

1. _____ The Scientific Revolution...
 - A. was a major historical development, involving tens of thousands of individuals.
 - B. occurred within a relatively short period of time, as new innovations appeared in rapid succession.
 - C. involved the fusion of mathematics with empirical data and observation.
 - D. was embraced by the Roman Catholic Church.
2. _____ According to Newton's theory of universal gravitation...
 - A. every physical object in the universe moves through mutual attraction.
 - B. all heavenly bodies had to be enclosed in crystalline spheres in order to move.
 - C. the planets move in a chaotic rather than an orderly fashion.
 - D. the universe was arranged in an order related to the mass of its parts.
3. _____ Which of the following does **NOT** characterize Newton's attitude toward religion?
 - A. science and religious faith are compatible and mutually supporting.
 - B. the creator of this rational, lawful universe must also be rational.
 - C. religion must be rejected because it enshrines error.
 - D. to study nature was to come to a better understanding of the Creator.
4. _____ All of the following contributed to the development of an Enlightenment in Europe **EXCEPT**?
 - A. the dawn of the industrial age.
 - B. the development of a print culture in Europe.
 - C. the need for reform in France following the wars of Louis XIV.
 - D. stability and prosperity of Great Britain after the 1688 Glorious Revolution.
 - E. the scientific revolution and development of the Newtonian worldview.
5. _____ In *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690), John Locke...
 - A. suggested that all human beings are born with God given natural rights.
 - B. argued that all humans enter the world a *tabula rasa*, or blank page.
 - C. suggested that the human condition cannot be improved.
 - D. wrote that an individual's character is already shaped at birth.
6. _____ Great Britain served as "*a living example of a society in which enlightened reforms appeared to function for the benefit of all,*" in all of the following ways **EXCEPT**?
 - A. religious toleration was permitted to all Christians.
 - B. British courts protected citizens from arbitrary government actions.
 - C. the authority of the British monarchy was limited.
 - D. sovereignty resided in the hands of Parliament.
 - E. relative freedom of the press and free speech prevailed.
7. _____ Eighteenth century "*France seemed to illustrate those aspects of European politics and society that most demanded reform.*" This was true in all of the following ways **EXCEPT**?
 - A. the authority of the French monarchy was absolute.
 - B. religious persecution was carried out against non-Catholics.
 - C. censorship of the press and literary expression was practiced.
 - D. the government maintained a relatively small standing army.
 - E. state regulations and heavy taxation hampered economic growth.
8. _____ All of the following were characteristic of the emerging European "*print culture*" **EXCEPT**?
 - A. libraries grew in number throughout Europe.
 - B. in the print culture, books, journals, newspapers, and pamphlets achieved a status of their own.
 - C. the print culture lessened the influence of public opinion, as individual authors gained prestige.
 - D. familiarity with books and secular ideas came increasingly to be expected within middle-class society.
 - E. the Enlightenment was the first major European intellectual movement to flourish in a print culture.
9. _____ "*Writers and critics who forged the new attitudes favorable to change, who championed reform, and who flourished in the emerging print culture,*" the philosophes...?
 - A. were a highly organized group, dedicated to a common platform on the important issues of the day.
 - B. sought to apply reason and common sense to the major institutions and practices of the day.
 - C. typically agreed with one another regarding the major issues of the day.
 - D. shied away from the emerging print culture, for fear of being charged with treason.

10. ____ The individuals mentioned in question #7 would have supported all of the following **EXCEPT**?
- freedom of speech.
 - economic growth and the expansion of trade.
 - the expansion of scientific thinking and the use of reason.
 - the need for God to aid humankind in its attempt to improve itself.
 - reform of contemporary social and political abuses.
11. ____ All of the following are true about François Marie Arouet - aka Voltaire - **EXCEPT**?
- He praised the virtues of the French and criticized the abuses of English society in *Letters on the English*.
 - He attacked war, religious persecution, and unwarranted optimism about the human condition in *Candide*.
 - He popularized the thought of Newton in *Elements of the Philosophy of Newton*.
 - He believed that improvement of human society was necessary and possible.
12. ____ The publication of Diderot's Encyclopedia can be described by all of the following **EXCEPT**?
- the Christian centuries, rather than classical antiquity, served as its intellectual and ethical model.
 - it was designed to secularize learning and undermine intellectual assumptions that lingered from the past.
 - it was, in part, a collective plea for freedom of expression.
 - it helped to diffuse Enlightenment thought over the European continent.
13. ____ Cesare Beccaria's 1764 publication, *On Crimes and Punishments*, supported all of the following **EXCEPT**?
- the laws of monarchs and legislatures must conform with the rational laws of nature.
 - the purpose of laws is to secure the greatest good for the greatest number of human beings.
 - the intent of punishment should be to deter further crime.
 - the criminal justice system should ensure speedy trial and certain punishment.
 - torture and capital punishment are effective and conform with the just and rational laws of nature.
14. ____ Enlightened economic reformers in France who believed mercantilist legislation hampered the expansion of trade, manufacture, and agriculture, the physiocrats supported all of the following ideas, **EXCEPT**?
- the primary role of government is to protect a country's trade from external competition.
 - all economic production depends on sound agriculture.
 - small peasant holdings should be consolidated into larger, more efficient farms.
 - government should protect property and permit its owners to use it freely.
15. ____ Adam Smith would agree with all of the following, **EXCEPT**?
- the best way to encourage economic growth is for individuals to pursue their selfish economic interests.
 - the resources of nature are limited and should be conserved.
 - government should practice a policy of *laissez faire* with regards to the economy.
 - the mercantilist economic system should be abolished.
 - the "*invisible hand*" of free competition naturally regulates the economy by way of supply and demand.
16. The most important *political* thought of the Enlightenment occurred in which nation-state? _____
17. In *Spirit of the Laws*, Charles Louis de Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu, held up the example of the _____ constitution as the wisest model for regulating the power of government.
18. ____ The Baron de Montesquieu can be described by all of the following **EXCEPT**?
- He blamed the degradation of national life on the oppressive and inefficient absolutism of the monarchy.
 - He concluded that a single set of political laws could be applied to all peoples at all time and in all places.
 - He believed that a separate legislature, not the monarch, should formulate laws.
 - In championing the role of the aristocracy in political life, he was a political conservative.
 - He supported a "*tempered*" monarchy, limited in its power by aristocratic courts, or parlements.
19. In Rousseau's most extensive discussion of politics, _____ (1762), he "*does not propose specific reforms,*" but does outline "*the kind of political structure that he believed would overcome the evils of contemporary politics and society.*"
20. ____ Jean-Jacques Rousseau can be described by all of the following **EXCEPT**?
- He suggested that individual members of a society are more important than the society as a whole.
 - He hoped that in a moral commonwealth, virtuous living would be valued over commercial profit.
 - He believed that the general will must always be right, and to obey the general will is to be free.
 - His politics constituted a justification of radical direct democracy and collective action against individuals.
 - He envisioned a society in which each person could maintain personal freedom while behaving as a loyal member of the community.
21. ____ Which of the following comes closest to Rousseau's concept of the "*general will*"?
- the will of all males, regardless of social rank or economic status.
 - the will of the majority of voting citizens.
 - the will of all individuals, of both sexes and of all ages.
 - the will of the land-owning aristocracy.