

European Enlightenment Quiz

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Enlightenment writers often faced censorship because they
- wrote fiction.
 - challenged the old order.
 - supported traditional ideas.
 - wrote in salons.
- _____ 2. In *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, Mary Wollstonecraft argued that women and men should have equal
- property rights.
 - education.
 - voting rights.
 - employment opportunities.
- _____ 3. Diderot's *Encyclopedia* was important because it
- compiled classical Greek and Roman works.
 - spread Enlightenment ideas.
 - was the first publication printed with moveable type.
 - was the first publication to include articles by women.
- _____ 4. Enlightenment thinkers were influenced by the idea of natural law that emerged from the
- Reformation.
 - Glorious Revolution.
 - Scientific Revolution.
 - Renaissance.
- _____ 5. The intellectuals of the Enlightenment advocated the
- creation of a new religion of sciences.
 - use of the science, logic, and reason to foster progress toward a "better" society.
 - application of religious precepts to all knowledge.
 - abandonment of reason for the purpose of developing human knowledge.
- _____ 6. Thomas Hobbes argued that the best form of government was
- a theocracy.
 - an absolute monarchy.
 - a democracy.
 - any type that was chosen by the people.
- _____ 7. What Enlightenment thinker argued that the purpose of government is to safeguard the natural rights of the people?
- Thomas Hobbes
 - Voltaire
 - René Descartes
 - John Locke
- _____ 8. The philosopher who praised the checks and balances of the British constitution was
- Diderot.
 - Voltaire.
 - Montesquieu.
 - Rousseau.
- _____ 9. Philosophes advocated political reforms such as
- allowing people the right to liberty.
 - allowing the use of torture in prisons.
 - using government funds to support religious renewal movements.
 - extending civil rights to women.
- _____ 10. Enlightened Absolutism
- was based more on practical measures to strengthen the power of the state than to "reform" and free their populations.
 - was best illustrated by the activity of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.
 - was truly applied only briefly, in the ten months before the death of Emelyan Pugachev.
 - was limited by the desires of the middle classes to retain their special advantages.

