

## Chapter 8: The Enlightenment and Revolutions (1550-1800)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

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

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|---|--|
| _____ 1. explains why planetary bodies stay in orbit around the sun             | <b>A.</b> laissez-faire                |
| _____ 2. first European to explore the universe with a telescope                | <b>B.</b> Nicolaus Copernicus          |
| _____ 3. America's first constitution   | <b>C.</b> Stamp Act                    |
| _____ 4. argued that people are born with a blank mind                          | <b>D.</b> Galileo Galilei              |
| _____ 5. style that emphasized grace and charm                                  | <b>E.</b> rococo                       |
| _____ 6. father of modern rationalism   | <b>F.</b> René Descartes               |
| _____ 7. believed that the universe was heliocentric                            | <b>G.</b> Articles of Confederation    |
| _____ 8. ten amendments to the U.S Constitution that guarantee certain freedoms | <b>H.</b> John Locke                   |
| _____ 9. idea that the state should not interfere with the economy              | <b>I.</b> Bill of Rights               |
| _____ 10. created a British tax on newspapers and other printed materials       | <b>J.</b> universal law of gravitation |

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Because scholarship was considered the exclusive domain of men, female scientists often had to
- A.** marry before pursuing a career.
  - B.** be sponsored by a male scientist.
  - C.** limit their research to certain fields.
  - D.** publish their work anonymously.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The scientific method grew out of the belief that the world is best understood through
- A.** imagination.
  - B.** direct observation.
  - C.** the teachings of Aristotle.
  - D.** a geocentric view of the universe.

13. Which idea of Montesquieu has been incorporated into the U.S. Constitution?

- A. social contract
- B. economic laissez-faire
- C. religious tolerance
- D. separation of powers

14. Voltaire championed the religious philosophy of deism, which was based on

- A. reason and natural law.
- B. superstition.
- C. human nature and social conflict.
- D. biblical text.

15. According to Rousseau's concept of the social contract,

- A. a society agrees to be governed by its general will.
- B. a government should exact harsh punishment for crime.
- C. the government should not interfere in economic affairs.
- D. people should be governed by their individual morality.

16. Frederick II of Prussia, Joseph II of Austria, and Catherine II of Russia were enlightened absolutists whose main goal was to

- A. abolish the system of serfdom.
- B. safeguard the welfare of the state.
- C. reinforce the supremacy of the nobility.
- D. uphold the rights of the working class.

17. Which of the following was a result of the Treaty of Paris that ended the Seven Years' War?

- A. Russia gained control of Prussian lands.
- B. France was forced to withdraw from India.
- C. Austria regained control of Silesia from Prussia.
- D. France gained control of Britain's holdings in India.

18. Which founding document reflects the American colonists' fear of a strong central government?

- A. Bill of Rights
- B. Treaty of Paris
- C. Articles of Confederation
- D. Declaration of Independence

19. Why did France, Spain, and the Dutch Republic help the American colonists win their independence from Great Britain?

- A. Other nations were supplying Great Britain with weapons, troops, and money.
- B. Colonists agreed to give up land in North America in return for their support.
- C. These nations wanted revenge against the British Empire for earlier defeats.
- D. The British refused to recognize the sovereignty of the European monarchs.

20. In their battle for control of Silesia, which two nations set the stage for the Seven Years' War in Europe?

- A. Austria and Prussia
- B. France and Spain
- C. Russia and Germany
- D. India and Great Britain