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Enlightenment and Secular Thought



During the Enlightenment, a movement that emphasized reason and individualism over tradition, _____ began to take root in society. Philosophers like _____ and Diderot challenged the traditional authority of the church, advocating for a _____ between religion and state. This period saw a significant shift towards scientific _____ and empirical evidence, moving away from religious explanations for the natural world. The _____ press played a crucial role in spreading these revolutionary ideas, making _____ more accessible to the general public. Enlightenment thinkers argued for the _____ of individuals, including freedom of speech and religion, laying the groundwork for modern _____. Education systems began to focus more on _____ thinking skills, rather than rote memorization of religious texts. The _____ and literature also reflected this new emphasis on human _____ and the natural world, rather than divine inspiration. Governments started to implement _____ based on Enlightenment principles, leading to significant social and political _____. This era's legacy is still evident today in the secular foundations of many democratic _____. The Enlightenment not only transformed the structure of society but also the way humanity viewed itself and its _____.

policies	secularism	separation	inquiry	knowledge	nations	capabilities	
rights	critical	arts	changes	printing	democracy	experience	Voltaire