

Voltaire condemned injustice, clerical abuses, prejudice, and fanaticism. He rejected formalized religion and emphasized reason, despised democracy as the rule of the mob.

SSWH13 The student will examine the intellectual, political, social, and economic factors that changed the world view of Europeans.

b. Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau and their relationship to politics and society.



Appreciation is a wonderful thing: It makes what is excellent in others belong to us as well.

Voltaire

Arsenault Example

Voltaire was one of the greatest of all French writers. Although only a few of his works are still read, he continues to be held in worldwide repute as a courageous crusader against tyranny, bigotry, and cruelty.

Voltaire's major fall into four categories: poetry, plays, historical works and philosophical works.

Voltaire

François-Marie Arouet

Born: November 21, 1694, in Paris, France. He was the youngest of five children, his mother died when he was just 7 years old, following her death, he grew closer to his free-thinking godfather. In 1778, Voltaire returned to Paris, where he died there on May 30 of that year.

In 1704, Voltaire began to show promise as a writer while receiving a classical education at the College Louis-le-Grand

Voltaire was a Historian, writer and a Philosopher