

Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas de Caritat Condorcet

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Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas de Caritat (born September 17, 1743, Ribemont, France—died March 29, 1794, Bourg-la-Reine), marquis de Condorcet, known as Nicolas de Condorcet, was an aristocrat, a mathematician, an official of the Academy of Sciences, a French philosopher and early political scientist whose name is given to our campus of University of Burgundy in Le Creusot.

He is one of the philosophers of the Enlightenment and advocate of educational reforms. Furthermore, he was one of the revolutionary inventors of the ideas of progress. Unlike many others, he advocated a liberal economy, free and equal public education and equal rights for humanity.

Condorcet was born in Ribemont, he became fatherless at a young age and raised by his religious mother.

He had an early political career in 1774 by being Inspector General of the Monnaie de Paris.

In 1785, he made a publication in probability and found a method called with his last name: Condorcet method and Condorcet's paradox. He was one of the first people who applied math in social sciences.

While working on *Sketch for a Historical Picture of the Progress of the Human Spirit*, he was hiding from government.

He never lost his belief in the progression of human kind and mind which requires respect and place in the heart of all humans.