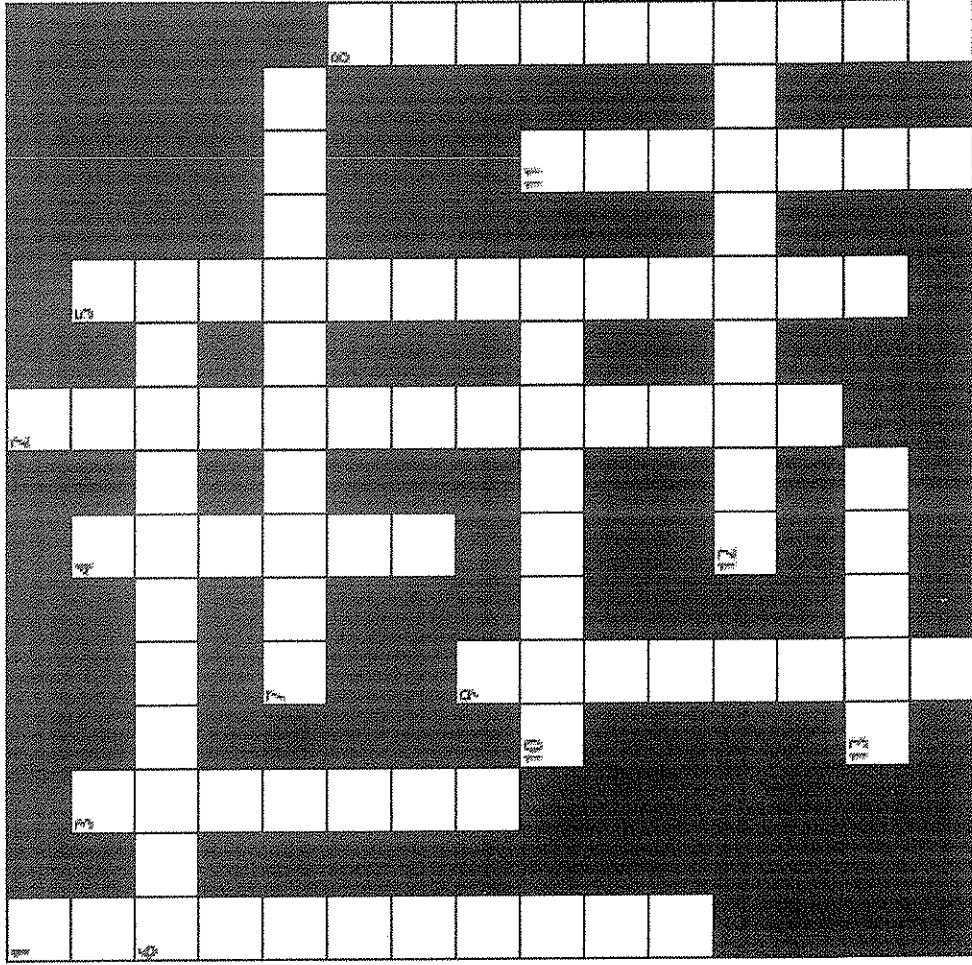


Chapter 6: Enlightenment and Revolution

Test Review

Crossword Puzzle



Across

6. He explained law of gravity (2 wrds)
7. He reasoned that the planets revolved around the sun
10. Writer who fought intolerance
12. Russian ruler admired by philosophes
13. Social gathering in a Parisian home

Down

1. Advocates of reason
2. Life, liberty, and property (2 wrds)
3. Ornate style
4. Absolute ruler
5. Age of Reason
8. An unproved assumption
9. His ideas helped inspire the French Revolution
11. Tried by the Inquisition for his beliefs

Name: _____

Date: _____

CHAPTER
6

BUILDING VOCABULARY *Enlightenment and Revolution*

A. Matching Match the description in the second column with the term or name in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Galileo Galilei | a. English philosopher who proposed that a government's power comes from the consent of the citizens and that citizens have the right to rebel against unjust rulers |
| ___ 2. Isaac Newton | b. Russian empress who was considered an enlightened despot |
| ___ 3. Enlightenment | c. Italian scientist who made astronomical observations that supported the theories of Copernicus |
| ___ 4. Catherine the Great | d. early proponent of women's rights |
| ___ 5. John Locke | e. English scientist who discovered the law of gravity |
| ___ 6. Montesquieu | f. French philosophe who promoted freedom of speech |
| ___ 7. Voltaire | g. French writer who proposed the ideas of separation of powers and checks and balances in government |
| ___ 8. Mary Wollstonecraft | h. intellectual movement that stressed reason and thought and the power of individuals to solve problems |

B. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

salons	enlightened despot	social contract	Declaration of Independence
neoclassical	checks and balances	federal system	Bill of Rights

- Under the influence of the Enlightenment, the grand, ornate style in European art known as baroque gave way to a simple, elegant style that was based on classical Greek and Roman ideas and was called _____.
- A form of government in which power is divided between national and state governments is a _____.
- The document in which American colonists asserted their independence from Great Britain was the _____.
- The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are known as the _____.
- In social gatherings called _____, wealthy hostesses of Paris helped spread the ideas of the Enlightenment to educated Europeans.
- Thomas Hobbes called the agreement by which people create a government the _____.

C. Writing Define the following terms.

geocentric theory Scientific Revolution heliocentric theory scientific method

The Scientific Revolution

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with new theories of scientific exploration of the mid-1500s. Answer them in the space provided.

1. Explain the differences between the geocentric theory of the universe and the heliocentric theory.

2. What are two factors that contributed to the rise of a Scientific Revolution in Europe in the mid-1500s?

3. How did Galileo's work come into conflict with the Church, and how was that conflict resolved?

4. List three new scientific instruments that were invented as a result of the Scientific Revolution.

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ___ 5. Aristotle's earth-centered theory of the universe | a. Scientific Revolution |
| ___ 6. A new way of thinking about the natural world based on careful observation and a willingness to question accepted beliefs | b. Galileo Galilei |
| ___ 7. Copernicus's sun-centered theory of the universe | c. scientific method |
| ___ 8. Italian scientist whose findings in the field of astronomy supported Copernicus's theory | d. geocentric theory |
| ___ 9. A logical procedure for gathering and testing scientific ideas | e. Isaac Newton |
| ___ 10. English scientist who explained the law of gravity | f. heliocentric theory |

The Enlightenment in Europe

Multiple Choice Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. The new intellectual movement that stressed reason and thought and the power of the individual to solve problems was the
 - a. Scientific Revolution.
 - b. Enlightenment.
 - c. Great Awakening.
 - d. geocentric theory.
- _____ 2. The willingness of people to hand over their rights to a ruler in exchange for law and order in society was called the
 - a. scientific method.
 - b. Magna Carta.
 - c. Enlightenment.
 - d. social contract.
- _____ 3. The philosopher who believed that all people are born free and equal, with the rights to life, liberty, and property was
 - a. John Locke.
 - b. Thomas Hobbes.
 - c. Galileo Galilei.
 - d. Baron de Montesquieu.
- _____ 4. The group of social critics in Enlightenment France were called
 - a. satirists.
 - b. philosophes.
 - c. stoics.
 - d. revolutionaries.
- _____ 5. Brilliant French satirist who frequently targeted the clergy, the aristocracy, and the government was
 - a. Thomas Hobbes.
 - b. Baron de Montesquieu.
 - c. Voltaire.
 - d. John Locke.
- _____ 6. An influential French writer who wrote that "Power should be a check to power" was
 - a. Louis XIV.
 - b. Voltaire.
 - c. Thomas Hobbes.
 - d. Baron de Montesquieu.
- _____ 7. French philosophe Jean Jacques Rousseau believed that the best form of government would be a
 - a. direct democracy.
 - b. constitutional monarchy.
 - c. dictatorship.
 - d. republic.
- _____ 8. Women's contributions to the Enlightenment included all of the following *except*
 - a. urging women to enter male-dominated fields.
 - b. writing about the inequalities between men and women.
 - c. running for office.
 - d. holding social gatherings called salons for influential people.

The American Revolution

Clarifying Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- ___ 1. The 1651 trade law called the Navigation Act prevented American colonists from selling their goods to Britain.

- ___ 2. The French and Indian War was fought between France and the native population in North America.

- ___ 3. The British eventually were the victors in the French and Indian War.

- ___ 4. The Stamp Act was passed by Parliament in 1765 in order to force the American colonists to help pay for the French and Indian War.

- ___ 5. The Boston Tea Party was the name given to a convention of colonists who were planning official protests against Britain.

- ___ 6. The American Revolution began in a skirmish between British redcoats and American colonists on the green in Lexington, Massachusetts.

- ___ 7. Paul Revere was the author of the Declaration of Independence.

- ___ 8. The Declaration of Independence was based on the ideas of John Locke and the Enlightenment.

- ___ 9. The French entered the war on the side of the British in 1778.

- ___ 10. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are known as the Bill of Rights.

World Studies

Ch 6 Test Review

Enlightenment and Revolution

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- ___ 1. The heliocentric, or sun-centered, theory was proposed by
A. Galileo Galilei. C. Francis Bacon.
B. Nicolaus Copernicus. D. Isaac Newton.
- ___ 2. Francis Bacon helped to develop
A. the microscope C. the scientific method.
B. the law of the pendulum D. the barometer.
- ___ 3. Isaac Newton explained the
A. law of universal gravitation. C. chemical composition of matter.
B. anatomy of the human body. D. function of blood vessels.
- ___ 4. In general, the philosophes believed in which of the following?
A. expanding women's rights C. progress for society
B. all Church decrees D. authoritarian rule
- ___ 5. The idea of a direct democracy is explained in
A. *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*. C. *Starry Messenger*.
B. *The Social Contract*. D. *On the Spirit of Laws*.
- ___ 6. European art of the 1600s and early 1700s was dominated by a grand, ornate style called
A. neoclassical. C. baroque.
B. classical. D. gothic.
- ___ 7. The philosophes influenced Catherine the Great's
A. architectural plans for her palace. C. diplomatic relations with France
B. military campaign against Poland. D. proposal on reforms to Russia's laws.
- ___ 8. The Declaration of Independence was written by
A. John Adams. C. Thomas Jefferson.
B. Benjamin Franklin. D. Patrick Henry.
- ___ 9. The Bill of Rights was influenced by
A. Voltaire. C. Jean Jacques Rousseau.
B. John Locke. D. all of the above.
- ___ 10. Henry Fielding was a writer who
A. turned out many popular poems in the 1700s. C. developed many features of the modern novel.
B. wrote a novel about the life of a young servant girl. D. all of the above.

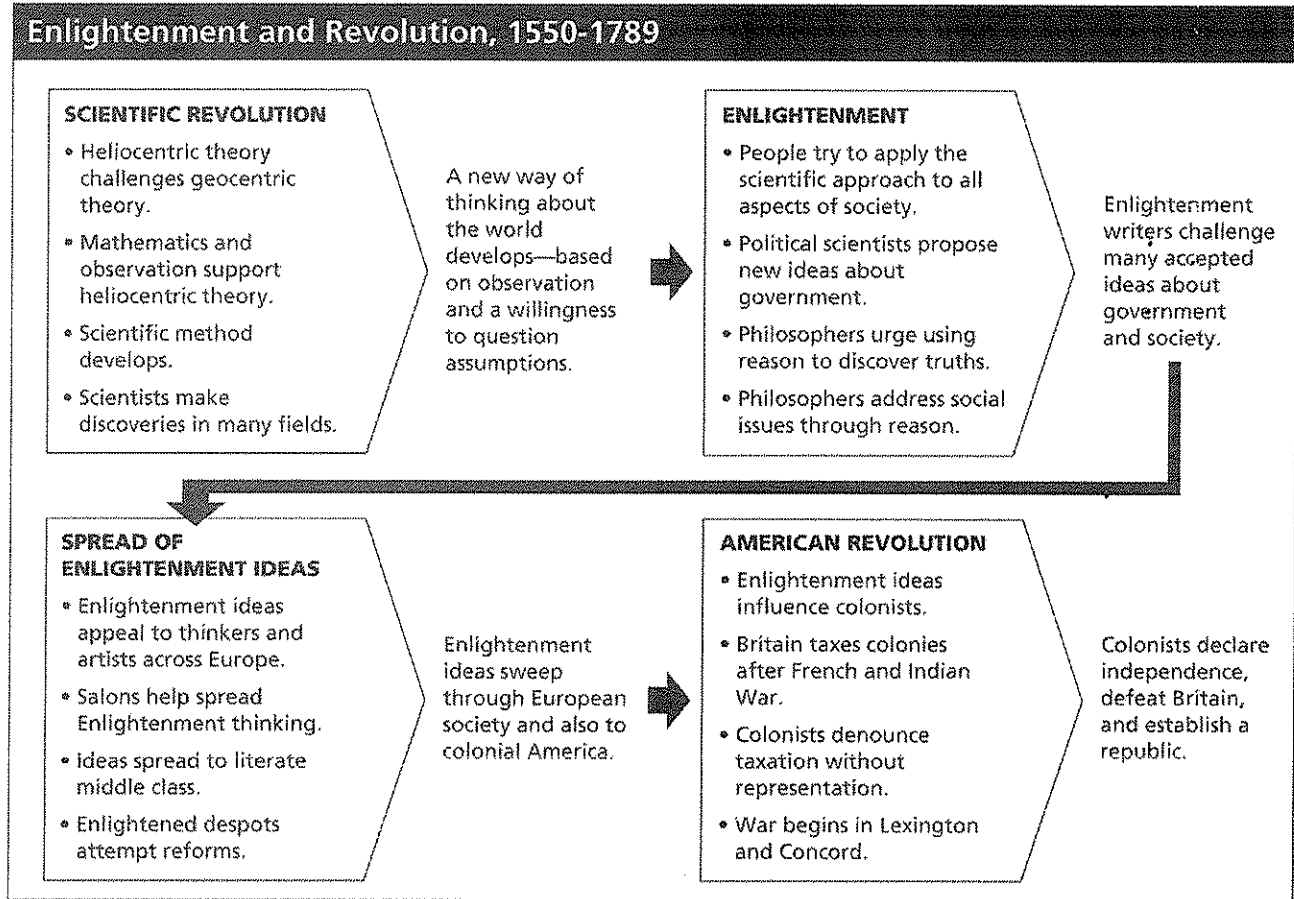
Ch 6 – Test Review

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.



- ___ 11. What is the approximate distance in miles between Quebec and Charleston?
- A. about 1,000 miles
B. about 500 miles
C. about 1,500 miles
D. about 750 miles
- ___ 12. Which of the following cities was NOT located in the United States in 1783?
- A. Boston
B. New York
C. New Orleans
D. Charleston
- ___ 13. Which of the following islands did the British own?
- A. Puerto Rico
B. Hispaniola
C. Cuba
D. Jamaica
- ___ 14. Who owned most of the territory west of the Mississippi in 1783?
- A. Spain
B. the United States
C. Russia
D. Great Britain

15. Which of the following regions did both the United States and Spain claim in 1783?
- A. the region between Canada, the Louisiana Territory, and the United States
 - B. the region north of New Orleans and northwestern Florida
 - C. the region along the coast of Alaska
 - D. the region around Hudson Bay



16. The heliocentric theory challenged the
- A. political scientists.
 - B. observed patterns.
 - C. geocentric theory
 - D. mathematical theories.
17. Between 1550 and 1789, Enlightenment ideas swept
- A. only through France and colonial America.
 - B. only through European society.
 - C. through European society and colonial America.
 - D. throughout the world.
18. Salons helped to spread
- A. the geocentric theory.
 - B. only the ideas of the philosophes.
 - C. only the ideas of political scientists.
 - D. Enlightenment thinking.
19. The philosophes used reason to address
- A. British taxes.
 - B. social issues.
 - C. abusive rulers
 - D. all of the above.
20. The American Revolution was influenced by
- A. British policies.
 - B. political scientists.
 - C. the philosophes.
 - D. all of the above.

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper. .

21. **Contrasting** What is the scientific method? How does it differ from the methods used by scholars in medieval times?

22. **Recognizing Effects** What influence did the ideas of John Locke have on the Declaration of Independence? Support your answer with specific details.

23. **Forming and Supporting Opinions** What was the Enlightenment concept of nature? Explain why you agree or disagree with this concept.

24. **Analyzing Motives** Why do you think Catherine the Great was attracted to the ideas of the philosophes? Why do you think she eventually acted against these ideas?

25. **Making Inferences** How did Enlightenment ideas influence the arts and literature in Europe during the 1700s? Give examples.

26. **Synthesizing** How did the ideas of Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Voltaire, and Beccaria influence the U.S. Constitution?