**Francois-Marie Voltaire’s** ideas challenged the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He believed that the French church held too much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and that Catholics and non-Catholics should be able to live together peacefully. He also said that laws and punishments in France were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , uncivilised and medieval.

**Jean-Jacques Rousseau** believed that all people are born \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and therefore argued against the idea of royalty (a King or Queen). He believed that more people should take part in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and that there should be meetings where government could learn about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people’s problems and wishes.

**Charles-Louis Montesquieu** believed that a government elected by the people was the best form of government. This is called d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He thought that England had the right balance of power between the king, parliament and the law courts. If one person held all the power, he argued, there would be no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, unlike Rousseau, he did not believe all people were born equal. For example, he approved of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and thought that women were weaker than men.

**Thomas Hobbes** argued that people should be ruled by a central authority (a king, queen or group) because they were naturally competitive and fearful, which would otherwise lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**John Locke** believed that people should use their own reason to judge whether something was right or wrong, rather than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the opinion of someone in power. He believed that all people had basic “natural rights” and that that citizens had the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their rulers under certain circumstances.

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