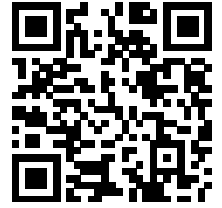


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Immanuel Kant and Enlightenment



Immanuel _____ was a German philosopher who lived during the _____, a period when European thinkers started questioning traditional beliefs and emphasized reason. Born in 1724, Kant spent most of his life in _____, present-day Kaliningrad, Russia. His most famous work, the _____ of Pure Reason, challenged the way people understood knowledge and experience. Kant argued that our understanding of the external world is shaped by our _____ and our mind's inherent structures. This idea was revolutionary because it suggested that while our knowledge has limits, we can use _____ to navigate these limits. Kant believed in _____ laws inherent to all rational beings, proposing the famous Categorical _____, which is a principle stating that one should act only according to that maxim by which you can at the same time will that it should become a universal law. This was a shift from the reliance on religious or external authority to an emphasis on personal _____. Kant's ideas on _____, democracy, and autonomy heavily influenced the development of modern _____ principles. Despite the complexity of his works, Kant's philosophy remains foundational in understanding modern _____, ethics, and the nature of human _____. His legacy extends beyond philosophy into politics, science, and _____, making him one of the most important figures of the Enlightenment era.

art society Enlightenment Imperative reason Königsberg senses
democratic ethics moral Critique understanding freedom Kant