The significance of the Royal Society
- A group of famous scientists set up in 1660 – set up by Charles II.
- First meeting was in 1662 - Wren, Locke, Pepys, Dryden (poet), Earl of Sandwich plus other scientists.
- 1684 - became scientific society, also open to non-conformists.
- Open to foreign lecturers – Malpigh (capillaries).

Conclusion: society transformed
- 1625 and 1688 similar structure of society
- Poor received limited help from expanded poor relief.
- Increase in population added huge pressures.
- Landless peasants were still subject to the will of local landowners.
- Women's places didn’t drastically shift.
- Women’s near-equal status had been accepted in groups that’d continue to flourish, e.g. the Quakers.
- Religious conformity established after the Restoration (lawfully).
- Scientific methods of studying the natural world spilled over into the study of society and politics and the desire to
  question accepted systems and traditions is one major achievement of the century.