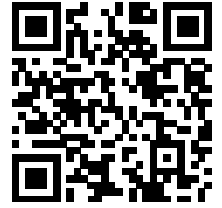


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Enlightenment Critique



The Enlightenment was a period where _____ about liberty, progress, and tolerance flourished. _____ believed that reason could lead to human betterment and was the primary _____ of authority and legitimacy. Central to their belief was the concept of _____, a method of questioning and challenging established truths. Figures like _____ emphasized the importance of using one's own understanding without guidance from another. This era saw the rise of _____ inquiry, where evidence and reason replaced superstition and tradition. Enlightenment thinkers argued for the separation of church and _____, advocating for freedom of expression and the press. They believed that education should be accessible to all, promoting _____ as the key to enlightenment. Societies began to focus on laws that were based on rational _____, moving away from arbitrary rule. The arts and _____ also reflected Enlightenment values, celebrating human achievement and potential. This period laid the groundwork for modern _____, emphasizing the rights of individuals and the importance of civic participation. Through critique, the _____ challenged old structures, paving the way for a new era of critical thinking and _____ debate.

literature

Enlightenment

critique

ideas

state

source

Kant

scientific

Philosophers

democracy

knowledge

principles

open