

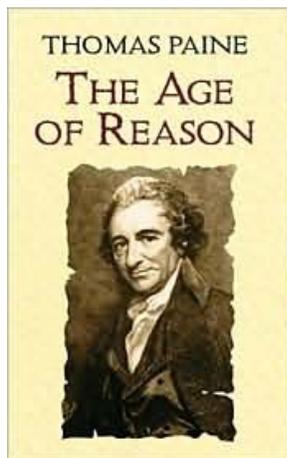
#450 Many Shall Be Made White – The Age of Reason, part 2, More on the Age of Reason

Key Understanding: The Age of Reason – closely related to and often melted together with, or spilled over to, the Enlightenment (or Age of Enlightenment) – is history’s direct counterfeit of Isaiah 1:18.

*Isaiah 1:18 (KJV) COME NOW, AND **LET US REASON TOGETHER**, saith the LORD: though your sins be as **SCARLET**, they shall be as **WHITE** as snow; though they be **RED** like crimson, they shall be as **WOOL**.*

Here is more from Wikipedia on the Age of Reason and the Age of Enlightenment, for the purpose of better understanding each.

The Age of Enlightenment refers to either the eighteenth century in European philosophy, or the longer period including the seventeenth century and the Age of Reason. It can more narrowly refer to the historical intellectual movement *the Enlightenment*, which advocated Reason as a means to establishing an authoritative system of aesthetics, ethics, government, and logic, which, they supposed, would allow human beings to obtain objective truth about the universe. Emboldened by the revolution in physics commenced by Newtonian kinematics, Enlightenment thinkers argued that the same kind of systematic thinking could apply to all forms of human activity.

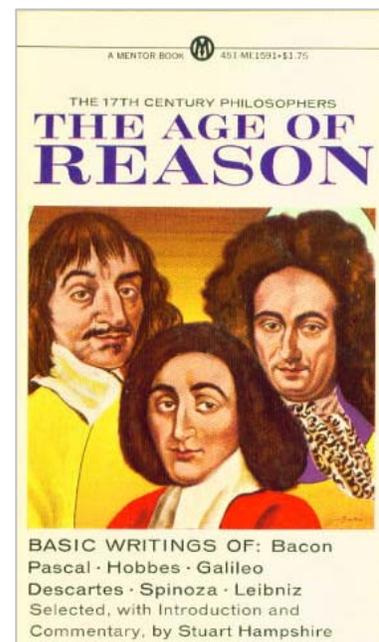


The intellectual leaders regarded themselves as a courageous elite who would lead the world into progress from a long period of doubtful tradition, irrationality, superstition, and tyranny, which they imputed to the Dark Ages. **The movement helped create the intellectual framework for the American and French Revolutions**, the Latin American independence movement, and the Polish Constitution of May 3; and led to the rise of classical liberalism and modern capitalism. It is matched with the high baroque and classical eras in music, and the neo-classical period in the arts; it receives contemporary attention as being one of the central models for many movements

in the modern period.

Another important movement in seventeenth century philosophy, closely related to it, focused on belief and piety. Some of its proponents, such as George Berkeley, attempted to demonstrate rationally the existence of a supreme being. Piety and belief in this period were integral to the exploration of natural philosophy and ethics, in addition to political theories of the age.

However, prominent Enlightenment philosophers such as **Thomas Paine**, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and David Hume



questioned and attacked the existing institutions of both Church and State.



The Thinker

The eighteenth century also saw a continued rise of empirical philosophical ideas, and their application to political economy, government, and sciences such as physics, chemistry, and biology.

The Enlightenment (if thought of as a short period) was preceded by the Age of Reason or (if thought of as a long period) by the Renaissance and the Reformation. It was followed by Romanticism. The boundaries of the Enlightenment cover much of the seventeenth century as well, though others term the previous era the “Age of Reason.” For the present purposes, these two eras are split; however, it is equally acceptable to think of them conjoined as one long period.

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