

**Module #4 Exam**  
**Enlightenment and Revolution**

**Lesson #1: The Scientific Revolution**

**Matching:**

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. geocentric theory   | d. Scientific Revolution |
| b. deism               | e. scientific method     |
| c. heliocentric theory |                          |

- \_\_\_ 1. A logical procedure for gathering and testing ideas from questioning and observation.
- \_\_\_ 2. The Earth, moon, stars, and other planets of the universe revolve around the sun.
- \_\_\_ 3. The sun, moon, stars, and other planets revolve around the Earth.
- \_\_\_ 4. A new way of thinking about the natural world based on careful observations.
- \_\_\_ 5. The belief that God was the creator of the orderly universe and sets everything in motion.

**Multiple Choice:**

- \_\_\_ 6. Why did Nicolaus Copernicus wait until late in his life to publish his theory of heliocentric universe?
- a. He feared criticism from politicians.
  - b. He risked punishment by Church officials.
  - c. He had little money to hire a printer of his work.
  - d. He needed to be sure of his mathematical calculations.
- \_\_\_ 7. Which scientist's work is most closely associated with analytical geometry?
- a. Galileo Galilei
  - b. Francis Bacon
  - c. Rene Descartes
  - d. Nicolaus Copernicus
- \_\_\_ 8. Why did many Greek astronomers believe in a geocentric explanation of our universe?
- a. They relied on the conclusion of earlier civilizations.
  - b. They rarely relied on experimentation to answer their questions.
  - c. Their observations led to the conclusion that the sun revolved around them.
  - d. Their observations relied on flawed mathematical calculations about distance.
- \_\_\_ 9. How did Isaac Newton explain the role of God in the universe?
- a. He believed God had little interest in the problems of humanity.
  - b. He believed God was periodically communicating with saints to reveal his purpose.
  - c. He imagined God as a clockmaker who created an orderly universe.
  - d. He thought that God periodically punished humans who disobeyed him.
- \_\_\_ 10. How did Andreas Vesalius improve our understanding of medical science?
- a. He discovered viruses to be the cause of many diseases.
  - b. He dissected human bodies to understand how they function.
  - c. He experimented with vaccines to cure diseases such as smallpox.
  - d. He promoted sanitary practices such as cleaning surgical instruments..

**Lesson #2: Enlightenment Thinkers:**

**Multiple Choice:**

- \_\_\_ 11. With which statement would Thomas Hobbes agree?
- a. An absolute monarch can best guarantee law and order.
  - b. An absolute monarch rules with the consent of his people.
  - c. Individuals have the most freedom under an absolute monarch.
  - d. People are basically good, and an absolute monarch protects them.
- \_\_\_ 12. Which of the following is an ideal promoted by 18<sup>th</sup>-century French intellectuals?
- a. The government of a nation should be led by a tyrant.
  - b. The actions of an individual should be based on reason.
  - c. The beliefs of a person should be based on superstition.
  - d. The conclusions of a person should be based on assumption.
- \_\_\_ 13. How did Cesare Beccaria view the role of government in people's lives?
- a. Governments should treat prisoners fairly and with respect.
  - b. Governments should create laws advocating capital punishment.
  - c. Governments should create laws that allow torture for political prisoners.
  - d. Governments should allow political prisoners who have committed treason to go free.
- \_\_\_ 14. Which of the following did Adam Smith promote because he believed it generated the most wealth?
- a. socialism
  - b. free trade
  - c. high tariffs
  - d. mercantilism
- \_\_\_ 15. What did Montesquieu admire about the government of Britain?
- a. absolute power of the monarchy
  - b. separation of powers.
  - c. the federal system
  - d. All of the above

**Lesson #3: The Enlightenment Spreads**

**Matching:**

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| a. salons       | d. enlightened despot |
| b. neoclassical | e. classical          |
| c. baroque      |                       |

- \_\_\_ 16. Monarchs in Europe who embraced Enlightenment ideas and made reforms.
- \_\_\_ 17. European art of the 1600 and 1700s that was characterized by grand, ornate style.
- \_\_\_ 18. Main artistic style of the late 1700s that borrowed ideas and themes from ancient Greece.
- \_\_\_ 19. A new, lighter, and more elegant style of music emerged during the Enlightenment.
- \_\_\_ 20. Social gatherings where philosophes, writers and artists met and discussed ideas.

**Multiple Choice:**

- \_\_\_ 21. Why did Roman Catholic Church officials dislike Diderot's *Encyclopedia*?
- They believed that the articles unfairly criticized the Church and its influence.
  - The encyclopedia promoted Protestant Ideals.
  - They wanted more positive articles written about the Catholic Church.
  - The articles made the history of the church available to the public.
- \_\_\_ 22. How did Enlightenment philosophers view the status of women in European society?
- They wanted women to remain in their traditional roles as housekeepers.
  - They believed the equality that they promoted should be extended to women.
  - They believed that women should attend universities to learn how to be respectable.
  - They wanted women to obtain a practical education for future employment.
- \_\_\_ 23. Enlightened despots like the Prussian King Frederick II were willing to institute reforms, such as the abolishing of \_\_\_\_\_, as long as the reforms did not affect his power.
- slavery
  - taxes
  - torture
  - serfdom
- \_\_\_ 24. Mary Astell compared the subordinate role of women in society and wives in marriage to \_\_\_\_\_.
- slavery
  - taxes
  - torture
  - serfdom
- \_\_\_ 25. How did the discoveries of the Scientific Revolution affect Europeans regarding religion?
- Europeans questioned their faith in religion.
  - Europeans became less tolerant of other religions.
  - Europeans began to explore the mystical aspects of religion.
  - Europeans began to understand the similarities between world religions.

**Lesson #4: The American Revolution**

**Multiple Choice:**

- \_\_\_ 26. Which statement explains the effect of the Navigation Acts on American colonial commerce?
- The legislation limited American colonial commerce with Britain and its colonies.
  - The laws increased American colonial commerce with Britain and other European powers.
  - The laws created an economic dependence of the American colonial economy with British commerce.
  - The legislation ruined the American colonial economy by forcing American colonists to trade with Britain.
- \_\_\_ 27. How did the French and Indian War change the relationship between the American colonies and Great Britain?
- The American colonists criticized an increase in taxation, and many considered separation from Great Britain.

- b. The American colonists believed the French to be good fighters, and many considered an alliance with France.
- c. Great Britain repealed the Navigation Acts, allowing the American colonists to trade more freely with France.
- d. Great Britain gave the American colonists more legislative freedom because of their loyalty during the war.

\_\_\_ 28. Which of the following grievances are cited in the Declaration of Independence?

- a. King George III had no right to appoint royal governors.
- b. King George III was not a legitimate ruler of the British nation.
- c. King George III deprived colonists of property by ending slavery.
- d. King George III and Parliament ruled without colonists' consent.

\_\_\_ 29. Which of the following was a major weakness of the Articles of Confederation?

- a. The president could not declare war.
- b. Congress had no power to coin (produce) money.
- c. Congress had no power to collect taxes.
- d. The federal courts could not rule on state issues.

\_\_\_ 30. Which of the following characteristics of American government reflects the enlightened thought of Voltaire?

- a. Federalism
- b. Bill of Rights
- c. Republicanism
- d. checks and balances

**Lesson #2: Enlightenment Thinkers:**

**Short Writing Response:**

31. Why did **Voltaire** make many enemies during his lifetime? Explain his use of satire.