

Lesson Quiz 21-1

The Enlightenment and Revolutions

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. Copernicus argued that the planets revolved around the _____.
2. _____ was a mathematician who showed that the orbits of the planets were elliptical.
3. The Church attacked Galileo because he defended the system that said the _____ revolved around the sun.
4. Newton's universal law of gravitation was important because it could explain all the _____ in the universe.
5. Copernicus's, Kepler's, and Galileo's theories were important because they all contributed to proving that the universe was centered around the _____.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. How did new technology such as the telescope and new theories such as Pascal's Law lay the foundation of the Scientific Revolution?
 - A. The government used them to make scientific laws.
 - B. Scientists used them to create new inventions and theories.
 - C. Ordinary people used them in their everyday life.
 - D. Philosophers used them to think about ancient Greek ideas.
- _____ 7. Which of the following made it possible for scientists to practice direct observation?

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|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. natural philosophers | C. the telescope and microscope |
| B. Greek thinkers | D. the printing press |
- _____ 8. Many intellectuals of the 1500s and 1600s did not take Margaret Cavendish's work seriously because

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|--|-----------------------------|
| A. she did not believe in rationalism. | C. her work was not signed. |
| B. her work was not logical. | D. she was a woman. |
- _____ 9. Why did Descartes decide to set aside everything he had learned and begin again?
 - A. He doubted everything he had learned.
 - B. Everything he had learned was wrong.
 - C. Science was based on new information only.
 - D. There were no science books.
- _____ 10. Francis Bacon believed that scientists should

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| A. use reasoning. | C. study philosophy. |
| B. develop their own scientific methods. | D. rely on ancient authorities. |

Lesson Quiz 21-2



The Enlightenment and Revolutions

DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If false, edit the statement to make it a true statement.

- _____ 1. The goal of the Enlightenment thinkers was to use the scientific method to keep society the same.

- _____ 2. Montesquieu studied a system of government in which separation of powers caused the parts of the government to control and limit each other.

- _____ 3. Deism was a religious philosophy based on faith and the rule of God.

- _____ 4. Laissez-faire is an economic doctrine that says the state should control the economy.

- _____ 5. Rousseau argued that society should be governed by the military.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Diderot's *Encyclopedia* was used to

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. attack religious superstition. | C. support the Catholic Church. |
| B. overturn capital punishment. | D. suppress Enlightenment Ideas. |
- _____ 7. According to Rousseau, the general will represents what is best for the

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. government. | C. entire community. |
| B. peasants and lower classes. | D. aristocratic and middle classes. |
- _____ 8. Education spread widely during the Enlightenment because
 - A. books were written by the elite.
 - B. schools were free for everyone.
 - C. churches promoted education.
 - D. reading material was aimed at the masses.
- _____ 9. Unlike the baroque style, rococo art depicted
 - A. the pursuit of pleasure, happiness, and love.
 - B. grandeur and power.
 - C. religious figures.
 - D. social struggle.

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Lesson Quiz 21-3



The Enlightenment and Revolutions

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. rich Austrian province invaded by Prussia | A. Maria Theresa |
| _____ 2. freedom of religion, speech, the press, and the right to own property | B. Catherine the Great |
| _____ 3. strengthened Russia but made life worse for the serfs | C. Silesia |
| _____ 4. tried to improve the life of the serfs in Austria | D. natural rights |
| _____ 5. ruler who tried to apply Enlightenment ideas to the governing of his or her country while maintaining his or her full royal powers | E. enlightened absolutist |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Frederick II of Prussia promoted greater freedom of speech, the press, and religion; however, he did not improve life for
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| A. foreign travelers. | C. serfs. |
| B. women. | D. the army. |
- _____ 7. How did the conclusion of the War of the Austrian Succession and its Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle set the stage for the Seven Years' War?
- | |
|---|
| A. Europe, Asia, and North America became involved in the war. |
| B. Charles VI died without a male heir, so his daughter succeeded him. |
| C. After seven years, all parties to the war were exhausted. |
| D. Prussia refused to return Silesia to Austria. |
- _____ 8. What is one new alliance that formed as war broke out around the globe?
- | |
|---|
| A. France allied with Austria, which had previously been its rival. |
| B. Russia joined with India to fight against Britain. |
| C. Britain joined the United States against France. |
| D. Austria allied with Britain against the Prussians, who had always been Austria's rival. |
- _____ 9. What finally happened to Silesia as a result of the Seven Years' War?
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. France claimed it. | C. Peter III claimed it for Russia. |
| B. Prussia permanently kept it. | D. It became a new, independent nation. |

Lesson Quiz 21-4



The Enlightenment and Revolutions

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. Great Britain passed the Stamp Act to collect _____ from the colonies.
2. _____ was the commander in chief of the Continental Army.
3. The colonies feared a strong _____.
4. The _____ created a weak central government that did not have the power to solve the country's problems.
5. The U.S. Constitution outlined a federal system with these three branches of government: _____, _____, and _____.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Because of the Stamp Act, what had to carry a stamp?

| | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| A. tea | C. certain printed materials |
| B. weapons | D. all imported products |

- _____ 7. By approving the Declaration of Independence, an entire people had officially declared their right to

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. form a militia. | C. meet in public. |
| B. choose their government. | D. print their own materials. |

- _____ 8. The federal system is a form of government in which power is

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|--|
| A. shared between the new nation and the British empire. |
| B. given exclusively to the executive branch. |
| C. given to the judicial branch. |
| D. shared between national and state governments. |

- _____ 9. Why did many European Intellectuals admire the American Revolution and the U.S. Constitution and U.S. Bill of Rights?

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|--|
| A. The colonies' Ideas came from the ideals of natural rights proposed during the Enlightenment. |
| B. Europeans were the ancestors of the people who went to North America to found the colonies. |
| C. The U.S. Constitution was based on the constitutions of successful European countries. |
| D. All of Europe wanted to be able to win a war as easily as the colonists had. |

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