

The Enlightenment was an intellectual, philosophical, cultural, and social movement that spread in different parts of Europe during the 1700s. The effects of Enlightenment soon permeated both European and American life, from improved women's rights to more efficient steam engines, from fairer judicial systems to increased educational opportunities, from revolutionary economic theories to a rich array of literature and music. The Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment provided for freedom of thought and helped in the enrichment and expansion in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, physics, politics, economics, philosophy, and medicine. Yet it is not simply the knowledge attained during the Enlightenment that makes the era so pivotal—it's also the era's groundbreaking and tenacious new approaches to investigation, reasoning, and problem solving that make it so important. With the Roman Empire as the foundation of Christian religion, missions such as the Crusades and Inquisition were conducted to find, persecute heretics and torture them till death. Although science in the beginning was used as a form of piety and appreciation of God's creation, it was frequently regarded as heresy, and those who tried to explain miracles and other matters of faith faced severe punishment. It initiated self awareness among the European civilization which in turn directly inspired the creation of the world's first great democracy, the United States of America. The Industrial Revolution, which provided rural population with jobs and new cities to live in, was brought about by the age. Society was highly hierarchical under feudal lords with no personal liberties or rights