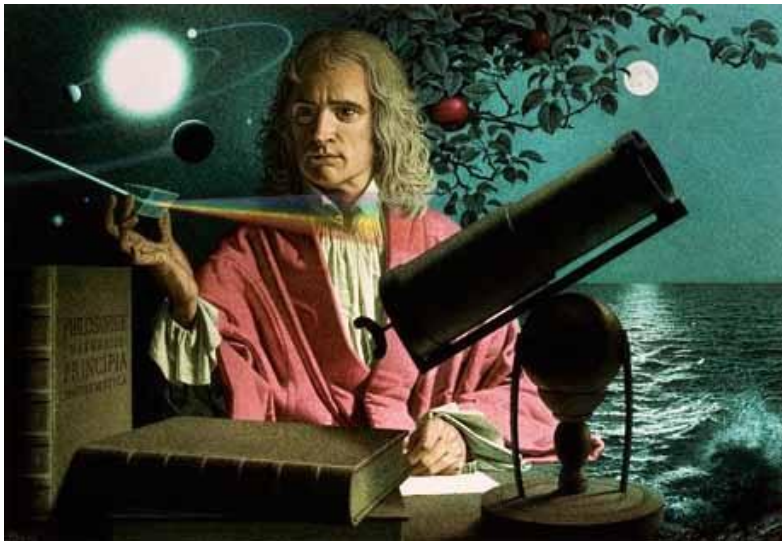


From the 1300s to the 1800s, Europe went through some big changes. The Renaissance brought back ideas and art from ancient Greece and Rome. The Reformation split Christianity into 2 groups: Catholics and Protestants. Kings and queens became more and more powerful until they became absolute monarchs. The nations of Europe were at constant war with one another, too, including a civil war in England.

Two more big things happened during this time in Europe. They were the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment.

The Scientific Revolution was all about trying to understand how the world worked. Scientists began to experiment and to observe nature. Their work resulted in thousands of discoveries and inventions that shaped the way we look at the world and how we live our lives.



The Enlightenment was a movement that used the experimentation of the Scientific Revolution but applied it to society. The Enlightenment philosophers were trying to figure out the best way that a society can function. They would meet at cafes or in secret meeting places to discuss their ideas. These meetings were illegal in countries like France. Some philosophers thought a democracy like the ancient Greeks would be the best type of society. Others thought an absolute monarchy was the best option. The Enlightenment ideas led to revolutions across the entire world.



This week, you will read about the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment. You will read 2 articles and answer some questions.