

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Rousseau and Enlightenment Ideas



Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a _____ who lived during the Enlightenment, a period marked by a _____ in intellectual, scientific, and cultural advancements in Europe. Rousseau's _____ challenged the traditional order and contributed significantly to the development of modern _____ thought. He believed in the inherent goodness of man but argued that society's _____ corrupted this natural innocence. Rousseau's most famous work, "The Social _____", introduced the idea that government legitimacy comes from the _____ of the governed, rather than divine right or inheritance. This concept was revolutionary and influenced the development of _____ ideals. Rousseau also criticized the excessive rationalism and _____ of his time, which he felt disconnected people from their true _____ and emotions. His work on education, expressed in "Emile, or On _____", emphasizes the importance of developing a child's natural _____ and abilities rather than filling their heads with facts. Rousseau's thoughts on _____ and liberty also had a profound impact on the French Revolution and the overall push towards social _____ in the modern era. Despite facing criticism and controversy for some of his ideas, _____'s contributions to philosophy and the Enlightenment continue to be celebrated for their depth and _____ into human nature and society.

equality

consent

institutions

Education

Contract

Rousseau

democratic

ideas

insight

political

philosopher

surge

nature

justice

materialism

instincts