

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Enlightenment in Literature



The Enlightenment, a pivotal _____ in history, fundamentally changed how people viewed the world. It emphasized _____ as the primary source of authority and legitimacy, challenging traditional doctrines. This _____, spanning the late 17th to the early 19th century, inspired writers to explore new ideas and question established _____. Literature became a powerful tool for spreading Enlightenment principles, encouraging _____ to think critically and independently.

One of the most influential figures of this time was _____, known for his wit and advocacy for civil liberties. His works, like "_____", often criticized intolerance and religious dogma. Similarly, _____, another key Enlightenment thinker, argued for the inherent goodness of humanity and the importance of personal _____ in works like "The Social Contract."

In England, the Enlightenment sparked a wave of _____ writing. Writers like Jonathan Swift used humor and irony to critique society and _____. His famous work, "Gulliver's Travels," is a brilliant example of this style.

Women also played a significant _____ in the Enlightenment. Wollstonecraft's "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman" argued for women's _____ and equality, a revolutionary idea at the time.

The American _____, influenced by European ideas, also saw significant literary contributions. Benjamin _____'s autobiography and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" are notable examples. These _____ emphasized practical knowledge and democratic principles.

The Enlightenment's _____ in literature is profound. It encouraged a spirit of skepticism and _____ inquiry, laying the groundwork for modern literary forms and themes. This period remains a _____ to the power of ideas and the written word in shaping society.

period	testament	reason	Franklin	politics	Enlightenment	Rousseau		
rational	norms	era	legacy	readers	Candide	freedom	role	works
Voltaire	satirical	education						