

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Enlightenment in Philosophy



The _____, a pivotal period in history, profoundly influenced modern philosophy and thinking. It emerged in _____ during the late 17th and early 18th centuries, marking a shift towards reason and _____. The movement questioned traditional authority and embraced the notion that _____ could be improved through rational change. Central to the Enlightenment was the idea of _____ as the primary source of authority and legitimacy. This era saw the rise of eminent philosophers like _____, who argued that reason is the means to understanding and moral behavior. Another key figure was _____, known for his wit and advocacy for freedom of speech and religion. The Enlightenment also highlighted the importance of individual _____, laying the groundwork for modern democracy. Philosophers such as _____ influenced political thought, emphasizing the social contract and the right to life, liberty, and property. The _____ revolution, closely linked with the Enlightenment, brought about significant advancements in knowledge and technology. Figures like _____ revolutionized the way we understand the physical world. The Enlightenment's emphasis on empirical _____ and skepticism led to questioning of religious and monarchic authority, sparking intellectual and social _____. It laid the foundations for the modern world, influencing various fields like politics, science, and _____. Its legacy is seen in the values of liberty, progress, tolerance, and the pursuit of _____. Overall, the Enlightenment was a remarkable era that reshaped _____ and human thought, championing the power of knowledge and _____.

scientific reason science rights humanity Enlightenment happiness Kant
art evidence Locke Europe Newton society reason Voltaire revolutions