

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Dawn of Enlightenment



The _____ period was a time of great change in how people thought about the _____ and their place in it. It emerged during the 17th and 18th centuries, right after the Scientific _____ . Scientists like Newton and Galileo challenged traditional views by applying _____ and evidence. Their discoveries laid the groundwork for a new approach to _____ the universe. The Enlightenment thinkers, or _____ , believed that human reasoning could solve social issues and improve _____. They advocated for freedom, democracy, and the separation of _____ and state. This era saw the birth of _____ , which aimed to gather all human knowledge in one place. Education became more _____ , encouraging literacy and informed public debate. Governments and rulers, known as enlightened _____ , began to adopt reforms based on Enlightenment ideals. Despite resistance, the Enlightenment's _____ on reason and science influenced revolutions and the modern world profoundly. It marked the _____ to a more secular, rational, and forward-thinking society, laying the foundation for the _____ revolution and modern democracy.

Enlightenment

church

understanding

encyclopedias

transition

humanity

despots

reason

world

accessible

philosophes

emphasis

industrial

Revolution