

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Enlightenment and Political Thought



During the _____, a period marked by a surge in philosophical, scientific, and intellectual _____, the foundations of modern political theory were laid. Thinkers like _____ Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau challenged the traditional forms of governance, advocating for ideas such as _____, equality, and the social contract. Their writings suggested that government should be based on the _____ of the governed, a radical departure from the divine right of kings. This era witnessed the emergence of _____ ideals, influencing revolutions in America and France. Enlightenment philosophers argued that _____ should guide human affairs, and they questioned established institutions, including the Church and the monarchy. The concept of _____ of powers, proposed by Montesquieu, emphasized the importance of dividing _____ responsibilities to prevent tyranny. These ideas not only reshaped the political landscape of the time but also laid the groundwork for modern _____ democracies. Education and the public _____ were seen as crucial for cultivating informed citizens, capable of participating in their governance. Through critical _____ and debate, Enlightenment thinkers contributed to a new understanding of _____ authority and individual rights. Their legacy continues to influence contemporary political thought, emphasizing the value of freedom, governance by law, and the importance of civic _____.

engagement	government	separation	consent	sphere	thinking	exploration
political	John	reason	Enlightenment	liberty	democratic	constitutional