

1. In *Emile*, he criticized attitudes toward children by calling for greater love, tenderness, and understanding? _____
2. Which European nation-state led the way in the development of universal education? _____
3. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the "*staff of life*" was _____.
4. The idea of a "_____ *price*" was based on the belief that prices should be fair - protecting both consumers and producers and imposed by government decree if necessary.
5. "*In the later eighteenth century, the traditional, moral view of a "just price" clashed repeatedly with the emerging free-market philosophy of unregulated _____ & _____, which was increasingly favored by government officials, large landowners, and economists led by Adam Smith.*"
6. In the 18th century, _____ were considered "*poor people's food*."
7. A key dietary problem for all social classes was a deficiency of vitamin C known as _____.
8. The problem of a lack of vitamins in daily diet was largely offset by the introduction of this "*famine food*" into European diets in the early 16th century? _____
9. The peasants of which European nation-state became most dependant on the "*famine food*" mentioned in the previous question? _____
10. Most influential in the countryside, these medical practitioners "*believed that demons and evil spirits caused disease by lodging in people and that the proper treatment was to exorcise, or drive out, the offending devil.*" _____
11. Eighteenth century physicians considered _____ - used to drain the body of "bad blood" - to be a medical cure-all.
12. Most new developments in surgical practices and procedures occurred where? _____
13. The overwhelming majority of babies delivered throughout the eighteenth century were delivered by _____.
14. The first disease for which a successful inoculation was developed was _____.
15. This English country doctor developed an effective, safe, and easy to administer vaccination against the disease mentioned in the previous question, leading to its eradication from Europe? _____
16. During his reign, Austrian emperor Joseph II issued the *Edict on* _____, abolishing comtemplative orders, and henceforth, permitting only orders that were engaged in teaching, nursing, or other practical work.
- _____ 17. The Protestant Revival movement, known as Pietism, sought all of the following, **EXCEPT**?
 - A. a warm, emotional, and enthusiastic religion that everyone could experience.
 - B. a priesthood of all believers.
 - C. Bible reading and study among all the classes.
 - D. the return of relics and icons to the churches.
 - E. to revive the practical power of Christian rebirth in everyday affairs.
18. "*The combination of religious celebration and popular recreation seen in festivals and processions was most strikingly displayed at _____ - a time of reveling and excess in Catholic and Mediterranean Europe immediately prior to the start of the Lenten season*"