

Enlightenment with answers

1. 2

- Supported reforms
- Believed in natural rights and religious toleration
- Viewed themselves as servants of their state

In the 18th century, European leaders that fit these characteristics were best known as

1. theocratic monarchs
2. enlightened despots
3. totalitarian dictators
4. prime ministers

2. 4

Which writer opposed political absolutism?

1. Niccolò Machiavelli
2. James I
3. Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet
4. John Locke

3. 1

Which idea is central to John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*?

1. A government's power comes from the consent of the people.
2. Predestination will determine who will go to heaven.
3. Famine, disease, and conflict are natural checks on population growth.
4. The have-nots will rise up and overthrow the government of the haves.

4. 3

Which statement represents a key idea directly associated with John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*?

1. Freedom of speech should be denied.
2. The king's power on Earth comes from God.
3. All people are born with the right to life, liberty, and property.
4. Individuals acting in their own self-interest will achieve economic success.

5. 4

Base your answer to the question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... The document so frantically cobbled together was stunning in its sweep and simplicity. Never once mentioning king, nobility, or church, it declared the "natural, inalienable and sacred rights of man" to be the foundation of any and all government. It assigned sovereignty to the nation, not the king, and pronounced everyone equal before the law, thus opening positions to talent and merit and implicitly eliminating all privilege based on birth. More striking than any particular guarantee, however, was the universality of the claims made. References to "men," "man," "every man," "all men," "all citizens," "each citizen," "society," and "every society" dwarfed the single reference to the French people....

—Lynn Hunt, *Inventing Human Rights: A History*, W. W. Norton & Company

This passage discusses ideals most directly associated with the

1. Golden Age of Islam
2. Reign of Charlemagne
3. Reformation
4. Enlightenment

Figure 1

Base your answer to the question on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: I do not agree with what you have to say, but I'll defend to the death your right to say it.

Speaker B: Government has no other end, but the preservation of property.

Speaker C: Man is born free, and everywhere he is in shackles.

6. [Refer to figure 1]

2

Which historical figure expressed ideas that are most similar to those of *Speaker B*?

1. Thomas Malthus
2. John Locke
3. Peter the Great
4. Bishop Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet

7. [Refer to figure 1]

1

Which historical period is best represented in the ideas expressed by these speakers?

1. Enlightenment
2. Counter Reformation
3. Age of Exploration
4. Early Middle Ages

8. 2

In *The Prince*, Machiavelli advises rulers to

1. seek the approval of the people
2. establish and maintain power
3. promote openness in government
4. learn and follow the commandments of the church

9. 4

The English Bill of Rights and the political philosophy of John Locke both support the idea of a

1. coalition government
2. fascist dictatorship
3. Marxist dictatorship
4. limited government

10. 4

Which group had the most influence on the ideas stated in the Declaration of Independence and United States Constitution?

1. political leaders of Spain and Portugal
2. religious leaders of the medieval period
3. writers of the Renaissance
4. philosophers of the Enlightenment

11. 3

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

This quotation reflects beliefs mainly derived from

1. the Magna Carta
2. the divine right of monarchs of Europe
3. John Locke's theory of natural rights
4. Marxist philosophy

12. 4

“We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;...”

This quotation is evidence that some of the basic ideas in the Declaration of Independence were

1. imitations of the principles underlying most European governments of the 1700s
2. adaptations of the laws of Spanish colonial governments in North America
3. adoptions of rules used by the Holy Roman Empire
4. reflections of the philosophies of the European Enlightenment

13. 2

Enlightenment thinkers encouraged the improvement of society through the

1. teachings of the church
2. use of reason
3. development of absolutism
4. establishment of a rigid social hierarchy

14. 4

Jean-Jacques Rousseau and John Locke both agreed that a government should be based on the

1. separation of nationalities
2. religious values of the people
3. equal distribution of wealth
4. consent of the governed

15. 3

Many Enlightenment philosophers used reason to

1. reinforce traditional beliefs
2. strengthen religious authority
3. reveal natural laws
4. encourage censorship

16. 4

Base your answer to this question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Philosopher	Idea
Locke	Natural rights — life, liberty, property
Montesquieu	Separation of powers
Voltaire	Freedom of thought, expression, and religion

Which period is most closely associated with the major ideas of these philosophers?

1. Crusades
2. Renaissance
3. Reconquista
4. Enlightenment

17. 2

Base your answer to this question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... I conclude, therefore, with regard to being feared and loved, that men love at their own free will, but fear at the will of the prince, and that a wise prince must rely on what is in his power and not on what is in the power of others, and he must only contrive to avoid incurring hatred, as has been explained....

This passage is most closely associated with the ideas of

1. Pope Urban II
2. Niccolò Machiavelli
3. John Calvin
4. Thomas Malthus

18. 1

According to John Locke, the purpose of government is to

1. protect the natural rights of individuals
2. serve the monarch
3. create overseas settlements
4. stimulate the economy

19. 1

One way in which Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Rousseau are similar is that they were

1. philosophers during the Age of Enlightenment
2. chief ministers during the French Revolution
3. leaders of the Italian unification movement
4. supporters of the Counter Reformation

20. 4

In *Two Treatises of Government*, John Locke wrote that the purpose of government was to

1. keep kings in power
2. regulate the economy
3. expand territory
4. protect natural rights

21. 4

Which statement expresses an idea of the Enlightenment?

1. The king is sacred and answers only to God.
2. History is a continuous struggle between social classes.
3. Those who are the most fit will survive and succeed.
4. All individuals have natural rights.

22. 2

Base your answer to the question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...The Laws ought to be so framed, as to secure the Safety of every Citizen as much as possible.

...The Equality of the Citizens consists in this; that they should all be subject to the same Laws...

— Documents of Catherine the Great, W. F. Reddaway, ed., Cambridge University Press (adapted)

These ideas of Catherine the Great of Russia originated during the

1. Age of Exploration
2. Age of Enlightenment
3. Protestant Reformation
4. French Revolution

23. 4

One contribution that John Locke made to Enlightenment philosophy was the idea that

1. absolute monarchies should continue
2. the punishment should fit the crime
3. individual rights should be denied
4. governments should be based on the consent of the people

24. 1

According to John Locke, the chief role of government was to

1. protect natural rights
2. fight territorial wars
3. ensure the wealth of citizens
4. redistribute land

25. 3

Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*, Rousseau's *The Social Contract*, and Montesquieu's *The Spirit of the Laws* were works written during which time period?

1. Middle Ages
2. Renaissance
3. Enlightenment
4. Reformation

Figure 2

Base your answer to the question on the quotation and on your knowledge of social studies.

“...Finally, gather together all that we have said, so great and so august [important], about royal authority. You have seen a great nation united under one man: you have seen his sacred power, paternal and absolute: you have seen that secret reason which directs the body politic, enclosed in one head: you have seen the image of God in kings, and you will have the idea of majesty of kingship. God is holiness itself, goodness itself, power itself, reason itself. In these things consists the divine majesty. In their reflection consists the majesty of the prince...”

– Jacques-Benigne Bossuet

26. [Refer to figure 2]

3

Which individual most likely opposed the form of government described in this quotation?

1. Ivan the Terrible
2. Thomas Hobbes
3. John Locke
4. Louis XIV

27. 3

Philosophers of the Enlightenment period believed that society could best be improved by

1. relying on faith and divine right
2. borrowing ideas from ancient Greece and Rome
3. applying reason and the laws of nature
4. studying the practices of successful leaders

28. 1

What is meant by Machiavelli's belief that "the end justifies the means"?

1. Leaders may use any method to achieve what is best for the state.
2. The general public always acts in its own best interest.
3. Pleasing all of the people at any given time is possible.
4. Leaders must always act for the common good.

29. 1

Which idea became a central belief of the Enlightenment?

1. The use of reason would lead to human progress.
2. Mathematics could be used to solve all human problems.
3. The ancient Romans had the best form of government.
4. People should give up their natural rights to their rulers.

30. 1

Which set of historical periods in European history is in the correct chronological order?

- A. Medieval Europe
- B. Italian Renaissance
- C. Golden Age of Greece
- D. Enlightenment

1. $C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$
2. $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow C$
3. $C \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow A$
4. $B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$

31. 4

The ideas of Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu most influenced

1. the growing power of priests in the Roman Catholic Church
2. improvements in the working conditions of factory workers
3. the rise of industrial capitalism
4. movements for political reform

32. 1

One way in which the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment were similar is that they

1. encouraged the spread of new ideas
2. strengthened traditional institutions
3. led to the Protestant Reformation
4. rejected Renaissance individualism

33. 4

In his book *The Prince*, Niccolò Machiavelli advises that a wise ruler is one who

1. keeps taxes and food prices low
2. encourages education and the arts
3. allows advisors to speak their minds
4. does what is necessary to stay in power

34. 4

The writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau, Baron de Montesquieu, and John Locke were similar in that each supported the principles of

1. a military dictatorship
2. an autocracy
3. a theocratic society
4. a democratic republic

35. 2

Base your answer on the passage and on your knowledge of social studies.

[When] the legislature shall ... grasp [for] themselves, or put into the hands of any other, an absolute power over their lives, liberties, and estates of the people, ... they forfeit the power the people had put into their hands for quite contrary ends, and it [passes] to the people, who have a right to resume their original liberty....

— John Locke, *Two Treatises on Civil Government*

Which idea is expressed in this passage?

1. The people should give up their liberty to create an orderly society.
2. People have the right to rebel if their natural rights are denied.
3. Governments should be obeyed regardless of their actions.
4. Liberty can only be guaranteed in a direct democracy.

36. 4

Niccolò Machiavelli in *The Prince* and Thomas Hobbes in *Leviathan* both advocated that a ruler should

1. obtain power from a social contract with the governed
2. place the needs of subjects first
3. apply Christian teachings to all decisions
4. employ absolute power to maintain order in the areas under their rule

37. 4

The Enlightenment philosophers believed that the power of government is derived from

1. divine right rulers
2. the middle class
3. a strong military
4. those who are governed

38. 1

The writings of the 18th-century French philosophers Diderot, Rousseau, and Voltaire influenced the

1. policies of the enlightened despots
2. start of the Neolithic Revolution
3. success of the German unification movement
4. spread of imperialism to Africa and Asia

39. 2

“If man in the state of nature is free, if he is absolute lord of his own person and possessions, why will he give up his freedom? Why will he put himself under the control of any person or institution? The obvious answer is that rights in the state of nature are constantly exposed to the attack of others. Since every man is equal and since most men do not concern themselves with equity and justice, the enjoyment of rights in the state of nature is unsafe and insecure. Hence each man joins in society with others to preserve his life, liberty, and property.”

— John Locke, *Two Treatises of Government*, 1690

This statement provides support for the

1. elimination of laissez-faire capitalism
2. formation of government based on a social contract
3. continuation of absolute monarchy
4. rejection of the natural rights philosophy

40. 3

One similarity of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment is that both

1. had the support of the Roman Catholic Church
2. placed great value on traditional beliefs
3. emphasized the value of human reasoning
4. contributed to the end of feudalism

Figure 3

Base your answer on the excerpt and on your knowledge of social studies.

Article 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person...

Article 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment...

Article 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers...

– *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

41. [Refer to figure 3]

3

In which time period of Western history did thinkers first express these ideas in written form?

1. Renaissance
2. Reformation
3. Enlightenment
4. Middle Ages

42. 3

“When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates [government officials], there can be no liberty; because apprehensions [fears] may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws to execute them in a tyrannical manner...”

– Baron de Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*

Which solution would Baron de Montesquieu offer to avoid the enactment of tyrannical laws?

1. granting freedom of speech
2. reinstating absolute monarchies
3. separating the branches of government
4. limiting natural laws

43. 2

Many of the ideas of Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau were associated with

1. the establishment of colonial empires by strong European nations
2. political reforms that ended with the absolute monarchy in France
3. the beginnings of the Spanish Inquisition
4. British legislation that improved working conditions in factories

44. 1

Which idea about leadership would Niccolò Machiavelli most likely support?

1. Leaders should do whatever is necessary to achieve their goals.
2. Leaders should fight against discrimination and intolerance.
3. Leaders should listen to the desires of their people.
4. Elected leaders should be fair and good.

45. 3

- Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains.
- Everyone has the natural right to life, liberty, and property.
- Slavery, torture, and religious persecution are wrong.

During which period in European history would the ideas in these statements have been expressed?

1. Pax Romana
2. Age of Exploration
3. Enlightenment
4. Age of Imperialism

46. 4

John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau would be most likely to support

1. a return to feudalism in Europe
2. a government ruled by divine right monarchy
3. a society ruled by the Catholic Church
4. the right of citizens to decide the best form of government

Figure 4

“Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely.”

– Lord Acton, British historian

47. [Refer to figure 4]

3

Which individual would most likely agree with this quotation?

1. Louis XIV
2. Niccolò Machiavelli
3. John Locke
4. Joseph Stalin

48. 4

During the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment, one similarity in the work of many scientists and philosophers was that they

1. relied heavily on the ideas of medieval thinkers
2. favored an absolute monarchy as a way of improving economic conditions
3. received support from the Catholic Church
4. examined natural laws governing the universe

49. 3

The writings of the Enlightenment philosophers in Europe encouraged later political revolution with their support of

1. socialism
2. imperialism
3. the natural rights of man
4. the divine right monarchies

Figure 5

Base your answer to the question on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: "The story of history is the story of class struggles. Revolution is necessary to overthrow the ruling class and eventually create a classless society in which no one will be exploited."

Speaker B: "The royal power is absolute and the prince need render account of his acts to no one! Where the word of a king is, there is power. Without this absolute authority, the king could neither do good nor repress evil."

Speaker C: "Government should leave business alone. It should let the natural law of supply and demand determine what gets produced, how much gets produced, who does the work, the price of goods, rates of pay, and all other economic questions."

Speaker D: "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. It is the duty of every government to preserve and protect these natural and inalienable rights."

50. [Refer to figure 5]

4

Which speaker expressed the views of John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau?

- 1. *A* 3. *C*
- 2. *B* 4. *D*

51. 3

Which statement best summarizes a major belief of the Enlightenment Period in European history?

- 1. No living creature should be killed.
- 2. Every person is born to serve the state.
- 3. Individual achievement and dignity are of great importance.
- 4. The scientific method poses a dangerous challenge to established knowledge.

52. 3

"The method of free inquiry allows man to expose opinions to public examination, to submit them to evidence, and to keep avenues of investigation open."

This philosophy is most characteristic of

- 1. the Augustan Age in the Roman Empire
- 2. feudalism during the Medieval Period
- 3. the Enlightenment of the late 17th century
- 4. totalitarianism in the 20th century

Figure 6

Base your answer to the question on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

Speaker B: "It is religion, the hope of heaven, and duty to God that make any life valuable or even tolerable."

Speaker C: "The most important thing is: to seek the truth, live a full life, and welcome new experiences."

Speaker D: "The purpose of life is not to be happy, but to be productive and useful. Do this, and God will reward you by making you prosperous."

53. [Refer to figure 6]

4

Which quotation best reflects the values of the Puritan work ethic?

1. A 3. C
2. B 4. D

54. 4

The fact that the Enlightenment closely followed the Scientific Revolution is evidence that

1. a society can make important advances only in one narrow area of study at a time
2. revolutions destroy knowledge and must be followed by a rediscovery of the past
3. scientific discoveries have little impact on other areas of culture
4. ideas that develop in one type of activity will affect other aspects of life

55. 1

Which was the most significant effect of the European Enlightenment period?

1. It provided the intellectual spark for the American and French Revolutions.
2. It marked an end to the humanism that had developed during the Renaissance.
3. It forced the individual to recognize that God is supremely powerful.
4. It led to a revival of the practices of feudalism.

56. 2

The theory of laissez-faire capitalism advocates

1. government control of the economy
2. noninvolvement of the government in the economy
3. government regulation of big business
4. government sponsorship of labor unions

57. 3

The writers and philosophers of the Enlightenment believed that government decisions should be based on

1. fundamental religious beliefs
2. the concept of divine right of kings
3. laws of nature and reason
4. traditional values

58. 4

Which statement reflects an argument of Enlightenment philosophers *against* the belief in the divine right of kings?

1. God has chosen all government rulers.
2. Independence is built by military might.
3. A capitalist economic system is necessary for democracy.
4. The power of the government is derived from the governed.

59. 4

“We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

The ideas expressed in the quotation are based primarily on the writings of

1. Niccolò Machiavelli
2. Charles Darwin
3. Charlemagne
4. John Locke

60. 3

European political thinkers who supported the Enlightenment believed that

1. religious tolerance is a dangerous concept
2. an absolute monarchy is the most effective government
3. governments should protect the rights of the people
4. civil liberties should be given as rewards for political loyalty

Figure 7

Base your answer to the question on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: "Good government stresses the importance of the nation and accepts the rights of the individual only if the interests of the individual are the same as those of the nation."

Speaker B: "The person of the king is sacred and to attack him in any way is to attack religion itself. The respect given to a king is religious in nature."

Speaker C: "All human beings are born free and equal with a right to life and liberty. It is the duty of government to protect these natural rights of its citizens."

Speaker D: "Our goal will not be achieved by democracy or liberal reforms, but by blood and iron. Only then will we be successful. No nation achieves greatness or unity without the traumatic experiences of war."

61. [Refer to figure 7]

3

Which speaker's statement best reflects the ideas of the Enlightenment?

- 1. *A* 3. *C*
- 2. *B* 4. *D*

62. 4

Which heading best completes the partial outline on British history below?

I. _____

- A. Magna Carta
- B. Glorious Revolution
- C. Bill of Rights

- 1. Rise of Absolutism
- 2. Beginning of Socialism
- 3. Challenges to Papal Power
- 4. Evolution of Parliamentary Democracy

63. 2

One similarity between the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights is that both documents

- 1. set up a two-party political system
- 2. placed limits on the power of the monarch
- 3. established the right to inherit the throne
- 4. guaranteed equal rights for all citizens

64. 2

Oliver Cromwell led the Puritan Revolution in England in response to the

- 1. passage of the Bill of Rights
- 2. autocratic rule of the king
- 3. implementation of mercantilism
- 4. defeat of the Spanish Armada

65. 1

What was a major effect of the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights on Great Britain?

- 1. The power of the monarch was limited.
- 2. Ireland revolted against the monarchy.
- 3. Parliament was abolished.
- 4. A renewed interest in Greek and Roman culture developed.

66. 1

The Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights led the English government to develop a political system in which

1. rulers were responsible to the people
2. religious authorities controlled the lawmaking process
3. the power of the monarch came from God
4. the individual was denied a trial by jury

67. 4

The Puritan Revolution and the Glorious Revolution are both closely associated with the

1. expansion of Papal authority in Rome
2. beginning of the Reconquista in Spain
3. calling of the Congress of Vienna
4. rise of parliamentary democracy in England

68. 3

The signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 and the Glorious Revolution in 1688 were key events in English history because they resulted in

1. creating alliances with France
2. defeating Protestant nobles
3. limiting the power of the monarchy
4. annexing territory

69. 2

What was a major result of the Glorious Revolution?

1. Napoleon was restored to power.
2. England further limited its monarchy.
3. Oliver Cromwell became the leader of England.
4. The Spanish Armada was defeated.

70. 1

The Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights were created to

1. limit the power of English monarchs
2. establish laws protecting the rights of Protestants
3. organize England's colonial empire
4. abolish the role of Parliament

71. 3

One way in which the Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and the Glorious Revolution are similar is that each

1. strengthened the power of the pope
2. led to the exploration of Africa
3. limited the power of the English monarchy
4. settled religious conflicts

72. 4

In England, the Magna Carta, the Puritan Revolution, the Glorious Revolution, and the English Bill of Rights led to the development of

1. a dictatorship
2. an absolute monarchy
3. a theocracy
4. a limited monarchy

73. 3

Which statement best describes a result of the Glorious Revolution in England (1688)?

1. England formed an alliance with France.
2. The power of the monarchy was increased.
3. Principles of limited government were strengthened.
4. England lost its colonial possessions.

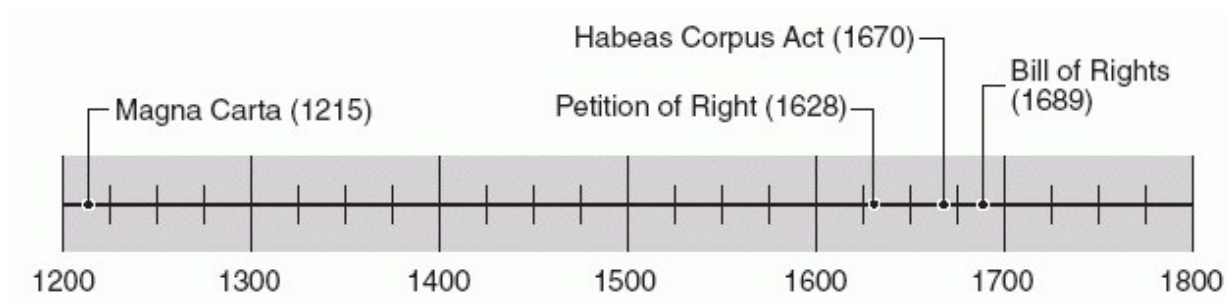
74. 3

The Twelve Tables, Justinian's Code, and the English Bill of Rights are similar in that each addresses the issue of

1. social mobility
2. economic development
3. the individual and the state
4. the importance of religion

75. 1

Base your answer on the time line and on your knowledge of social studies.



The events listed on this time line illustrate the development of

1. a constitutional monarchy
2. a divine right monarchy
3. a totalitarian form of government
4. universal voting rights

76. 2

The Glorious Revolution in England resulted in the

1. strengthening of divine right rule
2. formation of a limited monarchy
3. weakening of Parliament's power of the purse
4. end of civil liberties guaranteed by the Petition of Right

77. 2

- **Magna Carta signed by King John**
- **Habeas Corpus Act passed during the rule of Charles II**
- **Bill of Rights agreed to by William and Mary**

These events in English history were similar in that they all

1. promoted religious freedom
2. limited the power of the monarch
3. provided universal suffrage
4. supported divine right theory

78. 1

In English history, the Magna Carta (1215), the Petition of Right (1628), and the Bill of Rights (1689) all reinforced the concept of

1. a limited monarchy
2. religious toleration
3. a laissez-faire economy
4. universal suffrage

79. 2

Which is a valid conclusion about the development of democracy in Great Britain?

1. Parliament's refusal to accept changes proposed by the monarchy.
2. The power of the monarchy declined over a long period of time.
3. Political change occurred swiftly after the overthrow of the monarchy.
4. A socialistic government established a system of civil and political liberties.

80. 2

Which long-term effect did the Magna Carta and the establishment of Parliament have on England?

1. The system of mercantilism was strengthened.
2. The power of the monarchy was limited.
3. The new American form of government was adopted.
4. The influence of the middle class was reduced.

81. 3

Which pair correctly links the region where Enlightenment ideas first developed to a region to which those ideas spread?

1. Asia → eastern Europe
2. Africa → southeastern Asia
3. western Europe → the Americas
4. eastern Africa → India

82. 1

Baron de Montesquieu believed that a separation of powers would

1. prevent tyranny by acting as a check on power
2. restore authority to the Roman Catholic Church
3. increase corruption of political authority
4. decrease the power of the middle class