

The Age Of Reason

[#Age of Reason](#) [#Enlightenment philosophy](#) [#rationalism](#) [#18th century intellectual movement](#) [#reason and logic](#)

The Age of Reason refers to a significant intellectual and philosophical movement, primarily prominent during the 17th and 18th centuries. It emphasized reason as the primary source of authority and legitimacy, promoting ideals of liberty, progress, tolerance, and scientific inquiry. This era profoundly shaped modern Western thought, politics, and science, laying the groundwork for many contemporary values.

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The Age of Reason

Paine's years of study and reflection on the role of religion in society culminated with this, his final work. An attack on revealed religion from the deist point of view -- embodied by Paine's credo, "I believe in one God, and no more" -- its critical and objective examination of Old and New Testaments cites numerous contradictions.

Faith in the Age of Reason

This excellent addition to the Lion Histories series explores one of the most interesting periods of history - the Enlightenment of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The book begins by describing how the Middle Ages came to an end with the Renaissance and the Reformation, setting the scene for the Enlightenment. Jonathan Hill then takes the reader on a fascinating tour of the central themes and characters of this turbulent period.

The Age of Reason

The middle-aged protagonist of Sartre's philosophical novel, set in 1938, refuses to give up his ideas of freedom, despite the approach of the war

The Age of Reason

The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is a pamphlet, written by a British and American revolutionary Thomas Paine, that challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible, the central text of Christianity. Published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807, it was a bestseller in the United States, where it caused a short-lived deistic revival. British audiences, however, fearing increased political radicalism as a result of the French Revolution, received it with more hostility.

The Age of Reason

"The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is a piece through English and American political activist Thomas Paine, arguing for the philosophical role of deism. It follows within the way of life of 18th-century British deism, and demanding situations institutionalized faith and the legitimacy of the Bible. It became posted in 3 components in 1794, 1795, and 1807. It became a best-dealer within the United States, wherein it prompted a short-lived deistic revival. British audiences, fearing increased political radicalism because of the French Revolution, obtained it with extra hostility. The Age of Reason offers not unusualplace deistic arguments; for example, it highlights what Paine noticed as corruption of the Christian Church and criticizes its efforts to accumulate political power. Paine advocates motive within the region of revelation, main him to reject miracles and to

view the Bible as an normal piece of literature, in place of a divinely-stimulated text. It promotes herbal faith and argues for the lifestyles of a creator-god."

The Age of Reason Illustrated

The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is a work by English and American political activist Thomas Paine, arguing for the philosophical position of deism. It follows in the tradition of 18th century British deism, and challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible. It was published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807.

The Age of Reason Annotated

In "The Age of Reason" Thomas Paine, argues for the philosophical position of Deism. It follows in the tradition of eighteenth-century British deism, and challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible. Paine's work inspired and guided many free thinkers.

Thomas Paine: The Age of Reason

If there is a linchpin to understanding modern European history, it lies in the period of religious strife & scientific progress between the 1550s & 1650s. In *The Age of Reason Begins*, Will & Ariel Durant bring together a fascinating network of stories in their discussion of the bumpy road toward the Enlightenment. This is the age of great monarchs & greater artists: on the one hand, Elizabeth the First of England, Philip II of Spain & Henry IV of France; on the other, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Montaigne & Rembrandt. It also encompasses the heyday of Bacon, Galileo, Giordano Bruno & Descartes--the fathers of modern science & philosophy. But it is equally an age of extreme violence, a moment in which all Europe was embroiled in the horrible Thirty Years' War--in some respects, the real First World War. Whatever the case, this is a chapter in cultural history one can't set aside. "Mr & Mrs Durant are admirably lucid...This is a book that can be commended very warmly."--*The New York Times*.

The Age of Reason Begins

'As an introduction to early modern thinking and the impact of past ideas on present lives, this book can find few equals and no superiors. Porter is a witty, humane writer with an extraordinary vocabulary and a sparkling sense of fun. Whether he is quoting from obscure medical texts or analysing scabrous diaries, dishing the dirt on long-dead bigwigs or evoking sympathy for human suffering, his grasp is masterly and his erudition appealing. I wish I could read it again for the first time: you can.' *Times Educational Supplement*, Book of the Week In this startlingly brilliant sequel to the prize-winning *ENLIGHTENMENT* Roy Porter completes his lifetime's work, offering a magical, enthusiastic and charming account of the writings of some of the most attractive figures ever to write English.

Flesh in the Age of Reason

The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is a work by English and American political activist Thomas Paine, arguing for the philosophical position of deism. It follows in the tradition of 18th-century British deism, and challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible.

The Age of Reason (Literature by Thomas Paine Illustrated)

The Age of Reason: Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology, a deistic treatise written by eighteenth-century British radical and American revolutionary Thomas Paine, critiques institutionalized religion and challenges the inerrancy of the Bible. Published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807, it was a bestseller in America, where it caused a short-lived deistic revival. British audiences, however, fearing increased political radicalism as a result of the French revolution, received it with more hostility. The Age of Reason presents common deistic arguments; for example, it highlights the corruption of the Christian Church and criticizes its efforts to acquire political power. Paine advocates reason in the place of revelation, leading him to reject miracles and to view the Bible as an ordinary piece of literature rather than as a divinely inspired text. The Age of Reason is not atheistic, but deistic: it promotes natural religion and argues for a creator-God. Notice: This Book is published by Historical Books Limited (www.publicdomain.org.uk) as a Public Domain Book, if you have any inquiries, requests or need any help you can just send an email to publications@publicdomain.org.uk This book is found as a public

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The Age of Reason

The Writings of Thomas Paine: The Age of Reason by Thomas Paine. The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is a work by English and American political activist Thomas Paine, arguing for the philosophical position of Deism. It follows in the tradition of eighteenth-century British deism, and challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible. It was published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807. IN the opening year, 1793, when revolutionary France had beheaded its king, the wrath turned next upon the King of kings, by whose grace every tyrant claimed to reign. But eventualities had brought among them a great English and American heart-Thomas Paine. He had pleaded for Louis Caper-"Kill the king but spare the man." Now he pleaded, -"Disbelieve in the King of kings, but do not confuse with that idol the Father of Mankind!." In Paine's Preface to the Second Part of "The Age of Reason" he describes himself as writing the First Part near the close of the year 1793. "I had not finished it more than six hours, in the state it has since appeared, before a guard came about three in the morning, with an order signed by the two Committees of Public Safety and Surety General, for putting me in arrestation."

The Age of Reason

The Age of Reason by Thomas Paine is subtitled: Being an Investigation of the True and Fabulous Theology, which though often excluded when discussing the work, provides a snapshot of Paine's focus. Thomas Paine was a political activist in both England and America, active in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He is known for following and promoting Deism. Deists believed that the Christian Church was corrupt, bent on seizing political power. Originally published in three parts, The Age of Reason became a bestseller in the United States. It wasn't as popular in England, however, because of fears following the French Revolution. The main title of the work stems from Paine's desire that his readers should replace revelation with reason. He didn't believe in miracles and thought of the Bible as nothing more than a literary work. Previously, Paine had written many works in praise of Deism, but they were only available to an elite group who had a certain level of education and wealth. Paine's style in The Age of Reason was more accessible to the public. Not only was the style more accessible but also the book itself was less expensive than many of his previous works on the topic. Historically, when part I of The Age of Reason was published, the French Revolution had caused a wave of disillusionment among the masses. The Reign of Terror was well under way, and Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette had already been executed. Britain and France were at war, and anyone in Britain still supporting the French Revolution was untrustworthy. Thomas Paine, because of works such as The Age of Reason, fell into that category. Paine's works led to his fleeing England to set sail for France; specifically, part II of Rights of Man led to this move after it was declared seditious. There, he wrote the first part of The Age of Reason in response to the secularism and atheism that had gripped the French Revolution. Despite the fact that the French inspired this work, Paine dedicated it to his "Fellow Citizens of the United States of America." France didn't prove a safe haven for him either; he was imprisoned there for ten months because the Jacobins thought him too moderate. He was nearly executed by guillotine but managed to escape that fate. After his release, and despite poor health, Paine began work on part II of The Age of Reason. Following the success of part II, Paine left France for the United States, where he wrote part III, titled The Age of Reason: An Examination of the Passages in the New Testament, Quotes from the Old and Called Prophecies Concerning Jesus Christ. Thomas Jefferson convinced him not to publish this third part in 1802, but Paine did so anyway five years later. Part I of The Age of Reason outlines Paine's own beliefs. He writes that he believes in one God and the equality of man. He believes that one's religious duties require justice, mercy, and making others happy. He goes on to say that he doesn't believe in the creeds professed by any church and that his mind is his church; all other churches that he knows of are devices created by man to enslave others while monopolizing power to turn a profit. He then attacks revelation. According to Paine, the fact that a revelation can only be confirmed by the one who experienced it is insufficient evidence for its truth and God's existence. Because he believes in a creator-God, Paine urges his readers to rely instead on reason and look to the natural world for evidence of God's existence. The Age of Reason continues to use the Bible's words against itself. Paine examines the book as a work of literature and nothing more, testing its consistency and finding it wanting. He also tests its historical accuracy and determines the book was not inspired by the divine. Paine turns his discussion toward religion and the state, highlighting the lust for power that grips institutions and its priests, pointing out the Church's oppression of scientific...

The Age of Reason Original Edition(Annotated)

The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is a work by English and American political activist Thomas Paine, arguing for the philosophical position of deism. It follows in the tradition of 18th-century British deism, and challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible.

The Age of Reason

The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is a work by English and American political activist Thomas Paine, arguing for the philosophical position of deism. It follows in the tradition of 18th-century British deism, and challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible. It was published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807. In Part I, Paine outlines his major arguments and personal creed. In Parts II and III he analyzes specific portions of the Bible in order to demonstrate that it is not the revealed word of God. Most of Paine's arguments had long been available to the educated elite, but by presenting them in an engaging and irreverent style, he made deism appealing and accessible to a mass audience.

The Age of Reason - Thomas Paine (Writings of Thomas Paine)

In "The Age of Reason" Thomas Paine, argues for the philosophical position of Deism. It follows in the tradition of eighteenth-century British deism, and challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible. Paine's work inspired and guided many free thinkers.

The Age of Reason, Etc

The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is an influential work written by English and American political activist Thomas Paine. It follows in the tradition of eighteenth-century British deism, and challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible. Originally distributed as unbound pamphlets, it was published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807. It was a best-seller in the United States, where it caused a short-lived deistic revival. British audiences, however, fearing increased political radicalism as a result of the French Revolution, received it with more hostility. The Age of Reason presents common deistic arguments; for example, it highlights what Paine saw as corruption of the Christian Church and criticizes its efforts to acquire political power. Paine advocates reason in the place of revelation, leading him to reject miracles and to view the Bible as "an ordinary piece of literature rather than as a divinely inspired text". It promotes natural religion and argues for the existence of a creator-God.

The Age of Reason Illustrated Edition

The 18th century was a wealth of knowledge, exploration and rapidly growing technology and expanding record-keeping made possible by advances in the printing press. In its determination to preserve the century of revolution, Gale initiated a revolution of its own: digitization of epic proportions to preserve these invaluable works in the largest archive of its kind. Now for the first time these high-quality digital copies of original 18th century manuscripts are available in print, making them highly accessible to libraries, undergraduate students, and independent scholars. The Age of Enlightenment profoundly enriched religious and philosophical understanding and continues to influence present-day thinking. Works collected here include masterpieces by David Hume, Immanuel Kant, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, as well as religious sermons and moral debates on the issues of the day, such as the slave trade. The Age of Reason saw conflict between Protestantism and Catholicism transformed into one between faith and logic -- a debate that continues in the twenty-first century. ++++ The below data was compiled from various identification fields in the bibliographic record of this title. This data is provided as an additional tool in helping to insure edition identification: ++++ John Rylands University Library of Manchester N029400 With a half-title. The imprint is false; probably printed in London. Paris [i.e. London?]: printed by Barrois, 1794. iv,117, [1]p.; 8°

The Age of Reason

Age Of Reason **The Age of Reason** : The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is a work by English and American political activist Thomas Paine, arguing for the philosophical position of Deism. It follows in the tradition of eighteenth-century British deism, and challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible. It was published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807.* Some Original illustrations included Author's Biography Also included

The Age of Reason, Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology, by Thomas Paine.

The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is a work by English and American political activist Thomas Paine, arguing for the philosophical position of deism. It follows in the tradition of 18th-century British deism, and challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible.

The Age of Reason

The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is a work by English and American political activist Thomas Paine, arguing for the philosophical position of deism.

The Age of Reason

This book contains the complete AGE OF REASON by Thomas Paine including an introduction to Origins of Freemasonry and the much censored criticism of Christianity.About his own religious beliefs,

Paine wrote in *The Age of Reason*: I believe in one God, and no more; and I hope for happiness beyond this life. I do not believe in the creed professed by the Jewish church, by the Roman church, by the Greek church, by the Turkish church, by the Protestant church, nor by any church that I know of. My own mind is my own church. All national institutions of churches, whether Jewish, Christian or Turkish, appear to me no other than human inventions, set up to terrify and enslave mankind, and monopolize power and profit. Thomas Paine (February 9, 1737 [O.S. January 29, 1736] – June 8, 1809) was an American and English political activist, philosopher, political theorist and revolutionary. As the author of the two most influential pamphlets at the start of the American Revolution, he inspired the Patriots in 1776 to declare independence from Britain. His ideas reflected Enlightenment-era rhetoric of transnational human rights. He has been called "a corsetmaker by trade, a journalist by profession, and a propagandist by inclination". In December 1793, he was arrested and imprisoned in Paris, then released in 1794. He became notorious because of his pamphlet *The Age of Reason* (1793–94), in which he advocated deism, promoted reason and free thought, and argued against institutionalized religion in general and Christian doctrine in particular. He also wrote the pamphlet *Agrarian Justice* (1795), discussing the origins of property, and introduced the concept of a guaranteed minimum income. In 1802, he returned to the U.S. where he died on June 8, 1809. Only six people attended his funeral as he had been ostracized for his ridicule of Christianity.

The Age of Reason

Written in the years from 1792 to 1795 while Thomas Paine was in prison, *The Age of Reason* shocked 18th-century readers with its attack on the conventions of Christianity. Based on years of study and reflection by the author, the work is written from the deist point of view and questions Christian beliefs and the role of religion in society. Its resonance remains undiminished after two centuries, and it continues to influence thinkers around the world. It has been my intention, for several years past, to publish my thoughts upon religion; I am well aware of the difficulties that attend the subject, and from that consideration, had reserved it to a more advanced period of life.

The Age of Reason by Thomas Paine Illustrated Edition

The Age of Reason COMPLETE VERSION Parts 1 and 2 By the British and American revolutionary Thomas Paine *The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology* is a pamphlet, written by a British and American revolutionary Thomas Paine, that challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible, the central text of Christianity. Published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807, it was a bestseller in the United States, where it caused a short-lived deistic revival. British audiences, however, fearing increased political radicalism as a result of the French Revolution, received it with more hostility. *The Age of Reason* presents common deistic arguments; for example, it highlights what Paine saw as corruption of the Christian Church and criticizes its efforts to acquire political power. Paine advocates reason in the place of revelation, leading him to reject miracles and to view the Bible as an ordinary piece of literature rather than as a divinely inspired text. It promotes natural religion and argues for the existence of a creator-God. Most of Paine's arguments had long been available to the educated elite, but by presenting them in an engaging and irreverent style, he made deism appealing and accessible to a mass audience. The book was also inexpensive, putting it within the reach of a large number of buyers. Fearing the spread of what they viewed as potentially revolutionary ideas, the British government prosecuted printers and booksellers who tried to publish and distribute it. Nevertheless, Paine's work inspired and guided many freethinkers.

The Age of Reason

Age of Reason, The Definitive Edition, includes Paine's original two volumes of *Age of Reason*, plus his third volume which remained unreleased until 1807. President Thomas Jefferson convinced Paine not to publish his third volume in 1802, as Paine originally intended, out of fear of the backlash it may cause. Now, thanks to this edition of Paine's *Age of Reason*, the modern reader can enjoy Paine's three-volume original work in one distinguished manuscript.

The Age of Reason

The Age of Reason is a work written by English and American political activist Thomas Paine. It follows in the tradition of eighteenth-century British deism, and challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible. Originally distributed as unbound pamphlets, it was published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807. It was a best-seller in the United States, where it caused a short-lived deistic

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The Age of Reason

The Age of Reason represents the results of years of study and reflection by Thomas Paine on the place of religion in society. Paine wrote: "Of all the tyrannies that affect mankind, tyranny in religion is the worst; every other species of tyranny is limited to the world we live in; but this attempts to stride beyond the grave, and seeks to pursue us into eternity." The cool rationale of Paine's The Age of Reason influenced religious thinking throughout the world; and its pervasive influence continues to the present day.

Age of Reason

The Age of Reason: Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology, a deistic treatise written by eighteenth-century British radical and American revolutionary Thomas Paine, critiques institutionalized religion and challenges the inerrancy of the Bible. Published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807, it was a bestseller in America, where it caused a short-lived deistic revival. British audiences, however, fearing increased political radicalism as a result of the French revolution, received it with more hostility. The Age of Reason presents common deistic arguments; for example, it highlights the corruption of the Christian Church and criticizes its efforts to acquire political power. Paine advocates reason in the place of revelation, leading him to reject miracles and to view the Bible as an ordinary piece of literature rather than as a divinely inspired text. The Age of Reason is not atheistic, but deistic: it promotes natural religion and argues for a creator-God.

The Age of Reason

Written by the ideological father of the American Revolution this work challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible, using a chapter-by-chapter critical analysis of the Old and New Testaments which reveals the many contradictions, absurdities, and obvious lies contained therein. It also lays out the basis for Deism, the belief in a creative force, or nature, rather than a supernatural being. The work was a bestseller in the revolutionary-era United States, where it caused a deistic revival. Many of the leading American Revolutionary figures such as Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson were confirmed Deists, and Paine's writings are the single greatest reason why the American Constitution only referred to a "God" and a "Creator" while specifically eschewing any mention of Christianity, and why the First Amendment explicitly forbid the establishment of any official church or creed. Paine did not shirk from identifying Judaism as being the origin of Christianity, and was scorching in his criticism of Jews in particular: "Could we permit ourselves to suppose that the Almighty would distinguish any nation of people by the name of his chosen people, we must suppose that people to have been an example to all the rest of the world of the purest piety and humanity, and not such a nation of ruffians and cut-throats as the ancient Jews were,-a people who, corrupted by and copying after such monsters and imposters as Moses and Aaron, Joshua, Samuel, and David, had distinguished themselves above all others on the face of the known earth for barbarity and wickedness. "If we will not stubbornly shut our eyes and steel our hearts it is impossible not to see, in spite of all that long-established superstition imposes upon the mind, that the flattering appellation of his chosen people is no other than a lie which the priests and leaders of the Jews had invented to cover the baseness of their own characters; and which Christian priests sometimes as corrupt, and often as cruel, have professed to believe. "We know nothing of what the ancient Gentile world (as it is called) was before the time of the Jews, whose practice has been to calumniate and blacken the character of all other nations; and it is from the Jewish accounts that we have learned to call them heathens. But, as far as we know to the contrary, they were a just and moral people, and not addicted, like the Jews, to

cruelty and revenge, but of whose profession of faith we are unacquainted. "It has been by wandering from the immutable laws of science, and the light of reason, and setting up an invented thing called 'revealed religion,' that so many wild and blasphemous conceits have been formed of the Almighty. The Jews have made him the assassin of the human species, to make room for the religion of the Jews. The Christians have made him the murderer of himself, and the founder of a new religion to supersede and expel the Jewish religion." An intellectual tour de force, often suppressed and once officially banned by the British government, this edition has been completely reset and contains the complete original text.

The Age of Reason

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Age of Reason

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The Age of Reason by Thomas Paine(Annotated Edition)

Why buy our paperbacks? Unabridged (100% Original content) Printed in USA on High Quality Paper 30 Days Money Back Guarantee Standard Font size of 10 for all books Fulfilled by Amazon Expedited shipping BEWARE OF LOW-QUALITY SELLERS Don't buy cheap paperbacks just to save a few dollars. Most of them use low-quality papers & binding. Their pages fall off easily. Some of them even use very small font size of 6 or less to increase their profit margin. It makes their books completely unreadable. About The Age of Reason by Thomas Paine The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is an influential work written by English and American political activist Thomas Paine. It follows in the tradition of eighteenth-century British deism, and challenges institutionalized religion and the legitimacy of the Bible (the central Christian text). Originally distributed as unbound pamphlets, it was published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807. It was a best-seller in the United States, where it caused a short-lived deistic revival. British audiences, however, fearing increased political radicalism as a result of the French Revolution, received it with more hostility. The Age of Reason presents common deistic arguments; for example, it highlights what Paine saw as corruption of the Christian Church and criticizes its efforts to acquire political power. Paine advocates reason in the place of revelation, leading him to reject miracles and to view the Bible as "an ordinary piece of literature rather than as a divinely inspired text". It promotes natural religion and argues for the existence of a creator-God.

The Age of Reason

This edition includes The Age of Reason, Parts 1, 2 and 3. The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology is a deistic pamphlet, written by eighteenth-century British radical and American revolutionary Thomas Paine, that criticizes institutionalized religion and challenges the legitimacy of the Bible, the central sacred text of Christianity.

Age of Reason

The Enlightenment was the age in which the world became modern, challenging tradition in favor of reason, freedom, and critical inquiry. While many aspects of the Enlightenment have been rigorously scrutinized—its origins and motivations, its principal characters and defining features, its legacy and modern relevance—the geographical dimensions of the era have until now largely been ignored. Placing the Enlightenment contends that the Age of Reason was not only a period of pioneering geographical investigation but also an age with spatial dimensions to its content and concerns. Investigating the role space and location played in the creation and reception of Enlightenment ideas, Charles W. J. Withers draws from the fields of art, science, history, geography, politics, and religion to explore the legacies of Enlightenment national identity, navigation, discovery, and knowledge. Ultimately, geography is revealed to be the source of much of the raw material from which philosophers fashioned theories of the human condition. Lavishly illustrated and engagingly written, Placing the Enlightenment will interest Enlightenment specialists from across the disciplines as well as any scholar curious about the role geography has played in the making of the modern world.

Thomas Paine - the Age of Reason

The Age of Reason