



Speaker: As we saw in the previous era, science continued to progress and at times directly opposed the teachings of religion. Certainly, all of you aware, Sir Isaac Newton and his beginning of the study of physics, there were two other important developments during this era that really reflected the philosophical underpinnings of the 1700s. There was the encyclopedia that was edited by Frenchman Diderot. Then there was a classification system by Swedish scientists, Carl Linnaeus, both of which reflected the yearnings of the enlightened mind and its striving for knowledge.

To have knowledge were sensible and then to be able to identify, organized and classify all living things on the planet. However, the most important contribution to the arts through the sciences within archaeology. This was the discovery of the ruins of Pompei and Herculaneum that inspired the arts.

[00:01:05] [END OF AUDIO]