

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

3. H1

In Voltaire's 17th century novel Candide or Optimism, Candide struggles with a harsh world that continually cannot meet his ~~expectations~~ optimistic ~~expectations~~ expectations. From the moment that Candide is kicked out of his childhood home, he begins a process ~~that~~ of moral growth that forces him to rethink the idealism he has been taught. At the end of the novel, Candide's journey is culminated with his final conversation with his mentor, Pangloss. ~~Through~~ Through Candide's journey to this moment, Voltaire is able to criticize the philosophy of Leibniz and the general cruelty of European culture.

Candide struggles through most of the novel partially because he follows Leibniz's famous saying that "all is for the best in the best of possible worlds." At the end of the novel, all of Candide's hopes for this ~~perfect~~ best of all possible worlds have been crushed. He has seen famine, slavery, sickness, and old age. All of his infinite riches have been swindled by greed and evil men. At this pivotal moment, he talks to his longtime teacher, Pangloss, who reminds him that this world is still the best possible world. Candide demonstrates the moral and psychological journey that has finally ended with his assertion that although Pangloss is charismatic, ~~they~~ ^{one} must still "cultivate our garden." Voltaire ~~also~~ illustrates ~~Candide's~~ Candide's critical shift in his final ability to rebuke the philosophy he has lived by. Although his love Cunegonde is ugly, his friends are tired, and Candide is poor, their garden forms a utopic home

