Renaissance

1. Which of these city-states is said to have been the cultural center of the Renaissance and has been compared to ancient Athens for its burst of creativity over a relatively short time span?
   a. Venice
   b. Milan
   c. Rome
   d. Genoa
   e. Florence

2. The powerful middle class that developed in the independent city-states of Renaissance Italy was involved in all of the following EXCEPT
   a. Making profitable loans to popes and monarchs
   b. Financing commercial ventures
   c. Patronizing the arts
   d. Encouraging manorialism
   e. Controlling the governments of the city-states

3. “I say that, in my opinion, in a Lady who lives at Court a certain pleasing affability is becoming above all else, whereby she will be able to entertain graciously every kind of man with agreeable and comely conversation suited to the time and place and to the station of the person with whom she speaks.” The author of the above passages was
   a. Galileo
   b. Botticelli
   c. Machiavelli
   d. Castiglione
   e. Colleoni

4. The three orders of people in medieval Europe consisted of
   a. Clergy, nobles, and peasants
   b. Professions, bourgeoisie, and peasants
   c. Clergy, bourgeoisie, and peasants
   d. Soldiers, clergy, and nobles
   e. Royalty, nobles, and clergy

5. The so-called pagan humanists of the Italian Renaissance differed from the so-called Christian humanism of the Northern Renaissance primarily because
   a. The art of the Italian Renaissance depicted only classical themes
b. The literature of the Northern Renaissance drew upon the Hebrew and the Greek texts
c. Italian Renaissance were often antireligious
d. The merchant-princes who ruled the Italian city-states resisted the influence of Church in civic affairs
e. The Northern church were biggest patrons of the arts

6. Which of the following was NOT an important development of the Northern Renaissance?
   a. The use of the first movable-type printing press in Europe
   b. The formulation of the heliocentric view
   c. The establishment of a brilliant English vernacular literature
   d. Mysticism’s assertion that an individual could commune directly with God, unaided by the church
   e. The invention of the banking system

7. The two greatest sculptures of the 15th century, Donatello and Michelangelo, both created statues of “David” based on the story of the fight with the giant Goliath. Renaissance artists portrayed their subjects naked. They did this because they believed
   a. Nudity was healthy and ought to be more widely practiced
   b. Religious subjects were inappropriate for works of art
   c. Man was created in God’s image
   d. We should be ashamed of the naked body
   e. A new age of barbarism was about to begin

8. In 1500 peasants made up what proportion of the European population?
   a. 35%
   b. 50%
   c. 60%
   d. 70%
   e. 85%

9. All of the following contributed to the growth of the Renaissance EXCEPT
   a. The wealth of the Northern Italian city states
   b. Business requirements for better education
   c. Rediscovery of Classical texts
   d. The strength of the Counter-Reformation
   e. Secularization of the papacy

10. A principal activity in the Northern Italian city states during the Renaissance was
    a. Book printing
    b. Banking
c. Public book burning
d. Manufacturing
e. Coal mining

11. Artists in the Renaissance
a. Painted only religious subjects
b. Were ignored by the public
c. Worked solely for the Popes
d. Experimented with new styles
e. Favored the abstract style

12. The “Prince of Humanists,” who attempted through satirical writings to reform the Roman Catholic Church while remaining loyal was
a. Sir Thomas More
b. Erasmus
c. Luther
d. Cervantes
e. Rabelais

13. “It was a literary movement that reflected a new way of looking at the human condition. The writers were laymen, not the clergy, who examined secular issue such as politics and the emotional life of the individual. While they drew on the themes of the ancient classics and often wrote in the classical Latin and Greek, they also laid the foundations for modern language and literature by writing in their mother tongues.” The literary movement described above is
a. Secularism
b. Individualism
c. Classicism
d. Humanism
e. Virtue

14. Italian society differed from the rest of Europe during the Renaissance in which of the following ways?
a. Strong traditions of kingship
b. Political unity centered on the papacy
c. Number of urban commercial centers
d. Rapid pace of agricultural innovation
e. Matriarchal political leadership
15. “For of men one can, in general, say this; They are ungrateful, fickle, deceptive and deceiveing, avoiders of danger, eager to gain.” The quotation typifies an essential underpinning of the work of which the following authors?
   a. Castiglione  
   b. Petrarch  
   c. Machiavelli  
   d. Bruni  
   e. Palladio

16. The Northern Renaissance differed from the Italian Renaissance in that
   a. It promoted humanism  
   b. The Northern Humanists were less willing to unite for lay audiences  
   c. The Northern Humanists came from more diverse backgrounds and were more devoted to religion reforms  
   d. The printing press was later in coming to the north  
   e. Both a and d

17. During the Italian Renaissance wealthy women
   a. Enjoyed much greater freedom at home and work  
   b. Did not gain any significant loosening of restrictions placed on them  
   c. Were encouraged to study law and medicine  
   d. Married earlier and had more children  
   e. Were never allowed to study the humanities or theology

18. One of the most characteristic literary innovations of the Northern Renaissance was
   a. Autobiography  
   b. Biography  
   c. Homilies  
   d. The novel  
   e. Poetry

19. Which of the following best describes the political and economic environment of much of the 15th century Italy?
   a. A few large states dominated by a wealthy landed nobility  
   b. A strong unified Italian monarchy that patronized the arts  
   c. Many independent city-states with prosperous merchant oligarchies  
   d. Control of most of Italy by the pope, who encouraged mercantile development  
   e. Support of the arts in Italy by the kings of France and the Holy Roman emperors, who were competing for influence
20. Which of the following most clearly distinguishes the Northern Renaissance from the Italian?
   a. Interest in science and technology
   b. Greater concern with religious piety
   c. Cultivation of a Latin style
   d. Use of national languages in literature
   e. Admiration for scholastic thought

Reformation

1. Luther’s ideas and the spirit of the Reformation were spread by all of the following except
   a. Hymns such as “A mighty fortress is out of God”
   b. Woodcuts and illustrations
   c. Reformers appearing before the pope in person
   d. Translations of the bible into vernacular language
   e. University debates and curricula

2. Roman Catholics, Lutherans and Calvinists shared all of the following except
   a. Wariness about new astronomical discoveries
   b. Hostility to using human bodies for anatomical research
   c. Refusal to permit women to take a more active role in religious life
   d. Active persecution of those who did not share their beliefs
   e. Belief in transubstantiation during the Eucharist

3. The Protestant Reformation encouraged all of the following changes in the status of women except
   a. A more companionate marriage whose partners were respected
   b. More grounds for divorce if husbands violated the laws of marriage
   c. Nunneries as a means of escape from wife beating
   d. More sensitivity by husbands to the needs of wives
   e. Better education for women so that they could read the bible

4. The saying “Erasmus laid an egg that Luther hatched” refers to
   a. The Renaissance
   b. Civic Humanism
   c. The Reformation
   d. Mannerism
   e. The baroque style
5. “Christians should be taught that, if the pope knew the exactions of the preachers of indulgences, he would rather have the basilica of St. Peter reduced to ashes than built with the skin, flesh, and bones of his sheep”
This passage was contained in which of the following
a. Utopia
b. Praise of Folly
c. Loyola’s Spiritual Exercises
d. Joan of Arc’s speech from the stake
e. 95 theses

6. Calvins disapproved of central aisles in the churches because they
a. Divided the worshippers in two
b. Allowed for ceremonial processions
c. Used up floor space
d. Encouraged debates about theology
e. Drew attention away from the altar

7. The major difference between Luther and Calvin included all of the following except
a. Calvin believed more strongly in the doctrine of predestination
b. Luther retained bishops as part of the reformed church
c. Calvin refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the state
d. Luther revered the trinity while Calvin rejected it
e. Calvin took a Zwinglian view of communion while Luther accepted the real presence of God

8. “At last, by the mercy of God, meditating day and night, I gave heed to the context of the words, namely, ‘in it the righteousness of God is revealed,’ as it is written, ‘he who faith is righteous shall live.’” This was written by
a. Pope Julius II
b. Luther
c. Castiglione
d. Da Vinci
e. Tetzel

9. The Peace of Augsburg left unresolved which issue?
a. The place of Calvinism in the religious settlement
b. The border divisions of Scandinavia
c. The Italian frontier of Switzerland
d. The restoration of Catholicism in France
e. The religious missions in South America
10. Which of the following held that the communion service was merely symbolic of Christ’s presence at the ceremony?
   a. Pope Leo X
   b. Martin Luther
   c. Ulrich Zwingli
   d. Charles V
   e. Frederick the Wise

11. Calvinism became an influential force in all of the following reasons EXCEPT
   a. Spain
   b. Scotland
   c. Netherlands
   d. France
   e. Switzerland

12. The most important change instituted by the English Reformation was
   a. Abolition of the mass
   b. Rejection of the Old Testament
   c. Incorporation of Scotland into the United Kingdom
   d. Removal of all bishops from their seas
   e. Replacement of the pope by the king as head of the church

13. Among Luther’s most important beliefs were all of the following EXCEPT
   a. Justification by faith
   b. Authority of scripture
   c. Priesthood of the believer
   d. Denunciation of indulgences
   e. The seven sacraments

14. Ignatius of Loyola is noted for all of the following EXCEPT
   a. Founded the Jesuit order
   b. Urged ecumenical embrace of all Protestant sects
   c. Believed in a military style leadership for his religious order
   d. Extreme Catholic orthodoxy
   e. Intense devotional writings

15. After Luther, the person most critical to the continuation of the Reformation in Germany, was
   a. Huss
   b. Erasmus
   c. Frederick of Saxony
d. Munster Anabaptists  
e. Elizabeth I

16. The Reformation leader, Luther, advocated  
a. Smashing stained glass windows in churches  
b. Destruction of relics  
c. An end to clerical celibacy  
d. Disruption of Catholic worship services  
e. Disobedience to rule of princes

17. Among the corrupt practices in the Roman Catholic Church that weakened its moral authority during the Middle Ages were all of the following EXCEPT  
a. Simony  
b. Pluralism  
c. Multiple popes  
d. The Vulgate  
e. Nepotism

18. The Peace of Augsburg represented the end of Charles V’s hopes to  
a. Defeat the Turks in Hungary  
b. Contain French aggression in the Rhineland  
c. Force Henry VIII to marry his sister  
d. Restore Catholicism in all parts of Germany  
e. Regain his title as Holy Roman Emperor

19. The term “politique” was used to describe monarchs such as Henry IV of France and Elizabeth I of England because they  
a. Encouraged internecine wars  
b. Practiced religious consolation  
c. Established democratic institutions  
d. Fermented religious persecution  
e. Urged restoration of Catholicism

20. The Treaty of Westphalia helped to ensure all of the following EXCEPT  
a. German Calvinists gained the same rights as those previously granted to Lutherans  
b. Dutch independence was recognized  
c. Spain and Portugal were united  
d. Emergence of France as the dominant continental power  
e. Sweden acquired West Pomerania
21. Which of the following was not a possession of Phillip II
   a. Spain
   b. Netherlands
   c. Mexico
   d. Naples
   e. Austria

22. In 1500, peasants made up what proportion of the European population?
   a. 35%
   b. 50%
   c. 60%
   d. 70%
   e. 85%

23. During the Italian Renaissance, wealthy women
   a. Enjoyed much greater freedom at home and work
   b. Did not gain any significant loosening of restrictions placed on them
   c. Were encouraged to study law and medicine
   d. Married earlier and had more children
   e. Were never allowed to study the humanities or theology

24. Which of the following was considered most appropriate for the study of women in 15th century Italy?
   a. Science
   b. Military arts
   c. Rhetoric
   d. Math
   e. Religion

25. The term humanism, when applied to Renaissance Italy, primarily refers to the
   a. Renewed interest in the scientific method at many Italian universities
   b. Capitalist values advanced by leading Italian merchant bankers
   c. Anti Religious movement among leading Italian intellectuals
   d. Scholarly interest in the study of the classical cultures of Greece and Rome
   e. Non-Christian themes that became prominent in Italian art and literature

26. Which of the following beliefs was central to Luther’s religious philosophy?
   a. Salvation by faith alone
   b. Saints as intermediaries between the individual Christian and God
   c. The sacrament of penance
d. The priesthood defined as distinct from laity

e. The equality of men and women

27. During the Thirty Years’ War, France pursued a policy of
a. Supporting the Habsburgs against the Protestant Princes and rulers
b. Allowing French Protestants to fight got Protestants even though the monarchy supported the Roman Catholics
c. Supporting the Protestant Princes and rulers against the Habsburgs
d. Remained neutral
e. Opposing England in order to recapture Normandy

28. Which of the following most accurately describes the political system of the Dutch republic of the 17th century?
a. Popular democracy
b. Rule by an absolute monarch
c. Rule by wealthy merchants
d. Control by feudal lords
e. Rule by yeoman farmers

29. Italian society differed from the rest of Europe during the Italian Renaissance in which of the following ways?
a. Strong tradition of kingship
b. Political unity centered around the papacy
c. Number of urban commercial centers
d. Rapid pace of agricultural innovation
e. Matriarchal political leadership

30. The most important goal of the Council of Trent
a. Strengthening of internal church discipline
b. Organization of military opposition to the Reformation
c. Establishment of new religions
d. Reduction of papal control of doctrine
e. Preparation of a revised prayer book

Absolutism

1. The term “English Civil War” is a misnomer because
a. There was no actual fighting
b. The French and Dutch were involved
c. The Scots and Irish were involved
d. Most of the conflict took part at sea
e. Cromwell was Welsh

2. Charles I of England was forced to call Parliament into session even though he did not want to because only it could
   a. Grant new taxes
   b. Conduct foreign policy
   c. Free prisoners
   d. Change the religious settlement of Elizabeth I

3. Oliver Cromwell’s rise to power was based on his
   a. Military prowess
   b. Roman Catholic Devoutness
   c. Diplomatic successes
   d. Vacillation at the right moment
   e. Irish ancestry

4. Louis XIV of France used all of the following methods to assert his absolute power EXCEPT
   a. Appointed intendants as provincial officials who owed loyalty to him
   b. Made great nobles hold his nightshirt when he went to bed
   c. Built the great palace of Versailles
   d. Spent long hours examining papers
   e. Supported the Jansenists of the Royal Port community

5. The French aristocracy was attracted to Versailles in the late 17th century for all the reasons EXCEPT
   a. The lavish entertainment
   b. To earn the king’s favor
   c. Opportunity to win political power
   d. Social rivalry with their peers
   e. The hunting and shooting

6. Louis XIV of France revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685 in order to
   a. Enhance the French economy
   b. Improve his image in the rest of Europe
   c. Stop merchants from emigrating abroad
   d. Win God’s favor
   e. Please the nobility

7. The Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 is Glorious because it
   a. Was bloodless and successful
b. Established democratic government
c. Restore the Stuart dynasty
d. Brought back papal power
e. Retained aristocracy power.

8. Cardinal Richelieu prefigured Louis XIV in all but which of the following?
a. Hostility to the French Protestants
b. Recognizing the need to check Austrian power
c. Attempting to restrain the nobility
d. Making alliances with Protestant powers
e. Controlling the Parliaments

9. England and France differed in the late 17th century because England
a. Had a strong monarchy and France had a weak one
b. Was Catholic and France was Protestant
c. Established a democracy and France absolutism
d. Had a strong aristocracy and France a weak one
e. Had no empire and France took over Africa

10. The overthrow of James II of England was caused by all EXCEPT
a. His Roman Catholic faith
b. The birth of a male heir
c. His political ineptitude
d. His preference for Scotland
e. His goal to be an absolute monarch

11. The most serious challenge to Louis XIV’s territorial ambitions came from
a. Charles I of Spain
b. Philip of Anjou
c. Pope Innocent XI
d. John III Sobieski of Poland
e. William of Orange

12. The Petition of Right
a. Required no taxation without representation
b. Forbade forced loans without the consent of Parliament
c. Allowed billeting of troops in private homes
d. Allowed the king to imprison free men without due cause
e. None of the above
13. The Cavaliers were  
   a. Bodyguards of the king  
   b. Soldiers of Cromwell  
   c. Aristocrats who fled England during the Civil War  
   d. Nickname for North Carolina State  
   e. None of the above  

14. The Test Act of 1572  
   a. Was aimed at Charles’ brother, James  
   b. Required all subjects to swear an oath against the doctrine of transubstantiation  
   c. Was passed by parliament  
   d. All the above  
   e. None of the above  

15. Under Louis XIII, the government was run by  
   a. Colbert who promoted mercantilism  
   b. Mazarin who protected Louis from the Fronde  
   c. Richelieu who promoted campaigns against the Huguenots  
   d. Both Colbert and Mazarin  
   e. None of the above  

16. The Duke of Sully  
   a. Tried to institute Parliaments throughout France for the good of the people  
   b. Introduced royal corvees which were government monopolies on gunpowder, mines and salt  
   c. Prepared the way for later mercantilist policies  
   d. All the above  
   e. None of the above  

17. Which phrase sums up Louis XIV’s government  
   a. “Traditional liberties”  
   b. “The Sufferer”  
   c. “I am the state”  
   d. “Thorough”  

18. During the minority of Louis XIV, the French government was controlled by  
   a. Mazarin  
   b. Colbert  
   c. Richelieu  
   d. Vauban  
   e. Louis XIII
19. The Fronde was
a. A trade association for the promotion of mercantilism
b. A rebellion of the French nobility and townspeople
c. A royal law court under Louis XIV
d. The yearly tax collection in France
e. A secret room in the Palace of Versailles

20. Louis XIV’s brilliant minister of finance was
a. Vauban
b. Arnauld
c. Jansen
d. Colbert
e. Mazarin

21. When Henry IV remarked, “Paris is well worth a mass,” he was referring to
a. His prayers for the fall of the city during his siege of it
b. His expected visit during the Easter season
c. His conversion to Catholicism
d. His conversion to Calvinism to gain support of the Huguenots
e. His visit with the Pope to gain absolution

22. The War of Devolution was fought because of
a. Louis XIV’s claim to the Spanish inheritance
b. The French need for security against the Ditch
c. English support of Dutch trading interests
d. England invaded France
e. None of the above

23. Cromwell’s official title was
a. First Lord
b. King
c. Lord General
d. Lord Protector
e. None of the above

24. Politically, the Glorious Revolution replaced
a. James I with William and Mary
b. James II with Mary I
c. Charles II with Queen Anne
d. Charles I with William and Mary

25. Louis XIV held court at
a. Versailles
b. Paris
c. Avignon
d. Calais
e. St. Louis

26. Artists in the Renaissance
a. Painted only religious subjects
b. Were ignored by the public
c. Worked solely with the Popes
d. Experimented with new styles
e. Favored the abstract style

27. The “Prince of Humanists,” who attempted through satiric writings to reform the Catholic Church while remaining loyal to it was
a. Sir Thomas More
b. Erasmus
c. Luther
d. Cervantes
e. Rabelais

28. Before the Renaissance, which was the greatest patron of the arts?
a. The church
b. The middle class
c. European monarchs
d. The nobility
e. The governments of the city-states

29. The defeat of the Turks at the Battle of Lepanto in 1541 (from readings)
a. Swept the Ottoman Empire from control of the Balkans
b. Left the control of the Mediterranean divided
c. Reunited the Empire of Ferdinand and Isabella
d. Opened Africa to European exploration
e. Made the Mediterranean a Spanish lake

30. The richest area of Phillip II’s Habsburg kingdom was
31. The Edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV in 1598, was one of the most significant acts of his reign because all of the following reasons EXCEPT
a. It was one of the first governmental guarantees of religious freedom in Europe
b. It granted Huguenots civil and political equality with Catholics
c. It brought peace to France
d. It granted Huguenots political control of many towns in Europe

32. Probably the most important step Cardinal Richelieu took to strengthen centralized government and an absolutist monarchy in France was
a. To involve France in the Thirty Years’ War
b. To institute the intendant system to oversee the provinces
c. To levy taxes on the clergy and nobility
d. To suppress the musketeers
e. To ban private duels within the realm

33. All of the following accurately describe the reign of Louis XIV EXCEPT
a. He dominated the French or Gallican Church
b. He took away the independent authority of the nobility
c. He filled his government with bourgeois advisors
d. He impoverished the national treasury by building the Palace of Versailles
e. The Golden Age of French culture coincided with his reign

34. That England developed a constitutional government can be explained by all of the following EXCEPT
a. The English kings reject the divine right theory
b. The Tudor monarchs, lacking a legitimate claim to the throne, had to cooperate with Parliament
c. The English gentry blurred the sharp class distinctions between the nobility and middle classes that existed elsewhere in Europe
d. Revolution strengthened the role of Parliament
e. A tradition of individual rights served as a basis for constitutionalism
35. Which of the following was NOT a significant accomplishment during the reign of Elizabeth I?
   a. The 39 articles completed the English Reformation
   b. Her foreign policy encouraged the independence of the Netherlands, a commercial and colonial rival of Spain
   c. She weakened the power of Spain, the bastion of Catholic orthodoxy
   d. She satisfied the Puritans who had criticized the Anglican liturgy as too close to Catholicism
   e. She encouraged nationalism and the development of a unique culture

36. Which of the following was NOT a provision of the Declaration of Rights, 1689?
   a. Only Parliament can levy taxed
   b. The king may maintain a standing army without the consent of Parliament
   c. All laws must be made with consent of Parliament
   d. The right of trial by jury is guaranteed
   e. Due process of law is guaranteed

37. William and Mary’s ascension to the English throne in 1689
   a. Restricted the right of Parliament to raise taws
   b. Nullified the Declaration of Rights
   c. Was founded on the divine-right theory
   d. Indicated the supremacy of Parliament
   e. Restored the Tudor Dynasty

38. The Elector of the German state of Hanover became prominent in 1714 because he
   a. Ascended to the British throne
   b. Defeated Louis XIV in personal combat
   c. Converted to Catholicism
   d. Lost a war against Prussia
   e. Was elected Holy Roman Emperor

39. The French aristocracy was attracted to the Court of Versailles in the late 17th century for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
   a. The lavish entertainment
   b. To earn the King’s favor
   c. Opportunity to win political power
   d. Social rivalry with their peers
   e. The good hunting and shooting

40. Capitalism may defined as the
   a. Control of economic growth by the government
b. Exchange of imports and exports

c. Accumulation of precious metals

e. Growth through entrepreneurial investment

**Scientific Revolution / Enlightenment / Enlightened Absolutism**

1. Which was not a significant factor in the development of the science during the 15th and 16th centuries?
   a. The Renaissance
   b. Scientific writings of the ancient Greeks
   c. Protestant Reformation
   d. The Roman Catholic emphasis on an appeal to authority in intellectual matters
   e. The experience of direct observation

2. The experimental or inductive method was championed in the 16th century by
   a. Francis Bacon
   b. Girolamo Cardano
   c. Wilhelm Leibniz
   d. Aristotle
   e. Christian Huygens

3. At first ignored, the work of Copernicus was validated by
   a. Tycho Brahe
   b. Blaise Pascal
   c. Kepler and Galileo
   d. Descartes
   e. Gilbert

4. The famous phrase “cogito ergo sum,” “I think, therefore I am,” was the logical foundation upon which the systematic doubt of 17th century thinker Rene Descartes builds a proof of reality. His philosophy was significant because
   a. It repudiated Christianity
   b. It was an attempt to reconcile religion with the findings of empirical science
   c. It proved Deism
   d. It established Cartesian duality as the basis for modern science
   e. It relegated God to the role of Prime Mover

5. Which of the following CANNOT be said of the 18th century Enlightenment?
   a. The Newtonian Revolution of the previous century set it in motion
b. It was based on the belief that unchangeable natural laws governed human society as well as the physical universe

c. It supported the assumption that human reason could fathom the natural laws

d. It reflected the acceptance of social inequities and injustice as inevitable effects of the natural law

e. It was optimistic and progress oriented

6. What has been called the “religion of the Enlightenment?”
   a. Protestantism
   b. Agnosticism
   c. Atheism
   d. Rationalism
   e. Deism

7. Whose *Spirit of the Laws*, 1748, served as a basis for the American constitution’s “separation of powers?”
   a. Montesquieu
   b. Voltaire
   c. Rousseau
   d. Diderot
   e. Quesnay

8. Rousseau can be called an advocate of democracy and an apologist for dictatorship because
   a. Many of his closest friends were of the nobility
   b. He argued that property is the root of social evil
   c. He introduced the concept of the “Noble Savage”
   d. His vague concept of the general will can lead to the despotism of the majority
   e. He believed that civilization corrupts people

9. Which best characterized Enlightened despotism?
   a. The monarch is an educated person who exercises absolute authority
   b. The monarch encourages the spread of Deism and rationalism
   c. The monarch supports and fosters the growth of democracy
   d. The monarch rules with absolute authority for the good of the people
   e. The monarch believes in the people’s ultimate right to, and capability for, self-rule

10. Which of the following was generally not considered an Enlightened Despot?
    a. Frederick the Great of Russia
    b. Peter the Great of Russia
    c. Catherine the Great of Russia
d. Maria Theresa of Austria  
e. Alexander the Great of Russia

11. The technological advances made in the 15th and 16th century were greatly stimulated by  
a. Large scale mining  
b. Astronomy  
c. Medical research  
d. Physics  
e. Caravan travel to China

12. In the Middle Ages it was believed that the planets were kept in motion by  
a. Gravity  
b. Angels  
c. They did not move at all  
d. Magnetism  
e. The devil

13. Which best characterized Enlightened despotism?  
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14. The most serious conflict facing great thinkers of the 17th century, such as Isaac Newton and Blaise Pascal, was  
a. Understanding the role of the king in national politics  
b. Resolving the dilemma between Christianity and Islam  
c. Replacing the scientific method with irrational thinking  
d. Rejecting mathematics in place of alchemy  
e. Reconciling scientific discoveries with Christian teaching

15. The most likely person to have said that “I stood on the shoulders of giants” was  
a. Louis XIV  
b. The Great Elector  
c. Isaac Newton  
d. Thomas Hobbes  
e. John Milton

16. The most notable characteristic of the scientific revolution of the 17th century was the
a. Emphasis on empirical data and observation
b. Breakthroughs in medicine which reduced the death rate
c. Major advances in the engineering of firearms
d. New insights into genetic codes
e. Application of steam power to pumping water

17. Which of the following pair does not match
a. Newton and Calculus
b. Galileo and the telescope
c. Copernicus and the spring-run watch
d. Leeuwenhoek and the microscope
e. Harvey and blood circulation

18. The key to the scientific revolution’s achievements in astronomy was the
a. Discoveries brought back from the far east by explorers
b. Encouragement of the Papacy
c. Spread of literacy and education
d. Fusion of mathematics with observational data
e. Establishment of science departments in universities

19. Galileo’s greatest achievement was
a. To establish a concept of a universe subject to mathematical laws
b. To correctly account for the cause of the leaning tower of Pisa
c. To successfully stand up for free thought against Papal authority
d. The invention of Calculus
e. Combination of religious faith with scientific research

20. The social contract, published in 1762, was written by
a. Turgot
b. Necker
c. Diderot
d. Beccaria
e. Rousseau

21. All of the following were developments admired by the Philosophes EXCEPT
a. Increased religious toleration
b. The use of reason
c. The idea of progress
d. Secularization of society
e. Mercantilism
22. Emperor Josef II of Austria failed in his attempts to reform his country because he
   a. Lacked the ruthlessness necessary to create a secret police force
   b. Failed to win the support of the nobility
   c. Was unwilling to dissolve the monasteries
   d. Failed to abolish the robot
   e. Agreed with his mother’s opinions

23. The philosophe LEAST in step with the general spirit of the Enlightenment was
   a. Voltaire
   b. Diderot
   c. D’Alembert
   d. Rousseau
   e. Montesquieu

24. Which reform carried out by Catherine the Great of Russia was MOST characteristic of
   Enlightened Absolutism?
   a. Defeat of the Ottoman Sultan in the Crimea
   b. Restoration of hereditary noble ranks
   c. Partition of the legal code
   d. Revision of the legal code
   e. Censorship of books

25. “Deism”, as advocated by the philosophes, was supposed to be all of the following EXCEPT
   a. Based on reason
   b. Lead to moral behavior
   c. Did not restrict freedom of thought
   d. Deduced from empirical evidence
   e. Based on the supernatural