

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Enlightenment and Rationalism



During the _____, a period that marked the rise of reason over tradition, philosophers began to advocate for the power of _____ thought. They believed that human beings could understand the _____ and improve society through the use of reason. One key figure, _____, famously said "I think, therefore I am," highlighting the importance of _____ as proof of existence. _____ argued that knowledge comes from experience processed by reason, challenging the notion of innate ideas. In _____, Voltaire championed the cause of freedom of speech and religion, using his wit to criticize the _____ and state. Meanwhile, _____ introduced the concept of the "categorical imperative," which suggests that rational beings follow universal _____. The emphasis on empirical evidence and scientific method also gained ground, with _____ making groundbreaking discoveries in _____. This era saw the birth of _____ as a rational form of government, influenced by thinkers like Rousseau, who argued for the social _____ as the basis of society. The Enlightenment's focus on reason led to significant advancements in _____, science, and governance, laying the groundwork for the modern world. It taught that through rational discourse, humanity could achieve _____ and enlightenment.

church	Descartes	Newton	Enlightenment	education	democracy	thinking		
Kant	contract	morals	France	physics	world	progress	rational	Locke