1) One way in which the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment were similar is that they
   A) strengthened traditional institutions                                 C) led to the Protestant Reformation
   B) encouraged the spread of new ideas                                   D) rejected Renaissance individualism

2) One similarity of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment is that both
   A) contributed to the end of feudalism                                   C) emphasized the value of human reasoning
   B) had the support of the Roman Catholic Church                          D) placed great value on traditional beliefs

3) A major concept promoted by philosophers of the Enlightenment was the need for
   A) the use of reason for rational and logical thinking                   C) Kings are responsible only to God.
   B) a return to traditional medieval ideas                               D) The wealthy class should govern society.
   C) overseas expansion by western European nations                      D) strengthening the power of the organized religions

4) What was a belief of many writers of the Enlightenment?
   A) People are basically evil.                                            C) those who are governed
   B) Ideas can be proven by reason.                                       D) divine right rulers

5) The Enlightenment philosophers believed that the power of government is derived from
   A) a strong military                                                    C) start of the Neolithic Revolution
   B) the middle class                                                     D) success of the German unification movement

6) The writings of the 18th-century French philosophers Diderot, Rousseau, and Voltaire influenced the
   A) policies of the enlightened despots                                  C) a theocratic society
   B) spread of imperialism to Africa and Asia                            D) a democratic republic

7) The writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau, Baron de Montesquieu, and John Locke were similar in that each supported the principles of
   A) an autocracy                                                          C) reinstating absolute monarchies
   B) a military dictatorship                                               D) limiting natural laws

8) "When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates [government officials], there can be no liberty; because apprehensions [fears] may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws to execute them in a tyrannical manner...."
   —Baron de Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*

Which solution would Baron de Montesquieu offer to avoid the enactment of tyrannical laws?
   A) separating the branches of government                               C) reinstating absolute monarchies
   B) granting freedom of speech                                            D) limiting natural laws

9) "If man in the state of nature is free, if he is absolute lord of his own person and possessions, why will he give up his freedom? Why will he put himself under the control of any person or institution? The obvious answer is that rights in the state of nature are constantly exposed to the attack of others. Since every man is equal and since most men do not concern themselves with equity and justice, the enjoyment of rights in the state of nature is unsafe and insecure. Hence each man joins in society with others to preserve his life, liberty, and property."
   —John Locke, *Two Treatises of Government*, 1690

This statement provides support for the
   A) rejection of the natural rights philosophy                            C) elimination of laissez-faire capitalism
   B) elimination of laissez-faire capitalism                              D) continuation of absolute monarchy
   C) continuation of absolute monarchy                                    D) formation of government based on a social contract
"[When] the legislature shall... grasp [for] themselves, or put into the hands of any other, an absolute power over their lives, liberties, and estates of the people, ...they forfeit the power the people had put into their hands for quite contrary ends, and it [passes] to the people, who have a right to resume their original liberty...."

—John Locke, *Two Treatises on Civil Government*

Which idea is expressed in this passage?

A) Liberty can only be guaranteed in a direct democracy.
B) The people should give up their liberty to create an orderly society.
C) Governments should be obeyed regardless of their actions.
D) People have the right to rebel if their natural rights are denied.