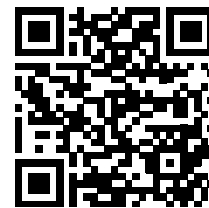


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Voltaire and Enlightenment



During the 18th century, the _____ swept across Europe, sparking new ideas in philosophy, science, and _____. One key figure in this movement was _____, a French writer known for his wit and criticism of the establishment. Born in 1694, Voltaire's real name was François-Marie Arouet. He adopted his famous pen name after his first imprisonment in the _____. Voltaire's works often challenged the status quo, criticizing the _____ and advocating for freedom of speech and _____. His most famous work, "Candide", is a satirical novel that explores the flaws in optimistic philosophies. The story follows the young _____, who travels the world and faces various hardships, ultimately questioning the philosophy of his teacher, _____. One of Voltaire's notable contributions to the Enlightenment was his support for empirical _____. He promoted the works of _____ in France, contrasting them with the traditional Aristotelian physics. In his writings, Voltaire often combined sharp _____ with a strong advocacy for civil liberties. He believed in the power of reason and the potential for progress in human _____.

Despite facing censorship and exile, Voltaire's influence continued to grow. His letters and essays were widely read, and he corresponded with several other prominent figures of the _____. His legacy is not just in his written works, but also in the spirit of critical thinking and _____ he championed. This spirit helped shape modern Western _____ and continues to inspire people today.

church

science

Enlightenment

satire

Candide

thought

Bastille

literature

Pangloss

Voltaire

religion

Newton

rationalism

Enlightenment

society