

1. _____ Voltaire's cry, "*Crush the Infamous Thing*," was directed toward...
A. Mary Wollstonecraft. C. the Catholic Church. E. the King of France.
B. the papacy. D. the mercantilist system.
2. _____ The church was deeply enmeshed in the power structure of the old regime for all of the following reasons EXCEPT?
A. the churches typically owned large amounts of land.
B. clerics often served as government ministers or Parliamentary representatives.
C. most clergy were exempt from taxes.
D. the upper clergy were often relatives of the aristocracy.
E. the supremacy of church over state had been established by unam sanctum.
3. Seeking a "*religion without fanaticism and intolerance; a religious life that would not substitute church authority for the authority of human reason*," many of the philosophes joined the enlightened religious movement known as _____.
4. _____ Which of the following best describes the religion mentioned in the previous question?
A. religion is a natural and rational phenomenon.
B. the natural order is constantly influenced by the interference of God.
C. eliminating religious differences and denominational hatred is the responsibility of the clergy.
D. religion is a supernatural and mystical phenomenon.
E. all of the above accurately describe this religion.
5. What were the two major points in the creed of followers of the religion mentioned in question #3?
A belief in _____. A belief in _____.
6. Of the philosophes, he took the lead in championing religious toleration? _____
7. _____ Enlightened calls for religious toleration were based on the premise that...
A. all Christians are equal in the eyes of God.
B. the rationality of nature, and thus God, make intolerance irrational.
C. only toleration for other Christians, not other religious faiths, should be practices.
D. secular values are more important than religious values.
E. none of the above represent the enlightened premise for religious toleration.
8. _____ Which of the following radical enlightened criticisms of religion can be attributed to the Scottish philosopher David Hume? *Criticism of the...*
A. truthfulness of the clergy. C. morality of the Bible.
B. belief in divine miracles. D. historical accuracy of scripture.
9. _____ Women of the Enlightenment era received significant support for more political and social rights from the philosophes. True (T) or False (F)?
10. Who suggested, in his novel *Emile*, that men and women should "*occupy separate spheres*"; "*that women should be educated for a position subordinate to men, emphasizing women's function in bearing and rearing children*."? _____

11. She wrote in response to the author of *Emilie*, that "*to confine women to the separate domestic sphere because of supposed limitations of their physiological nature was to make them the sensual slaves of men...and the victims of male tyranny.*" _____

The name of her book: _____

12. _____ After the Treaty of Paris of 1763, the British government felt that since the American colonies had been the chief beneficiaries of the conflict, they should share in the cost of their own protection and administration. Subsequently, the British...
A. adopted a series of revenue collection measures.
B. prohibited contact between France and the colonies.
C. repealed both the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act.
D. offered Parliamentary representation to the colonies.

13. Thomas _____'s pamphlet, C _____ S _____, galvanized public opinion in the American colonies in favor of separation from Great Britain.

14. The American Revolutionary War widened into a European conflict when Benjamin Franklin persuaded the government of _____ to support the rebellion of the American colonies.

15. The American Revolutionary War was ended by the Treaty of _____ of 1783.

16. Eighteenth century British political writers who held republican political ideas whose intellectual roots came from the most radical thought of England's Puritan revolution? _____

17. For criticizing the government in his politically radical London newspaper, *The North Briton*, this Member of Parliament was denied the right to sit in the House of Commons following four consecutive elections? _____

18. _____ The legitimacy of the American congresses and conventions that were formed before and during the American Revolutionary War most differed from the legitimacy of the British Parliament in that the Americans regarded legitimacy as deriving from...
A. existing Constitutional law. C. scripture.
B. monarchical decree. D. the consent of the governed.

19. The most successful of the 18th century movements for reform of the British parliamentary system was known as the Yorkshire _____ Movement.