

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Enlightenment and Education



During the _____, a period marked by a surge in philosophical thinking and scientific discovery, education played a pivotal role. Philosophers like _____ believed that the mind was a blank slate at birth, emphasizing the importance of learned _____. Education was seen as the key to unlocking human potential, leading to the _____ of critical thinking and reason. Schools began to focus more on subjects such as _____ and mathematics, moving away from traditional religious instruction. This shift mirrored the Enlightenment _____ of questioning and challenging established norms. Figures like Voltaire and _____ also contributed significantly, arguing for education that was accessible to all, not just the _____. They championed the idea that education could lead to a more enlightened society, where _____ could think for themselves and contribute to the betterment of humanity. Libraries and _____ became important venues for the exchange of ideas, allowing people from different backgrounds to learn and discuss new _____. The influence of the Enlightenment on education was profound, laying the _____ for modern educational systems that value critical thinking, empirical _____, and the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. The period also saw the rise of the _____, a revolutionary tool for spreading knowledge widely. Through education, Enlightenment thinkers believed they could reform _____, making it more rational and just. This era underscored the belief that _____ was not just for the privileged few but a right that belonged to everyone.

experiences	science	development	society	Enlightenment	knowledge	
evidence	ideals	groundwork	Rousseau	elite	John Locke	encyclopedia
concepts	salons	individuals				