VERMONT WORLD HISTORY · UNIT 3

# Age of Revolutions — Practice Test

**Vermont World History • 25 questions**

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 **Which Enlightenment thinker argued that people have natural rights to life, liberty, and property?**

- A John Locke
- B Thomas Hobbes
- C Adam Smith
- D David Hume

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2 **Which thinker argued for separation of powers among legislative, executive, and judicial branches?**

- A Rousseau
- B Montesquieu
- C Voltaire
- D Diderot

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3 **Which Enlightenment idea held that government should rest on agreement between rulers and the ruled?**

- A Divine right
- B Feudal duty
- C Social contract
- D Mercantilism

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4 **Voltaire is best known for defending which principle?**

- A Absolute monarchy
- B Slavery
- C Censorship
- D Religious tolerance and freedom of speech

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5 **Which British law of 1765 taxed printed materials in the American colonies and angered colonists?**

- A The Stamp Act
- B The Townshend Acts
- C The Tea Act
- D The Intolerable Acts

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6 **The Boston Tea Party of 1773 was a protest against British policy on what?**

A Land grants

B Tea taxes

C Naval building

D Gold mining

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7 **In what year was the American Declaration of Independence adopted?**

ANSWER _____

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8 **Which battle in 1781 effectively ended major fighting in the American Revolution?**

A Bunker Hill

B Saratoga

C Yorktown

D Lexington

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9 **The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are called what?**

A The Federalist Papers

B The Articles of Confederation

C The Emancipation Proclamation

D The Bill of Rights

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10 **Which event on July 14, 1789 is often seen as the start of the French Revolution?**

A The storming of the Bastille

B The execution of Louis XVI

C The Battle of Waterloo

D The Congress of Vienna

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11 **Before the French Revolution, which group paid most taxes while having little political power?**

A The clergy

B The Third Estate

C The nobility

D The royal family

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12 **The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in 1789 proclaimed what?**

- A The return of feudal dues
- B The divine right of kings
- C Equality before the law and natural rights
- D An end to all trade

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13 **Who led France during much of the Reign of Terror?**

- A Napoleon
- B Louis XVI
- C Marquis de Lafayette
- D Maximilien Robespierre

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14 **In what year was Napoleon defeated at Waterloo?**

ANSWER _____

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15 **Which leader helped liberate several South American countries from Spanish rule?**

A Simon Bolivar

B Benito Juarez

C Fidel Castro

D Che Guevara

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16 **Which country became independent in 1804 after a successful revolution by enslaved people?**

A Mexico

B Brazil

C Haiti

D Chile

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17 **Which priest issued the Grito de Dolores in 1810 calling for Mexican independence?**

A Simon Bolivar

B Jose de San Martin

C Miguel Hidalgo

D Agustin de Iturbide

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18 **Which invention improved by James Watt helped power early factories and mines?**

A The spinning jenny

B The power loom

C The cotton gin

D The steam engine

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19 **The Industrial Revolution began mainly in which country in the late 1700s?**

A Britain

B France

C Germany

D Russia

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**20** **Which effect did industrialization have on cities in the 1800s?**

- **A** The end of all farming
- **B** Rapid urbanization as workers moved to factory towns
- **C** A sharp fall in population
- **D** The closing of all ports

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**21** **Who was the Prussian chancellor who led the unification of Germany in the 1800s?**

- **A** Giuseppe Garibaldi
- **B** Camillo Cavour
- **C** Otto von Bismarck
- **D** Klemens von Metternich

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22 **Which leader and his Red Shirts helped unite southern Italy in 1860?**

A Otto von Bismarck

B Napoleon III

C Victor Emmanuel II

D Giuseppe Garibaldi

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23 **The Meiji Restoration in Japan beginning in 1868 led to what?**

A Rapid modernization and industrialization

B A return to isolation forever

C The end of all government

D Abolition of trade

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24

**The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 is best known for advancing which cause?**

A Temperance

B Womens rights

C Abolition of taxes

D Railroad building

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## Source I - A Writer on Government

*Use this reading for question 25.*

A just government does not rule by fear alone. Its power should come from the consent of the people, and its laws should protect their freedom and property. When a ruler breaks that trust again and again, the people may rightly seek a new government.

**25** **Based on Source I, what Enlightenment idea is the writer expressing?**

- **A** Divine right of kings
- **B** Feudal obligation
- **C** Social contract and consent of the governed
- **D** Mercantilist trade control

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# ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. 1776
8. C
9. D
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. 1815
15. A
16. C
17. C
18. D
19. A
20. B
21. C
22. D
23. A
24. B
25. C

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