

Chapters 17 & 18: The Enlightenment (The 1700's)

- **Deism (Natural Religion):** This is a new found religious perspective, considered unorthodox by the Catholic Church and its followers, which caught attention beginning with Edward Herbert, inspiring this sort of religious attitude in Europe and its colonies in the New World; this is known as the acceptance of a particular “body” of religious insight that is harbored in each and every human being or that can be learned through the use of proper reasoning and logical approach, ultimately meaning the rejection of religious teachings brought on by the teachings put forth by the Catholic Church.
- **General Will:** Newly renovated from the mind of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, this is the idea in which targets the common interest of the people, going on to argue that freedom and authority are in fact, not contradictory, since laws are created for the good of the people in which follow them on a day to day basis, and in obeying these formulated laws, the citizen is actually only obeying himself as a member of the political community in which the individual is a part of as a piece of the “entire puzzle.”
- **Laissez-Faire:** Translated from French to mean “allow to do”, this is the economic system which requires the utmost minimal government, political, or monarchical interference, when concerning the economic policies and business ventures of the citizens and of society as a whole, as the role of the state government was to enforce order and security and to avoid any means of interference with the individual citizen in pursuit of their own desires and goals.
- **Natural Law:** This refers to the standards that govern human behavior being derived from the nature of human beings and the nature of the world, as they are comprised of the rules of eternal law that govern the behavior of humans holding the ability of reason and free will, setting in stone the belief that people should be allowed to carry out their lives and survive in society on the rules and precepts laid down by nature and God.
- **Natural Rights:** These rights, derived from the thoughts of John Locke, are the God-given birth rights that people are entitled to possess under natural law, which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of property; maintaining that a human being enters into society with basic rights that no government can deny or revoke.
- **Neoclassicism (1750-1830):** This period of a new artistic movement and revolution, held the belief that art should be cerebral, instead of sensual, preferring clear drawing and shading, as the surface had to look perfectly smooth with no evidence of brush-strokes seen with the naked eye; this movement is considered the child of the Age of Reason as philosophers strongly believed that humans could control their own destinies by learning from and following the laws of nature, continuing moderation and rational thinking.
- **Mercantilism:** This is the economic system in which promoted government regulation of a nation's economy for the purpose of expanding state power at the expense of enemy powers, believing that trade balances must be favorable to the nation meaning an excess of exports over imports, as the nation's colonies in the New World served as a prime market for exports and as suppliers of local raw materials to the mother nation, since all commerce between colony and mother country was at the profit of the nation, not the colonies.
- **Methodism (1800's):** This religious movement (the Methodist Revival), started by John Wesley, was riled up to emit reform and change within the Church of England yet resulted in a split from the Anglican Church to create the Methodist Church, much like the Protestant Reformation which sought out to reform the Roman Catholic Church from within, with the help of Martin Luther, yet resulted in the creation of the Protestant religion. Methodists are said to follow a highly spiritual Christian faith to Jesus Christ, the center of the Church's life and witness, and fulfill this by looking to biblical and theological teachings, to maintain the faith put into Christ and His teachings.
- **Old Order (A.K.A the Amish):** These are the Mennonite groups of German descent who practice a simple lifestyle, primarily devoted to God and His word, without the luxuries that most modern-day people take