Enlightenment

Which scientific theory is supported by the work of Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler?

- (1) cell theory
- (2) atomic theory
- (3) theory of evolution
- (4) theory of a heliocentric universe

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philosopher</th>
<th>Idea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locke</td>
<td>Natural rights: life, liberty, property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montesquieu</td>
<td>Separation of Powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltaire</td>
<td>Freedom of thought, expression, and religion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- (1) Crusades
- (2) Renaissance
- (3) Reconquista
- (4) Enlightenment
Many Enlightenment philosophers used reason to:

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

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

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

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

Base your answers to the following questions 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.

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

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
...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.


This passage discusses ideals most directly associated with

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

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.

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.

Which step did Catherine the Great take that is consistent with Enlightenment ideas?

(1) ordering the burning of books
(2) strengthening the institution of serfdom
(3) expanding Russian territory into Ukraine
(4) considering a law code that would treat all citizens equally
Which writer opposed political absolutism?

(1) Machiavelli
(2) James I
(3) Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet
(4) John Locke

- 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

Why is the Enlightenment considered a turning point in world history?

(1) The factory system was used to mass-produce goods.
(2) Martin Luther broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.
(3) Europeans changed their thinking about the role of government.
(4) The Columbian exchange occurred.

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

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
... Nor is there liberty if the power of judging is not separate from legislative power and from executive power. If it were joined to legislative power, the power over the life and liberty of the citizens would be arbitrary, for the judge would be the legislator. If it were joined to executive power, the judge could have the force of an oppressor....

—Montesquieu, The Spirit of the Laws

In this passage, Montesquieu is making reference to:

(1) an enlightened despotism
(2) a policy of mercantilism
(3) a separation of powers
(4) a social contract

• Men are born and remain free and equal in rights.
• Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.
• Any law which violates the inalienable rights of man is essentially unjust and tyrannical: it is not a law at all.

Which event was an attempt to implement these ideas?

(1) Berlin Conference
(2) Congress of Vienna
(3) German Unification
(4) French Revolution
French Revolution

One major effect of Napoleon’s rule of France was that it led to:

(1) an increase in the power of the Roman Catholic Church
(2) massive emigration to the Americas
(3) trade agreements with Great Britain
(4) a restoration of political stability

Which revolution was caused by the factors shown in this partial outline?

I. ______________________________
   A. Bankruptcy of the treasury
   B. Tax burden on the Third Estate
   C. Inflation
   D. Abuses of the Old Regime

   (1) Russian
   (2) Mexican
   (3) French
   (4) Cuban

What was one effect of the French Revolution?

(1) Differences between ethnic groups were eliminated.
(2) Communism became popular.
(3) Militarism was discouraged.
(4) Nationalistic feelings were stimulated.

The struggles for political independence in Latin America during the early 1800s were most directly influenced by the:

(1) Berlin Conference
(2) doctrine of liberation theology
(3) American and French Revolutions
(4) writings of Count Camillo di Cavour
What was one similarity between France during the 1790s and Germany during the 1920s?

(1) Severe inflation contributed to the rise of radical political groups.
(2) Scientific developments improved the standard of living.
(3) Widespread intolerance of the Huguenots led to human rights abuses.
(4) Military successes eliminated tensions with neighboring countries.

Under the Old Regime in France, the burden of taxation fell mostly on the:

(1) monarchy (2) clergy (3) nobles (4) commoners

One way in which Robespierre and Napoleon are similar is that they both:

(1) played an important role at the Congress of Vienna
(2) increased their power during the French Revolution
(3) were executed for treason by French monarchs
(4) led armies against the Haitians

Which of these events related to the French Revolution occurred first?

(1) Napoleon became emperor of France.
(2) The Declaration of the Rights of Man was issued.
(3) Louis XVI called the Estates General into session.
(4) The Committee of Public Safety led the Reign of Terror.

"Angry Mob Destroys Bastille"
"Robespierre’s Execution Ends Reign of Terror"
"Napoleon Seizes Power"

Which country’s revolution is referred to in these headlines?

(1) Spain
(2) Austria
(3) France
(4) Russia

The French Revolution was a reaction to the:

(1) defeat in and humiliation of the Franco-Prussian War
(2) influence of and privileges granted to the First and Second Estates
(3) increasing confrontations between Catholics and Protestants
(4) conflict between competing branches of the French royal family
One way in which King Louis XVI of France and Czar Nicholas II of Russia are similar is that both:

(1) were executed by revolutionaries
(2) were known as great military leaders
(3) advocated religious reform
(4) supported the emancipation of serfs

“The French Revolution is most important for having changed subjects to citizens.”

This statement emphasizes the shift from:

(1) religious traditions to secular values
(2) divine right rule to people’s participation in government
(3) rural lifestyles to urban lifestyles
(4) private property ownership to government ownership

Which geographic condition contributed to the defeat of Napoleon's troops during the invasion of Russia?

(1) drought
(2) typhoons
(3) severe flooding
(4) harsh winter

One goal of the Congress of Vienna was to:

(1) establish a new balance of power in Europe
(2) protect Europe from Ottoman advances
(3) end abuses within the Catholic Church
(4) redraw the boundaries of Africa

Which event is most closely associated with the French Revolution?

(1) Council of Trent
(2) Thirty Years' War
(3) Reign of Terror
(4) Paris Peace Conference

A primary source about the French Revolution is:

(1) an eyewitness account from a prisoner at the Bastille
(2) an encyclopedia entry about the Reign of Terror
(3) a recent biography of Robespierre
(4) a movie about Louis XVI
Which issue was a cause of the French Revolution?
(1) ineffective rule of Napoleon Bonaparte  
(2) nationalization of the Church  
(3) outrage over the use of the guillotine by the Committee of Public Safety  
(4) demand of the Third Estate for more political power

Maximillian Robespierre and the Jacobins are best known for:
(1) instituting the Reign of Terror  
(2) protecting freedom of religion  
(3) supporting the reign of King Louis XVI  
(4) sending French troops to fight in the American Revolution

Belief in the ideas of the Enlightenment and discontent within the Third Estate were causes of the:
(1) French Revolution  
(2) Counter Reformation  
(3) Industrial Revolution  
(4) Spanish Reconquista

What was one factor that caused Napoleon’s invasion of Russia and Hitler’s invasion of Russia to be unsuccessful?
(1) poorly trained military forces  
(2) a lack of alliances  
(3) harsh winter climate  
(4) mountainous terrain

One way in which Robespierre and Louis XVI of France are similar is that both:
(1) were removed from power during the French Revolution  
(2) adopted ideas of the Congress of Vienna  
(3) implemented policies of religious tolerance  
(4) decreased government control of the economy

Which sequence places these laws in the correct chronological order?
(1) Code of Hammurabi → Justinian Code → Napoleonic Code → Twelve Tables  
(2) Justinian Code → Twelve Tables → Napoleonic Code → Code of Hammurabi  
(4) Twelve Tables → Napoleonic Code → Code of Hammurabi → Justinian Code

One way in which the caste system in traditional India and the Estates system of prerevolutionary France are similar is that:
(1) occupations were attained by merit  
(2) social mobility was very limited  
(3) status was determined by education  
(4) impact on the daily lives of people was minimal
We must ask ourselves three questions.
1. What is the Third Estate? Everything.
2. What has it been until now in the political order? Nothing.
3. What does it want to be? Something. ...

— Abbé Sieyès, 1789 (adapted)

Based on this passage, what did the Third Estate want?

1. independence from France  
2. more influence in the political system  
3. removal of the monarchy  
4. freedom of religion in France

In the late 1700s, which situation in France is considered a cause of the other three?
1. meeting of the Estates General  
2. unfair policies of taxation  
3. execution of the king  
4. storming of the Bastille

Maximillan Robespierre is best known in French history for:
1. rallying French support for the American Revolution  
2. trying to eliminate enemies of the French Revolution  
3. attempting to preserve the monarchy of Louis XVI  
4. enforcing the principles of the Napoleonic Code

A study of the rule of Czar Nicholas II and the rule of King Louis XVI would show that:
1. overspending on warfare can lead to victory  
2. democratic governments often result from revolution  
3. leaders who ignore the needs of their people are likely to be overthrown  
4. strong advisors usually help monarchs implement successful reforms

At the Congress of Vienna, one of the main goals was to
1. prevent the spread of socialism  
2. reward Napoleon for his victories in Europe  
3. divide lands in the Americas between Spain and Portugal  
4. restore monarchs to pre-Napoleonic status
Industrial Revolution

Which written work criticized the capitalist system during the Industrial Revolution?

(1) *Communist Manifesto* by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
(2) “White Man's Burden” by Rudyard Kipling
(3) *The Wealth of Nations* by Adam Smith
(4) *The Origin of Species* by Charles Darwin

Which heading is most appropriate for the partial outline below that is related to conditions during the 18th and 19th centuries?

I. ________________________________
   A. Abundant natural resources
   B. Advanced technology
   C. Surplus of food
   D. Stable economic and political conditions

(1) Factors Needed for Industrialization
(2) Forces That Caused the Rise of Fascism
(3) Objectives of the Green Revolution
(4) Results of the Glorious Revolution

What was a result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe?

(1) the growth of the middle class
(2) an increase in nomadic herding
(3) a decline in urban population
(4) a decrease in international trade
Base your answers to the following questions on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Speaker A:** If the rate of population growth continues to exceed the growth in the food supply, there will not be enough food for all of the people.

**Speaker B:** There are people who are wealthy and people who are poor. This is just how things are.

**Speaker C:** History is the story of class struggle. Eventually, the working class will rise up and revolt against the wealthy.

**Speaker D:** The government should do what is best for most of its people.

Which speaker best represents the views of Karl Marx?

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

To which situation are these speakers most likely reacting?

1. growth of Zionism  
2. rise of industrialization  
3. division of Africa  
4. formation of military alliances

Transportation in the 1800s was revolutionized by the development of the

1. caravel  
2. astrolabe  
3. airplane  
4. steam engine

- Irregular coastline  
- Abundant mineral resources  
- Large labor force  
- Investment capital

Which country had these characteristics and used them to industrialize in the 1700s?

1. Germany  
2. Italy  
3. Great Britain  
4. Japan

A major reason the Industrial Revolution developed in Great Britain in the 1700s was because of Great Britain’s:

1. geographic features  
2. immigration policies  
3. use of collectivization  
4. access to imported oil
During the Industrial Revolution, which development resulted from the other three?
(1) Factory conditions affected people’s health.
(2) Labor unions were formed.
(3) Unskilled laborers received low wages.
(4) Machinery replaced workers.

In the early 18th century, the Agricultural Revolution in Great Britain resulted in urbanization because
(1) enslaved persons replaced free laborers on farms
(2) factory work strengthened extended families
(3) displaced rural workers migrated to find jobs
(4) the middle class decreased in size

One way in which the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain in the 18th century and the potato blight in Ireland in the 19th century are similar is that they both led directly to
(1) significant human migrations
(2) more equitable distribution of wealth
(3) growth in the number of subsistence farmers
(4) rapid increases in food production

During the 1800s, the writings of Marx, Engels, and Dickens focused attention on the problems faced by:
(1) factory owners
(2) investment bankers
(3) farm laborers
(4) industrial workers

Which geographic feature most aided England during the Industrial Revolution?
(1) desert climate
(2) natural harbors
(3) mountainous terrain
(4) monsoon winds
• Abundant coal resources
• Development of steam power
• Building of an extensive canal system

In the late 1700s, these conditions allowed the Industrial Revolution to begin in:

(1) Japan
(2) Germany
(3) Russia
(4) England

Which social change occurred during the Industrial Revolution?
(1) growth of the working class
(2) development of the extended family
(3) expansion of privileges for the landed nobility
(4) increased status for religious leaders

What was one reason the Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain?
(1) The government of Great Britain implemented a series of five-year plans.
(2) Great Britain had alliances with most European countries.
(3) Abundant natural resources were available in Great Britain.
(4) The practice of serfdom in Great Britain provided an abundance of laborers.

Which societal issue was examined in the written works of Charles Dickens and Karl Marx?
(1) lack of voting rights in the late 19th century
(2) effects of the worldwide depression in the early 1930s
(3) treatment of indigenous people during the Scramble for Africa
(4) inequities during the Industrial Revolution
These interviews provide evidence of how:

1. theories of history have changed over time
2. concepts of justice and values differed in different eras
3. human experience has been similar across time and place
4. global partnerships have had an impact on past and present employment practices

What is the most likely motive for gathering and publishing the evidence contained in these interviews?

1. defending existing policies
2. gaining public sympathy
3. expanding interdependence
4. promoting industrial development

Which action is often taken by reformers reacting to situations like those presented in these interviews?

1. demanding young workers receive schooling
2. campaigning to eliminate labor unions
3. seeking universal suffrage for those sixteen and older
4. rejecting claims about working conditions
Which statement reflects the overall effect of labor strikes as shown in this cartoon?

(1) Workers get to take a well-earned vacation.
(2) Workers are deprived of their income and suffer hardships.
(3) Employers can manage their businesses from home.
(4) Employers generally meet workers’ demands quickly.

Based on this cartoon, which government policy is most likely influencing the situation experienced by the working man?

(1) laissez-faire       (3) limiting immigration
(2) universal suffrage (4) public sanitation laws
Irish Potato Famine

In the 19th century, a major reason for Irish migration to North America was to

(1) gain universal suffrage
(2) avoid malaria outbreaks
(3) flee widespread famine
(4) escape a civil war

What was the main reason for the extensive Irish emigration to North America in the 1840s?

(1) mass starvation
(2) military draft
(3) civil war
(4) smallpox outbreak

Base your answer to the following question song lyrics below and on your knowledge of social studies

. . . . What has poor Ireland done, mother,
— What has poor Ireland done,
That the world looks on, and sees us starve,
Perishing one by one?
Do the men of England care not, mother,—
The great men and the high,—
For the suffering sons of Erin’s isle,
Whether they live or die? . . .
— A. M. Edmond, "Give Me Three Grains of Corn, Mother"

26 Which event is most closely associated with the conditions described in these lyrics?

(1) civil war
(2) famine
(3) Glorious Revolution
(4) independence from Great Britain

Many critics believe that the policy of the British government during the Irish Famine

(1) contributed to food shortages
(2) ignored military concerns
(3) discouraged emigration
(4) led directly to civil war
One reason for the mass migration of many Irish to North America in the 19th century was:

(1) a series of crop failures
(2) enforcement of a military draft
(3) civil war in Ireland
(4) an outbreak of malaria

One way in which the Bantu people of West Africa (500 B.C.-A.D. 1500) and the people of Ireland (1840s) are similar is that both groups:

(1) carried out successful conquests
(2) supported nationalist movements
(3) experienced large migrations
(4) represented early civilizations

The mass emigration of the Irish in the mid-19th century was primarily a result of:

(1) mandatory military service
(2) famine
(3) civil war
(4) farm mechanization

One way in which the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain in the 18th century and the potato blight in Ireland in the 19th century are similar is that they both led directly to:

(1) significant human migrations
(2) more equitable distribution of wealth
(3) growth in the number of subsistence farmers
(4) rapid increases in food production

Mass starvation in Ireland in the 1840s led directly to the:

(1) formation of communes
(2) granting of independence
(3) migration of people overseas
(4) usage of petrochemical fertilizers

Crop rotation, a natural form of pest control, was used less as Irish agriculture switched mainly to growing potatoes. Individual farms were located close together, making it easy for the fungus to spread. After the famine, the amount of farmland cultivated decreased by approximately 50%. Before the famine, 8 million people lived in Ireland. In the 1960s, 3 million lived there.

— From Evan D. G. Fraser, Conservation Ecology

Based on this information, what was a contributing cause of the Irish famine?

(1) a 50% reduction in the amount of farmland
(2) a shortage of farmers due to population loss
(3) farming methods that promoted the spread of the potato fungus
(4) increased use of pesticides
Which impact can be inferred from this information on the Irish famine?

1. Many Irish chose to emigrate to North America.
2. The population in Ireland dramatically increased.
3. Irish farming practices had little effect on the environment.
4. The Irish government reduced the amount of farmland in Ireland.

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

. . .The Irish Potato Famine left as its legacy deep and lasting feelings of bitterness and distrust toward the British. Far from being a natural disaster, many Irish were convinced that the famine was a direct outgrowth of British colonial policies. In support of this contention, they noted that during the famine’s worst years, many Anglo-Irish estates continued to export grain and livestock to England.

— digital History, University of Houston

Which conclusion about Irish views on the potato famine is best supported by this passage?

1. The Irish potato famine resulted in several natural disasters.
2. The exporting of grain overseas was the sole cause of the Irish potato famine.
3. British colonial policies worsened the effects of the Irish potato famine.
4. Ireland did not produce any grain and livestock during the Irish potato famine.