

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Enlightenment and Encyclopedias



The Enlightenment was a period of great intellectual _____. During this time, people started questioning traditional beliefs and values. One of the key features of the Enlightenment was the emphasis on reason and scientific _____. This led to significant developments in many fields, including literature.

A major _____ to literature during the Enlightenment was the creation of the _____. The encyclopedia aimed to gather and summarize all human _____. One of the most famous encyclopedias was edited by _____. His work, called "Encyclopédie", included writings from many _____ and scientists.

This encyclopedia was not just a collection of facts. It represented a new way of thinking. It challenged the authority of the _____ and monarchy. By providing access to a wide range of information, it encouraged people to think _____.

The encyclopedia also played a crucial role in spreading _____ ideas. It was translated into several _____, making it accessible to many. This helped spread the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity across _____.

However, creating and distributing the encyclopedia was not easy. It faced _____ from governments and religious authorities. Despite these challenges, the encyclopedia had a lasting impact on European _____. It marked the beginning of the modern era in literature and _____.

In conclusion, the encyclopedia was more than just a book. It was a symbol of the Enlightenment's quest for knowledge and freedom. It changed how people viewed the world and their place in it. The influence of the encyclopedia is still felt in modern _____ and thought.

Europe education knowledge contribution languages evidence censorship
church Enlightenment philosophers Diderot literature independently growth
encyclopedia society