

# GUIDED ACTIVITY 17 3 THE ENLIGHTENMENT ANSWERS

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**What was the Enlightenment answers?** The Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason, was a philosophical movement in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. At its core was a belief in the use and celebration of reason, the power by which humans understand the universe and improve their own condition.

**What was the impact of the Enlightenment quizlet?** The impact of the Enlightenment was that it introduced new ways of thinking about the purpose of government, religion, economics, education, etc. The Enlightenment is a major cause for the many political revolutions of the late 18th century.

**What was a political effect of the Enlightenment?** The Enlightenment brought secular thought to Europe and reshaped the ways people understood issues such as liberty, equality, and individual rights. Today those ideas serve as the cornerstone of the world's strongest democracies.

**How did literature change as Enlightenment ideas spread?** One of the most significant ways the Enlightenment shaped literature was through its emphasis on reason and logic. This led to a new literary genre known as the philosophical novel, which used storytelling to explore complex philosophical ideas.

**What were the 3 key points of the Enlightenment?** The Enlightenment, sometimes called the 'Age of Enlightenment', was a late 17th- and 18th-century intellectual movement emphasizing reason, individualism, and skepticism. The Enlightenment presented a challenge to traditional religious views.

**What do you mean by Enlightenment answer?** Britannica Dictionary definition of ENLIGHTENMENT. [noncount] 1. : the state of having knowledge or understanding.

**What were 4 effects of the Enlightenment?** The Enlightenment produced numerous books, essays, inventions, scientific discoveries, laws, wars and revolutions. The American and French Revolutions were directly inspired by Enlightenment ideals and respectively marked the peak of its influence and the beginning of its decline.

**What did the Enlightenment focus on?** The central doctrines of the Enlightenment were individual liberty and religious tolerance, in opposition to an absolute monarchy and the power of religious authorities.

**What was a result of the Enlightenment?** The French Revolution and the American Revolution were almost direct results of Enlightenment thinking. The idea that society is a social contract between the government and the governed stemmed from the Enlightenment as well.

**What type of government did the Enlightenment thinkers support?** Enlightenment thinkers favored much more democratic forms of government in which the authority to rule stemmed from those who are ruled. Some of the most famous Enlightenment thinkers, including Locke and Rousseau, were social contract theorists.

**How did Enlightenment ideas spread?** Enlightenment ideas also eventually spread through newspapers, pamphlets, and even political songs. Enlightenment ideas about government and equality attracted the attention of a growing literate middle class, which could afford to buy many books and support the work of artists.

**Was the Enlightenment good or bad?** On the one hand, the Enlightenment delivered the goods in terms of our technical understanding of the world and our capacity to manipulate it. However, it failed spectacularly to provide us with the moral understanding to avoid replicating the barbarity of less technological ages on ever-more-grotesque scales.

**Who opposed Enlightenment ideas?**

**How did Enlightenment thinkers approach the study of government?**

Enlightenment thinkers approached the study of government from a rational rather than religious perspective. This caused them to question the divine right of the monarch and develop social contract theories.

**What are the principles of the Enlightenment?** Central to Enlightenment thought were the use and celebration of reason, the power by which humans understand the universe and improve their own condition. The goals of rational humanity were considered to be knowledge, freedom, and happiness.

**What exactly is the Enlightenment?** 1. : the act or means of enlightening : the state of being enlightened. 2. capitalized : a philosophical movement of the 18th century marked by a rejection of traditional social, religious, and political ideas and an emphasis on rationalism.

**What was the Enlightenment in response to?** Enlightenment era religious commentary was a response to the preceding century of religious conflict in Europe, especially the Thirty Years' War.

**What was the Enlightenment quick summary?** The Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason, was a philosophical movement in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. At its core was a belief in the use and celebration of reason, the power by which humans understand the universe and improve their own condition.

**What was the main goal of the Enlightenment?** The main goal of the wide-ranging intellectual movement called the Enlightenment was to understand the natural world and humankind's place in it solely on the basis of reason.

**The Gods Drink Whiskey: Stumbling Toward Enlightenment in the Land of the Tattered Buddha**

In a realm veiled in mystery and transcendence, where the twilight of existence coalesces with the dawn of enlightenment, lies "the land of the tattered Buddha." Within this ethereal domain, a profound question arises:

**Question:** What do the gods drink in this enigmatic land?

**Answer:** In this realm, the gods indulge in the amber nectar of whiskey, a potent libation that fuels their quest for illumination.

As they consume this divine elixir, the gods embark on an arduous journey toward enlightenment, stumbling and swaying along the path. The whiskey serves as a beacon, guiding them through the labyrinthine corridors of existence, where shadows dance and illusions beckon.

**Question:** Why are the gods depicted as tattered in this land?

**Answer:** The gods in this land are portrayed as tattered and worn, symbolizing the arduous nature of their pilgrimage. Their tattered garments mirror the shattered illusions and broken attachments that pave their path toward enlightenment.

**Question:** What is the significance of the "tattered Buddha" in this context?

**Answer:** The "tattered Buddha" represents the enlightened yet imperfect nature of the divine. Just as the Buddha's physical form may have been weathered by the passage of time, so too does the path of enlightenment bear its own scars and imperfections.

**Question:** How does whiskey fit into the concept of enlightenment in this land?

**Answer:** Whiskey serves as a paradoxical symbol of enlightenment. Its intoxicating effects can cloud the mind and dull the senses, yet it also offers a glimpse into the depths of consciousness. Through its consumption, the gods navigate the duality of existence, seeking to transcend the mundane while embracing the intrinsic nature of reality.

**Question:** What is the ultimate destination of the gods in this land?

**Answer:** Ultimately, the gods stumble towards the elusive goal of enlightenment, a state of heightened awareness and spiritual awakening. In this land, enlightenment is not a static state but a perpetual journey, an endless pursuit of transcendence amidst the tattered tapestry of existence.

**The Cultural Creatives: How 50 Million People Are Changing the World**

## **Who are the Cultural Creatives?**

The term "Cultural Creatives" was coined by sociologist Paul H. Ray in his 1999 book of the same name. Ray defined them as a diverse group of people who share a set of core values and beliefs, including a commitment to individualism, creativity, and social justice. They are typically well-educated, open-minded, and have a strong interest in culture and the arts.

## **How many Cultural Creatives are there?**

Ray estimated that there are approximately 50 million Cultural Creatives in the United States. This represents roughly 20% of the adult population. They are found in all walks of life, from artists and musicians to teachers and scientists.

## **What is their impact on the world?**

Cultural Creatives are having a significant impact on the world in a number of ways. They are leading the charge for social change, advocating for environmental protection, and promoting peace and understanding. They are also driving the growth of the creative economy, which is estimated to be worth trillions of dollars annually.

## **What are some of their key values?**

Cultural Creatives value:

- Individuality and self-expression
- Creativity and innovation
- Social justice and compassion
- Environmental sustainability
- A holistic approach to life

## **How can I become a Cultural Creative?**

Becoming a Cultural Creative is a lifelong journey. It involves developing your own unique voice, embracing your creativity, and working to make a positive impact on the world. There is no one right way to become a Cultural Creative, but here are a

few tips:

- Be open to new experiences and ideas.
- Pursue your passions and interests.
- Connect with like-minded people.
- Get involved in your community.
- Stay informed about current events and social issues.

### **Team of Rivals: Abraham Lincoln's Political Genius**

Doris Kearns Goodwin's Pulitzer Prize-winning book "Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln" examines the remarkable political acumen of Lincoln, who navigated a divided nation during the Civil War.

#### **Question 1: What made Lincoln's political genius unique?**

Answer: Goodwin argues that Lincoln possessed an extraordinary ability to manage conflicting personalities and unite people from diverse backgrounds. By surrounding himself with rivals and political opponents, he created a "team of rivals" that effectively challenged and supported his decisions.

#### **Question 2: How did Lincoln reconcile opposing factions within his government?**

Answer: Lincoln employed a combination of pragmatism, compromise, and a firm commitment to his core principles. He balanced cabinet appointments to represent different political viewpoints and was willing to make concessions when necessary without sacrificing his long-term goals.

#### **Question 3: What were some of the challenges Lincoln faced in managing his team of rivals?**

Answer: Lincoln's opponents often clashed fiercely, forcing him to mediate disputes and find ways to reconcile their ambitions. Goodwin highlights the tensions between Edwin Stanton, a hard-line War Secretary, and William Seward, his Secretary of State who favored a more conciliatory approach.

**Question 4: How did the dynamics of Lincoln's team of rivals impact the war effort?**

Answer: The diversity of perspectives within Lincoln's cabinet allowed him to consider a wide range of options and make informed decisions. Goodwin argues that Lincoln's ability to synthesize different viewpoints strengthened his leadership and ultimately contributed to the Union victory.

**Question 5: What lessons can be learned from Lincoln's political genius?**

Answer: Goodwin's work provides valuable insights into the importance of effective leadership, collaboration, and compromise. By understanding Lincoln's approach to managing his team of rivals, modern-day leaders can learn to navigate challenges and achieve success in complex and divided environments.

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