Chapter 09  The Enlightenment and Dynamic 18th Century

Elite and Popular Cultures

1. Of the following, which setting provided unmarried women in preindustrial Europe with the greatest opportunity to exercise their literary, artistic, and administrative talents?
   A. Government councils
   B. **Convents**
   C. Guilds
   D. Universities
   E. Banking houses.

2. Which of the following was NOT a common characteristic of aristocratic life under the ancien regime of the eighteenth century?
   A. exploitation of mineral resources
   B. **merchant banking**
   C. dueling
   D. literacy
   E. military service
3 This design of an English nobleman’s house executed in 1760 embodies what qualities that the English aristocracy admired?
   A. American rusticity, grace, and freshness
   B. Prussian discipline, frugality, and military spirit
   C. Islamic geometric, abstract, and Moorish designs
   D. Roman strength, order, and balance
   E. Egyptian elaborate, simple, and polychromatic designs

4 Surgeon barbers of the preindustrial period are generally associated with which of the following treatments for illness and disease?
   F. Herbal medicines
   G. Exorcism
   H. “Touching” by the king
   I. Quarantine
   J. Bloodletting.

Religious Revival in a Secular Age

Popular Culture and Leisure
Oil by Lemonnier of Madame Geoffrin (1699-1777) in her salon at Hotel de Rambouillet in Paris. (Granger 0050498)

5. The painting above is a gathering of notable writers and thinkers in order to
A. plan a new constitution for their country
B. evaluate different paintings being exhibited
C. observe the latest fashions in clothing
D. redecorate the hotel
E. **discuss important philosophical issues and points of knowledge**

6. “The salon was a weekly gathering held in the home of one of the dominant ladies of the society, at which dinner was usually served, cards usually played, but conversation led by the hostess predominated. A few salons were known as having the ideal mixture of leading intellectuals, open-minded nobles, and clever, elegant women.”

The passage above describes an important aspect of social life in which of the following?
A. Geneva during the Reformation
B. Florence during the Renaissance
C. London during the Glorious Revolution
D. **Paris during the Enlightenment**
E. Berlin during the *Kulturkampf*

**Enlightenment Thought**

7. The Enlightenment
A. **was based upon the assumption that science and reason can explain all things**
B. was diametrically opposed to the Newtonian concept of natural law
C. was widely attacked by the royalty and nobility of Europe
D. regarded human progress as an impossibility "in this best of all possible worlds"
E. rejected the claims of modern science
The idea that progress and reform were desirable became an important part of European civilization during the
A. Reformation
B. Renaissance
C. **Enlightenment**
D. Wars of Religion
E. twentieth century

The eighteenth-century philosophes believed that society could best achieve progress through
F. Prayer and contemplation
G. Intuition
H. Hard work and self-denial
I. **Scientific empiricism**
J. Analysis of Greek and Latin texts.

Which of the following terms best describes the character of the Enlightenment?
A. conservative
B. **rational**
C. facile
D. dogmatic
E. irrational

The new view of the universe which unfolded during the seventeenth century became a base upon which the Philosophes
A. **hoped to transform human society**
B. tried to restore traditional faith in the Catholic church
C. strengthened the intellectual underpinnings of absolutism
D. founded the ideology of socialism
E. argued that humanity would never reach a higher moment of intellectual achievement

"I will allow that bodily strength seems to give man a natural superiority over woman; and this is the only solid basis on which the superiority of men over women can be built."

The passage above best reflects the argument of
A. John Locke
B. Thomas Malthus
C. **Mary Wollstonecraft**
D. Jane Austen
E. Emily Brontë

"Tyrants of every denomination, from the weak: king to the weak: father of a family are all eager to crush reason. Do you not act in a similar part when you _force_ all women, by denying them civil and political rights, to remain immured in their families groping in the dark? They may be convenient slaves, but slavery will have its constant effect, degrading the master and the abject dependent."

A. **Mary Wollstonecraft**
B. Queen Victoria
C. Mrs. Humphrey Ward
D Edmund Burke
E John Knox

14 All of the following can be said of the 18th-century Enlightenment EXCEPT
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 acceptance of social inequities and injustice as inevitable effects of the natural law
E it was optimistic and progress oriented

15 Which is the most accurate statement pertaining to the *philosophes* of the 18th century?
A They were exclusively French.
B They promoted radical revolution in the political sphere.
C They were primarily reformers.
D They were universally condemned by the monarchs of Europe.
E They appealed only to the intellectual elite.

16 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

17 The philosophes shared the following characteristics EXCEPT
A most were Deists
B most rejected organized religion
C most believed that this was "the best of all possible worlds"
D most sought to foster human progress according to the principles of natural law
E most accepted the philosophical principles of John Locke

18. "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

19 What has been called the "religion of the Enlightenment"?
A Protestantism
B Agnosticism
C Atheism
D Rationalism
E Deism

20 The Enlightenment concept of a remote God who chooses not to interfere in the operations of his creation is
A theism
B pantheism
C deism
D atheism
E Protestantism

21 Eighteenth-century popularizers of the seventeenth-century scientific revolution would have most likely agreed with which of the following statements?
A. God intervenes actively in the universe’s operation.
B. Understanding the natural order is beyond human comprehension.
C. Humans are imperfect and wicked by nature.
D. **Underlying natural laws govern society.**
E. Respect for tradition ensures human progress.

22 Which of the following best expresses Voltaire’s views concerning religion?
A. Catholics should obediently follow the dictates of the pope
B. Protestants should be excluded from French governmental service
C. Religious unity is fundamental to enlightened monarchies
D. **Organized religion perpetuates superstition and ignorance**
E. Criticism of religious doctrines and authorities should be condemned.

23 Many philosophes, such as Voltaire, believed that governmental reform would be accomplished by
A. the introduction of democracy
B. **benevolent absolutist monarchs**
C. empowering the nobles at the expense of the kings
D. revolution
E. trusting the masses

24 “When popes and priests define their dogmas and discipline their followers, corruption is the rule and abuse is the result. ‘Crush the infamous thing!’ The simple beauty of Christ's message has been lost in ignorance and encrusted with superstition.”
The above speaker would probably adhere to the views of
A. Bishop Bossuet
B. **Voltaire**
C. Montesquieu
D. Baron d’Holbach
E. Diderot

25 “Laws should be relative to the climate of each country, to the quality of its soil, to its situation and extent, to the principal occupation of its natives. Laws should have a relation to the degree of liberty which the constitution will bear, to the religion of the inhabitants, to their manner and customs. Furthermore, when the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates, there can be no liberty.”

The author of the above passage is
A. Louis XIV
B. **Montesquieu**
C. Bossuet
D. Bodin
E. Rousseau
26. *The Social Contract*, published in 1762, was written by
A. Turgot
B. Necker
C. Diderot
D. Beccaria
E. **Rousseau**

27. “The punishment of death is pernicious to society from the example of barbarity it affords. If the passions, or the necessity of war, have taught men to shed the blood of their fellow creatures, the laws, which are intended to moderate the ferocity of mankind, should not increase it by examples of barbarity, the more horrible as this punishment is usually attended with formal pagentry.”

The author of the above passage is
A. Cardinal Richlieu
B. Sir Issac Newton
C. **Cesare Beccaria**
D. Maximillien Robespierre
E. Edmund Burke

28. “The law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have a right to concur either personally or by their representatives in its formation. The law should be the same for all, whether it protects or whether it punishes.”

The quotation above is a formulation of the ideas of
A. Frederick the Great
B. **Jean-Jacques Rousseau**
C. Adam Smith
D. Condorcet
E. Voltaire

29. The Philosophe LEAST in step with the general spirit of the Enlightenment was
A. Voltaire
B. Diderot
C. d’Alembert
D. **Rousseau**
E. Montesquieu

30. 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 could be misinterpreted**
E. he believed that civilization corrupts people

31. “All the different regulations of the mercantile system necessarily derange more or less the natural and most advantageous distribution of trade.”

The author of the above passage was most likely which of the following?
A a mercantilist
B a Florentine banker
C a French intendant
D an East India Company investor
E a physiocrat

32 When he referred to the "invisible hand" in the economic process, Adam Smith was describing
A cyclical economic changes
B communist conspiracies against capitalism
C the selfishness of the social elite in feathering their own nests
D government regulation
E economic competition as a regulator of commerce

Enlightened Despots

33 Monarchy, as a system of government, emerged significantly strengthened in the eighteenth century because
A threats from other continents forced the Europeans to resort to dictatorship to protect themselves
B Prussia was so successful that other countries emulated its system of government
©) the collapse of parliamentary power in Britain allowed the Hanoverians to set an example for other countries
D turmoil caused by the wars and revolts of the seventeenth century made most Europeans willing to sacrifice freedom for security
E the success of female rulers such as Queen Christina of Sweden made men more loyal to royalty

34 Which best characterized Enlightened Despotism?
A The monarch is an educated person who exercises absolute authority solely as he sees fit.
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.

35 Which among the following list of monarchs did not achieve the appellation "the Great"?
A William II of Germany
B Peter I of Russia
C Catherine II of Russia
D Frederick William of Prussia
E Frederick II of Prussia

36 Enlightened monarchs of the eighteenth century supported all of the following EXCEPT
A Religious tolerance
B Increased economic productivity
C Pacifist foreign policy
D Administrative reform
E. Secular and technical education.

37 Which of the following was generally not considered an Enlightened Despot?
A. Frederick the Great of Prussia
B. Peter the Great of Russia
C. Catherine the Great of Russia
D. Maria Theresa of Austria
E. **Alexander the Great of Russia**

38 “Sincerely influenced by the ideas of the Enlightenment, this monarch abolished capital punishment, established equality before the law, freed the serfs, created a system of primary education, established religious toleration, and tightened the control of the state over the established church.”

The enlightened despot described above was

A. Catherine the Great of Russia
B. **Joseph II of Austria**
C. Maria Theresa of Austria
D. Frederick the Great of Prussia
E. Charles III of Spain

39 Joseph II of Austria (1780-1790) has been called the "ideal Enlightened Despot" for all of the following EXCEPT
A. he abolished serfdom
B. he fostered freedom of the press
C. he granted religious freedom to most Christian sects and to Jews
D. **he abolished the secret police**
E. he suppressed the influence of the Roman Catholic Church

40 Emperor Joseph II of Austria failed in his attempts to reform his county 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

41 Just as the reign of Louis XIV of France is often cited as an example of absolutism, the reign of Joseph II of Austria is often cited as an example of
F. Liberalism
G. Democracy
H. Mercantilism
I. **Enlightened monarchy**
J. The divine right of kings.

42 The Holy Roman Emperor, Charles VI of Austria, sought the agreement of the great powers to the Pragmatic Sanction because he
A. **wanted his daughter to be able to succeed him**
B. wanted to wage war against France
C. hoped to absorb Poland and Saxony into his dominions
D. was worried about rising nationalism
E sought a holy alliance

43 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 Poland
D revision of the legal code
E censorship of books

44 Spanish royal policy led to which of the following developments in the eighteenth century?
A complete collapse of the colonial structure in central and south America
B significant administrative reforms and some economic revival
C renewed Spanish dominance in European affairs
D military victories over the Ottoman empire
E break up of Catalan and Basque regions from the rest of Spain

45 The Enlightened Despots of the eighteenth century would have been most likely to favor which of the following?
A The Society of Jesus
B Written constitutions
C The abolition of organized religion
D The codification of laws
E Royal succession based on ability instead of birth

46 Who among the following was an Enlightened Absolutist?
A Frederick William IV of Prussia
B Joseph II of Austria
C Elizabeth I of Russia
D Louis XIV of France
E Edward VI of England

47. Which state during the eighteenth century practiced the greatest toleration towards Catholics, Lutherans, Reformed Jews and Calvinists?
A Prussia
B Russia
C Italy
D England
E France

Enlightenment in Politics (Britain, America)

48 "Liberty," in 18th century thought, can best be described as
A human rights and the sovereignty of the people
B equality of opportunity
C an offshoot of the divine right of kings
D generally opposed by the intellectual elite
E receiving widespread popular support before the French Revolution
49 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 du Quesnay

*Questions 50-51 refer to the following statement.*

“Self-interest drive people to action and the Invisible Hand of competition acts as an automatic regulator so that the market will generate wealth for the nation.”

50 The author of this passage would have agreed with which of the following statements?
F Government regulation of the market helps to promote a healthy economy.  
G People will produce according to their abilities and be compensated according to their needs.  
H Individual self-interest, however enlightened, will destroy the market.  
I **Government must not interfere with the market mechanism if it is to perform properly.**  
J Wealth will be divided equally by the market mechanism.

51 The ideas expressed in the passage are fundamental to the economic theories of
A Socialism  
B **Capitalism**  
C Mercantilism  
D Communism  
E Fascism

52 Adam Smith maintained that
A Workers’ real wages decrease in the long run  
B Population always tends to outstrip food supplies  
C Monopolies benefit the state  
D **Competition is socially beneficial**  
E Social revolution is inevitable.