

the philosophy of enlightenment pdf

the philosophy of enlightenment pdf serves as an essential resource for those interested in exploring one of the most influential intellectual movements in Western history. The Enlightenment, often referred to as the Age of Reason, fundamentally reshaped political, social, and philosophical thought during the 17th and 18th centuries. This article delves into the core principles and key figures of Enlightenment philosophy, providing a comprehensive overview that highlights its enduring impact on modern ideas about liberty, reason, and human rights. The availability of the philosophy of enlightenment pdf format allows for accessible study and deeper engagement with original texts and scholarly interpretations. By examining the philosophical underpinnings and historical context, this article aims to illuminate the significance of Enlightenment thinking and its relevance today. The discussion also includes practical guidance on finding and utilizing the philosophy of enlightenment pdf for academic or personal research. Readers can expect a detailed exploration of themes such as rationalism, empiricism, skepticism, and the quest for knowledge that define this era.

- Overview of Enlightenment Philosophy
- Key Philosophers and Their Contributions
- Core Themes and Concepts in Enlightenment Thought
- Impact of Enlightenment Philosophy on Modern Society
- Accessing and Using the Philosophy of Enlightenment PDF

Overview of Enlightenment Philosophy

The philosophy of the Enlightenment marks a pivotal period characterized by an emphasis on reason, individualism, and skepticism toward traditional authority. This intellectual movement emerged in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries, challenging established doctrines and promoting scientific inquiry and human progress. Enlightenment thinkers sought to apply rational thought to all spheres of life, including politics, ethics, and religion, advocating for freedom and equality. The philosophy of enlightenment pdf collections often include seminal works that elucidate these ideas, providing readers with primary sources to understand the movement's intellectual foundations.

Historical Context of the Enlightenment

The Enlightenment arose in the wake of the Renaissance and the Scientific Revolution, periods that had already begun to question medieval scholasticism and religious dogma. Amidst social upheaval and the rise of nation-states, philosophers endeavored to formulate principles that could govern society based on reason rather than tradition. The printing press and expanding literacy rates facilitated the spread of Enlightenment ideas, which were often circulated in pamphlets, books, and academic treatises, many of which are now accessible in the philosophy of enlightenment pdf format.

Defining Characteristics

At its core, Enlightenment philosophy champions reason as the primary source of authority and legitimacy. It embraces empiricism, the belief that knowledge is derived from sensory experience, and rationalism, which emphasizes logical deduction. Additionally, it promotes secularism, advocating for the separation of church and state, and humanism, emphasizing human dignity and potential. These defining features are frequently explored in depth within the philosophy of enlightenment pdf resources available to scholars and enthusiasts.

Key Philosophers and Their Contributions

The philosophy of enlightenment pdf collections often highlight influential thinkers whose ideas shaped the movement. These philosophers contributed diverse perspectives that collectively advanced the cause of reason, liberty, and scientific progress.

Immanuel Kant

Immanuel Kant is renowned for his essay "What is Enlightenment?" in which he famously defined enlightenment as humanity's emergence from self-imposed immaturity. Kant emphasized autonomy and the use of reason without reliance on external authority. His critical philosophy, especially the "Critique of Pure Reason," profoundly influenced epistemology and ethics during and beyond the Enlightenment period.

John Locke

John Locke's theories of mind and government laid foundational principles for liberal democracy. Locke argued for natural rights to life, liberty, and property, asserting that governments must protect these rights through the consent of the governed. His political philosophy is a cornerstone of Enlightenment thought and is frequently included in philosophy of enlightenment pdf resources.

Voltaire

Voltaire was a staunch advocate of freedom of speech, religious tolerance, and separation of church and state. His satirical writings criticized authoritarianism and superstition, embodying the Enlightenment's critical spirit. Voltaire's works remain widely studied through various pdf editions that compile his essays, letters, and plays.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Rousseau contributed significantly to political philosophy, particularly with his concept of the social contract. He posited that legitimate government is based on the general will of the people and emphasized the importance of education and moral development. Rousseau's ideas fueled debates on democracy and individual freedom central to Enlightenment discourse.

Core Themes and Concepts in Enlightenment Thought

The philosophy of enlightenment pdf documents often organize content around key themes that encapsulate the movement's intellectual pursuits. Understanding these themes sheds light on how Enlightenment thinkers sought to redefine knowledge and society.

Reason and Rationality

Reason is the cornerstone of Enlightenment philosophy. Enlightenment thinkers advocated for the application of logical analysis and empirical evidence to all aspects of life. They believed that human progress depended on the capacity to reason and challenge unfounded beliefs.

Empiricism and Scientific Inquiry

Enlightenment philosophy emphasized observation and experimentation as methods for acquiring knowledge. This empirical approach was a departure from reliance on religious or traditional explanations, promoting the development of modern science and the scientific method.

Individualism and Liberty

The movement placed high value on individual rights and freedoms. Enlightenment thinkers argued against absolute monarchy and hereditary privilege, advocating for political systems that respect

personal autonomy and equality before the law.

Skepticism and Criticism of Authority

Critical examination of established institutions, including the church and monarchy, was a hallmark of the Enlightenment. This skepticism encouraged open debate, intellectual freedom, and the rejection of dogma.

Progress and Optimism

Many Enlightenment philosophers believed in the possibility of human progress through education, science, and reform. This optimistic outlook inspired social and political changes that continue to influence contemporary thought.

Impact of Enlightenment Philosophy on Modern Society

The enduring influence of Enlightenment philosophy is evident in contemporary political, legal, and ethical frameworks. The philosophy of enlightenment pdf is a valuable tool for tracing the lineage of ideas that underpin modern democratic societies and human rights conventions.

Foundations of Modern Democracy

Enlightenment principles such as popular sovereignty, separation of powers, and the rule of law have shaped constitutions around the world. These ideas foster governmental accountability and protect individual freedoms.

Human Rights and Ethical Thought

The emphasis on universal rights and dignity during the Enlightenment laid the groundwork for modern human rights discourse. Ethical philosophy during this era promoted fairness, justice, and the intrinsic worth of every individual.

Scientific Advancement

The Enlightenment's valorization of empirical research accelerated scientific discoveries and technological innovation. This legacy persists in the continued pursuit of knowledge through evidence-based approaches.

Educational Reforms

Enlightenment thinking inspired the expansion of education and literacy, advocating for curricula that encourage critical thinking and intellectual development.

Accessing and Using the Philosophy of Enlightenment PDF

For scholars, students, and enthusiasts, the philosophy of enlightenment pdf format offers a convenient and comprehensive means to study this pivotal period. Understanding how to locate and utilize these resources enhances research and learning outcomes.

Sources for Philosophy of Enlightenment PDFs

Numerous academic databases, digital libraries, and university repositories provide access to original texts and critical analyses in pdf format. These include works by key philosophers and collections of essays exploring Enlightenment themes.

Benefits of Using PDFs for Study

PDF documents preserve the formatting and integrity of original texts, facilitating detailed annotation and offline access. They support keyword searching, which aids in quickly locating relevant passages within extensive works.

Tips for Effective Use

- Organize downloaded PDFs by author or theme for easy reference.
- Use digital annotation tools to highlight and comment on important sections.
- Cross-reference multiple pdf sources to gain diverse perspectives.
- Employ citation management software to track bibliographic details.

Utilizing the philosophy of enlightenment pdf effectively can deepen understanding of the movement's complexities and its profound impact on intellectual history.

Frequently Asked Questions

Where can I find a free PDF of 'The Philosophy of Enlightenment'?

You can find free PDFs of 'The Philosophy of Enlightenment' on academic websites, digital libraries like Project Gutenberg, or platforms such as Google Scholar and Internet Archive.

What are the main themes discussed in 'The Philosophy of

Enlightenment' PDF?

The main themes include reason, individualism, skepticism of traditional authority, the pursuit of knowledge, and the emphasis on scientific inquiry and human progress.

Who are the key philosophers associated with the philosophy of Enlightenment?

Key philosophers include Immanuel Kant, John Locke, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and David Hume, all of whom contributed significantly to Enlightenment thought.

How does 'The Philosophy of Enlightenment' PDF explain the concept of reason?

The philosophy of Enlightenment emphasizes reason as the primary source of authority and legitimacy, advocating for rational thought as a means to achieve knowledge, freedom, and progress.

What impact did the Enlightenment philosophy have on modern society according to the PDF?

Enlightenment philosophy laid the foundation for modern democracy, human rights, scientific advancements, secularism, and the emphasis on education and individual liberty.

Additional Resources

1. *Critique of Pure Reason* by Immanuel Kant

This foundational work in Western philosophy explores the limits and scope of human understanding. Kant investigates how we perceive the world and the role of reason in shaping experience, laying the groundwork for Enlightenment thought. The book challenges previous metaphysical assumptions and seeks to reconcile rationalism with empiricism.

2. *The Age of Enlightenment: The 18th Century Philosophers* by Isaiah Berlin

Isaiah Berlin provides an insightful overview of key figures and ideas that defined the Enlightenment era. The book covers philosophers like Voltaire, Rousseau, and Hume, highlighting their contributions to reason, liberty, and progress. It situates Enlightenment philosophy within its historical and cultural context.

3. *What is Enlightenment?* by Immanuel Kant

In this concise essay, Kant famously defines Enlightenment as humanity's emergence from self-imposed immaturity. He emphasizes the importance of reason, autonomy, and public discourse in achieving intellectual freedom. The text remains a central reference for understanding the philosophical spirit of the Enlightenment.

4. *Enlightenment Now: The Case for Reason, Science, Humanism, and Progress* by Steven Pinker

Pinker argues that Enlightenment values such as reason and science have driven significant advancements in human well-being. He uses empirical data to support his optimistic view of progress and challenges contemporary skepticism about modernity. The book reinvigorates Enlightenment ideals for the 21st century.

5. *The Enlightenment: A Very Short Introduction* by John Robertson

This compact volume offers a clear and accessible introduction to the Enlightenment's key themes and figures. Robertson explores how the movement influenced politics, science, religion, and society. It serves as an excellent primer for readers new to Enlightenment philosophy.

6. *Philosophies of Enlightenment* by Frederick C. Beiser

Beiser examines the diverse philosophical currents within the Enlightenment, from rationalism to empiricism and beyond. The book highlights the tensions and debates that shaped modern thought. It is a detailed account suitable for readers seeking a deeper understanding of Enlightenment philosophy.

7. *The Social Contract* by Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Rousseau's seminal work addresses the foundation of political legitimacy and individual freedom within

society. It reflects Enlightenment concerns with justice, equality, and collective governance. The text has profoundly influenced modern democratic theory and philosophy.

8. *Letters on the English* by Voltaire

Voltaire's letters provide a critical examination of English society, politics, and religion through the lens of Enlightenment values. The work praises reason, tolerance, and freedom while critiquing superstition and authoritarianism. It showcases the intercultural dialogue central to Enlightenment thought.

9. *Enlightenment Contested: Philosophy, Modernity, and the Emancipation of Man 1670–1752* by Jonathan I. Israel

Israel offers a comprehensive study of the Radical Enlightenment and its impact on modern philosophy and politics. He explores the challenges faced by Enlightenment thinkers in promoting secularism and individual liberty. The book is an essential resource for understanding the complexities of the Enlightenment movement.

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The Philosophy of Enlightenment: A Comprehensive Guide to Reason, Liberty, and Progress

This ebook delves into the complex and multifaceted world of Enlightenment philosophy, exploring its historical context, key figures, core tenets, and lasting impact on modern society. We will examine its influence on various aspects of life, from political systems and scientific advancements to social reform movements and artistic expression, highlighting both its triumphs and its limitations. Understanding the Enlightenment is crucial for navigating the complexities of the contemporary world, and this guide will provide readers with the necessary tools and knowledge to engage with this pivotal historical period.

Ebook Title: Navigating the Age of Reason: A Journey Through Enlightenment Philosophy

Contents:

Introduction: Defining the Enlightenment and its historical context.

Chapter 1: Key Figures of the Enlightenment: Examining the contributions of major thinkers like Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Kant.

Chapter 2: Core Tenets of Enlightenment Thought: Exploring reason, individualism, liberty, progress, and secularism.

Chapter 3: The Enlightenment and Political Thought: Analyzing the impact of Enlightenment ideas on the development of democratic systems and revolutions.

Chapter 4: The Enlightenment and Scientific Revolution: Examining the interconnectedness of Enlightenment philosophy and scientific advancements.

Chapter 5: The Enlightenment and Social Reform: Exploring the influence of Enlightenment ideals on movements for social justice and equality.

Chapter 6: Critiques and Limitations of the Enlightenment: Addressing counter-arguments and limitations of Enlightenment thought.

Chapter 7: The Enlightenment's Legacy: Assessing the lasting impact of Enlightenment ideals on contemporary society.

Conclusion: Synthesizing key concepts and their relevance to the modern world.

Detailed Outline Explanation:

Introduction: This section sets the stage, defining the Enlightenment period (roughly 17th-18th centuries) and situating it within its historical context, highlighting the transition from the medieval world to the modern era. It will also introduce the central themes that will be explored throughout the ebook.

Chapter 1: Key Figures of the Enlightenment: This chapter will profile the leading thinkers of the Enlightenment, including John Locke (natural rights, social contract), Montesquieu (separation of powers), Voltaire (religious tolerance, freedom of speech), Jean-Jacques Rousseau (social contract, general will), and Immanuel Kant (categorical imperative, deontology). Their individual contributions and their relationships to one another will be examined.

Chapter 2: Core Tenets of Enlightenment Thought: This chapter will dissect the core principles that underpinned Enlightenment philosophy. It will explore the emphasis on reason and empirical evidence, the rise of individualism and the belief in natural rights, the promotion of liberty and individual autonomy, the concept of progress and perfectibility, and the growing secularization of society.

Chapter 3: The Enlightenment and Political Thought: This section will analyze the profound influence of Enlightenment ideas on the development of modern political systems. It will discuss the impact of Locke's ideas on the American Revolution, Montesquieu's contribution to the separation of powers, and the overall shift towards democratic ideals and representative governments.

Chapter 4: The Enlightenment and Scientific Revolution: This chapter will investigate the close relationship between Enlightenment philosophy and the scientific revolution. It will explore how the emphasis on reason and empirical observation in science fueled the philosophical and intellectual ferment of the Enlightenment and vice versa. The role of scientific societies and the dissemination of knowledge will also be considered.

Chapter 5: The Enlightenment and Social Reform: This section will examine the influence of

Enlightenment ideals on various social reform movements. It will analyze the push for abolition of slavery, the fight for women's rights, and the burgeoning humanitarian efforts during this period, connecting these movements directly to the core tenets of Enlightenment thought.

Chapter 6: Critiques and Limitations of the Enlightenment: This chapter will acknowledge the criticisms leveled against Enlightenment philosophy. It will address issues such as the exclusion of certain groups from Enlightenment ideals (e.g., women, people of color), the potential for the abuse of reason, and the unintended consequences of some Enlightenment principles.

Chapter 7: The Enlightenment's Legacy: This chapter will assess the enduring impact of the Enlightenment on the contemporary world. It will trace the influence of Enlightenment ideas on various aspects of modern society, from human rights movements and democratic institutions to scientific advancements and technological progress. It will explore how the Enlightenment's ideas continue to shape debates and controversies today.

Conclusion: The conclusion will summarize the key arguments and findings of the ebook, highlighting the enduring relevance of Enlightenment thought for understanding the modern world and its challenges. It will encourage further exploration of this crucial historical period.

Keywords: Enlightenment philosophy, Age of Reason, John Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Kant, reason, individualism, liberty, progress, secularism, democratic revolution, scientific revolution, social reform, human rights, philosophical movements, 18th-century philosophy, political philosophy, history of philosophy, Enlightenment thinkers, impact of Enlightenment.

FAQs:

1. What is the defining characteristic of Enlightenment philosophy? The emphasis on reason, individual autonomy, and empirical evidence are key defining characteristics.
2. How did the Enlightenment impact the American Revolution? Enlightenment thinkers like Locke profoundly influenced the American revolutionaries' ideas about natural rights and self-governance.
3. What were some of the limitations of Enlightenment thought? The Enlightenment often excluded marginalized groups and overlooked the potential for the misuse of reason.
4. What is the relationship between the Enlightenment and the Scientific Revolution? They were mutually reinforcing, with the emphasis on reason and observation in science fueling Enlightenment

ideals, and vice-versa.

5. How did Enlightenment ideals influence social reform movements? Enlightenment ideals of liberty and equality fueled movements for abolition, women's rights, and other social justice causes.

6. Who are some of the most important figures of the Enlightenment? Key figures include Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Kant.

7. What is the concept of the "social contract" in Enlightenment thought? It's the idea that governments derive their legitimacy from the consent of the governed.

8. How did the Enlightenment contribute to the rise of secularism? The emphasis on reason and empirical evidence challenged traditional religious authority and led to a growing separation of church and state.

9. What is the relevance of Enlightenment philosophy today? Its emphasis on reason, individual rights, and democratic governance remains central to many contemporary political and social debates.

Related Articles:

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thought, taking us to northern Europe in the wake of its wars of religion and the rise of Galilean science. In a relatively short period—from the early 1640s to the eve of the French Revolution—Descartes, Hobbes, Spinoza, Locke, Leibniz, and Hume all made their mark. The Dream of Enlightenment tells their story and that of the birth of modern philosophy. As Gottlieb explains, all these men were amateurs: none had much to do with any university. They tried to fathom the implications of the new science and of religious upheaval, which led them to question traditional teachings and attitudes. What does the advance of science entail for our understanding of ourselves and for our ideas of God? How should a government deal with religious diversity—and what, actually, is government for? Such questions remain our questions, which is why Descartes, Hobbes, and the others are still pondered today. Yet it is because we still want to hear them that we can easily get these philosophers wrong. It is tempting to think they speak our language and live in our world; but to understand them properly, we must step back into their shoes. Gottlieb puts readers in the minds of these frequently misinterpreted figures, elucidating the history of their times and the development of scientific ideas while engagingly explaining their arguments and assessing their legacy in lively prose. With chapters focusing on Descartes, Hobbes, Spinoza, Locke, Pierre Bayle, Leibniz, Hume, Rousseau, and Voltaire—and many walk-on parts—The Dream of Enlightenment creates a sweeping account of what the Enlightenment amounted to, and why we are still in its debt.

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it is only by separating these views and taking an approach grounded in social and cultural history that we can begin to grasp what the Enlightenment was—and why it is still relevant today. Ferrone explains why the Enlightenment was a profound and wide-ranging cultural revolution that reshaped Western identity, reformed politics through the invention of human rights, and redefined knowledge by creating a critical culture. These new ways of thinking gave birth to new values that spread throughout society and changed how everyday life was lived and understood. Featuring an illuminating afterword describing how his argument challenges the work of Anglophone interpreters including Jonathan Israel, *The Enlightenment* provides a fascinating reevaluation of the true nature and legacy of one of the most important and contested periods in Western history. The translation of this work has been funded by SEPS—Segretariato Europeo per le Pubblicazioni Scientifiche.

the philosophy of enlightenment pdf: Democratic Enlightenment Jonathan Israel, 2013-01-17 That the Enlightenment shaped modernity is uncontested. Yet remarkably few historians or philosophers have attempted to trace the process of ideas from the political and social turmoil of the late eighteenth century to the present day. This is precisely what Jonathan Israel now does. In *Democratic Enlightenment*, Israel demonstrates that the Enlightenment was an essentially revolutionary process, driven by philosophical debate. The American Revolution and its concerns certainly acted as a major factor in the intellectual ferment that shaped the wider upheaval that followed, but the radical philosophes were no less critical than enthusiastic about the American model. From 1789, the General Revolution's impetus came from a small group of philosophe-revolutionnaires, men such as Mirabeau, Sieyes, Condorcet, Volney, Roederer, and Brissot. Not aligned to any of the social groups represented in the French National assembly, they nonetheless forged la philosophie moderne-in effect Radical Enlightenment ideas-into a world-transforming ideology that had a lasting impact in Latin America, Canada and Eastern Europe as well as France, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries. In addition, Israel argues that while all French revolutionary journals powerfully affirmed that la philosophie moderne was the main cause of the French Revolution, the main stream of historical thought has failed to grasp what this implies. Israel sets the record straight, demonstrating the true nature of the engine that drove the Revolution, and the intimate links between the radical wing of the Enlightenment and the anti-Robespierriste Revolution of reason.

the philosophy of enlightenment pdf: The Concept of Love in 17th and 18th Century Philosophy Herman de Dijn, 2007 Love is joy with the accompanying idea of an external cause. Spinoza's definition of love manifests a major paradigm shift achieved by seventeenth-century Europe, in which the emotions, formerly seen as normative forces of nature, were embraced by the new science of the mind. This shift has often been seen as a transition from a philosophy laden with implicit values and assumptions to a more scientific and value-free way of understanding human action. But is this rational approach really value-free? Today we tend to believe that values are inescapable, and that the descriptive-mechanical method implies its own set of values. Yet the assertion by Spinoza, Malebranche, Leibniz, and Enlightenment thinkers that love guides us to wisdom-and even that the love of a god who creates and maintains order and harmony in the world forms the core of ethical behavior-still resonates powerfully with us. It is, evidently, an idea Western culture is unwilling to relinquish. This collection of insightful essays offers a range of interesting perspectives on how the triumph of reason affected not only the scientific-philosophical understanding of the emotions and especially of love, but our everyday understanding as well.

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One of the urgent tasks of modern philosophy is to find a path between the rationalism of the Enlightenment and the relativism of postmodernism. Rationalism alone cannot suffice to solve today's problems, but neither can we dispense with reasonable critique. The task is to find ways to broaden the scope of rational thought without losing its critical power. The first part of this volume explores the ideas of Enlightenment philosophers and shows nuances often absent from the common view of the Enlightenment. The second part deals with some of the modern heirs of Enlightenment, such as Durkheim, Habermas, and Derrida. In the third part this volume looks at alternatives to Enlightenment thought in West European, Russian and Buddhist philosophy. Part four provides, over against the Enlightenment, a new starting point for the philosophy of religion in thinking about human beings, God, and the description of phenomena.

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Leland Rush, Fred Rush, 2004-08-26 Critical Theory constitutes one of the major intellectual traditions of the twentieth century, and is centrally important for philosophy, political theory, aesthetics and theory of art, the study of modern European literatures and music, the history of ideas, sociology, psychology, and cultural studies. In this volume an international team of distinguished contributors examines the major figures in Critical Theory, including Horkheimer, Adorno, Marcuse, Benjamin, and Habermas, as well as lesser known but important thinkers such as Pollock and Neumann. The volume surveys the shared philosophical concerns that have given impetus to Critical Theory throughout its history, while at the same time showing the diversity among its proponents that contributes so much to its richness as a philosophical school. The result is an illuminating overview of the entire history of Critical Theory in the twentieth century, an examination of its central conceptual concerns, and an in-depth discussion of its future prospects.

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di Giovanni, 2010-07-24 Karl Leonhard Reinhold (1757-1823) is a complex figure of the late German Enlightenment. Sometime Catholic priest and active Mason even when still a cleric in Vienna; early disciple of Kant and the first to try to reform the Critique of Reason; influential teacher and prolific author; astute commentator on the immediate post-Kantian scene; and at all times convinced propagandist of the Enlightenment--in all these roles Reinhold reflected his age but also tested the limits of the values that had inspired it. This collection of essays, originally presented at an international workshop held in Montreal in 2007, conveys this multifaceted figure of Reinhold in all its details. In the four themes that run across the contributions--the historicity of reason; the primacy of moral praxis; the personalism of religious belief; and the transformation of classical metaphysics into phenomenology of mind--Reinhold is presented as a catalyst of nineteenth century thought but also as one who remained bound to intellectual prejudices that were typical of the Enlightenment and, for this reason, as still the representative of a past age. The volume contains the text of two hitherto unpublished Masonic speeches by Reinhold, and a description of recently recovered transcripts of student lecture notes dating to Reinhold's early Jena period.

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lesser-known texts by Goethe, Lessing, and Herder, the book challenges common narratives recounting the rise of empiricist philosophy, the idea of the sensible individual, and the notion of the modern author as celebrity, bringing new perspective to the Enlightenment concepts of instinct, drive, genius, and the public sphere.

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championed such hallmark Enlightenment ideas as reasonableness and natural religion, toleration and natural law. Calvinist enlightened orthodoxy, Jewish Haskalah, and reform Catholicism, to name but three such movements, were influential participants in the eighteenth century's burgeoning public sphere and promoted a new ideal of church-state relations. Sorkin shows how they pioneered a religious Enlightenment that embraced the new science of Copernicus and Newton and the philosophy of Descartes, Locke, and Christian Wolff, uniting reason and revelation to renew faith and piety. This book reveals how Enlightenment theologians refashioned belief as a solution to the dogmatism and intolerance of previous centuries. Read it and you will never view the Enlightenment the same way.

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history. Together, they contribute to four major themes: First, the collection reconstructs various modes by which the sympathetic subject was construed or scripted, including through the theatre, poetry, literature, and medical and philosophical treatises. It secondly draws out those techniques of affective pedagogy which were implied by the medicalisation of the knowing body, and thirdly highlights the manner in which the body of sensibility was constructed as simultaneously particular and universal. Finally, it illustrates the 'centrifugal forces' at play within the discourse, and the anxiety which often accompanied them. At the centre of eighteenth-century thought was a very particular object: the body of sensibility, the Enlightenment's knowing body. The persona of the knowledge-seeker was constructed by drawing together mind and matter, thought and feeling. And so where the Enlightenment thinker is generally associated with reason, truth-telling, and social and political reform, the Enlightenment is also known for its valorisation of emotion. During the period, intellectual pursuits were envisioned as having a distinctly embodied and emotional aspect. The body of 'sensibility' encompassed these apparently disparate strands and was associated with terms including 'sentimental', 'sentiment', 'sense', 'sensation', and 'sympathy'.

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Blamed for the bloody disasters of the 20th century: Auschwitz, the Gulags, globalisation, Islamic terrorism; heralded as the harbinger of reason, equality, and the end of arbitrary rule, the Enlightenment has been nothing if not divisive. To this day historians disagree over when it was, where it was, and what it was (and sometimes, still is). Kieron O'Hara deftly traverses these conflicts, presenting the history, politics, science, religion, arts, and social life of the Enlightenment not as a simple set of easily enumerated ideas, but an evolving conglomerate that spawned a very diverse set of thinkers, from the radical Rousseau to the conservative Burke.

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