

A spiral-bound notebook with a light-colored, textured cover. The spiral binding is on the left side. The text is centered on the page.

V. American Culture Emerges

Chapter 5 Section 5

A. New Ideas in Europe

1. Scientific Revolution

- a. New theories and discoveries in mathematics and astronomy lead to advances in all scientific areas.

2. The Enlightenment

- a. New ideas about the relationship of citizens to their government are introduced.
- b. John Locke, Rene Rousseau, Francois Voltaire, & others discuss the idea of a “*social contract*” between government & citizens.
 - a. the idea that citizens have an unwritten agreement with their gov’t that defines their obligations to each other.
 - b. Constitutions attempt to create a written social contract.



B. Colonial Education

1. Few people could afford an education.
2. Many New England communities funded public schools and had laws providing for them.
3. Southern and Middle colony children were taught by parents or tutors.
4. Colleges provided for higher education. Many focused on religion.

C. Colonial Scientists

1. Colonial scientists formed the American Philosophical Society in 1743.
 - a. David Rittenhouse designed mathematical and astronomical instruments.
 - b. Benjamin Banneker – a free black, he was a surveyor and wrote an almanac
 - c. Benjamin Franklin – was a printer, writer, philosopher, inventor, scientist, and diplomat.

Quick Quiz

1. What was the Scientific Revolution?
2. List two Enlightenment thinkers.
3. T or F: Children in the Southern colonies could get a public education.
4. Identify two accomplishments of Benjamin Franklin.