

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Enlightenment Ethics



During the Enlightenment, _____ focused on reason as the primary source of authority and _____. This era, often referred to as the Age of Reason, emphasized individualism and the _____ autonomy of the person. Thinkers like _____ argued that humans have an inherent sense of right and wrong, which he called the categorical _____. According to him, actions are morally right if they can be universalized without contradiction. Meanwhile, _____ critiqued the church and state, advocating for freedom of speech and religion as fundamental human _____. Rousseau introduced the concept of the social contract, suggesting that _____ should be based on the will of the people. He believed in the inherent goodness of man but saw society as corrupting. _____ also contributed significantly, proposing that people have natural rights to life, liberty, and _____. These rights were seen as inalienable and required governments to protect them. The Enlightenment _____ were not without their critics; some argued that their emphasis on reason neglected emotions and _____ bonds. Despite this, the period laid the groundwork for modern _____, influencing contemporary thoughts on democracy, justice, and human rights. The Enlightenment's _____ in philosophy underscores the importance of questioning and critical thinking in ethical _____.

thinkers	ethics	rights	government	Locke	philosophers	moral	social
discussions	legitimacy	property	legacy	Voltaire	imperative	Kant	