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| **Enlightenment2014 [142831]** |
| Student |  |
| Class |  |
| Date |  |

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| **1.** | **What event best completes this sequence?**

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| **A.** | The Industrial Revolution   |

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| **B.** | The Scientific Revolution   |

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| **C.** | The Protestant Reformation   |

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| **D.** | The High Renaissance   |

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| **2.** | **What was a primary focus of the Enlightenment philosophers?**   |
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| **A.** | increasing faith by examining religious texts   |

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| **B.** | achieving wisdom through experiences with nature   |

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| **C.** | seeking progress through the expansion of human knowledge   |

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| **D.** | pursuing spiritual experiences through the revival of religious tradition   |

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| **3.** | **Adam Smith advocated *laissez-faire*, which implies**   |
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| **A.** | minimal governmental control.   |

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| **B.** | control by the working class.   |

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| **C.** | regulation by citizen commissions.   |

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| **D.** | businesses cooperating with government agencies.   |

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| **4.** | **Use the list below to answer the question.**

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| •  | Francis Bacon  |
| •   | Robert Boyle  |
| •   | Nicolaus Copernicus  |
| •  | Sir Isaac Newton  |
| •  | Galileo Galilei  |

**What was the main contribution of this group of people?**   |
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| **A.** | the formalization of philosophical discourse   |

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| **B.** | the development of the scientific method   |

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| **C.** | the creation of mapping technology   |

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| **D.** | the discovery of nearby planets   |

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| **5.** | **How did the ideas of the Enlightenment philosophers most influence popular revolutions in France and in the United States?**   |
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| **A.** | by explaining that society could be improved through scientific discovery   |

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| **B.** | by challenging the belief in the divine right of kings   |

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| **C.** | by stressing the importance of military strength   |

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| **D.** | by examining other countries as models of self-government   |

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| **6.** | **Which pair of documents was influenced by this Enlightenment idea?**

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| Man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains.—Jean Jacques Rousseau  |

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| **A.** | Mayflower Compact and English Bill of Rights   |

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| **B.** | The Treaty of Paris and Rights of Man   |

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| **C.** | Declaration of Independence and Declaration of the Rights of Man   |

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| **D.** | The Federalist Papers and Magna Carta   |

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| **7.** | **Galileo made an important contribution to science by**   |
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| **A.** | discovering the origins of stars.   |

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| **B.** | determining the causes of eclipses.   |

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| **C.** | providing evidence for a heliocentric universe.   |

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| **D.** | proving the existence of other planets.   |

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| **8.** | **How does this excerpt demonstrate the influence of the French Revolution on other countries?**

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| We have been harassed by a conduct which has not only deprived us of our rights but has kept us in a sort of permanent infancy with regard to public affairs. If we could at least have managed our domestic affairs and our internal administration, we could have acquainted ourselves with the processes and mechanics of public affairs.—Simón Bolivar, The Jamaica Letter, 1815  |

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| **A.** | It emphasized the need for foreign alliances.   |

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| **B.** | It helped introduce the idea of political equality.   |

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| **C.** | It inspired the attainment of economic self-sufficiency.   |

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| **D.** | It presented guidelines for establishing an education system.   |

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| **9.** | **What did Adam Smith believe was the result of influence by an “invisible hand”?**

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| [B]y directing that industry in such a manner as its produce may be of the greatest value, he intends only his own gain, and he is in this, as in many other cases, led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention.—Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations  |

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| **A.** | regulations to ensure the quantity and availability of goods from vendors   |

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| **B.** | competition that improved the quality of goods and lowered prices   |

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| **C.** | manufacturing process to produce large quantities with minimal profits   |

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| **D.** | industry monopolies that evolved because of immense profits   |

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| **10.** | **Isaac Newton’s book *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* introduced the**   |
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| **A.** | theories of atomic structure.   |

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| **B.** | explanations of electrical charges.   |

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| **C.** | premises of chemical reactions.   |

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| **D.** | universal laws of motion.   |

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| **11.** | **Use the list below to answer the question.**

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| Causes of              ?

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| • |  Expansion of trade |
| •  |  Challenges in navigation |
| • |  Interest in classical texts and art |
| • |  Expansion of universities |

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**What best completes this list?**   |
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| **A.** | European Exploration   |

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| **B.** | Political Reform in the Americas   |

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| **C.** | Scientific Innovations   |

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| **D.** | Economic Reforms   |

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| **12.** | **Below are some descriptions of an invention.**

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|  •  Invented in Germany in 1448 •  Used movable blocks to set type •  Some blocks created to replicate     handwriting   |

**How did this invention contribute to the Scientific Revolution?**   |
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| **A.** | by conducting new physical experiments   |

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| **B.** | by performing complex mathematical computations   |

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| **C.** | by enhancing the study of astronomy   |

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| **D.** | by expanding access to new ideas   |

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| **13.** | **All of the following were causes of the Moderate Stage of the French Revolution except**   |
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| **A.** | dissatisfaction in the 3rd Estate.   |

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| **B.** | the burden of the expanding debt.   |

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| **C.** | disillusionment with the King and Queen.   |

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| **D.** | the tyranny of the Committee of Public Safety.   |

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| **14.** | **Which event was most influenced by this idea?**

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| For in all the states of created beings capable of laws, where there is no law, there is no freedom. —John Locke, Second Treatise of Government, 1690  |

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| **A.** | the nationalist unification of Germany and Italy   |

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| **B.** | the rise of industrial unions in England   |

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| **C.** | the fall of the czarist government in Russia   |

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| **D.** | the political revolutions in America and France   |

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| **15.** | **Which figure from the French Revolution led the Committee of Public Safety to carry out the Reign of Terror?**   |
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| **A.** | Napolean Bonaparte   |

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| **B.** | Jean-Paul Marat   |

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| **C.** | Maximilien Robespierre   |

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| **D.** | Louis XVI   |

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| **16.** | **Which set of events reflects the proper chronological order of the stages of the French Revolution?**   |
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| **A.** | King Louis XVI placed under house arrest, meeting of the Estates General, Reign of Terror   |

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| **B.** | Tennis Court Oath, the Great Fear, Execution of Louis XVI   |

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| **C.** | The Great Fear, March on Versailles, Committee of Public Safety   |

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| **D.** | Tennis Court Oath, Execution of Louis XVI, Storming of the Bastille   |

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| **17.** | **What was an immediate effect of the American Revolution?**

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| 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. —That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—Declaration of Independence, 1776  |

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| **A.** | Geographical factors helped improve governmental relations.   |

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| **B.** | Political ideas influenced the citizens of other nations.   |

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| **C.** | Religious views altered the structure of foreign governments.   |

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| **D.** | Social changes created strife among local leaders.   |

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| **18.** | **A consequence of the radical stage of the French Revolution was the**   |
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| **A.** | storming of the Bastille.   |

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| **B.** | meeting of the Estates General.   |

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| **C.** | execution of the King.   |

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| **D.** | taking of the Tennis Court Oath.   |

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| **19.** | **Which conclusion is best supported by the information in this timeline?**

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| **A.** | Political change was inspired by violent revolution.   |

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| **B.** | The French Revolution limited the spread of political idealism.   |

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| **C.** | The American Revolution influenced other nations seeking equality.   |

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| **D.** | Ideals of religious leaders led to theocratic governments.   |

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| **20.** | **Which goal did these revolutions have in common?**

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| American Revolution, 1776 | French Revolution, 1789 |
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| • Goal   | – overthrew British colonial rule  |
| • Outcome | – created a republic controlled by the people |

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| • Goal   | – overthrew rule by an absolute monarchy  |
| • Outcome | – led to dictatorial rule by an emperor  |

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| **A.** | to eliminate monarchical government   |

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| **B.** | to end aristocratic control of commerce   |

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| **C.** | to create a government to protect individual rights   |

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| **D.** | to inspire rebellions in distant territories of the world   |

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| **21.** | **Use the excerpt below to answer the question.**

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| Law is the expression of the general will. . . . It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes.—Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen  |

**The U.S. Constitution reflects an idea similar to this by providing citizens**   |
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| **A.** | rule of law.   |

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| **B.** | inalienable rights.   |

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| **C.** | equality before the law.   |

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| **D.** | voting rights.   |
| **22.**  | Known for famous quote: “I am the State”1. Henry VIII
2. Peter the Great
3. Louis XIV
4. Oliver Cromwell
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23. Champion of the Counter Reformation who sent the Spanish Armada against Elizabeth I:

 A. Philip II

 B. James I

 C. Charles V

 D. Peter the Great

24. Known as an ‘enlightened despot’:

 A. Catherine the Great

 B. Peter the Great

 C. Louis XVI

 D. Cromwell

25. Was named Lord Protector of England:

 A. James I

 B. Charles I

 C. Oliver Cromwell

 D. Henry VIII