CALIFORNIA WORLD HISTORY · UNIT 1 · 25 QUESTIONS

Democratic Revolutions and Enlightenment Ideas — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **The Scientific Revolution changed how people understood nature by stressing observation, experimentation, and**

- A Reason
- B Tradition
- C Authority
- D Faith alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **An orrery models the heliocentric system Copernicus proposed, in which Earth and the other planets revolve around the**



A Earth itself

B Stars

C Sun

D Moon

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3 **Galileo supported the heliocentric model with observations made using a telescope, which brought him into conflict with**



A Church authorities

B Trade guilds

C University students

D Royal armies

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4 **Kepler showed that planets move in elliptical orbits around the Sun, improving on earlier models that assumed circular**

A Orbits

B Stars

C Moons

D Planets

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5 **Isaac Newton explained the motion of the planets and a falling apple with his laws of motion and his law of universal**



A Thermodynamics

B Gravitation

C Relativity

D Evolution

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6 **Francis Bacon argued that knowledge should come from careful observation and experiment rather than from accepted**

A Mathematics

B Trade

C Law

D Tradition

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7 **John Locke argued that people have natural rights to life, liberty, and property, and that government exists by the consent of the**

A Army

B Nobility

C Governed

D Church

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8 **Montesquieu argued that government power should be divided into legislative, executive, and judicial branches so that power could be**

A Checked

B Concentrated

C Inherited

D Sold

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9 **Rousseau argued that legitimate government rests on a social contract in which people give up some freedom in exchange for protection of the**

A King

B Nobility

C Common good

D Church

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10 **Voltaire defended freedom of speech and freedom of religion and criticized intolerance and**

- A Censorship
- B Trade
- C Farming
- D Science

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11 **Mary Wollstonecraft argued in the late 1700s that women deserved equal education and equal**

- A Rights
- B Property only
- C Wages only
- D Titles

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12 **Adam Smith argued in The Wealth of Nations that free markets and competition could guide economic activity better than heavy government**



A Taxation

B Control

C Trade

D Farming

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The American Revolution was influenced by Enlightenment ideas and by colonial anger over taxation without**

A Representation

B Trade

C Religion

D Military service

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14 **The Declaration of Independence, written mainly by Thomas Jefferson, stated that all men are created equal and have unalienable rights including life, liberty, and the pursuit of**

A Wealth

B Power

C Happiness

D Property

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15 **The year in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted was**

ANSWER _____

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16 **The Constitution created a federal system in which power is shared between the national government and the**

A Army

B Courts only

C States

D Church

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17 **The Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution, protects freedoms such as speech, religion, and**

A Assembly

B Trade

C Taxation

D Slavery

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The French Revolution began in 1789 partly because of financial crisis, social inequality, and Enlightenment ideas, and its early demands included liberty, equality, and**

A Slavery

B Property

C Monarchy

D Empire

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **During the French Revolution the storming of the Bastille became a symbol of the people's challenge to royal**



A Trade

B Religion

C Taxation only

D Authority

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, adopted in France in 1789, proclaimed liberty, property, security, and resistance to**

A Taxation

B Oppression

C Trade

D Science

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21 **The Reign of Terror in France used executions to suppress enemies of the revolution and was led in part by Maximilien**

A Robespierre

B Napoleon

C Louis XVI

D Voltaire

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22 **Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power in France, reformed laws through the Napoleonic Code, and built a large empire before his final defeat at**

A Trafalgar

B Yorktown

C Waterloo

D Austerlitz

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23 **The Congress of Vienna, held at the Hofburg Palace after Napoleon's defeat, aimed to restore stability in Europe by balancing power among the major**



A Churches

B Colonies

C Armies

D States

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24 **The Haitian Revolution, led in part by Toussaint Louverture, resulted in independence from France and the end of slavery in**

A Haiti

B Mexico

C Brazil

D Peru

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25 **Simon Bolivar helped liberate several South American countries from Spanish rule and is known as the**

A Liberator

B Emperor

C Viceroy

D Admiral

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. A
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. 1776
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. B
21. A
22. C
23. D
24. A
25. A

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