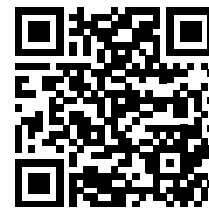


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Enlightenment and Science



During the _____, a period that emphasized reason, many writers were inspired to explore _____. This era, spanning the 17th and 18th centuries, was a time when _____ curiosity flourished. Authors used their works to discuss and disseminate scientific ideas. One notable figure was _____, who was famous for his witty and satirical writings. He often incorporated scientific themes, particularly praising the work of _____. Another significant writer was _____, who, besides his literary genius, had a keen interest in natural _____. His work, "The _____ of Plants," blended poetic imagination with scientific observation.

Meanwhile, Mary Shelley's _____ showcased the potential dangers and ethical considerations of scientific _____. This novel is often seen as a warning against unchecked scientific _____. On the other hand, Jonathan Swift's _____ used satire to critique the era's scientific _____. Swift poked fun at the often absurd length scientists went to in their pursuits.

These literary works did more than entertain. They played a crucial role in shaping public _____ about science and technology. They made complex scientific ideas more accessible to the _____ public. Moreover, these works often sparked debate about the moral implications of scientific _____. Through literature, the Enlightenment became not just an era of scientific progress but also a time of deep philosophical and ethical _____. This fusion of science and literature helped lay the foundation for the modern world, where scientific inquiry and moral consideration go _____.

Newton

Frankenstein

science

sciences

Enlightenment

intellectual

Goethe

opinion

hand-in-hand

Gulliver's Travels

Metamorphosis

discovery

general

reflection

ambition

advancements

obsessions

Voltaire