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date: _____

Robinson Crusoe's Enlightenment Journey



Robinson Crusoe, a novel by _____ Defoe, is often seen as a simple adventure story, but it's much more than that. It reflects the values and ideas of the _____. The main character, Robinson Crusoe, gets shipwrecked on a _____ island. At first, he struggles to survive, but he soon starts using _____ and logic to adapt to his environment. This shift represents the Enlightenment's emphasis on _____ thinking. Crusoe keeps a _____, documenting his daily life and thoughts. This act of writing and reflecting is a key aspect of Enlightenment philosophy, which values _____ and intellectual growth. On the island, Crusoe encounters _____, a native whom he saves. Their relationship starts off uneven, with Crusoe teaching Friday about his own _____ and religion. However, as time passes, Crusoe begins to appreciate Friday's _____ and skills, showing a move towards cultural _____, another Enlightenment ideal. The story also explores the concept of _____. Crusoe takes ownership of the island and sees himself as its _____, which reflects Enlightenment thoughts on governance and individual rights. However, he also learns to coexist with nature, suggesting a balance between _____ needs and the natural world. In the end, Crusoe's experience on the island teaches him about _____, a significant Enlightenment value. He becomes more _____, both physically and mentally, illustrating how adversity can lead to personal growth. The novel, thus, is not just an adventure, but a reflection of the transformative power of Enlightenment _____.

rational	king	self-awareness	ideals	Enlightenment	self-reliance		
deserted	reason	journal	property	tolerance	culture	knowledge	Friday
human	Daniel	independent					