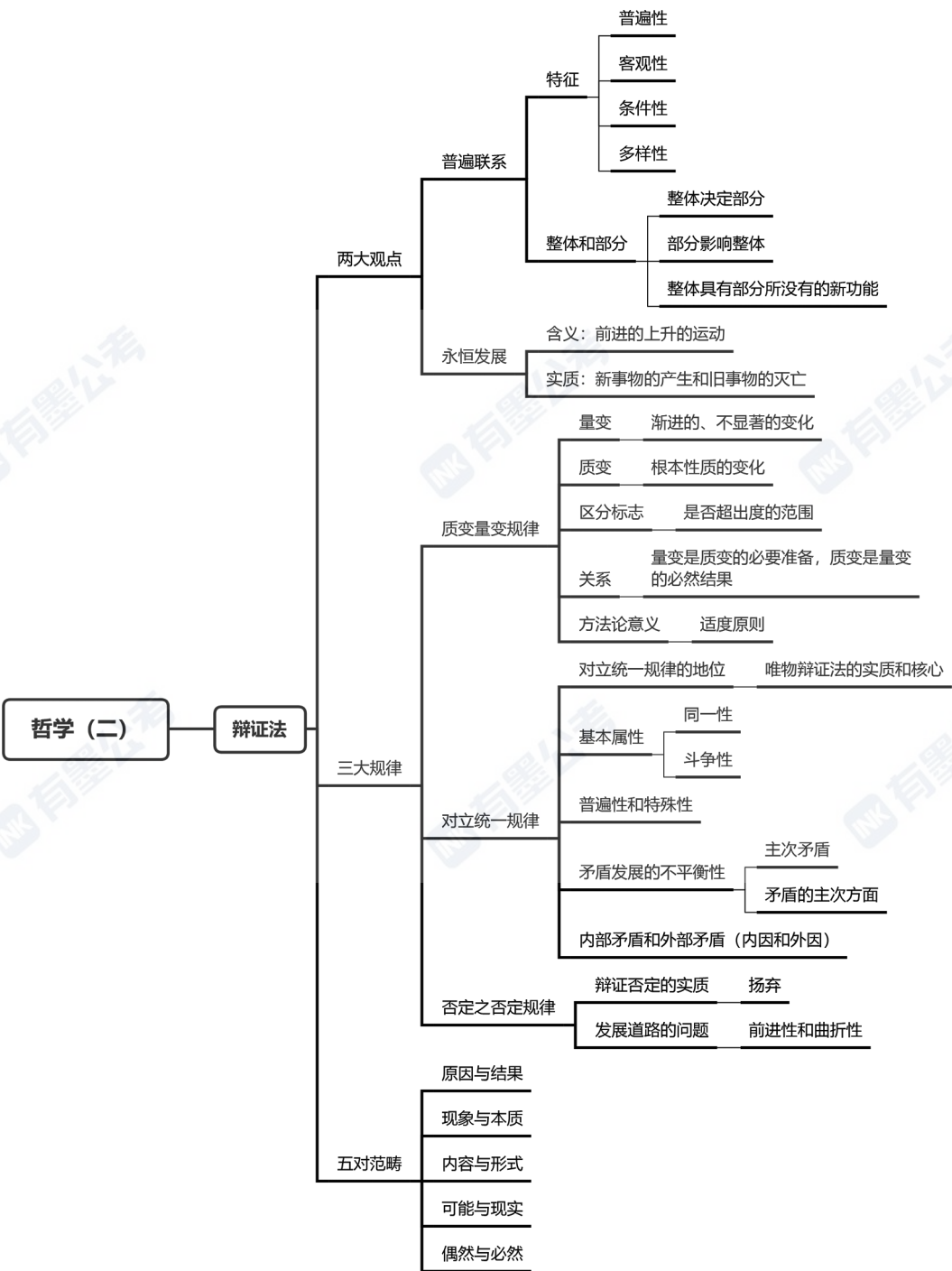
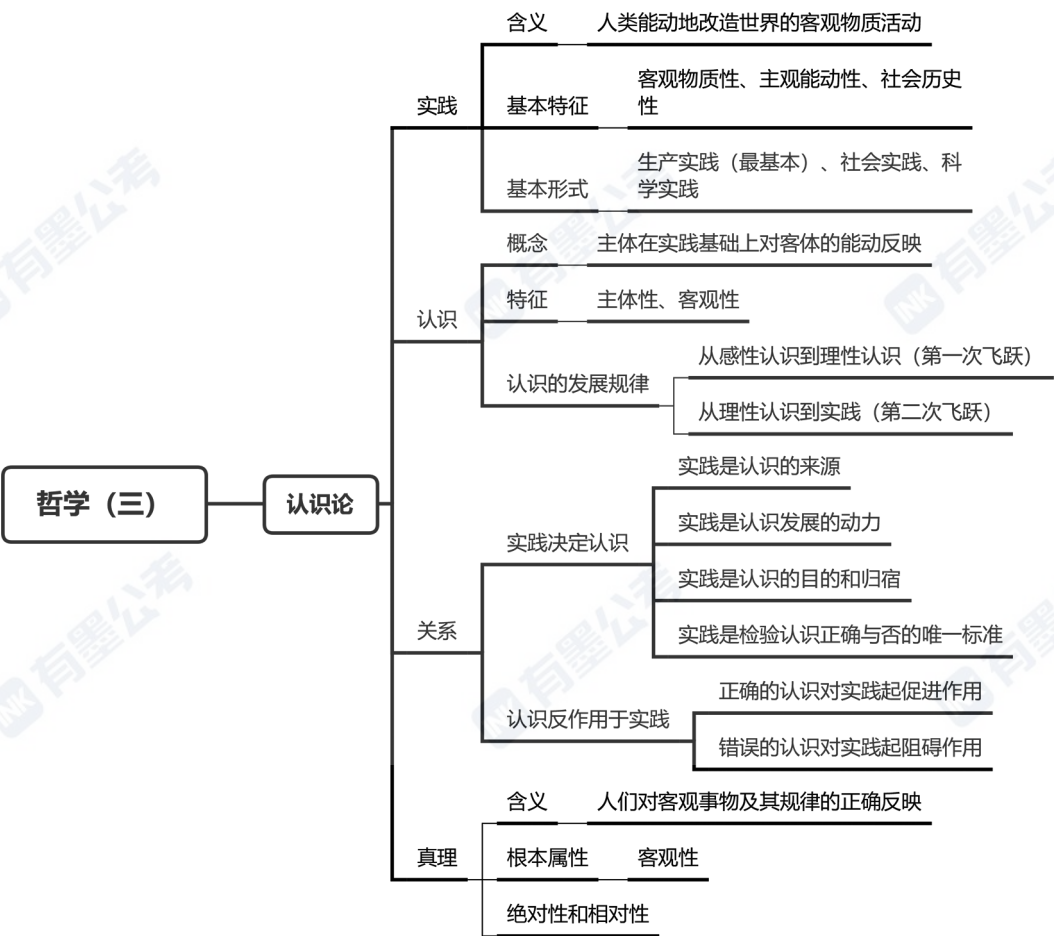
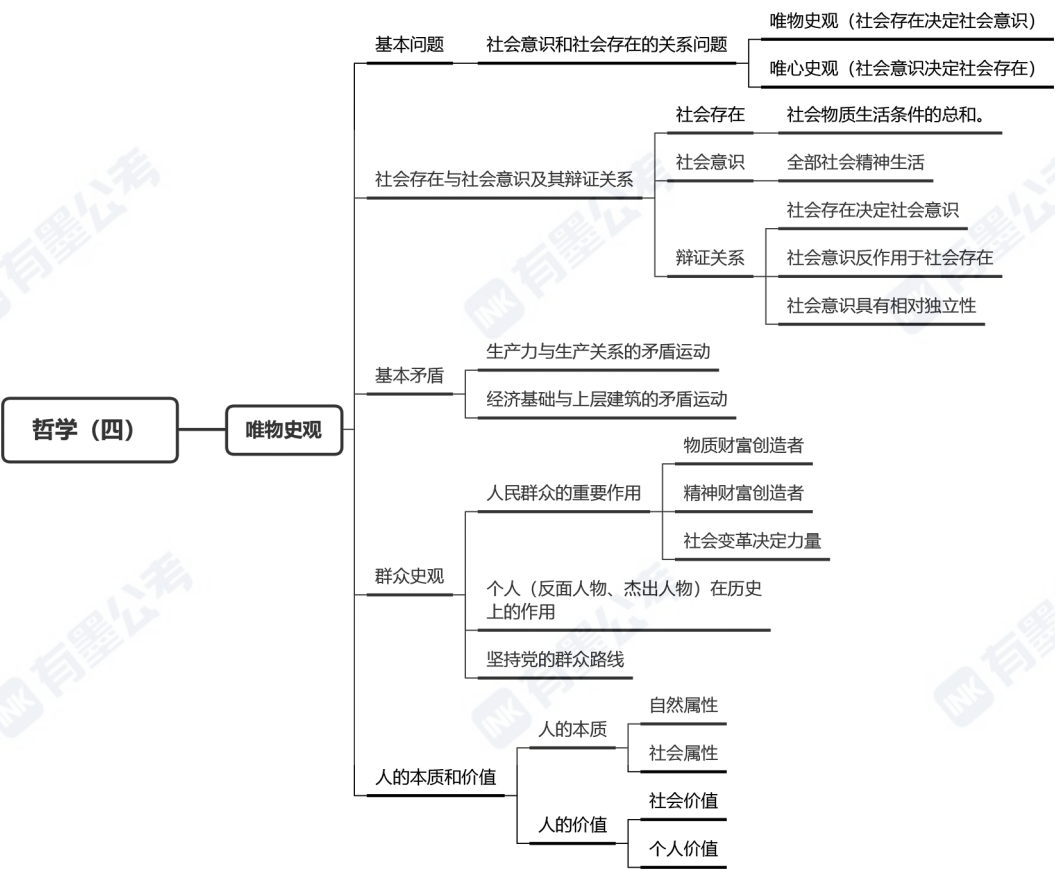


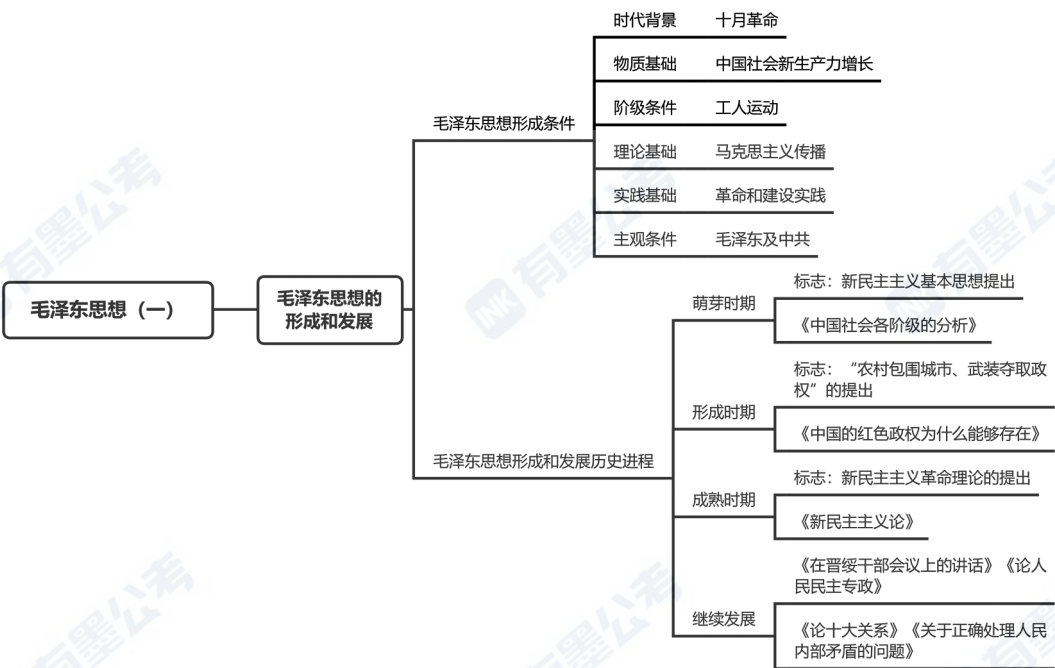
公基非法思维导图

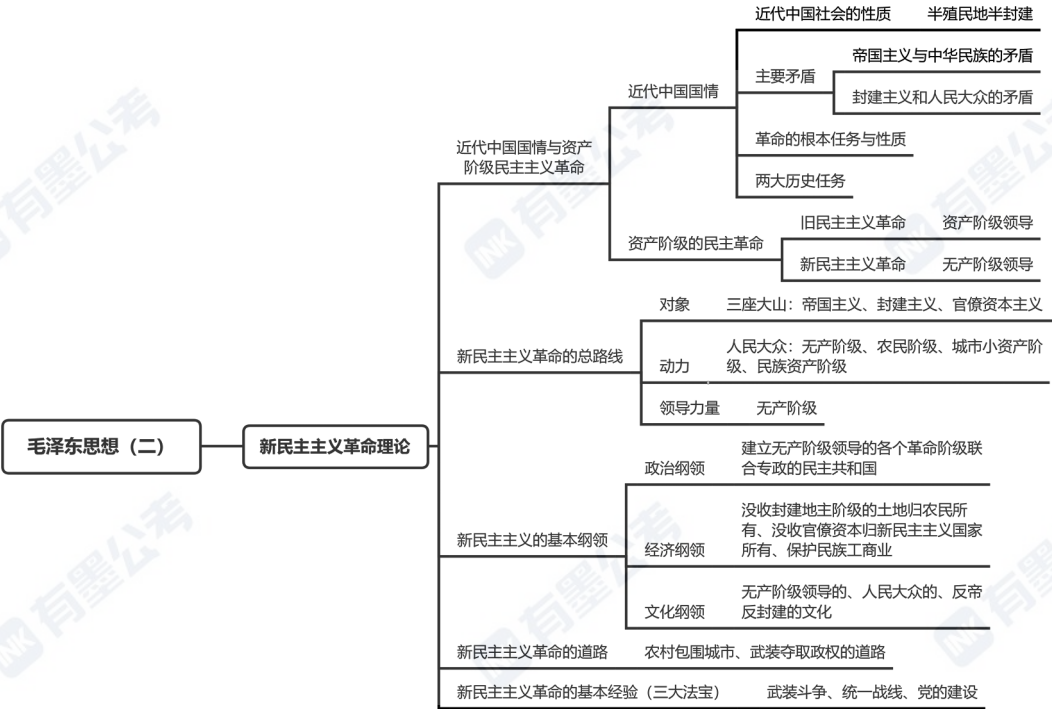


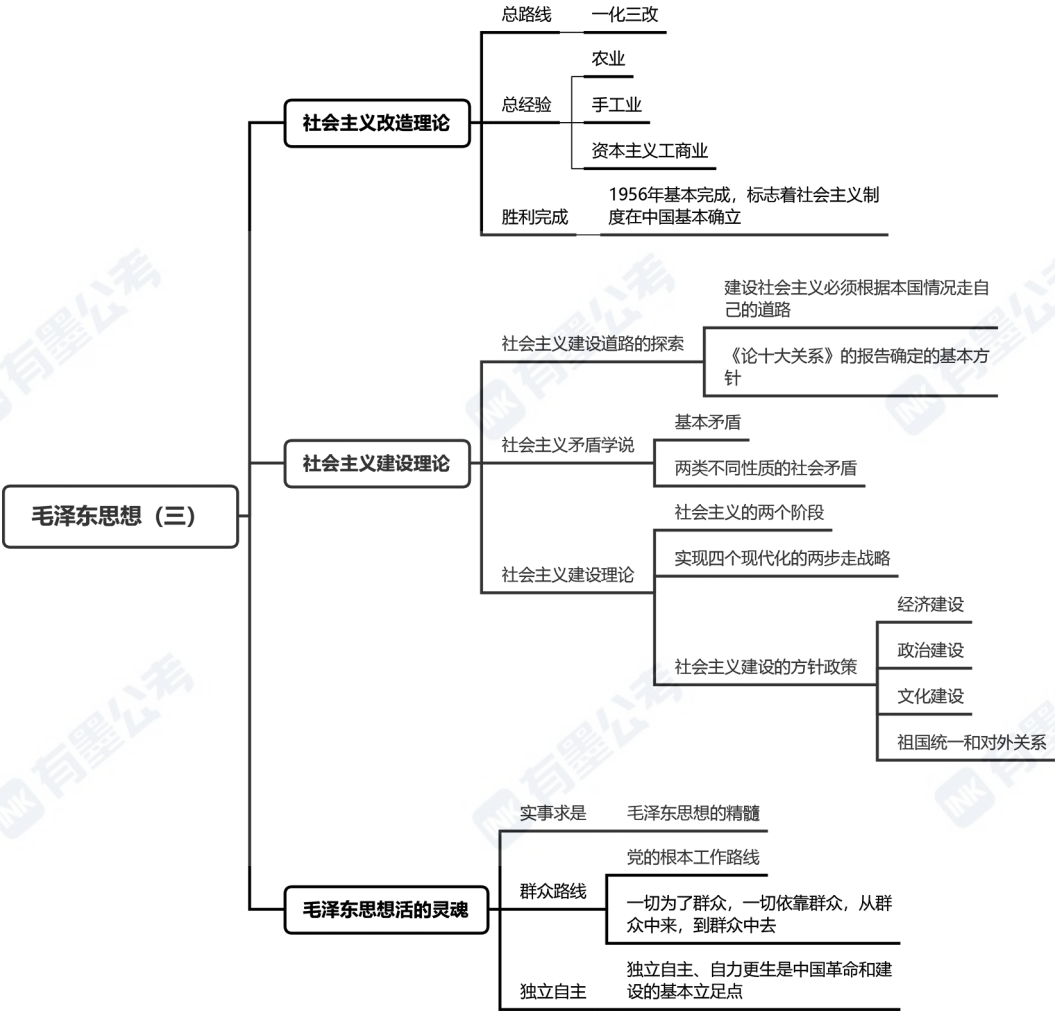


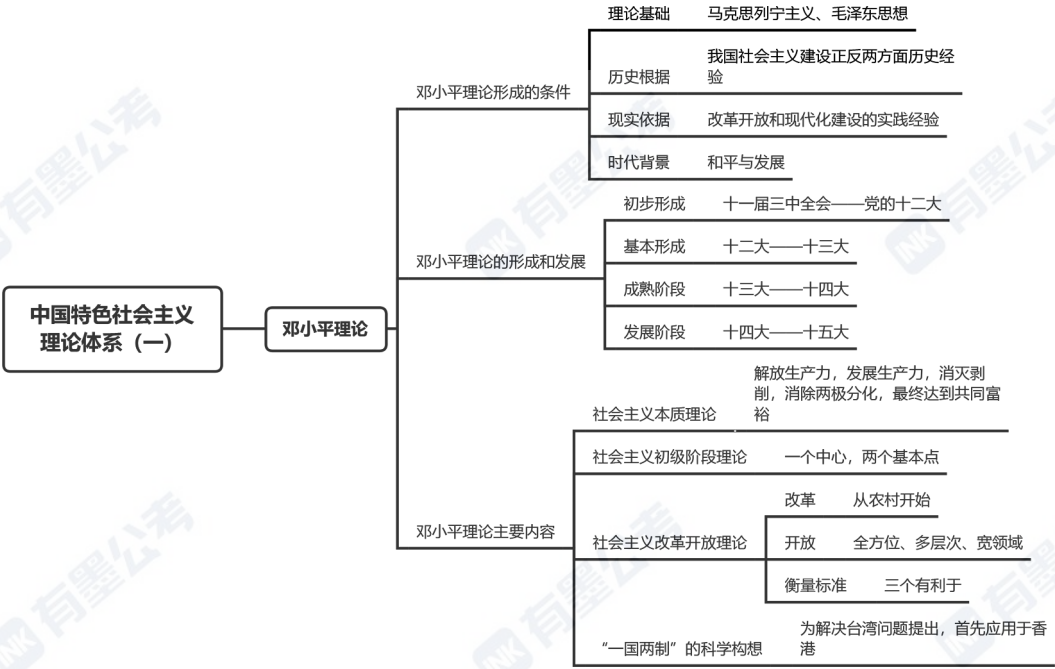


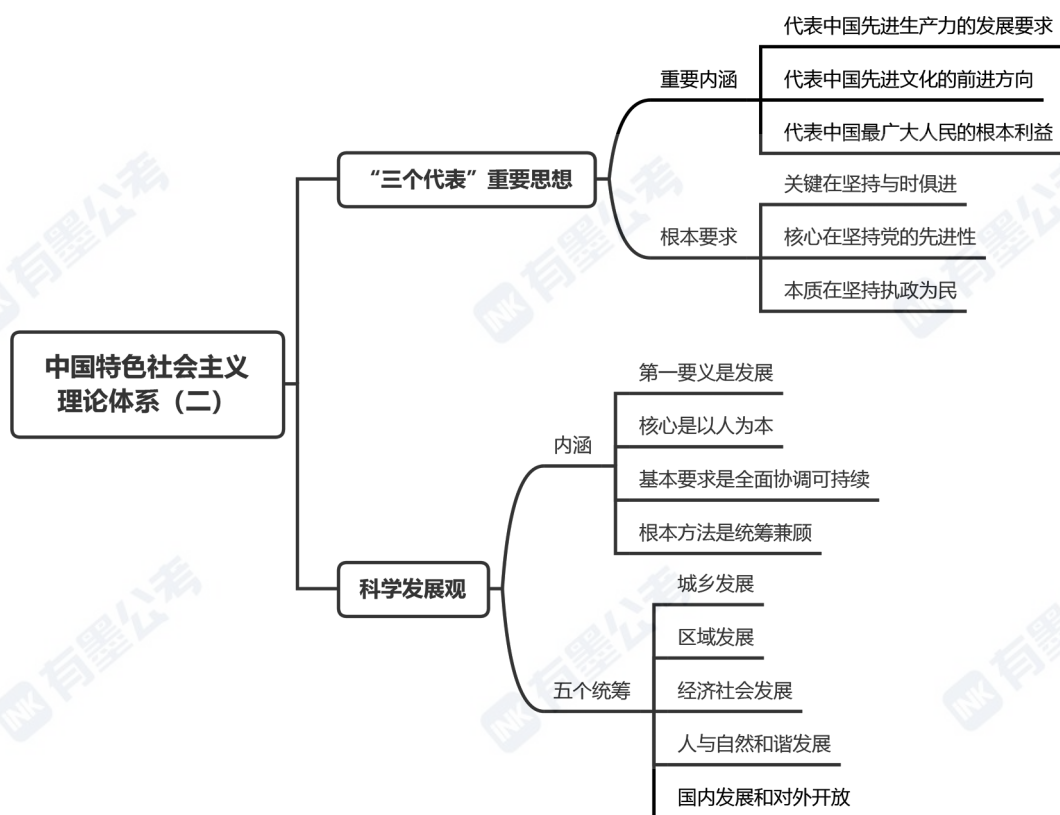


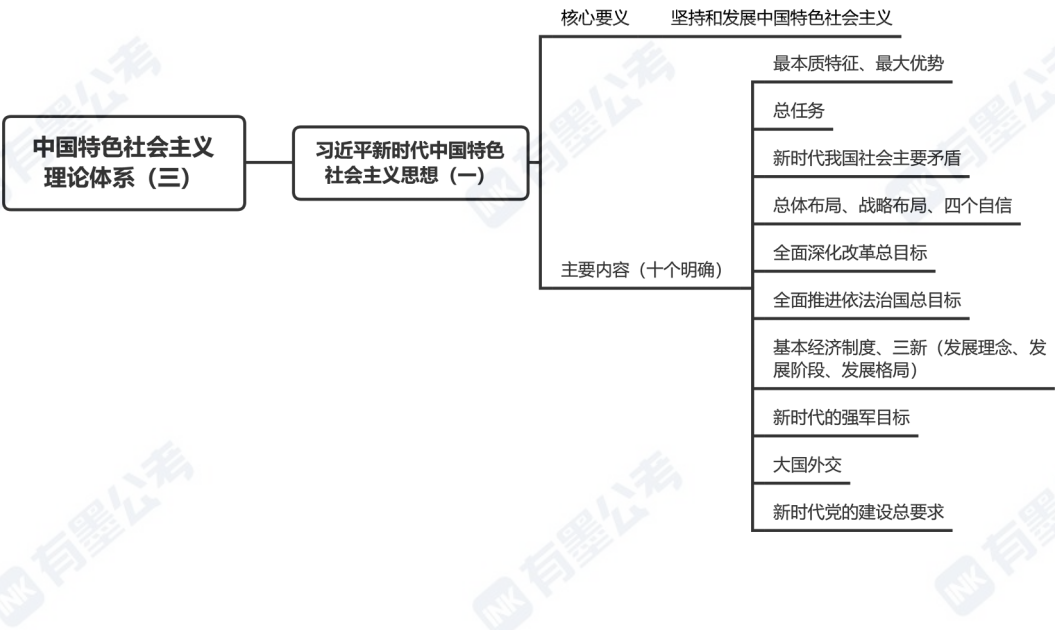


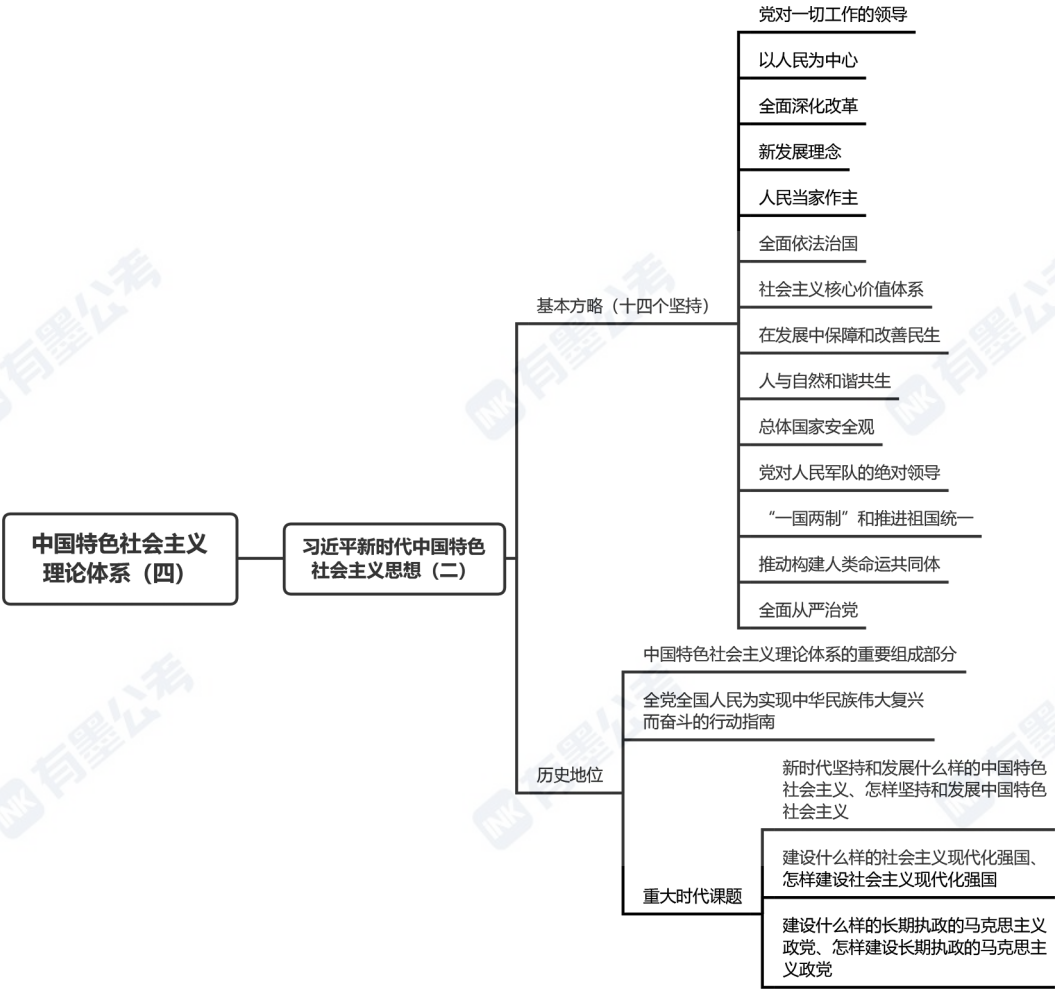


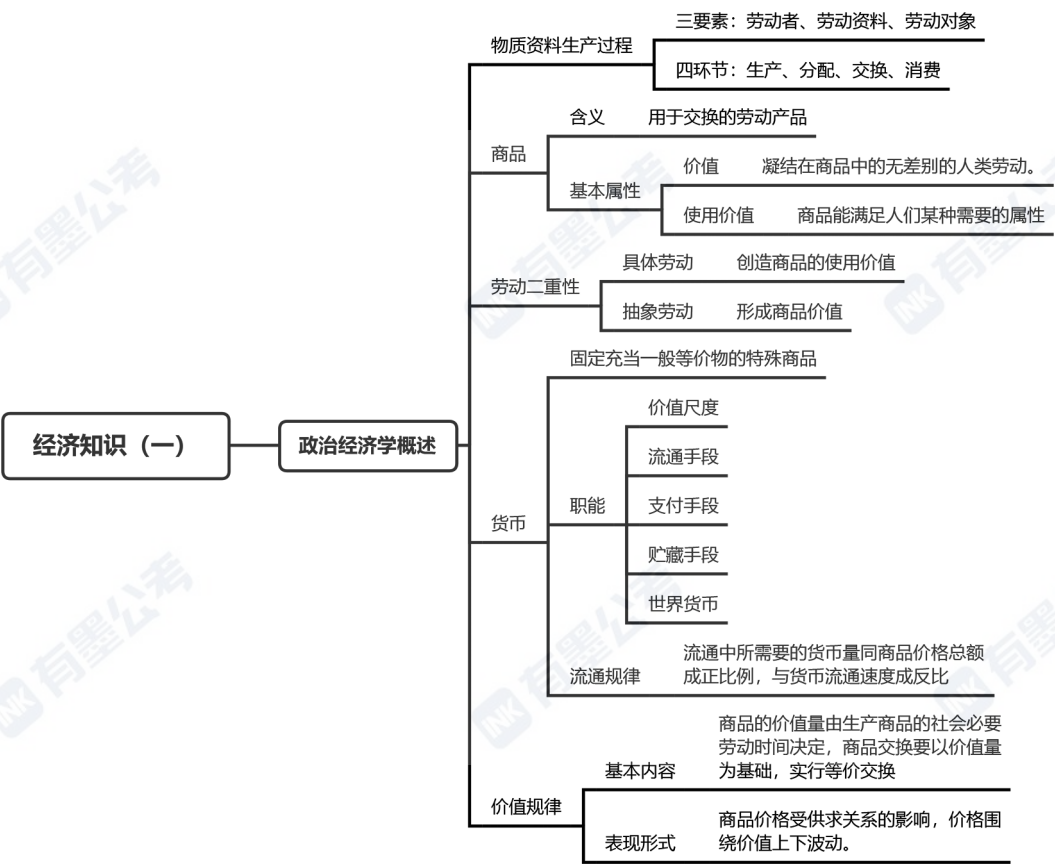


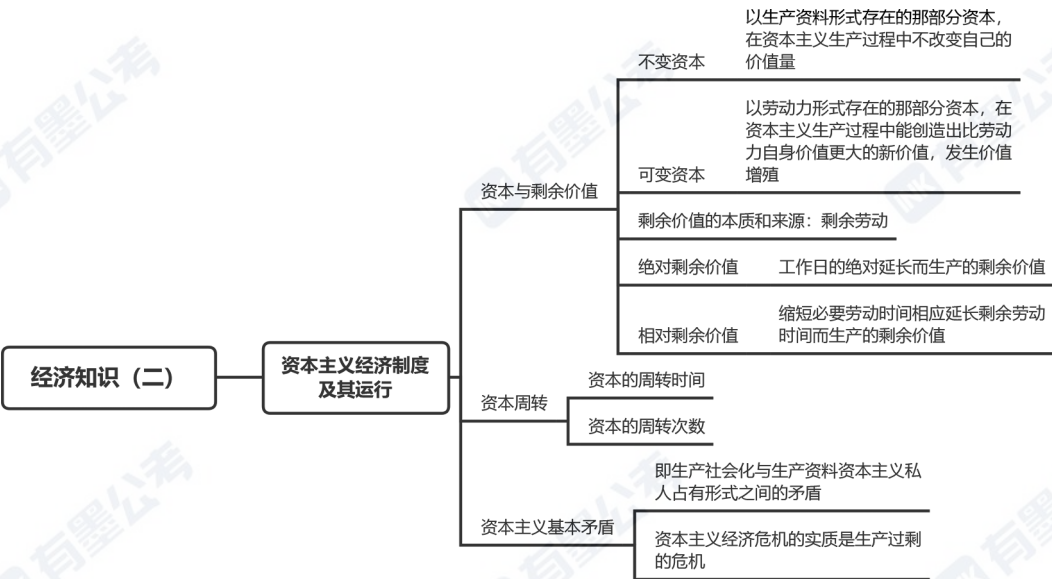


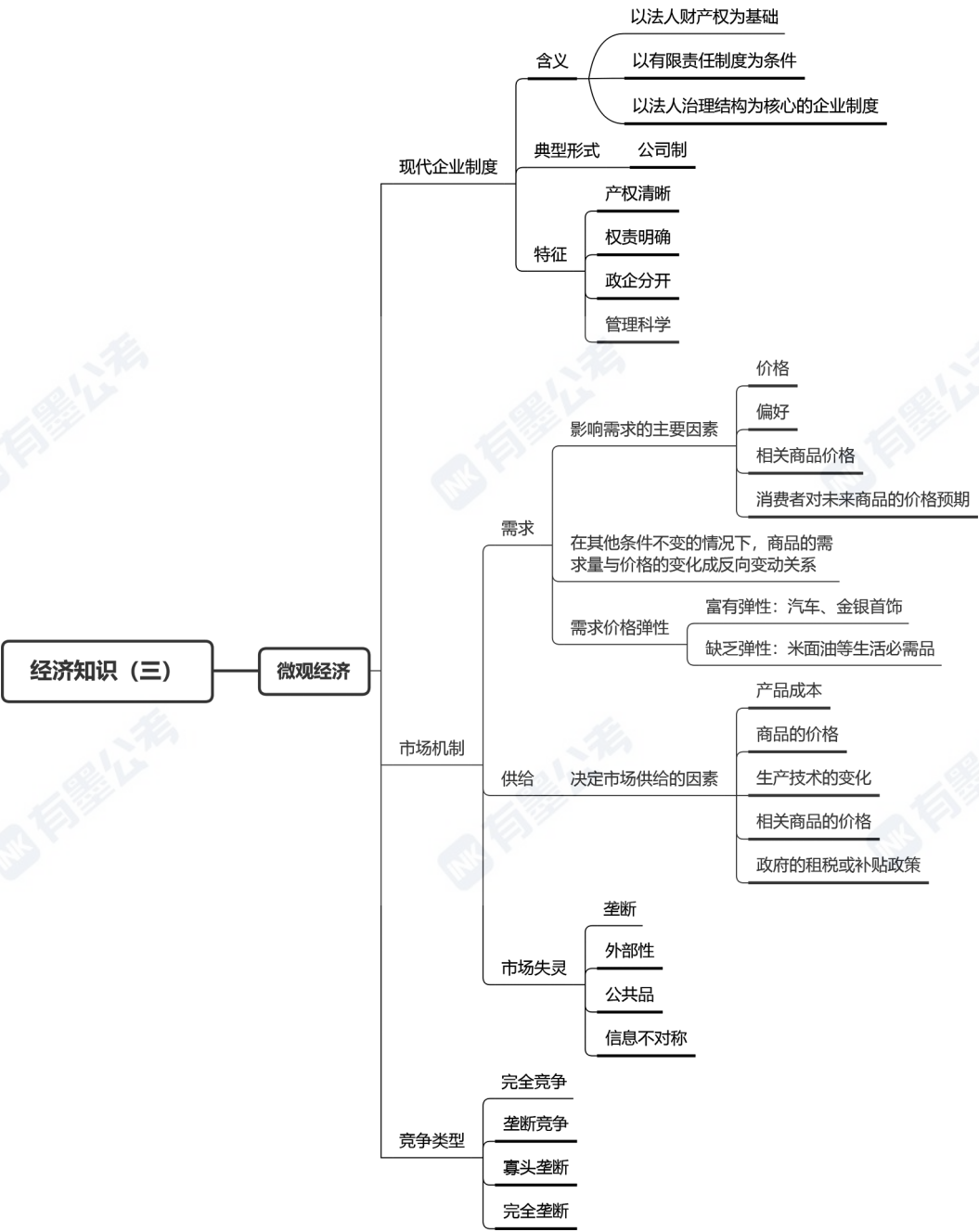


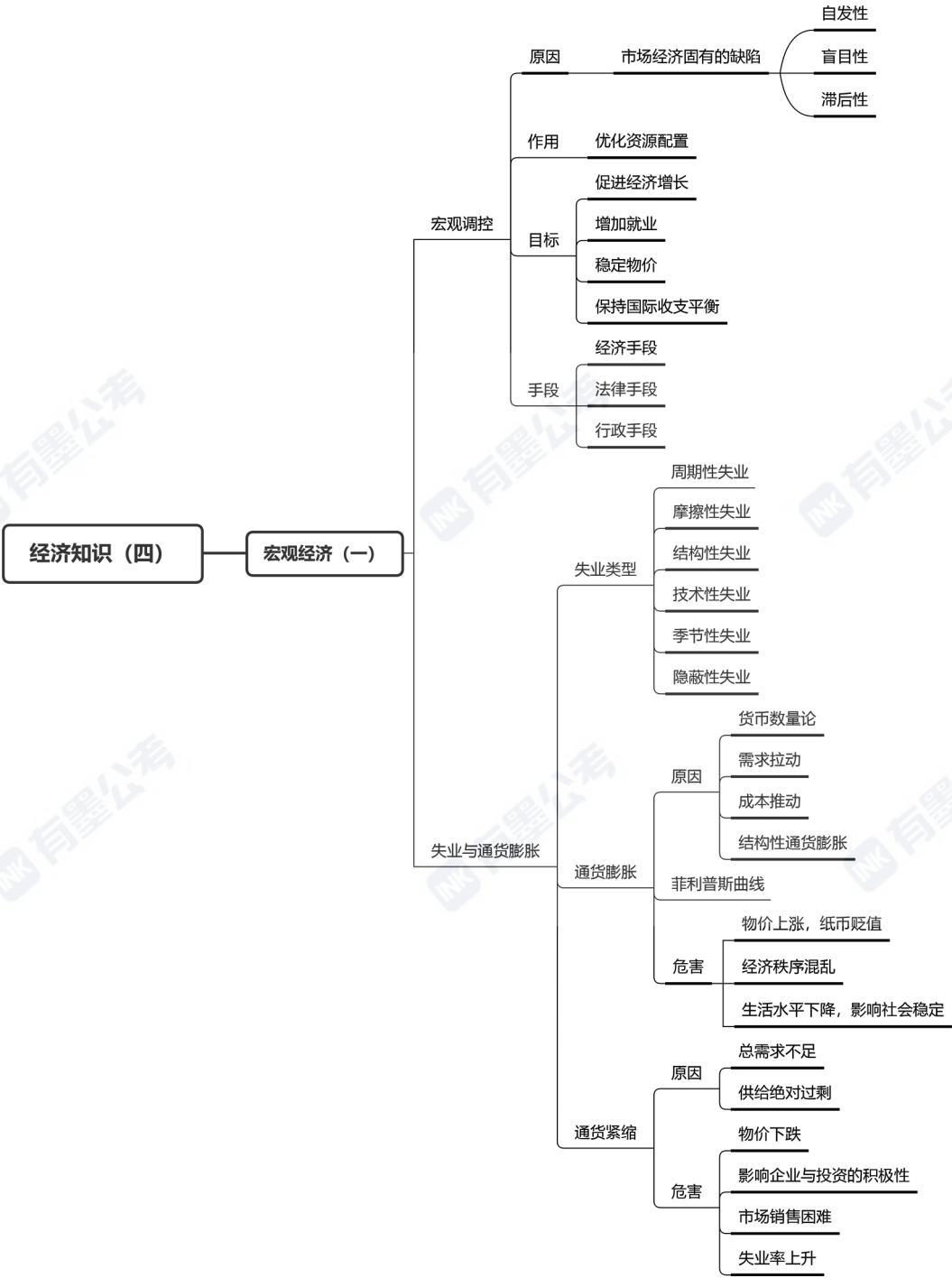


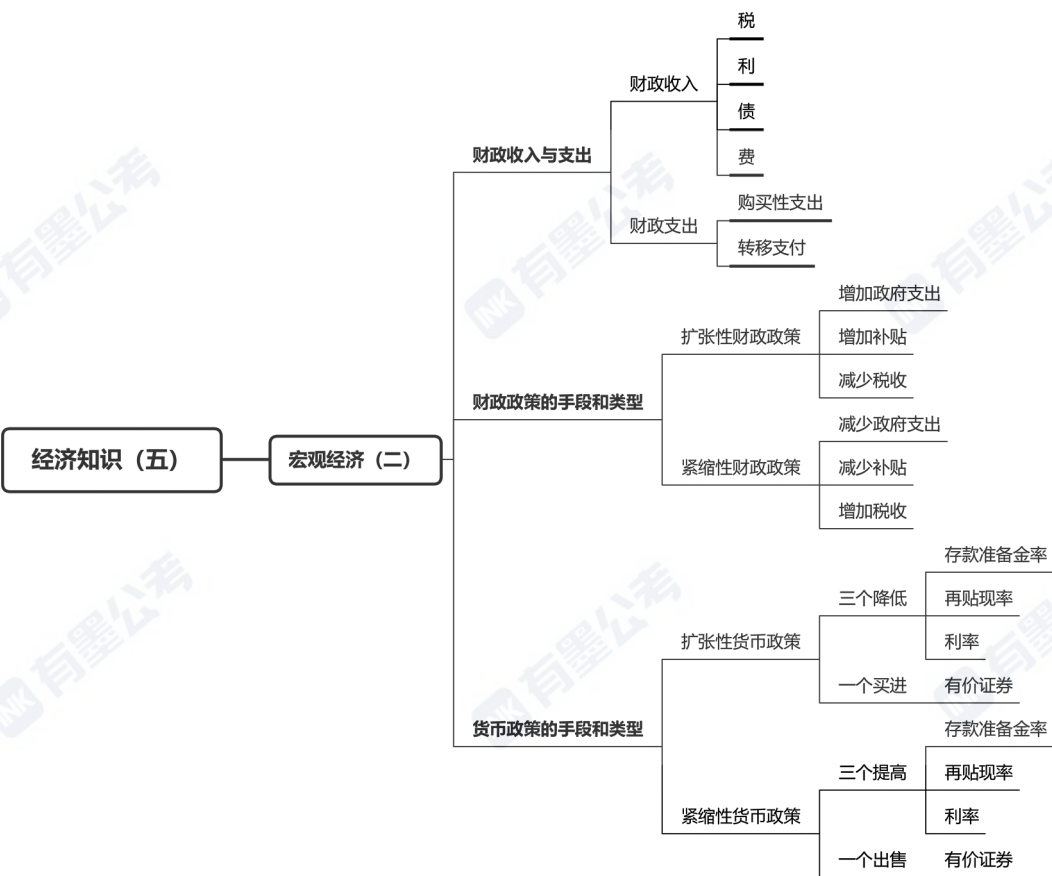


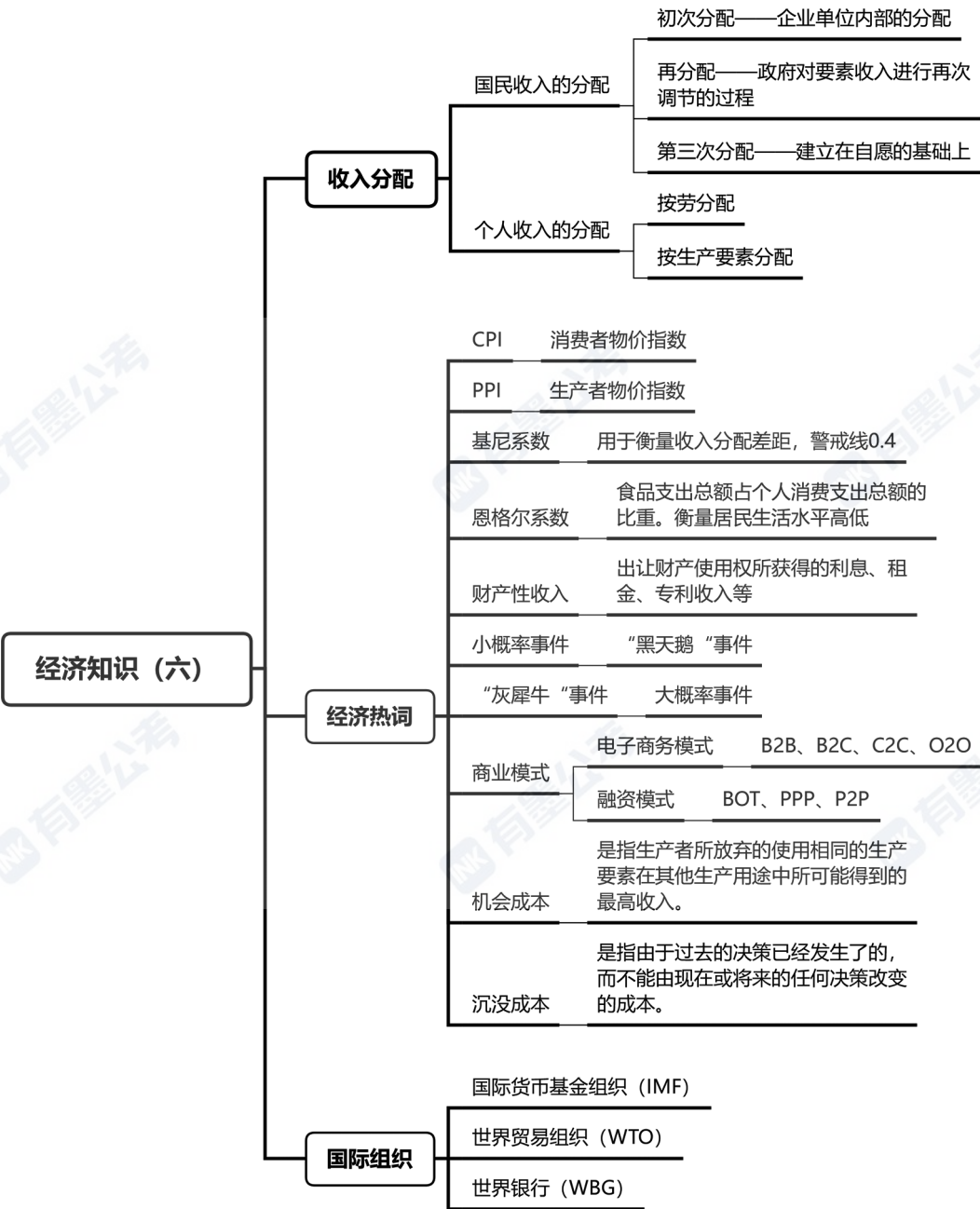


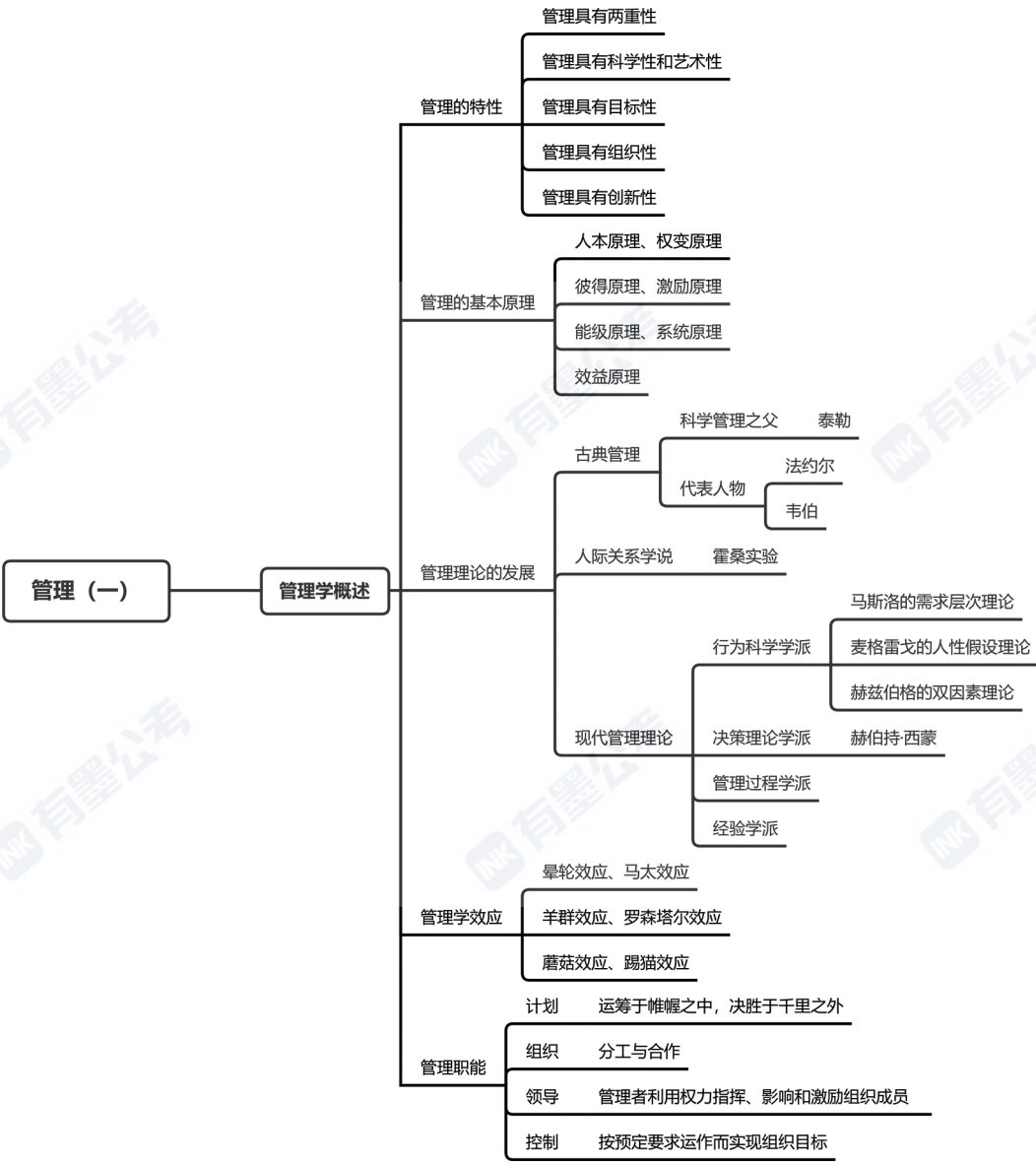


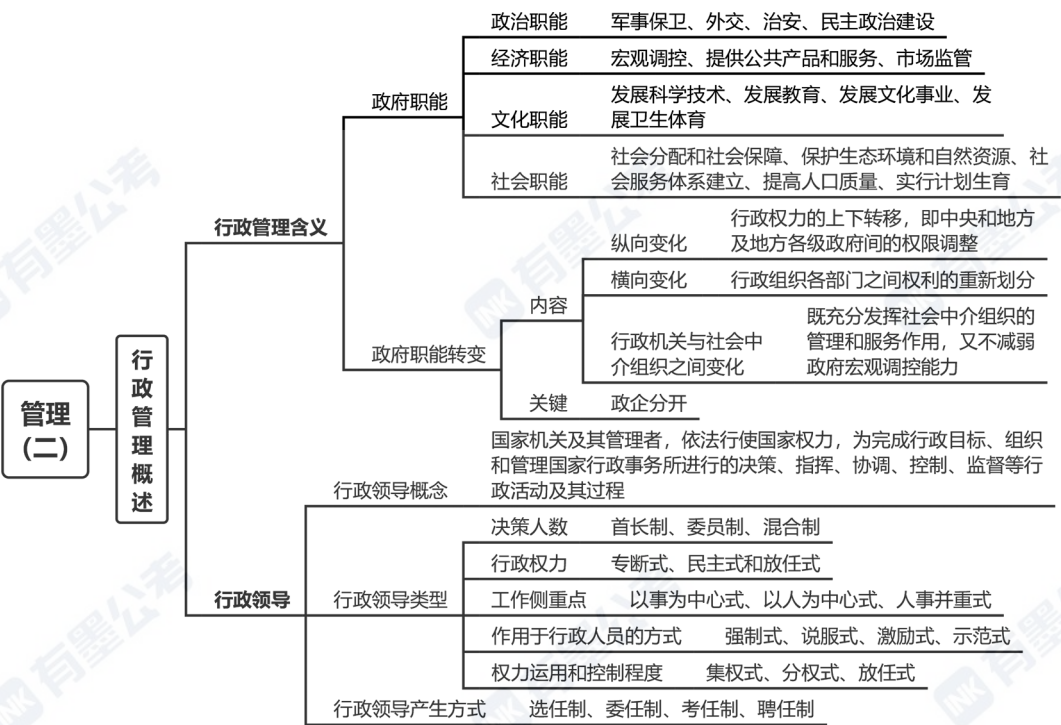


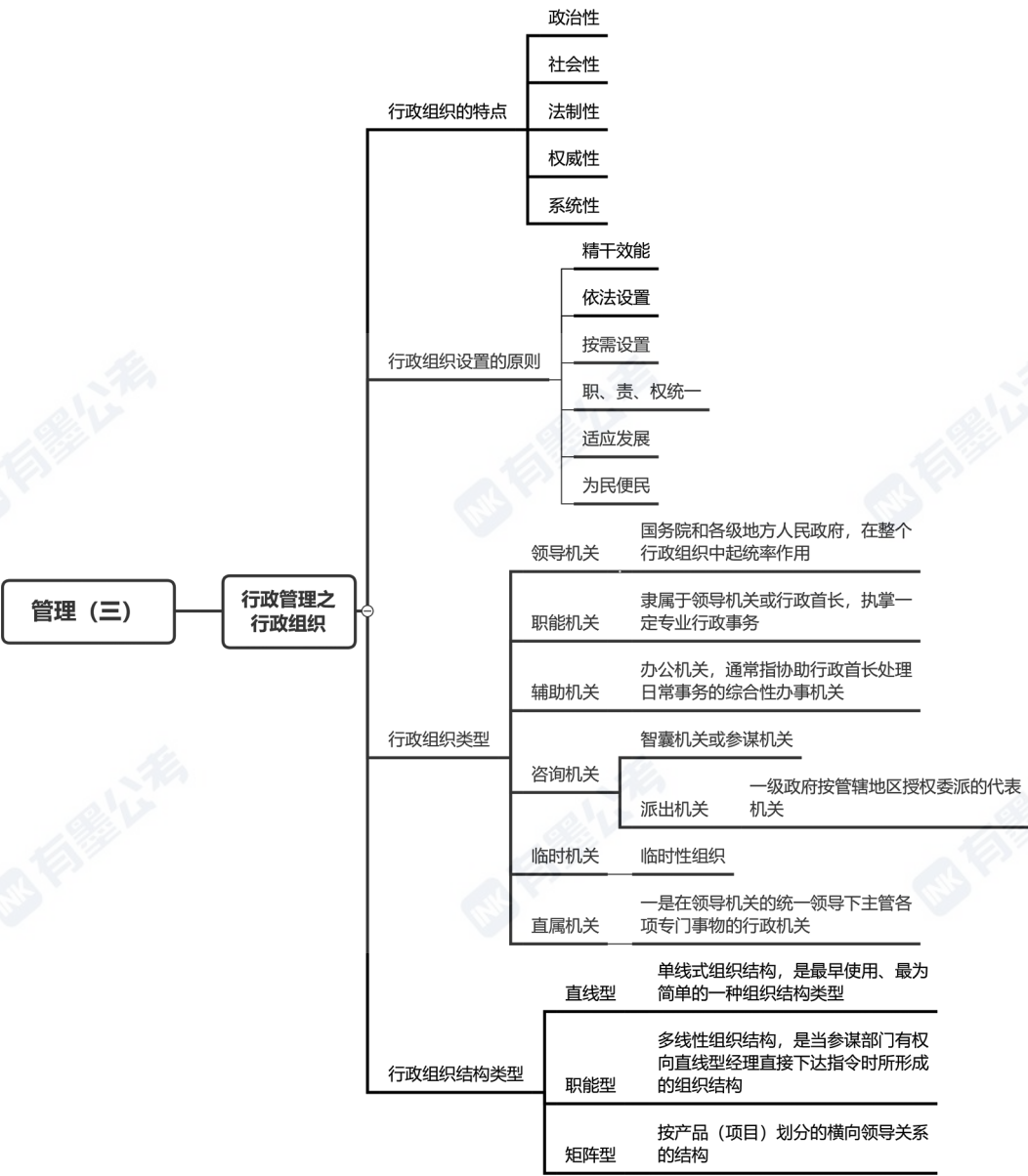


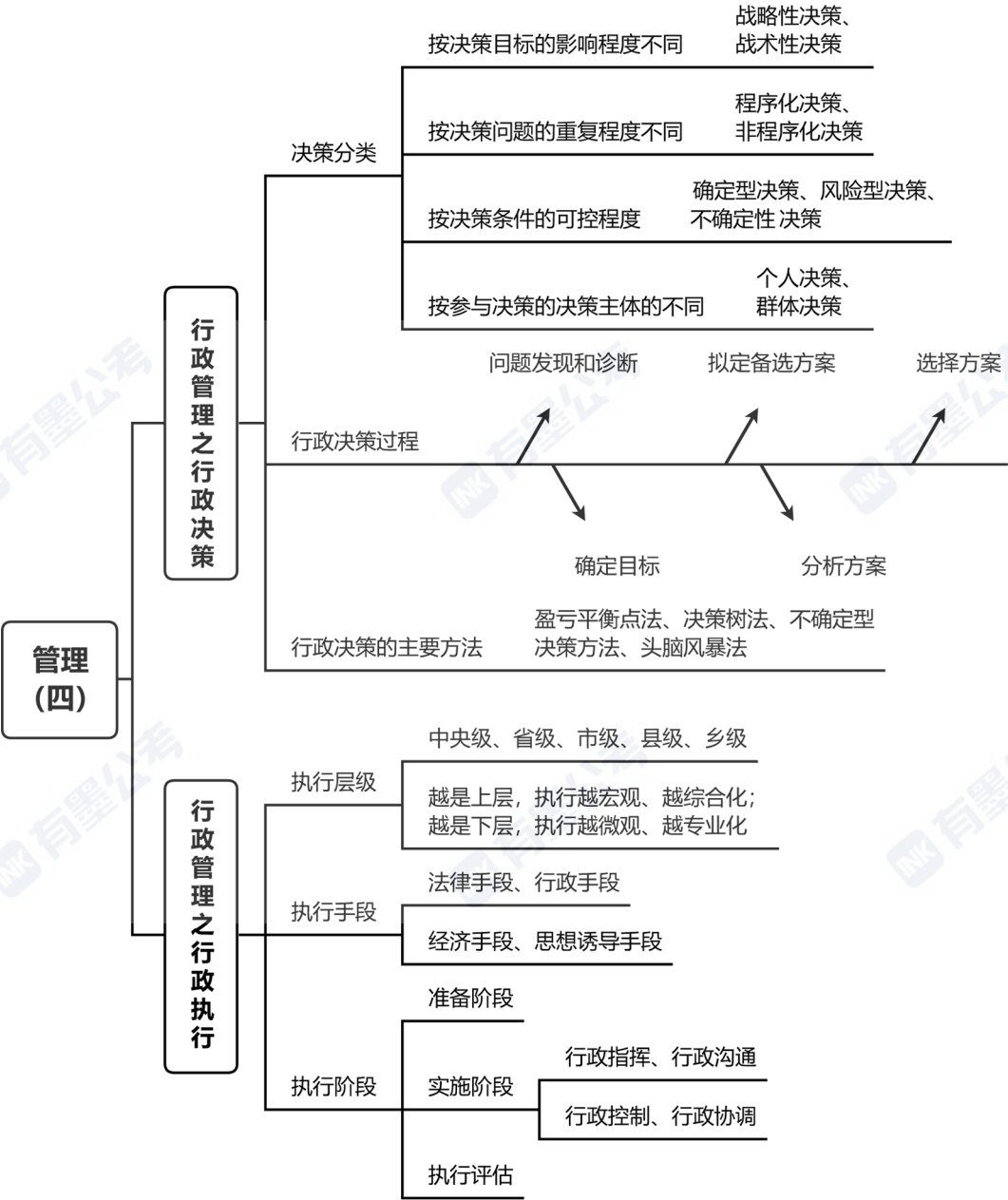


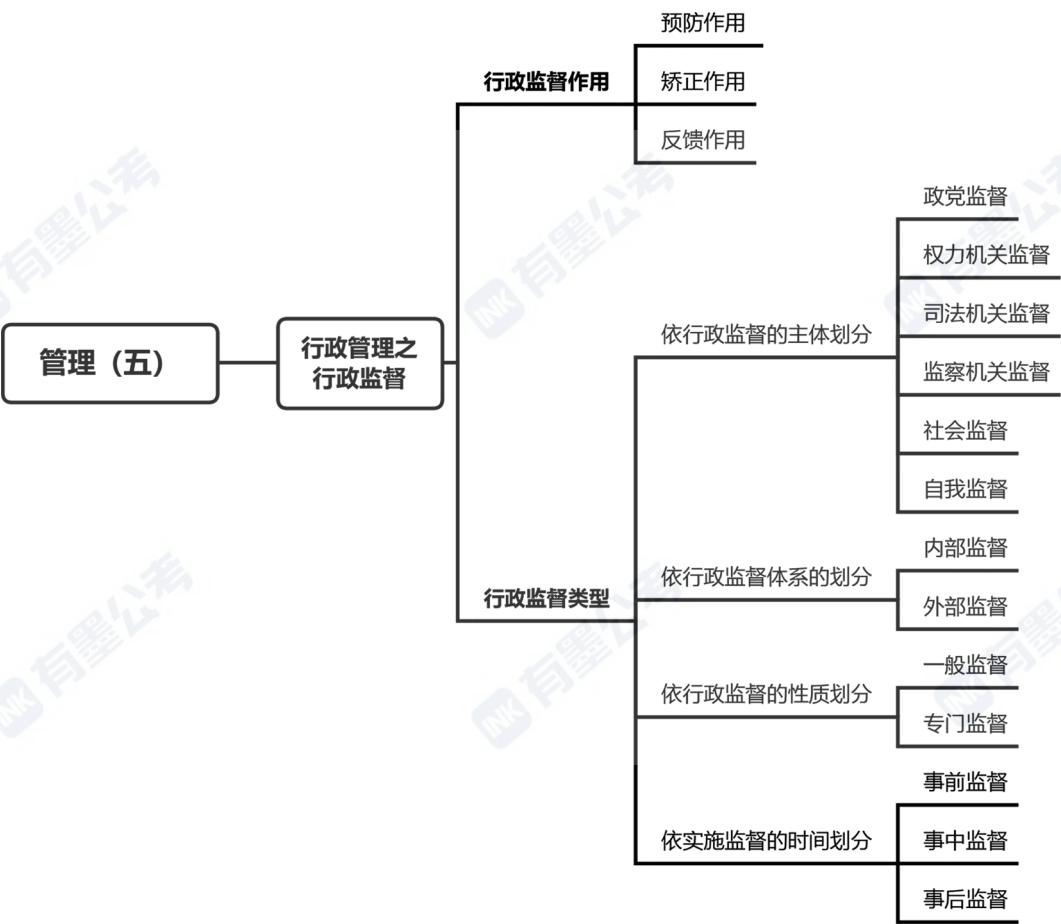


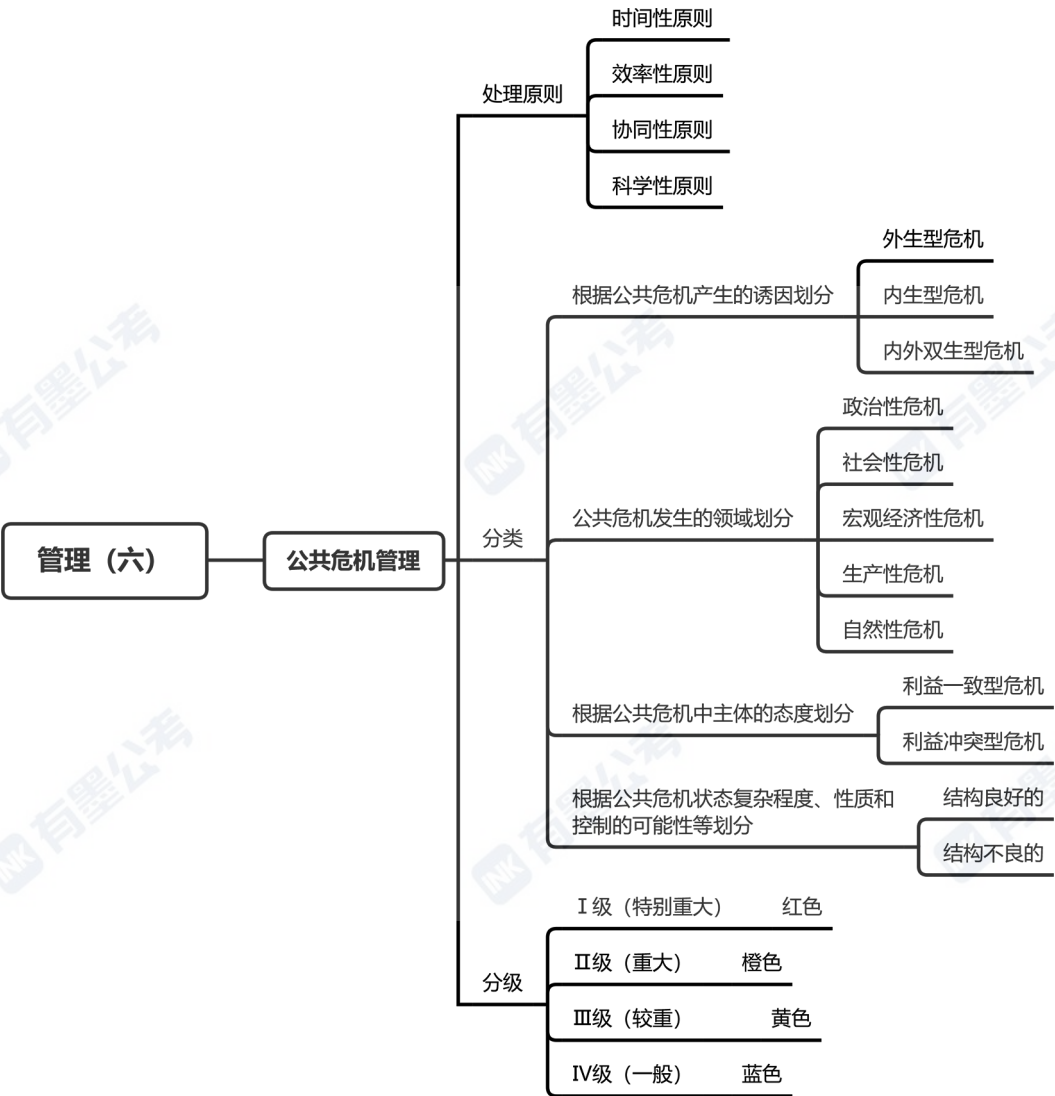


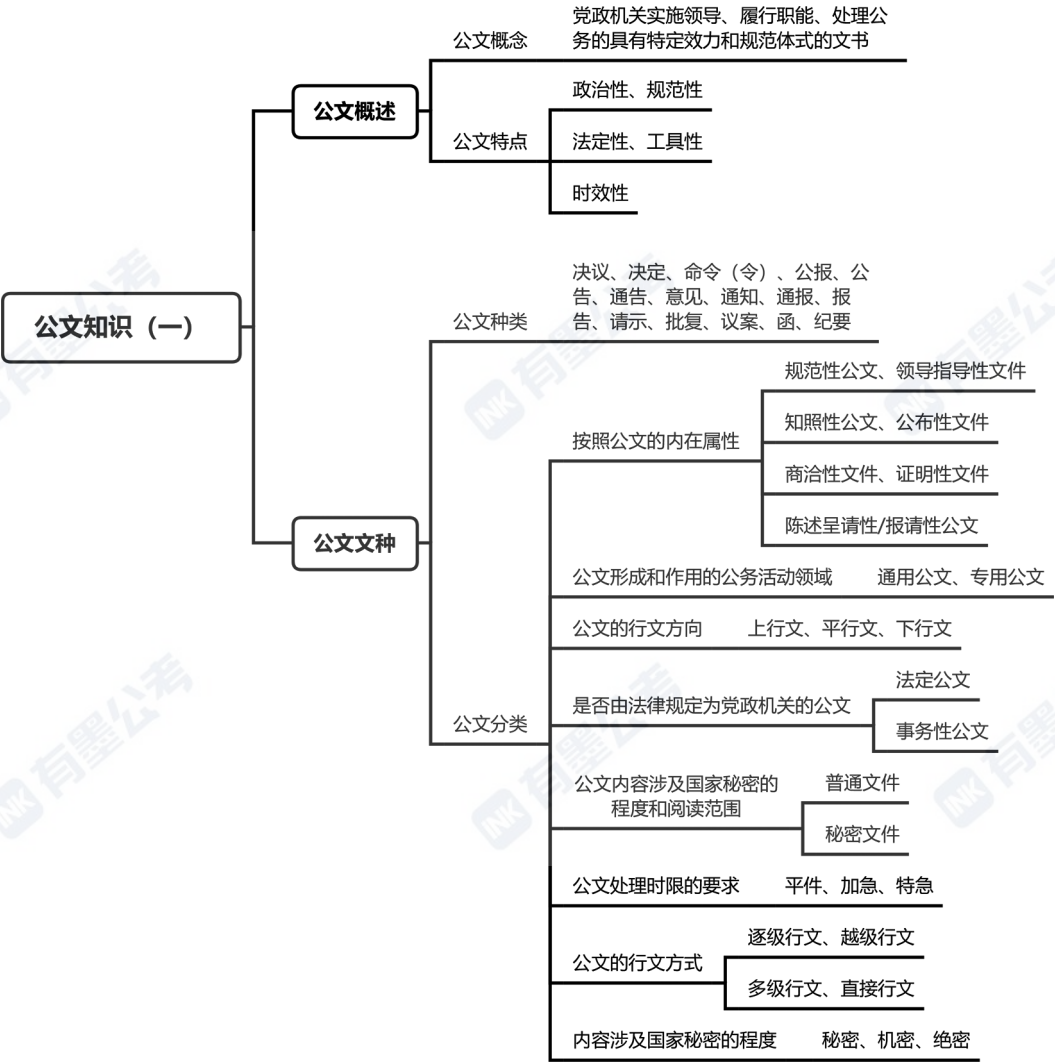


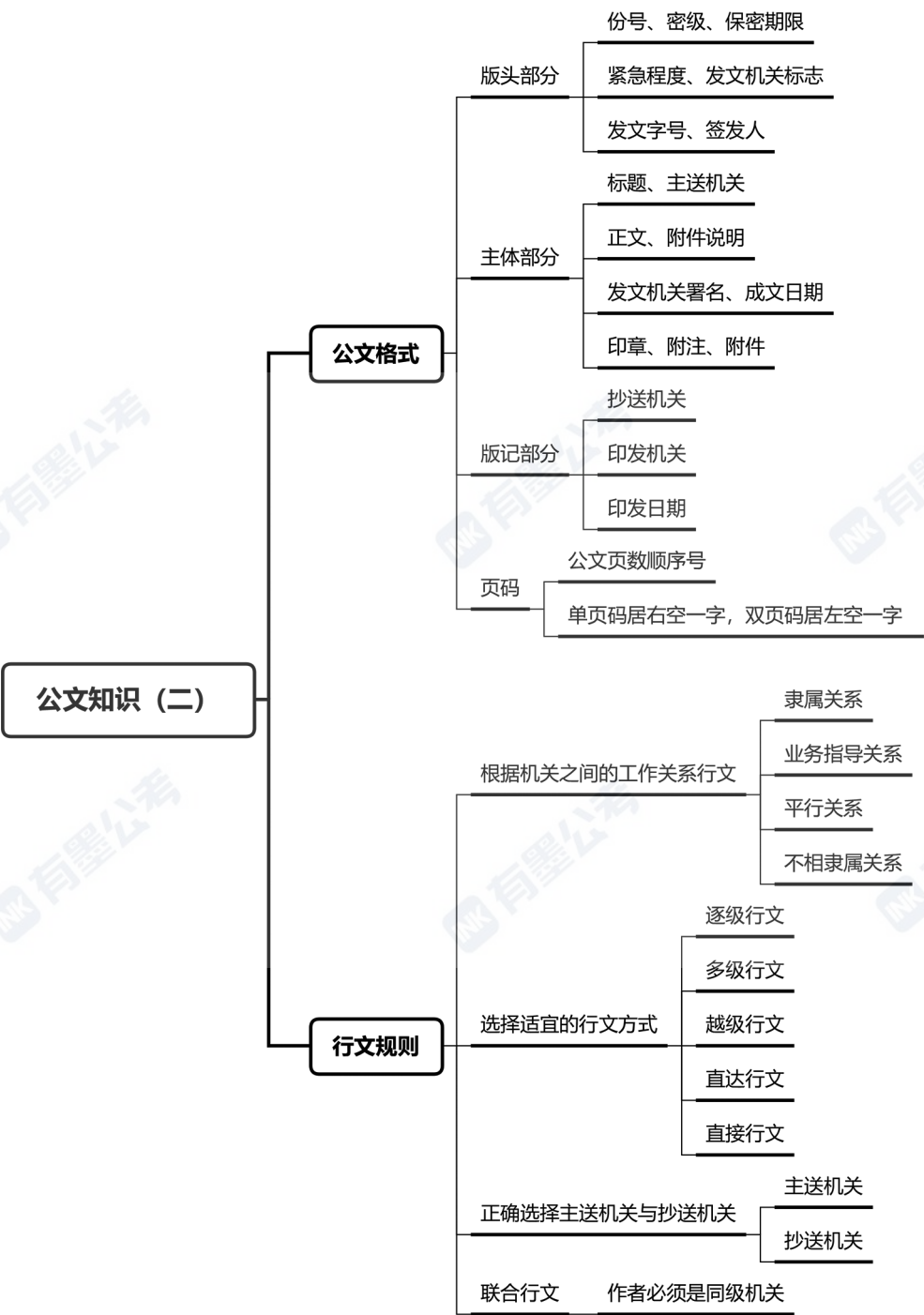






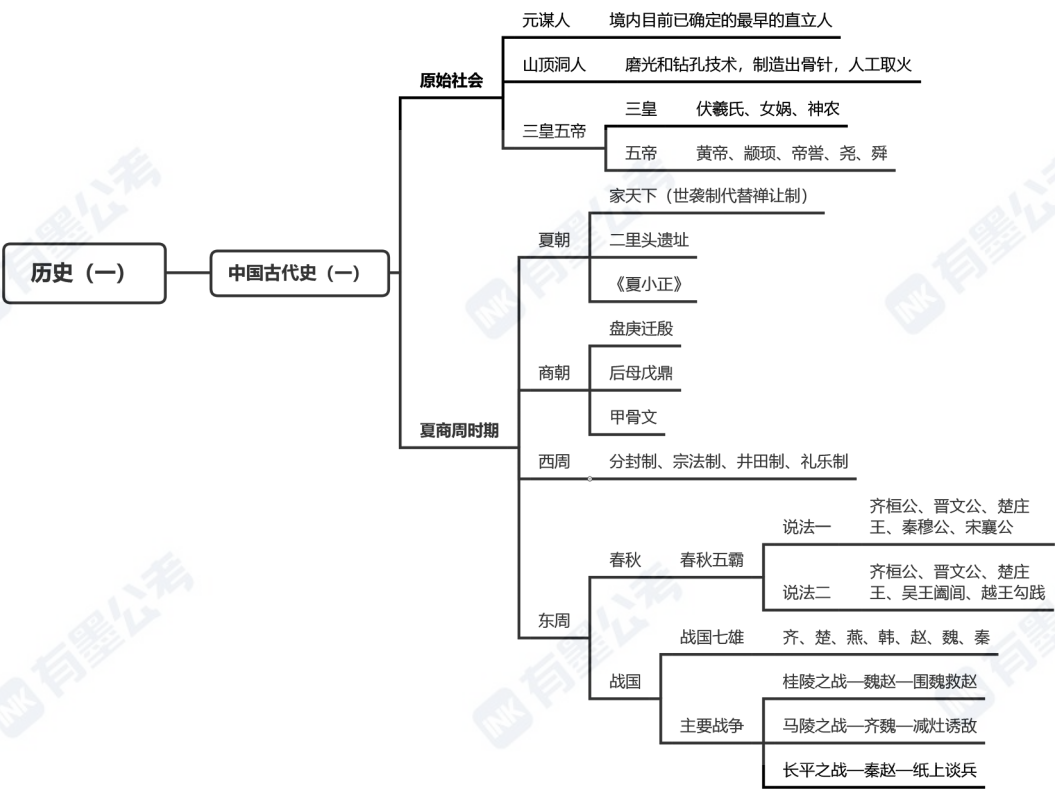


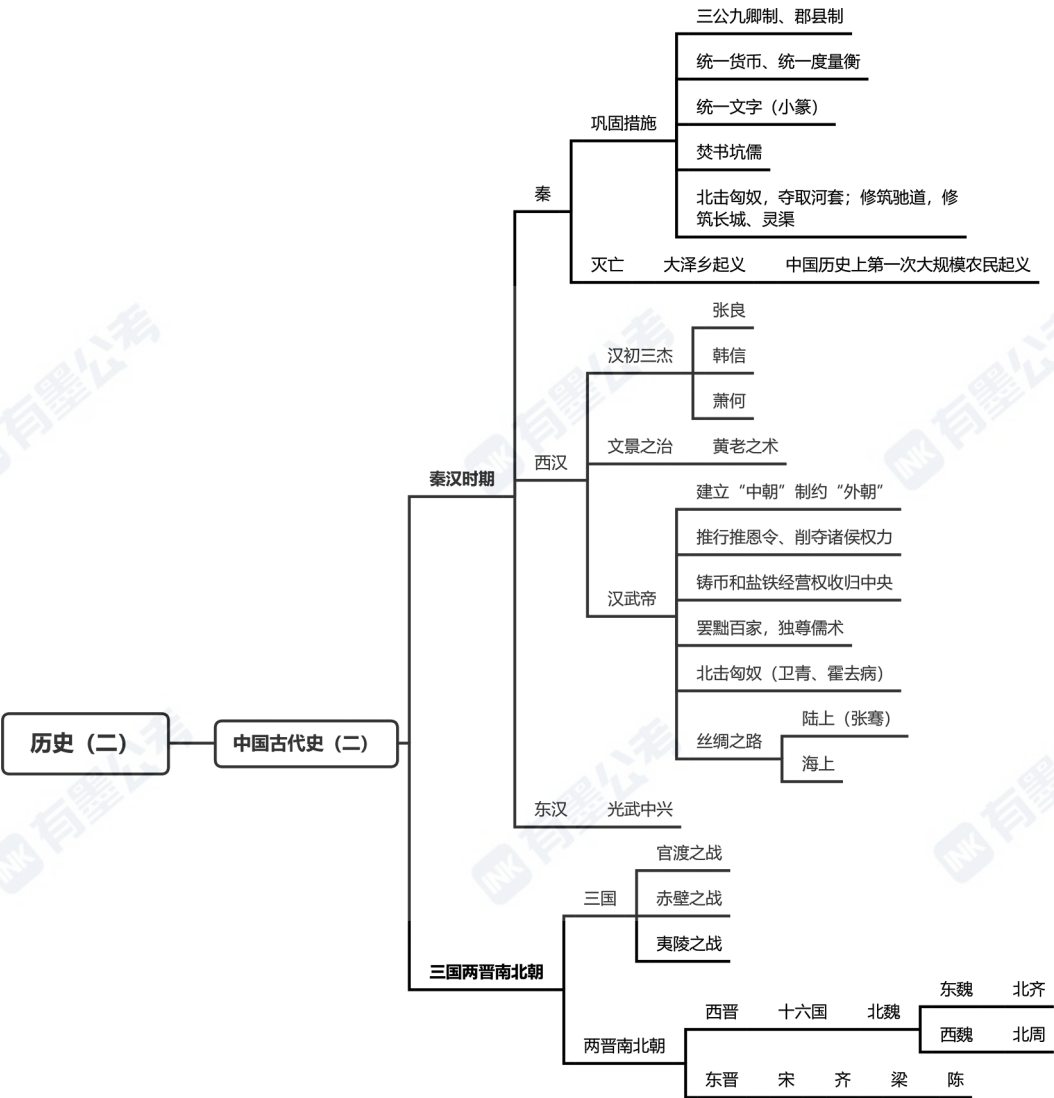


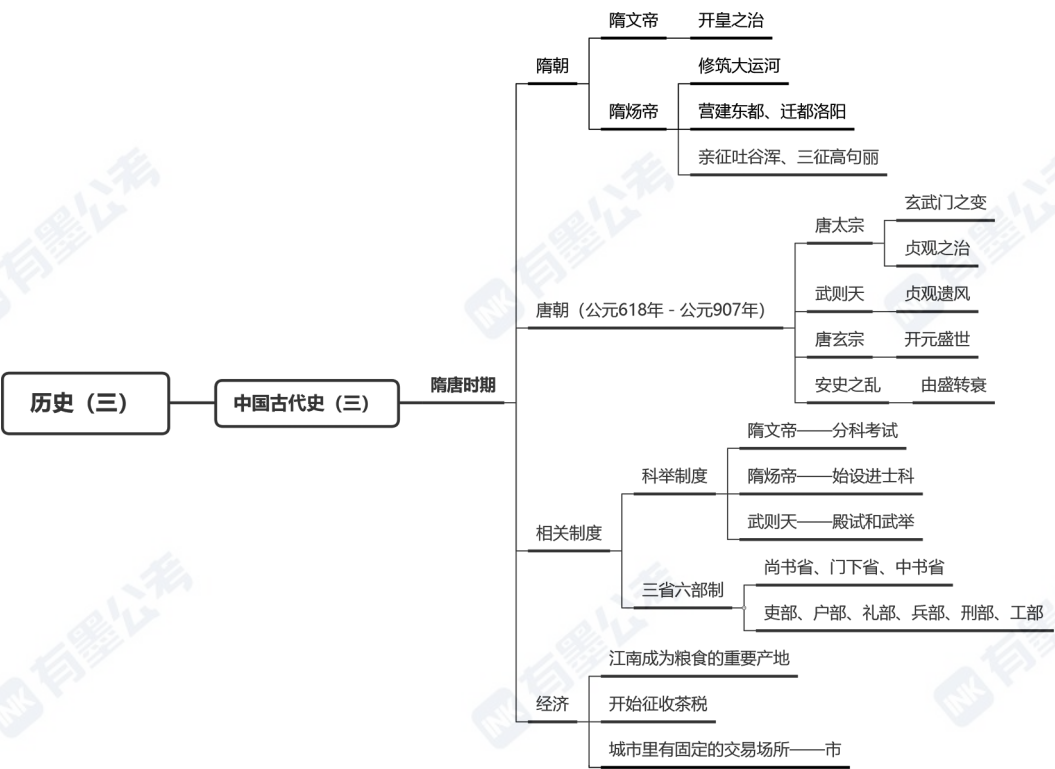


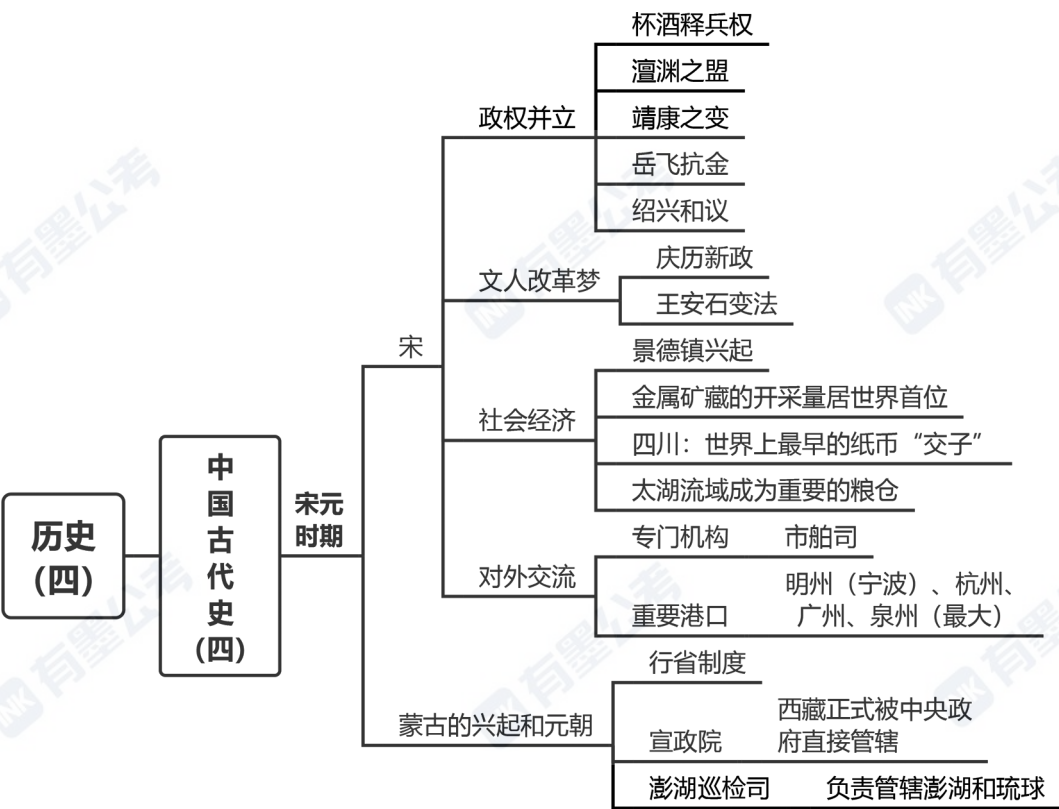


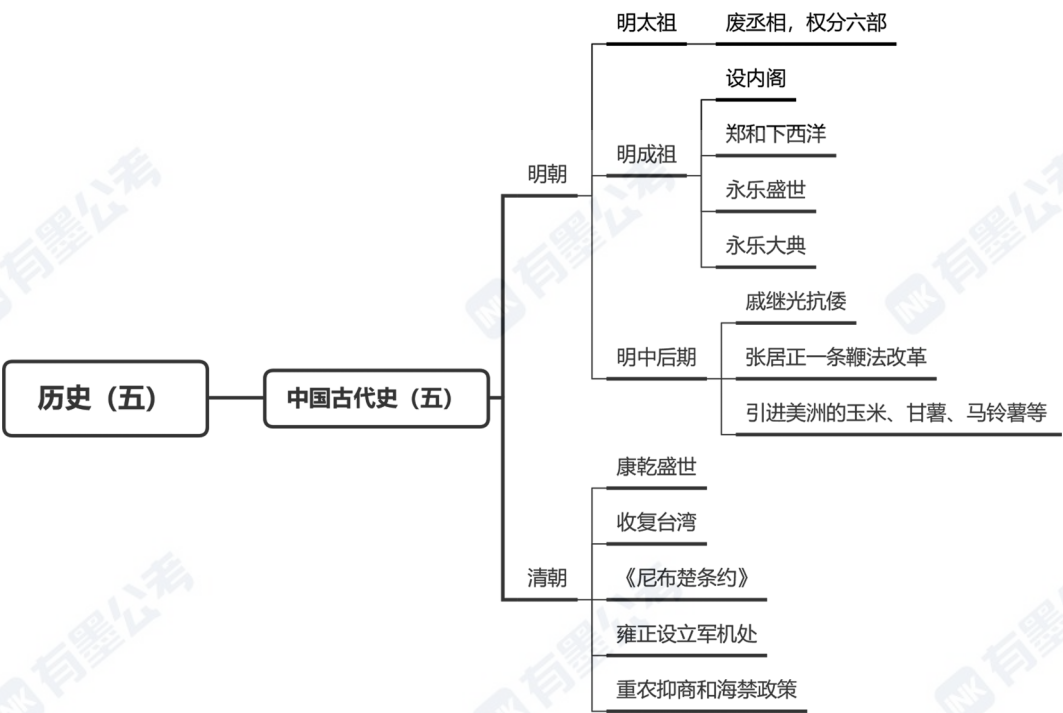


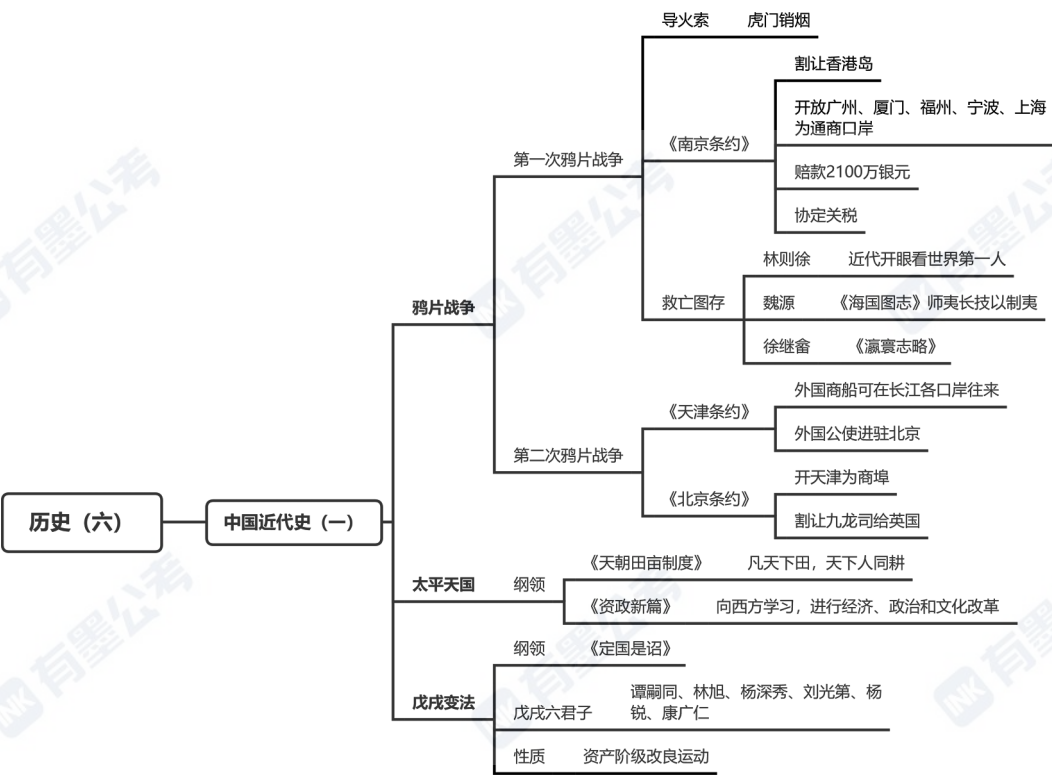




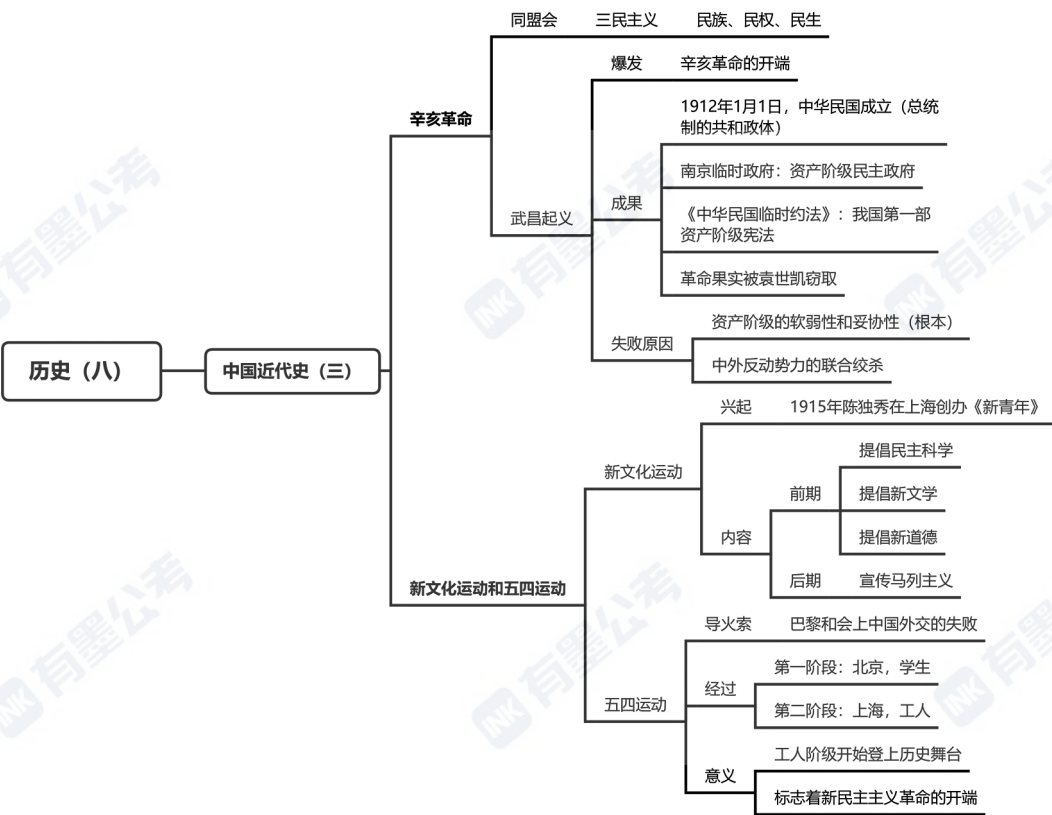


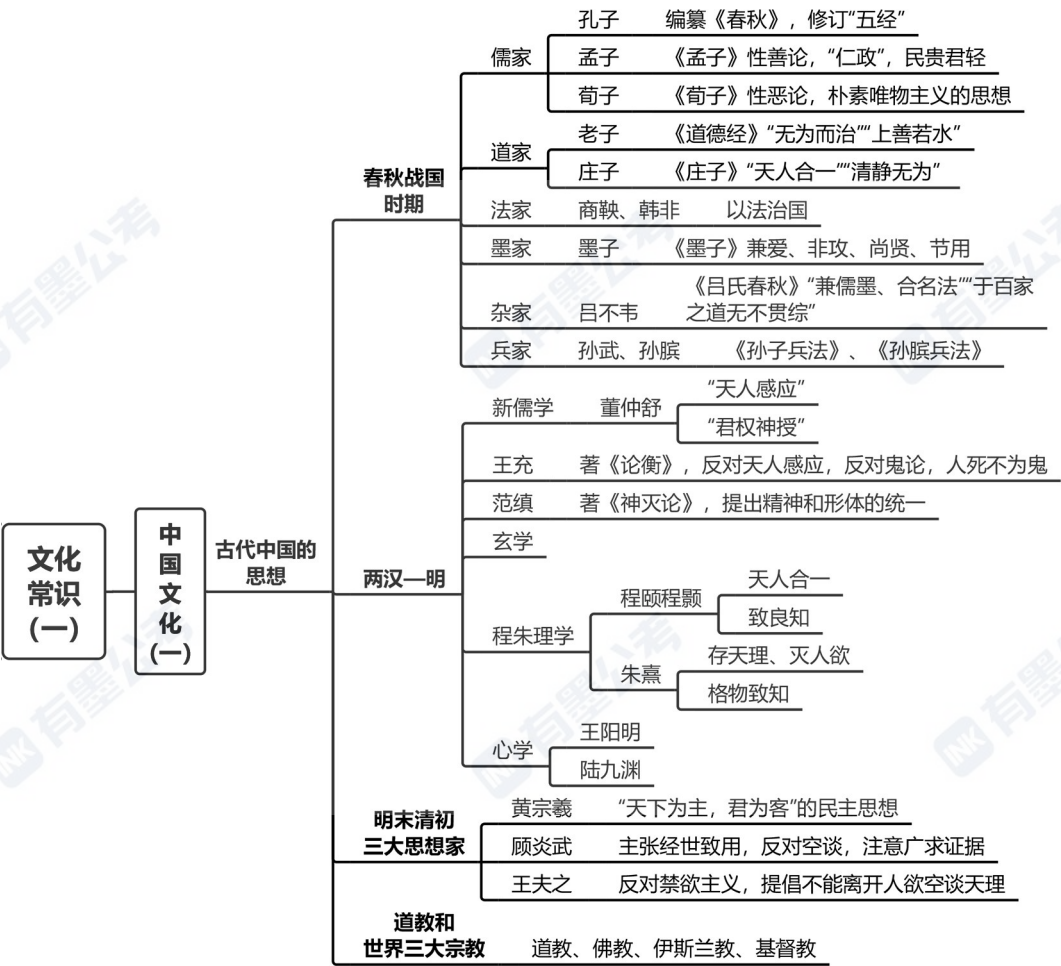


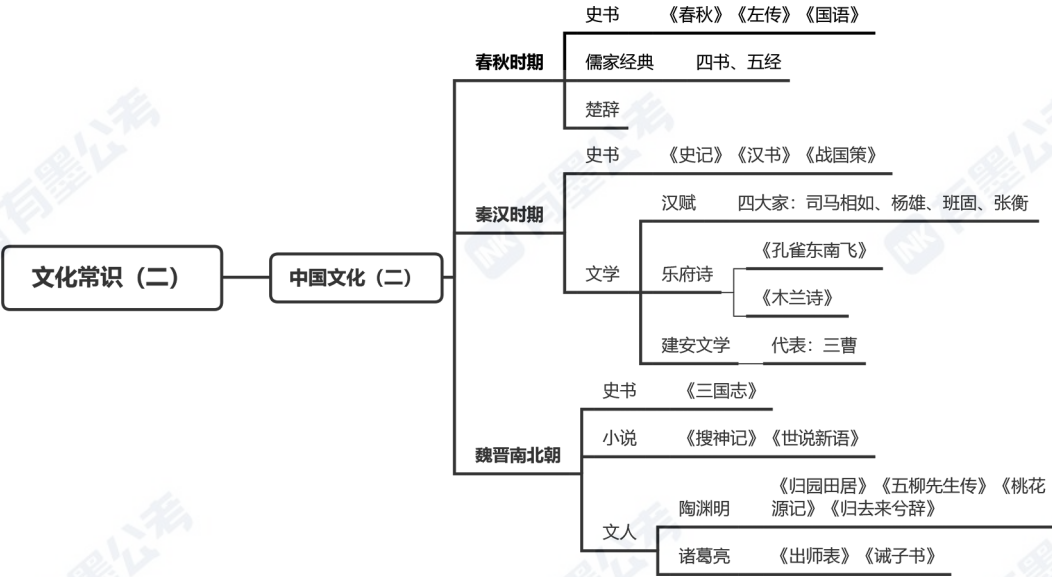


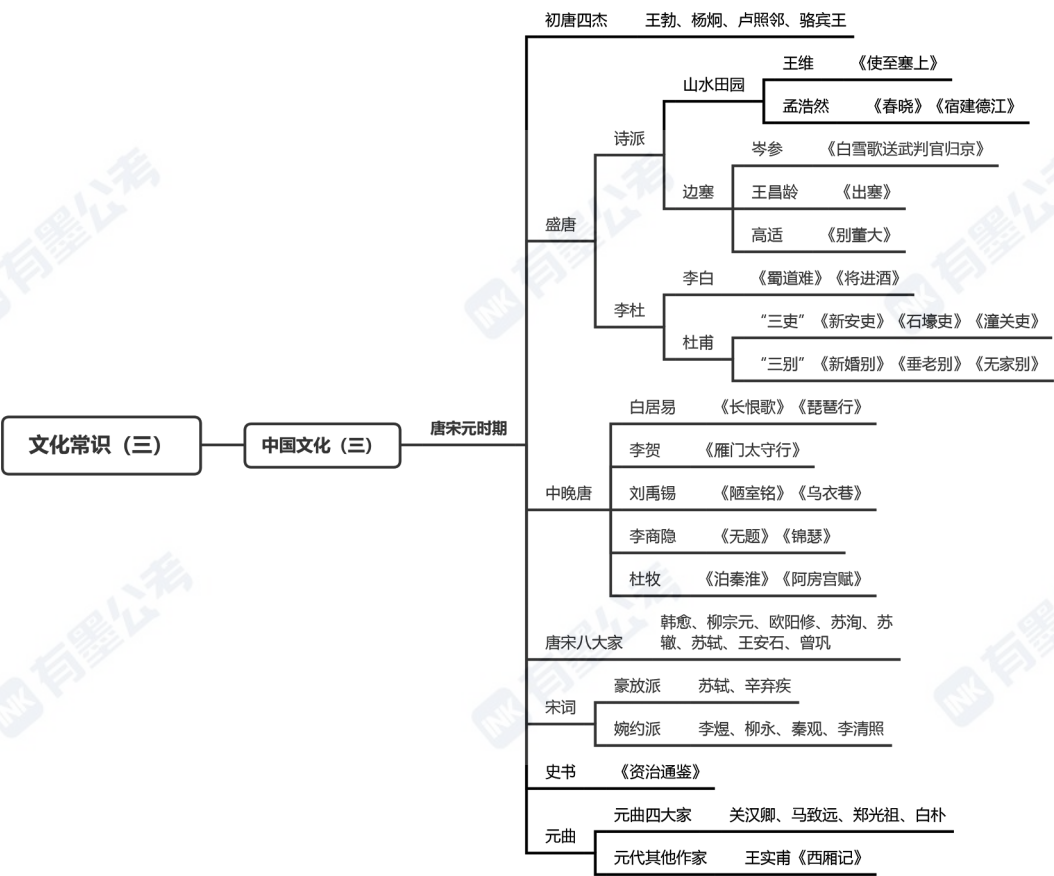




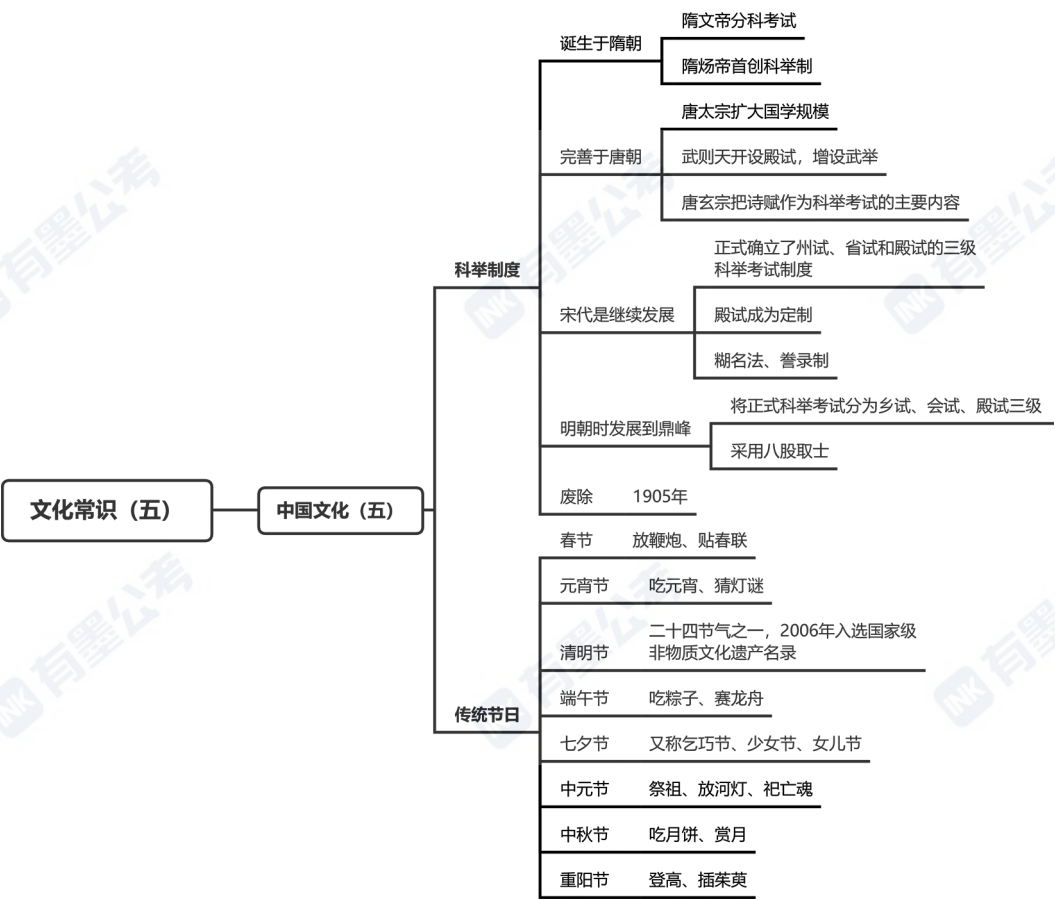


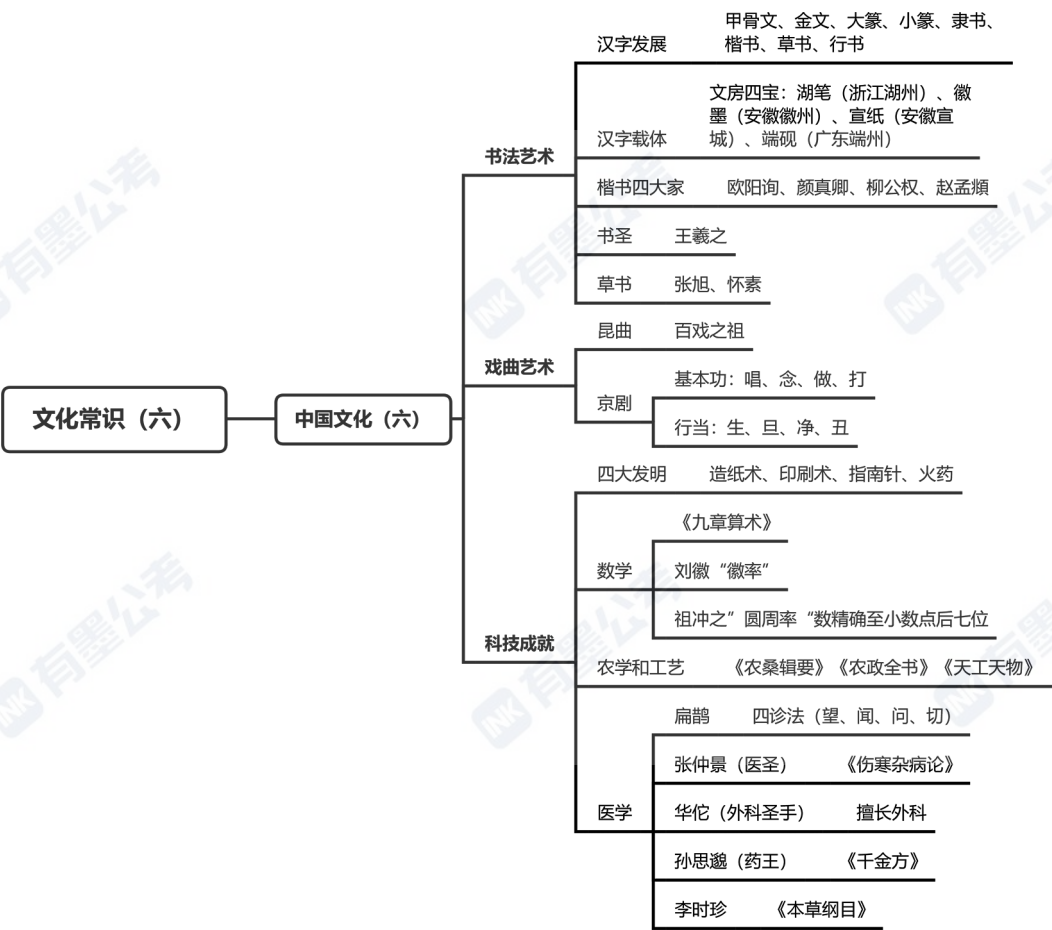












文化 常识 (七)	外国 优秀 文化 (一)	外国 思想家	苏格拉底	西方哲学的奠基者；苏格拉底教学法
			柏拉图	西方客观唯心主义的创始人；理想国学说
			亚里士多德	古希腊哲学的集大成者；多门学科的开创者，被誉为“生物学之父”“动物学之父”
			弗朗西斯·培根	英国唯物主义和整个近代实验科学的真正始祖，是“实验哲学之父”
			约翰·洛克	英国最早的经验主义者、最有影响力的启蒙思想家之一，被誉为世称“自由主义”之父
			笛卡尔	西方现代哲学思想的奠基人之一，是近代唯心论的开拓者，提出了“普遍怀疑”的主张
			伏尔泰	启蒙运动泰斗，法兰西思想之王，反对君主专制制度
			卢梭	法国启蒙思想家，《社会契约论》
			孟德斯鸠	法国启蒙思想家，提出三权分立，著有《论法的精神》
			德尼·狄德罗	法国启蒙思想家，主持编纂《科学、美术与工艺百科全书》
			黑格尔	德国古典哲学家、客观唯心主义者，著有《精神现象学》《逻辑学》
		外国 绘画	达·芬奇	意大利文艺复兴画家，《蒙娜丽莎》
			梵高	荷兰后印象主义的先驱，《向日葵》
			日本浮世绘	木雕版印刷画和手绘作品

