

1: 17th- and 18th-Century Lute Music

The Longman anthology of world literature, volume D: the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Enlightenment was both a movement and a state of mind. The term represents a phase in the intellectual history of Europe, but it also serves to define programs of reform in which influential literati, inspired by a common faith in the possibility of the powers and uses of reason had first been explored by the philosophers of ancient Greece. The Romans adopted and preserved much of Greek culture, notably including the ideas of a rational natural order and natural law. Amid the turmoil of empire, however, a new concern arose for personal salvation, and the way was paved for the triumph of the Christian religion. Christian thinkers gradually found uses for their Greco-Roman heritage. The system of thought known as Scholasticism, culminating in the work of Thomas Aquinas, resurrected reason as a tool of understanding but subordinated it to spiritual revelation and the revealed truths of Christianity. The intellectual and political edifice of Christianity, seemingly impregnable in the Middle Ages, fell in turn to the assaults made on it by humanism, the Renaissance, and the Protestant Reformation. The Renaissance rediscovered much of Classical culture and revived the notion of humans as creative beings, and the Reformation, more directly but in the long run no less effectively, challenged the monolithic authority of the Roman Catholic Church. For Martin Luther as for Bacon or Descartes, the way to truth lay in the application of human reason. Received authority, whether of Ptolemy in the sciences or of the church in matters of the spirit, was to be subject to the probings of unfettered minds. The successful application of reason to any question depended on its correct application on the development of a methodology of reasoning that would serve as its own guarantee of validity. Such a methodology was most spectacularly achieved in the sciences and mathematics, where the logics of induction and deduction made possible the creation of a sweeping new cosmology. The success of Newton, in particular, in capturing in a few mathematical equations the laws that govern the motions of the planets, gave great impetus to a growing faith in the human capacity to attain knowledge. At the same time, the idea of the universe as a mechanism governed by a few simple and discoverable laws had a subversive effect on the concepts of a personal God and individual salvation that were central to Christianity. Inevitably, the method of reason was applied to religion itself. The product of a search for a natural, rational religion was Deism, which, although never an organized cult or movement, conflicted with Christianity for two centuries, especially in England and France. For the Deist, a very few religious truths sufficed, and they were truths felt to be manifest to all rational beings: Beyond the natural religion of the Deists lay the more radical products of the application of reason to religion: The Enlightenment produced the first modern secularized theories of psychology and ethics. John Locke conceived of the human mind as being at birth a *tabula rasa*, a blank slate on which experience wrote freely and boldly, creating the individual character according to the individual experience of the world. Supposed innate qualities, such as goodness or original sin, had no reality. In a darker vein, Thomas Hobbes portrayed humans as moved solely by considerations of their own pleasure and pain. The notion of humans as neither good nor bad but interested principally in survival and the maximization of their own pleasure led to radical political theories. Where the state had once been viewed as an earthly approximation of an eternal order, with the City of Man modeled on the City of God, now it came to be seen as a mutually beneficial arrangement among humans aimed at protecting the natural rights and self-interest of each. The idea of society as a social contract, however, contrasted sharply with the realities of actual societies. Thus, the Enlightenment became critical, reforming, and eventually revolutionary. Locke and Jeremy Bentham in England, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Denis Diderot, and Condorcet in France, and Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson in colonial America all contributed to an evolving critique of the arbitrary, authoritarian state and to sketching the outline of a higher form of social organization, based on natural rights and functioning as a political democracy. Such powerful ideas found expression as reform in England and as revolution in France and America. The more rarefied the religion of the Deists became, the less it offered those who sought solace or salvation. The celebration of abstract reason provoked contrary spirits to begin exploring the world of sensation and emotion in the cultural movement known as

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2: Historical Fashion in Detail: The 17th and 18th Centuries by Avril Hart

All of the following were part of the "military revolution" in the century after except Select one: a. the increased use of militias and volunteer soldiers. b. standing armies based upon conscription. c. increased use of the musket and bayonet. d. larger sailing ships, known as "ships of the line." e. the education of officers in military schools.

The word "representative" in line 34 is closest in meaning to A typical C supportive D distinctive During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost nothing was written about the contribution of women during the colonial period and the early history of the newly formed United States. Lacking the right to vote and absent from the seats of power, women were not considered an important force in history. Anne Bradstreet wrote some significant poetry in the seventeenth century, Mercy Otis Warren produced the best contemporary history of the American Revolution, and Abigail Adams penned important letters showing she exercised great political influence over her husband, John, the second President of the United States. But little or no notice was taken of these contributions. During these centuries, women remained invisible in history books. These writers, like most of their male counterparts, were amateur historians. Their writings were celebratory in nature, and they were uncritical in their selection and use of sources. Personal correspondence, newspaper clippings, and souvenirs were saved and stored. Such sources have provided valuable materials for later generations of historians. To demonstrate that women were making significant contributions to American life, female authors singled out women leaders and wrote biographies, or else important women produced their autobiographies. The lives of ordinary people continued, generally, to be untold in the American histories being published. What does the passage mainly discuss? A The role of literature in early American histories. B The place of American women in written histories. C The keen sense of history shown by American women. D The "great women" approach to History used by American historians. B even the contributions of outstanding women were ignored. C only three women were able to get their writing published. D poetry produced by women was more readily accepted than other writing by women. The word "they" in line 15 refers to A efforts B authors C counterparts D sources A B C D In the second paragraph, what weakness in nineteenth-century histories does the author point out? A They put too much emphasis on daily activities. B They left out discussion of the influence on money on politics C The sources of the information they were based on were not necessarily accurate. D They were printed on poor quality paper. A B C D On the basis of information in the third paragraph, which of the following, would most likely have been collected by nineteenth-century feminist organizations? A Newspaper accounts of presidential election results. B Biographies of John Adams. C Letters from a mother to a daughter advising her how to handle a family problem. A They were combined and published in a multivolume encyclopedia about women. B They formed the basis of college courses in the nineteenth-century. C They provided valuable information for twentieth-century historical researchers. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost nothing was written about the contribution of women during the colonial period and the early history of the newly formed United States. The lives of ordinary people continued, generally, to be untold in the American histories being published.. A B C D On the basis of information in the third paragraph, which of the following, would most likely have been collected by nineteenth-century feminist organizations?

3: mercantilism | Definition & Examples | www.enganchecubano.com

The Longman Anthology of World Literature, Volume D offers a fresh and highly teachable presentation of the varieties of world literature from the 17th and 18th centuries.

4: Anthology of Italian song of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries - Boston University Libraries

VOLUME D: SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. THE WORLD THE MUGHALS MADE. Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur () from The Memoirs of Babur (trans. Wheeler M. Thackston).

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5: 18th century - Wikipedia

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in particular, fauxbourdon was frequently referred to in treatises and accounts of chant performance, but the practice itself was rarely described in any satisfying detail, making it difficult to know what it.

6: 17th century - Wikipedia

The 17th century was the century that lasted from January 1, , to December 31, , in the Gregorian calendar. The 17th century falls into the Early Modern period of Europe and in that continent (whose impact on the world was increasing) was characterized by the Baroque cultural movement, the Dutch Golden Age, the French Grand Siècle () dominated by Louis XIV, the Scientific Revolution, and according.

7: Enlightenment | Definition, History, & Facts | www.enganchecubano.com

Enlightenment: Enlightenment, a European intellectual movement of the 17th and 18th centuries in which ideas concerning God, reason, nature, and humanity were synthesized into a worldview that gained wide assent in the West and that instigated revolutionary developments in art, philosophy, and politics.

8: The Difference Between Baroque & Rococo Art | The Seventeenth Century Lady

Title Anthology of Italian song of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries / Selected and ed ; with biographical notices by Alessandro Parisotti.

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