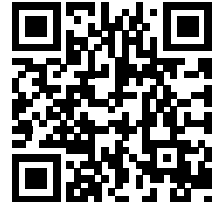


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Natural Rights and Enlightenment



During the _____, a period of intellectual ferment in the 17th and 18th centuries, thinkers began to question traditional forms of _____ and propose new ideas about governance, society, and the individual. One key concept that emerged was that of _____ rights, rights that are not bestowed by government but are inherent to all humans. Philosophers like _____ Locke argued that these rights included life, liberty, and property. According to Locke, the primary role of government should be to protect these _____. This idea significantly influenced the development of political systems in the _____, especially in the framing of the United States _____ and the Declaration of _____.

Enlightenment thinkers believed that through reason, humans could discover universal truths about the _____ and society, and that knowledge could lead to better governance and a more just society. They challenged the idea that monarchs had a divine right to rule and instead suggested that governments should be based on the consent of the _____. This shift in thinking paved the way for democratic revolutions around the _____.

Furthermore, the concept of natural rights extended to include not just civil and political rights but also the idea of economic freedoms. Adam _____, another Enlightenment thinker, argued for the benefits of a free _____ system, suggesting that economic freedom was an essential component of individual liberty.

The Enlightenment's focus on natural rights also led to debates about the rights of women and enslaved _____, although it would take many more years for these ideas to lead to significant changes in society. The legacy of _____ thinking about natural rights continues to influence contemporary discussions about human rights and _____.

natural	world	people	Enlightenment	rights	John	authority	Independence
Constitution	governed	world	West	Smith	justice	market	Enlightenment