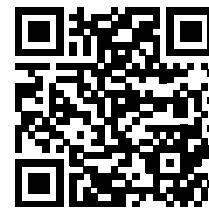


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Enlightenment and Coffeehouses



In the 17th and 18th centuries, _____ became popular in Europe. These places were not just about drinking _____. They were centers for intellectual discussion, attracting writers, philosophers, and scientists. During the _____, coffeehouses played a crucial role. They provided a space where people could freely discuss ideas. The atmosphere was very different from the _____, which were more about socializing and less about serious discussions.

In these coffeehouses, people read _____ and discussed the latest books. It was a time when ideas about politics, science, and _____ flourished. Famous figures like Voltaire and _____ often frequented these establishments. The discussions in coffeehouses sometimes led to the development of new _____ and intellectual movements.

Interestingly, coffee itself was seen as a drink that stimulated the _____. Unlike alcohol, which could cloud one's thinking, coffee was believed to help in sharpening one's _____. This belief made coffeehouses ideal places for enlightened _____.
_____.

Moreover, coffeehouses were unique because they were open to people from different _____. This mixing of classes was rare at the time. In a coffeehouse, a _____ could be seen discussing ideas with a common _____. This breaking down of social barriers contributed to the spread of _____ thinking.

Additionally, coffeehouses often led to the creation of _____ and pamphlets that were important for spreading ideas. These publications reached a wider audience, extending the influence of _____ ideals beyond the walls of the coffeehouses. In essence, coffeehouses were not just places to drink coffee; they were hubs of intellectual and cultural _____ during a pivotal era in history.

theories

mind

coffee

exchange

coffeehouses

Diderot

enlightened

journals

intellect

newspapers

nobleman

Enlightenment

merchant

Enlightenment

literature

debate

taverns

social classes