitude that God created the world, but does not intervene in it.

Scientific Revolution: developments in mathematics, astronomy, physics, biology and chemistry transformed how society saw nature, leading to the Enlightenment.



Scientists

Isaac Newton
Nicolaus Copernicus
Galileo Galilei
Andreas Vesalius
Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

Explorers

James Cook
Alexander von Humboldt
Constantine
John Phipps

Area	Development
Philosophy	Enlightenment writers published works about concepts such as reason, scepticism and individualism. The human mind is seen as able to understand the world and form independent judgements.
Science	Scientists started working together to share ideas, debate theories and conduct experiments (e.g. the Royal Society 1660). New discoveries (e.g. Heliocentric model, laws of motion, theory of gravity). New inventions (e.g. microscope, telescope, mechanical calculator). New methods (e.g. human dissection, modernisation of dentistry, physiology, chemistry and optics).
Political Freedoms	The divine right of monarchs was questioned. <i>The social contract</i> suggested that people should play a greater role in making laws. <i>The Rights of Man</i> suggested greater political freedoms and equality. Led to the French Revolution.
Religion	Whilst some used Enlightenment ideas to support and 'prove' Christian beliefs, others started to question traditional Christian teachings and form their own judgements. Deism emerges. Greater religious tolerance.
Society	The public sphere emerges. People meet up in public places (e.g. coffee houses, salons, academies, public houses) to discuss politics and other important issues and topics. Lords are no longer seen as representing the 'public.'
Exploration	Explorers set off on voyages around the world to gather more information. These included scientific voyages (e.g. to the equator in 1735), voyages to explore 'undiscovered' regions (e.g. James Cook to Australia, 1770), and voyages to find out more about different cultures (e.g. Alexander von Humboldt to South America, 1799-1804).

The Industrial Revolution: 'Disastrous and terrible' (Toynbee) or 'The dawn of liberty' (Griffin)?- Knowledge Organiser

Key Words

Industrial Revolution: The transformation (1750-1900) of Britain to an agricultural to industrial country. Move from countryside to towns.

Agricultural Revolution: Improvements in technology developed new methods of farming, which meant less demand for farmers.

Class: The division of society into groups according to their economic (money) and social status.

Cotton Mill: Spinning or weaving machinery was operated to produce yarn or cloth from cotton.

Mine: Working underground to retrieve coal- which would then be used to power machines in factories and for transportation.

Luddites: A group who smashed machinery in protest of their poor treatment and job losses caused by new technology.

Suffrage: The right to vote

Chartists: A radical group who aimed to improve representation in the political system.

Radical: demanding complete political or social change.

Reform: A change, in this case a change to the law.

Jobs for men

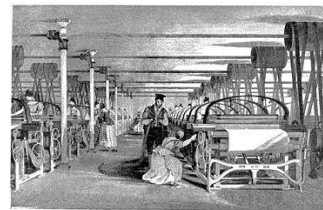
- Factory/ mill
- Mine
- Skilled labourer (e.g. carpenter, shoemaker)
- Navy (unskilled builder)

Jobs for women

- Domestic servant
- Factory/ mill
- Work in the home

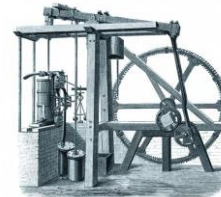
Jobs for children

- Factory: scavenger- collecting material from underneath moving machines
- Mine: trapper- opening and closing trap door for air
- Drawer: pulling mine cart full of coal
- Older children operated the pulley: pulled coal and people up and down the mine shaft.



New Inventions

Steam engine,
Spinning Jenny,
Flying Shuttle,
Locomotive, Water
frame spinning
machine, power loom
**Luddites hated this
new technology! 700
riots 1790-1840**



Causes of the Industrial Revolution: individuals, manpower, money, materials, market, mindset

Living Conditions

- Back-to-back housing
- Multiple families per house
- Living in cellars/ attics
- Minimal furniture
- Communal privy (toilet)
- Cholera: disease caused by contaminated water. 1832 epidemic: 22,000 died.
- Countryside: lost homes due to Agricultural Revolution.



Working conditions

- Long hours (up to 14 hours a day)
- Punishments for mistakes (e.g. hit with a leather strap)
- Health problems (e.g. lung conditions) and accidents common.

'People's Charter'- The Chartists (1848) demanded:

Suffrage for all men 21+, secret ballot, payment for MPs, any man can become a MP, annual elections, equal sized electoral districts.

These calls were rejected BUT later:

Second Reform Act 1867
Ballot Act 1872
Third Reform Act 1884

Social Reform

Factory Acts: 1833,
1844, 1847, 1850, 1853,
1867. 1842 Mines Act.
1870 Education Act

However, 40% of adult males and all women still could not vote.