



The Enlightenment



1. Listen to the audio twice and write the words missing:

Equality

If we ask what the most valuable possession of all is, we find that everything can be reduced to two main issues: _____ and _____, without which liberty cannot exist. To renounce liberty is to renounce being human, to renounce the _____ and obligations of humanity.

True equality does not mean that everyone must have exactly the same amount of _____. It means that no one is so wealthy that they can buy someone else, and that no one is so poor that they are forced to sell themselves. Some say that this type of equality cannot exist in practice. But if abuse is inevitable, does that mean we must give up trying to regulate it? Precisely because natural _____ tend to destroy equality, we must make the force of _____ tend to maintain it.

J. J. Rousseau, The Social Contract, 1762

2. Fill the table with the words given:

Ancien Regime	Enlightenment

Royal factories / philosophers / absolute power / knowledge / separation of powers / subsisting farming / tolerance/ privileges

3. Match each thinker with their statement:

D'Alembert and Diderot

"Society corrupts human beings, who were born good"

Montesquieu

"I don't agree with what you said but I'll defend to the death your right to say it"

Voltaire

Defended the separation of powers

Rousseau

Invented the *Encyclopaedia*