

1. _____ Most of the philosophes....
 - A. looked to the existing monarchies to carry out reforms.
 - B. favored Montesquieu's reformed and revived aristocracy.
 - C. supported Rousseau's democracy of the general will.
 - D. sought to limit the power of monarchs.
 - E. were strong anti-monarchists.

2. _____ These rulers typically "*adopted Enlightenment policies favoring the rational economic and social integration of their realms primarily because these policies also*"...
 - A. gave them significant control over the national church.
 - B. afforded them greater control over the aristocracy.
 - C. increased their military strength.
 - D. supported mercantilist policies.
 - E. enhanced their monarchical prestige.

3. Which war convinced the enlightened despots of the need for stronger armies, new revenues, and more internal political support?

4. _____ The king of Prussia did all of the following, **EXCEPT**?
 - A. forbid Catholic and Jewish workers from settling in his predominantly Lutheran country.
 - B. ordered a new codification of Prussian law.
 - C. encouraged, even sometimes compelled, peasants to migrate where they were needed in the kingdom.
 - D. virtually always appointed Protestants to major positions in the government and army.
 - E. introduced new crops, such as potatoes and turnips, into the nation's agricultural system.

5. _____ & _____ In bringing all educational institutions in Austria into the service of the crown, and expanding the availability of primary education, Maria Theresa of Austria hoped to...
 - A. create a good pool from which to draw military recruits.
 - B. establish a strong tax base for her successor.
 - C. assure her government a sufficient supply of educated officials.
 - D. extend royal authority over the local nobility.
 - E. create a more humanitarian state.

6. _____ The Austrian emperor during this time period attempted to achieve all of the following **EXCEPT**?
 - A. to impose central authority in areas of political and social life.
 - B. to establish a religiously united, Catholic nation-state.
 - C. to bring the various institutions of the Roman Catholic Church under direct royal control.
 - D. to increase the borders of his territories.
 - E. to reduce Hungarian autonomy.

7. The ecclesiastical policies of this Austrian emperor were referred to as _____.

8. _____ The enlightened ruler of Russia during this time period did all of the following **EXCEPT**?
 - A. summoned a legislative commission to advise her on revisions in the law and government of Russia.
 - B. strengthened the stability of the Russian crown by making convenient friends with the nobility.
 - C. reorganized local government to give it the ability to solve local problems.
 - D. acquired for Russia Ottoman provinces on the Black Sea and free access through the Bosphorus.
 - E. restricted the expansion and power of Russia's small urban middle-class.

9. In 1785, the enlightened absolutist of Russia issued the _____, guaranteeing noble rights and privileges to the Russian nobility.

10. Which of the enlightened absolutists issued a religious toleration law known as the "*Patent of Toleration*" in 1781? _____

11. Which event became the primary motivation for bringing to an end the experiment of enlightened absolutism?

12. By 1781, as a result of the aid France gave to America, France's debt had grown significantly large. The new director-general of finances, however, the Swiss Banker Jacques _____, produced a report which suggested that the situation was not as bad as had been feared.

13. In 1787, after proposing a new land tax that would apply to all landowners, France's new minister of finance, Charles Alexandre de Calonne met with an assembly of leaders of the aristocracy and the church to seek support and approval for his plan: the Assembly of _____.

14. _____ The assembly that met with Calonne reacted in all of the following ways **EXCEPT**?
 - A. They adamantly refused to support or approve Calonne's plan.
 - B. They demanded a greater share in the direct government of the French kingdom.
 - C. They claimed that only the king had the authority to authorize such a tax.
 - D. They called for the replacement of Calonne as finance minister.
 - E. They claimed that they had no right to consent to new taxes.

15. What was the Abbé Siéyès referring to when he said: "What has it been in the political order up to the present? Nothing. What does it ask? To become something." _____
16. _____ Which of the following best describes the *Cahiers de Doléances*?
A. members of the First and Second Estates who sided with the Third.
B. judgments of the French parlements in support of the maintenance of aristocratic rights.
C. representatives of the Third Estate who were locked out of the Estates General.
D. lists of grievances to be presented to the king.
17. Olympe de Gouges composed a *A Declaration of the Rights of* _____.
18. _____ In 1790, the Irish-born writer and British statesman Edmund Burke, in *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, argued...
A. the revolution was wisely and rationally reorganizing a corrupt and inefficient government.
B. the reconstruction of French administration ignored political and social historical realities.
C. France would cease to be an important factor in European affairs for several years.
D. the ideals of the Rights of Man and Citizen, should be adopted by all.
E. the liberalism of the revolution should be exported and applied to the rest of Europe.
19. In reaction to the execution of Louis XVI, the prime minister of Great Britain, _____ the _____, turned against both reform and popular movements in Britain, suppressing working-class reform groups..
20. In Eastern Europe, the French Revolution brought an end to the era of _____.
21. In 1793 and 1795, which three European nation-states - seeing, or at least pretending to see, a threat of revolution in Poland's new constitution of 1791, partitioned and annexed large sections of the country?
_____, _____, _____
22. In May, 1793, Pauline Leon and Claire Lacombe founded the Society of _____, dedicated to fighting the internal enemies of the revolution.