

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Enlightenment Thinkers



During the Enlightenment, _____ played a crucial role in shaping modern thought. They challenged traditional ideas and emphasized the power of _____ and evidence over superstition and religious authority. In France, _____ became famous for his wit and criticism of the Catholic Church. Meanwhile, in England, _____ promoted the idea of natural rights, which influenced the _____ of democratic governments. The Enlightenment also saw the rise of _____, social gatherings where intellectuals discussed ideas freely. These meetings were often hosted by _____, who played a significant role in the movement despite facing societal _____. Another key figure was Rousseau, who argued that society corrupted natural human _____. His ideas would later inspire revolutions in France and America. In Germany, _____ introduced the concept of moral philosophy based on duty and autonomy, challenging _____ to use their own understanding without guidance from others. The period also witnessed the birth of _____, which aimed to compile all human knowledge. This endeavor was led by _____, who believed in the importance of accessible information for all. Through their writings and _____, Enlightenment intellectuals laid the groundwork for many aspects of the modern world, including _____, politics, and education. Their legacy is a testament to the enduring power of _____ and the human capacity for change.

ideas goodness Kant encyclopedias Diderot Voltaire reason people
debates Locke restrictions philosophers science women development
salons