

-
1. Which statement represents a key idea directly associated with John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*?
- A) Freedom of speech should be denied.
 - B) The king's power on Earth comes from God.
 - C) All people are born with the right to life, liberty, and property.
 - D) Individuals acting in their own self-interest will achieve economic success.

Base your answers to questions **2** and **3** on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: I do not agree with what you have to say, but I'll defend to the death your right to say it.

Speaker B: Government has no other end, but the preservation of property.

Speaker C: Man is born free, and everywhere he is in shackles.

2. Which historical figure expressed ideas that are most similar to those of Speaker B?
- A) Thomas Malthus
 - B) John Locke
 - C) Peter the Great
 - D) Bishop Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet
3. Which historical period is best represented in the ideas expressed by these speakers?
- A) Enlightenment
 - B) Counter Reformation
 - C) Age of Exploration
 - D) Early Middle Ages
-
4. Which individual is correctly paired with an individual who further developed his ideas?
- A) Pope Urban II → Martin Luther
 - B) Nicolaus Copernicus → Galileo Galilei
 - C) Hernando Cortez → Simón Bolívar
 - D) Louis XVI → Maximilien Robespierre

5. Which pair of ideas were central to the Scientific Revolution?
- A) social stability and economic self-sufficiency
 - B) observation and experimentation
 - C) technology and military expansion
 - D) scarcity and interdependence
6. Many Enlightenment philosophers used reason to
- A) reinforce traditional beliefs
 - B) strengthen religious authority
 - C) reveal natural laws
 - D) encourage censorship
7. Which statement about the Scientific Revolution in Europe is accurate?
- A) The existence of natural laws was rejected.
 - B) Scientists questioned traditional beliefs about the universe.
 - C) New ideas supported the geocentric theory of Ptolemy.
 - D) The Bible was used to justify new scientific findings.
-

8. Base your answer to the following question on Base your answer to this question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Philosopher	Idea
Locke	Natural rights — life, liberty, property
Montesquieu	Separation of powers
Voltaire	Freedom of thought, expression, and religion

Which period is most closely associated with the major ideas of these philosophers?

- A) Crusades
B) Renaissance
C) Reconquista
D) Enlightenment

9. According to John Locke, the purpose of government is to

- A) protect the natural rights of individuals
B) serve the monarch
C) create overseas settlements
D) stimulate the economy

10. One way in which Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Rousseau are similar is that they were

- A) philosophers during the Age of Enlightenment
B) chief ministers during the French Revolution
C) leaders of the Italian unification movement
D) supporters of the Counter Reformation

11. Which statement expresses an idea of the Enlightenment?

- A) The king is sacred and answers only to God.
B) History is a continuous struggle between social classes.
C) Those who are the most fit will survive and succeed.
D) All individuals have natural rights.

12. One contribution that John Locke made to Enlightenment philosophy was the idea that

- A) absolute monarchies should continue
B) the punishment should fit the crime
C) individual rights should be denied
D) governments should be based on the consent of the people

13. According to John Locke, the chief role of government was to

- A) protect natural rights
B) fight territorial wars
C) ensure the wealth of citizens
D) redistribute land

14. Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*, Rousseau's *The Social Contract*, and Montesquieu's *The Spirit of the Laws* were works written during which time period?

- A) Middle Ages B) Renaissance
C) Enlightenment D) Reformation

15. Which period of history had the greatest influence on the Enlightenment ideas of natural law and reason?

- A) Pax Romana
B) Middle Ages
C) Age of Exploration
D) Scientific Revolution

16. Philosophers of the Enlightenment period believed that society could best be improved by

- A) relying on faith and divine right
B) borrowing ideas from ancient Greece and Rome
C) applying reason and the laws of nature
D) studying the practices of successful leaders
-

-
17. Which idea became a central belief of the Enlightenment?
- A) The use of reason would lead to human progress.
 - B) Mathematics could be used to solve all human problems.
 - C) The ancient Romans had the best form of government.
 - D) People should give up their natural rights to their rulers.
18. The ideas of Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu most influenced
- A) the growing power of priests in the Roman Catholic Church
 - B) improvements in the working conditions of factory workers
 - C) the rise of industrial capitalism
 - D) movements for political reform
19. Base your answer to the following question on “. . . Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good. . . .”
— *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*, 1789
- Which principle of the Enlightenment philosophers is expressed in this quotation from the French Revolution?
- A) natural law
 - B) nationalism
 - C) free trade
 - D) socialism
20. One way in which the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment were similar is that they
- A) encouraged the spread of new ideas
 - B) strengthened traditional institutions
 - C) led to the Protestant Reformation
 - D) rejected Renaissance individualism
21. The writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau, Baron de Montesquieu, and John Locke were similar in that each supported the principles of
- A) a military dictatorship
 - B) an autocracy
 - C) a theocratic society
 - D) a democratic republic
22. The writings of the 18th-century French philosophers Diderot, Rousseau, and Voltaire influenced the
- A) policies of the enlightened despots
 - B) start of the Neolithic Revolution
 - C) success of the German unification movement
 - D) spread of imperialism to Africa and Asia
-

Base your answers to questions 27 and 28 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"

27. The statement best represents the values of
- A) the Enlightenment
 - B) Social Darwinism
 - C) feudalism
 - D) communism
28. This statement best expresses the philosophy of
- A) Adam Smith B) Karl Marx
 - C) Thomas Hobbes D) John Locke
-
29. What was a belief of many writers of the Enlightenment?
- A) The wealthy class should govern society.
 - B) People are basically evil.
 - C) Kings are responsible only to God.
 - D) Ideas can be proven by reason.
30. A major concept promoted by philosophers of the Enlightenment was the need for
- A) a return to traditional medieval ideas
 - B) the use of reason for rational and logical thinking
 - C) overseas expansion by western European nations
 - D) strengthening the power of the organized religions
31. The writers and philosophers of the Enlightenment believed that government decisions should be based on
- A) fundamental religious beliefs
 - B) the concept of divine right of kings
 - C) laws of nature and reason
 - D) traditional values

32. European political thinkers who supported the Enlightenment believed that
- A) religious tolerance is a dangerous concept
 - B) an absolute monarchy is the most effective government
 - C) governments should protect the rights of people
 - D) civil liberties should be given as rewards for political loyalty
33. Base your answer to the following question on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: The story of history is the story of class struggles. Revolution is necessary to overthrow the ruling class and eventually create a classless society in which no one will be exploited.

Speaker B: The royal power is absolute and the prince need render account of his acts to no one. Where the word of a king is, there is power. Without this absolute authority, the king could neither do good nor repress evil.

Speaker C: Government should leave business alone. It should let the natural law of supply and demand determine what gets produced, how much gets produced, who does the work, the price of goods, rates of pay, and all other economic questions.

Speaker D: Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. It is the duty of every government to preserve and protect these natural and inalienable rights.

Which speaker expresses the views of John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau?

- A) *A* B) *B* C) *C* D) *D*
-

-
34. Writers of the Enlightenment were primarily interested in
- A) changing the relationship between people and their government
 - B) supporting the divine right theory
 - C) debating the role of the Church in society
 - D) promoting increased powers for European monarchs
35. Which theme is most heavily emphasized in the writings of Plato, Niccolò Machiavelli, and John Locke?
- A) the economic interpretation of history
 - B) the elimination of all political opposition
 - C) the nature and purpose of government
 - D) the benefits of invading other nations
36. The writings of the Enlightenment philosophers in Europe encouraged later political revolution with their support of
- A) socialism
 - B) imperialism
 - C) the natural rights of man
 - D) the divine right monarchies
37. Many of the ideas of Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau were associated with
- A) the establishment of colonial empires by strong European nations
 - B) political reforms that ended the absolute monarchy in France
 - C) the beginnings of the Spanish Inquisition
 - D) British legislation that improved working conditions in factories
38. During the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment, one similarity in the work of many scientists and philosophers was that they
- A) relied heavily on the ideas of medieval thinkers
 - B) favored an absolute monarchy as a way of improving economic conditions
 - C) received support from the Catholic Church
 - D) examined natural laws governing the universe
39. Which statement best describes a change that occurred during both the Renaissance and the Enlightenment?
- A) Feudalism became the dominant political system.
 - B) The use of reason and logic was discouraged.
 - C) Technology and science were considered unimportant.
 - D) A new questioning spirit and attitude emerged.
40. John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau would be most likely to support
- A) a return to feudalism in Europe
 - B) a government ruled by a divine right monarchy
 - C) a society ruled by the Catholic Church
 - D) the right of citizens to decide the best form of government
41. • Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains.
• Everyone has the natural right to life, liberty, and property.
• Slavery, torture, and religious persecution are wrong.
During which period in European history would the ideas in these statements have been expressed?
- A) Pax Romana
 - B) Age of Exploration
 - C) Enlightenment
 - D) Age of Imperialism
42. One similarity between the Renaissance and the Enlightenment is that both historic periods
- A) produced major cultural changes
 - B) encouraged traditional values
 - C) limited technological advancements
 - D) ignored individual achievements
43. In England, the key principles of the Magna Carta were fundamental to the development and growth of
- A) democracy
 - B) theocracy
 - C) absolutism
 - D) communism
-

44. What was a major effect of the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights on Great Britain?

- A) The power of the monarch was limited.
- B) Ireland revolted against the monarchy.
- C) Parliament was abolished.
- D) A renewed interest in Greek and Roman culture developed.

45. The English Bill of Rights and the political philosophy of John Locke both support the idea of a

- A) coalition government
- B) fascist dictatorship
- C) Marxist dictatorship
- D) limited government

46. "The French Revolution is most important for having changed subjects to citizens."

This statement emphasizes the shift from

- A) religious traditions to secular values
- B) divine right rule to people's participation in government
- C) rural lifestyles to urban lifestyles
- D) private property ownership to government ownership

47. Jean-Jacques Rousseau and John Locke both agreed that a government should be based on the

- A) separation of nationalities
- B) religious values of the people
- C) equal distribution of wealth
- D) consent of the governed

48. In *Two Treatises of Government*, John Locke wrote that the purpose of government was to

- A) keep kings in power
- B) regulate the economy
- C) expand territory
- D) protect natural rights

49. "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) elimination of laissez-faire capitalism
 - B) formation of government based on a social contract
 - C) continuation of absolute monarchy
 - D) rejection of the natural rights philosophy
-

50. Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

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

51. The ideals developed in the Athens of Pericles and in Republican Rome influenced the development of

- A) a parliament in Britain
- B) military juntas in Latin America
- C) a communist government in China
- D) a theocracy in Iran

52. Therefore, the Parliament declares:
That the [king's] pretended power of suspending laws . . . without consent of Parliament is illegal. That levying money [taxes] for or to the use of the crown [king] . . . without grant [consent] of Parliament . . . is illegal.

This 17th-century excerpt is found in the

- A) English Bill of Rights
- B) Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
- C) Napoleonic Code
- D) Balfour Declaration

53. The Enlightenment philosophers believed that the power of government is derived from

- A) divine right rulers
 - B) the middle class
 - C) a strong military
 - D) those who are governed
-

54. Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: "The majesty of the king is borrowed from God, who gives it to him for the good of the people. It is good for the people to be checked by a superior force."

Speaker B: "Reason . . . teaches that all men are equal and independent, and that no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions."

Speaker C: "My view is that it is desirable to be both loved and feared; but it is difficult to achieve both, and, if one of them has to be lacking, it is much safer to be feared than to be loved."

Speaker D: "The enjoyment of liberty, and even its support and preservation, consists in every man being allowed to speak his thoughts and lay open his sentiments."

Which two speakers would most likely support the idea of democracy?

- A) *A* and *B* B) *B* and *C* C) *C* and *D* D) *B* and *D*
-

55. Base your answer to the following question on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: The gods approached Vishnu, the lord of creatures, and said: "Indicate to us that one person among mortals who alone is worthy of the highest rank . . ." Vishnu reflected, and brought forth a glorious son who became the first king.

Speaker B: The traditional African society, whether it had a chief or not, was a society of equals and it conducted its business through discussion.

Speaker C: Ideally, the best form of government is one where every citizen not only has a voice but also, at least occasionally, is called on to take actual part.

Speaker D: A monarch's authority comes directly from God, and this is how the leadership and power in a society should be determined.

Which speakers would agree with the idea that some form of democracy is the best way to govern a society?

- A) *A* and *D* B) *B* and *C*
C) *A* and *C* D) *B* and *D*

56. "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The ideas expressed in the quotation are based primarily on the writings of

- A) Niccolo Machiavelli
B) Charles Darwin
C) Charlemagne
D) John Locke

Base your answers to questions 57 and 58 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely."

— Lord Acton, British historian

57. Which individual would most likely agree with this quotation?

- A) Louis XIV
B) Niccolò Machiavelli
C) John Locke
D) Joseph Stalin

58. Based on this quotation, which type of government would Lord Acton most likely support?

- A) dictatorship
B) absolute monarchy
C) totalitarian state
D) representative democracy

59. What was a direct result of the Scientific Revolution in Europe?

- A) a gradual decline in the growth of cities
B) an increase in the use of the divine right theory of government
C) the rise of the manorial system
D) the application of reason and experimentation to political thinking