

All of these changes led to the rise of novel in some way or another.

• أدت كل هذه التغيرات إلى ظهور رواية في بعض الطرق أو بأخرى. "الطرق التي أدت إلى ظهور الرواية"

<b>Freedom:</b>	there was a belief in human ability to achieve what he wanted without given instructions by anyone or the church.
<b>Rational thinking:</b>	It became possible to apply rational laws to describe social and physical behavior, so knowledge could be used in everyday life.
<b>Spread of education</b>	human began is naturally good and can be educated to be better. Reason was the key to truth through education, whereas in the previous ages religion (the church) relied on blind faith not allowing any other authority; not questionable.
<b>Material change</b>	most thinkers attacked the Catholic Church. Most people began to be interested in material rather than religion.
<b>Scientific Change:</b>	Most People were no more interested in the supernatural but in the normal. Technological achievements appeared in this age through scientific methods such as (observation, experimentation, and hypothesis).There were new scientific discoveries.
<b>City Migration</b>	a lot of people moved from the country (village) to the town (city).
<b>Agricultural change</b>	during the previous age, people used old methods and techniques in agriculture. Even the didn't grow some kinds of crops because of illogical thinking
<b>Social Change</b>	Social life developed increasingly. There were coffee houses almost all over England where people met and interacted with each other. In this situation, novelists become closer to normal human nature and everyday life; it became exposed and reachable.
<b>Diversity</b>	in the previous ages, there was no way of diversity, somehow closed-minded attitude. In the age of reason, there was acceptance of other ideas and other cultures
<b>Political Change</b>	Political stability and years of peace in England resulted into an economic prosperity that led to emerging of the middle class. People improved their financial situation based on individual achievement rather than depending on fathers' possession (hereditary right).

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**These revolutions are:**

**The Glorious Revolution in England.**

-The Glorious Revolution was also called the Revolution of 1688, when William of Orange took the English throne from James 11 in 1688.  
 -William of Orange gathered 21,00 soldiers and sailors and set sail for England. It was "Bloodless Revolution" because few battles took place on English soil .  
 -James 11 left England to France. According to a well-known historian **Burkey**, the events of 1688-89 were, " a happy and Glorious Revolution"; it was a transition from illegitimate control to legitimate one

**It aimed at:**

- 1- **Get rid of James 11 and his injustice.**
- 2- **Political and social settlement**

**The American Revolution.**

During the last decades of the 18th century, thirteen colonies in north America Joined together to free themselves from the control of England and became the United States of America. This revolution (war) began in 1775 and ended in 1783

- 1- **Independence.**
- 2- **Freedom.**
- 3- **Equality.**

**1. The French Revolution**

-It began in 1789. It was against injustices and inequality. During the first years of the revolution, many poor people and farmers attacked rich people by braking into their houses. They stole and killed them. That time was called" the Great Fear". The revolution ended when Napoleon Bonaparte took power in 1799.  
 -After around ten years of instability, the new French was finally formed, inspired by the American Revolution. America had already founded a democratic system, so the French underwent the same experience

- 1- **Liberty**
- 2- **Equality**
- 3- **Fraternity**

**2. The Industrial Revolution**

The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new methods of manufacture in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical industry, iron production, the increasing use of steam power and the development of machine tools.

**Bad (negative) effects of the industrial revolution:**

- 1- **Air pollution**
- 2- **Spread of diseases.**
- 3- **Materialistic interest.**
- 4- **Work of children**

**Good (positive) effects of the industrial revolution:**

- 1- Transportation became easier.
- 2- Mass production
- 3- Spread of printing and press