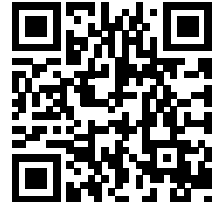


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Democracy and Enlightenment



During the _____, philosophers began to question traditional forms of authority and governance. They argued that _____ should guide human affairs, and this idea laid the groundwork for modern _____. In countries around the world, people were inspired to believe that they had the _____ to have a say in their government. Enlightenment thinkers like Locke and _____ proposed that governments should operate with the consent of the governed. This was a radical departure from the _____ systems that dominated Europe at the time. The concept of _____ residing with the people was revolutionary. It suggested that _____ should reflect the will of the populace, not the whims of a ruler. The Enlightenment also introduced the idea of _____ before the law, meaning everyone, regardless of status, should be subject to the same laws. This principle is a cornerstone of democratic societies. Furthermore, the separation of _____ was advocated to prevent any one branch of government from becoming too powerful. This _____ ensures that no single entity can control the state entirely. Finally, the _____ of speech and expression was championed as essential for a healthy democracy, allowing _____ to criticize their government without fear of retribution. These ideas from the _____ continue to influence democratic thought and practice today.

sovereignty	monarchical	laws	balance	Enlightenment	reason	Rousseau
equality	right	Enlightenment	freedom	citizens	powers	democracy