

AP European History Unit 4 Quiz

1. Which of the following was NOT a means that helped Enlightenment ideas spread beyond the elite social classes?
 - a. Printing press
 - b. Salons
 - c. Lending libraries
 - d. Traveling preachers

2. With the rising importance of science and spread of scientific ideas, philosophers began to regard God as intertwined with the natural world. Which of the following religions is considered a natural religion?
 - a. Pietism
 - b. Calvinism
 - c. Catholicism
 - d. Deism

3. In 1609, Johannes Kepler published his book *The New Astronomy*, which creates a model of planetary movement based on collected data. Which of the beliefs listed above did he disprove?
 - I. The solar system is heliocentric
 - II. The Earth did not move
 - III. Planets rotate in epicycles
 - a. I, II, and III
 - b. II only
 - c. II and III
 - d. I and III

4. "I think therefore I am" is a famous quote associated with the philosopher Rene Descartes. What method of scientific reasoning did he promote?
- Inductive reasoning
 - Rationalism
 - Empiricism
 - Skepticism
5. Which of Greek physician Galen's teachings did Enlightenment scientist William Harvey prove incorrect?
- Two systems of blood in which the arteries hold the blood for muscles while veins hold the blood for the digestive system
 - Four humors: blood, yellow, black bile, phlegm
 - Treatments of bleeding and purging
- II only
 - I and II
 - II and III
 - I, II, III
6. What answer choice identifies the correct order of philosophers that matches up each statement about the state of nature above to the philosopher that believed it?
- Humans were compassionate to each other
 - Humans were always in conflict
 - Humans live in chaos, but not good or evil
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke
 - John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Hobbes

7. Keeping in mind his view on the social contract and the nature of man, what did Thomas Hobbes believe was the purpose of the government?
- a. Protect natural rights
 - b. Control the people
 - c. Follow the will of the people
 - d. Unify the people
8. Which of the following governmental actions would Enlightenment economist Adam Smith have agreed with?
- a. Banning foreign spice trade
 - b. Place tariffs on textile exports
 - c. Deregulation of alcohol industry
 - d. Providing subsidies to farmers

“Once it is demonstrated that man and woman are not, and should not be constituted the same, either in character or in temperament, it follows that they should not have the same education. In following the directions of nature they must act together but they should not do the same things; their duties have a common end, but the duties themselves are different and consequently also the tastes that direct them. After having tried to form the natural man, let us also see, in order not to leave our work incomplete, how the woman is to be formed who suits this man.”

- Jean-Jacques Rousseau, *Emile, or On Education*

9. Refer to the passage above. Which figure from the Enlightenment published a book that contained a rebuttal to Rousseau's view on women?
- a. Mary Wollstonecraft
 - b. Margaret Cavendish
 - c. Maria Cunitz
 - d. Maria Margaretha Winckelmann (or Kirch)

10. As the Agricultural Revolution allowed more crops to be grown with less manpower, less human labor was needed on farms. These extra workers began moving into cities to find work. Which of the following is NOT a common characteristic observed of these cities?

- a. Poor sanitation
- b. Increased awareness of poverty as a social issue
- c. Few illegitimate births
- d. Degradation of communal values

11. Which of the following is NOT an effect of the emergence of the middle class during the Enlightenment era?

- a. Luxury consumerism
- b. Emergence of the suburbs
- c. Leisure time
- d. Efforts for poverty relief

12. What was the biggest theme of the Neoclassicist art of the Enlightenment period?

- a. Catholic imagery
- b. Leisure
- c. Public life
- d. Abstract scenes

13. Which of the following figures mainly depicted the elite in their artistic works?

- a. Jacques-Louis David
- b. Denis Diderot
- c. Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn
- d. George Frideric Handel

14. Which reform carried out by Joseph II of Austria did his mother, Maria Theresa, oppose during her reign?

- a. Religious toleration
- b. Expansion of primary education
- c. Limiting the power of the nobles
- d. Aiding the serfs

15. Although considered an Enlightened absolute ruler, what Enlightenment ideals did Catherine the Great refuse to encourage in Russia?

- a. Increase of education
- b. Abolition of serfdom
- c. Modernization of agriculture
- d. The arts (theatre, painting, music)

16. What is NOT a reason that Frederick the Great of Prussia was such a successful Enlightened monarch?

- a. Strong Prussian military
- b. Loyal nobles
- c. Support from intellectuals
- d. Elimination of Junkers

17. Which of the following choices is NOT commonly attributed to the start of the Scientific Revolution and, subsequently, the Enlightenment?

- a. Revival of Ancient Greek and Romans works
- b. Increased focus on following traditions
- c. John Locke's idea of natural rights
- d. Concept of applying empiricism to all parts of life

18. Which of the following ideas is most prominently associated with Baron de Montesquieu?

- a. Condemnation of the death penalty
- b. Separation of powers
- c. Separate spheres for the sexes
- d. Religious tolerance

“It does not require great art, or magnificently trained eloquence, to prove that Christians should tolerate each other. I, however, am going further: I say that we should regard all men as our brothers. What? The Turk my brother? The Chinaman my brother? The Jew? The Siam? Yes, without doubt; are we not all children of the same father and creatures of the same God?”

19. What philosopher most likely wrote the passage above?

- a. Voltaire
- b. Mary Wollstonecraft
- c. David Hume
- d. Adam Smith

20. The emergence of linens for home decoration, boudoirs (private sitting rooms for women), and theatres reflects the emphasis and availability of what aspect of life that arose during the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment period?

- a. Working in a capitalistic society
- b. Education of classes beyond the elite
- c. Leisure and luxury for the middle class
- d. Abandonment of religion

Explanations

1. D	Although traveling preachers were not a very common phenomenon during this period, they most likely would not have been spreading the ideas of the Enlightenment. The Enlightenment rejected many “revealed religions”, so these preachers would most likely be condemning Enlightenment ideas. Answer choice A is incorrect because the printing press allowed mass copies of books by Enlightenment authors to be published and distributed. The greater number of total copies allowed the books to be purchased by people besides the elite. Answer choice B is incorrect because salons allowed many French Enlightenment elite to converse amongst themselves and commoners to spread and discuss the ideas of the Enlightenment. Additionally, women would host these events and regulate the conversations. Answer choice C is incorrect because lending libraries allowed commoners to consume books because they were able to get them for free. Otherwise, they would have used that money for a different priority.
2. D	The Enlightenment brought many philosophers (e.g. Voltaire, Isaac Newton, Benedict Spinoza) to reject “revealed religions” or religions that had been passed to humans through divine intervention. Instead, they believed that nature was the source of religion. Answer choices A, B, and C are incorrect because they are all revealed religions.
3. C	Kepler proved that Earth was not fixed in place and that planetary rotation was not circular (epicycle), but in an oval shape. He also proved that the sun is the center of the solar system (heliocentric). Therefore, answers A, B, and D are incorrect.
4. B	Rationalism involves creating theories based on reason and logic. Rousseau's quote, “I think therefore I am”, refers to him trusting nothing but his own mind. Answer choices A and C both refer to similar concepts that use the 5 senses or evidence to create and test a theory. Answer choice D refers to the uncertainty about whether or not religion is real.
5. D	All three of the options listed were proven false by William Harvey through his experimentation and exploration of human anatomy. He is most known for his discovery of the circulation of blood. It was vastly different from Galen's teachings, and stated that all blood is in one system and flows in one direction

	through the heart. Answer choices A, B, and C can be proven incorrect using the information stated previously.
6. A	Jean-Jacques described humans in nature (without society) as “noble savages”. This meant that although they did not understand right from wrong (morals), they still cared for other humans. Thomas Hobbes, on the other hand, believed that the state of nature was “nasty, brutish, and short”. He believed that because men naturally wanted to dominate each other, they were in a constant state of warfare. Finally, John Locke believed that in nature mankind was free, but this freedom led to both kindness and fighting. Locke advocated that in order for people to live in a civilized manner, it was necessary to form governments. The advantages of a civilized society were that man gained natural rights, so it was the role of the government to protect them. Answer choices B, C, and D do not correctly match up each philosopher with their ideas.
7. B	Thomas Hobbes believed that man was evil by nature and constantly fighting each other. Therefore, he believed that the government was necessary to control them and create laws to bring peace. He was a big proponent of absolute monarchies. Answer choice A aligns with philosopher John Locke’s belief of the purpose of government, because he believed in representative governments. This was due to his belief that by entering a civilized society, man gave up many personal freedoms, but gained natural rights. Therefore, it is the role of government to secure these natural rights. Answer choices C and D align with the beliefs of Jean-Jacques Rousseau who believed in democracies.
8. C	Adam Smith believed in the policy of laissez-faire, or a “hands-off” approach to government. He believed that the “invisible hand” of the free market would bring about the greatest amount of public good and economic growth. This theory suggests that individuals working in their own self-interest involuntarily help others. Answer choice C is the only one of the answer choices that involves reduced government involvement in the economy. Answer choices A, B, and D are all incorrect because the government is exerting greater influence over the market in those scenarios.

9. A	<p>In 1792, Wollstonecraft published <i>Vindication of the Rights of Women</i>, in which she outlines her feminist view on the role of women in society as well as the importance of female education. Included in the book are several arguments against writings of Enlightenment philosophers such as Rousseau who believed women do not need to be educated. Answer choice B is incorrect because although Cavendish helped bring women into the sciences by being the only woman from the 17th century allowed in a Royal Society of London meeting, her writings were mostly of natural philosophy. Answer choices C and D are incorrect because these women's achievements and writings were related to astronomy, not women's rights.</p>
10. C	<p>As people moved into the cities, traditional morals began to fade. The number of illegitimate births increased as a whole during the 18th century, but most prominently in cities. Answer choice A is incorrect because cities often did not have proper sewer systems, so cities were unable to maintain a standard of sanitation. Answer choice B is incorrect because the increased prominence of the city populations brought about awareness for the issue. Answer choice D is incorrect because people living in cities did not feel a sense of community that people living in rural areas did. For this reason, they often viewed those living around them as strangers and were far less compassionate to each other.</p>
11. B	<p>The concept of suburbs did not come into existence until the 20th century, so they were not a significant effect of the middle class during the Enlightenment. Answer choice A is incorrect because having a wider middle-class audience willing to purchase goods allowed manufacturers to create luxury goods aimed at the group. This led to the development and popularization of luxury consumerism as middle-class families consumed goods in an attempt to copy the lifestyle of the elite class. Answer choice C is incorrect because the Enlightenment aimed to use reason and logic in science to make the average person's life easier. New innovations and reform opened up more hours common people could spend as leisure time. Answer choice D is incorrect because the developing middle class was able to see first-hand the suffering of those in poverty. For almost all of</p>

	<p>history, the elite had been detached from the lives of the lower classes, but middle-class families were more willing to provide aid to those suffering.</p>
12. C	<p>Until 1750, most Baroque art contained royalty or religious subjects. However, the influence of Enlightenment ideas caused a new era of artwork – Neoclassicism. Neoclassicism focused on everyday people and public morals in accordance with Enlightenment focus on a more secular society. Answer choice A is incorrect because the Enlightenment brought forth the idea that religion was a private matter and often rejected revealed religions, therefore the Neoclassicist art of the Enlightenment period tended to shy away from religion as a subject. Answer choice B is incorrect because themes such as leisure and family life were more associated with Rococo art than Neoclassicist art. Answer choice D is incorrect because the Abstract art movement did not begin until around the 1940s.</p>
13. D	<p>George Frideric Handel was a famous Baroque composer who was known for his performances in front of royalty and nobility. He did not present his art to the common man. Answer choice A is incorrect because Jacques-Louis David was a painter who primarily painted historical scenes that did not have the same frivolity found in art pieces commissioned for the elite. Answer choice B is incorrect because Denis Diderot wrote <i>Encyclopedie</i> (1751) to compile knowledge so that the people could educate themselves. It was not targeted towards the elite. Answer choice C is incorrect because Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn often created portraits that depicted commoners.</p>
14. A	<p>Although Joseph II of Austria was a more radical Enlightened absolute monarch than his mother Maria Theresa of Austria, he mostly took a more radical approach to the reforms she began. She began the expansion of primary education (choice B) and he continued her reforms with additions such as offering scholarships for a select few poor students. Maria Theresa began limiting the power of the nobles by increasing the authority of the bureaucracy (answer choice C) during her reign and Joseph II extended this reform by placing land taxes on the nobles. Maria Theresa limited how much labor the nobles, who owned the estates upon which the serfs worked, could require them to do. Joseph II, in turn, abolished the serfdom system (feudal system). However, Maria Theresa was a devout Catholic who refused to</p>

	<p>extend religious freedoms during her reign. Joseph II, on the other hand, implemented policies of religious toleration such as allowing schools for the Jewish.</p>
15. B	<p>Catherine the Great was considered an Enlightened absolutism monarch due to her interest in Enlightenment philosophes (i.e. Voltaire, Diderot) and Enlightenment teachings. However, the “reforms” she implemented in her country often did not acknowledge the Enlightenment belief in improving the lives of the common people. Her changes to Russian society were more an attempt to “modernize” Russia in accordance with European nations than for the purpose of improving the lives of the people. As a result, it is seen that Catherine the Great did not attempt to abolish serfdom, the feudal system in which workers are forever bound to the lord of the estate, during her reign. Answer choice A is incorrect because Catherine attempted to increase education throughout Russia, but was only able to increase the number of primary and secondary schools in the country. Answer choice C is incorrect because Catherine’s implementation of the Free Economic Society helped modernize agriculture in Russia. Answer choice D is incorrect because Catherine strove to make the city of St. Petersburg as alluring as Louis XIV’s Versailles Palace, so she encouraged arts such as theatre, painting, and music.</p>
16. D	<p>The Junkers were the Prussian nobility that owned large estates. Frederick was able to succeed in many of his reforms due to the fact that the Junkers supplied the military. In fact, Frederick was unable to reduce the suffering of serfs to the extent he wished in order to maintain his relationship with the Junkers. The Junkers used the Prussian serfs to run and work in their estates. Answer choice A is incorrect because the strength of the Prussian military allowed Frederick the Great to win several battles and prevent uprisings when he implemented reforms. Answer choice B is incorrect because, as established, the Prussian nobility was critical to Frederick the Great’s success. Answer choice C is incorrect because Frederick the Great supported many intellectuals (ex. Voltaire) and in response, these intellectuals supported his reforms.</p>
17. B	<p>A major part of both the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment was rejecting tradition and forming new ideas about the world. This idea can be seen in</p>

	<p>the rejection of the old “revealed religions” amongst philosophers and the popularization of “natural religions” in the movement. Answer choice A is incorrect because many of the ideas that influenced the Enlightenment came from Ancient Greek and Roman writings. The works of Aristotle, for example, influenced philosophers to apply logic to their thinking to discover new information. Answer choice C is incorrect because the popularization of the idea of natural rights suggested that improving human life on Earth should be a focus of society, not just the afterlife. This influenced the Enlightenment ideals of reform and religious toleration. Answer choice D is incorrect because the idea of empiricism strengthened the importance of data and evidence as proof for scientific ideas, which brought about many new discoveries. This same concept was applied to other aspects of life such as religion.</p>
18. B	<p>In 1748, Montesquieu wrote <i>The Spirit of Laws</i> which discussed how the British government’s separation of powers was an important concept that should be promoted in other governments as well. He especially emphasized how separation of powers would function in the judicial branch (i.e. suggesting a greater degree of justice). Answer choice A is commonly attributed to Cesare Beccaria from his book <i>On Crimes and Punishments</i> (1764). Answer choice C is attributed to Jean-Jacques Rousseau in his book <i>Emile</i> (1762) in which he explained that men and women have different roles in society, and that women should be submissive to men. Answer choice D is mostly credited to Voltaire in his books <i>Candide</i> (1759) and <i>Treatise on Toleration</i> (1763).</p>
19. A	<p>Voltaire was a strong advocate of universal tolerance. Although he was highly critical of religion (especially Catholicism), he still believed that in order to promote free thought for everyone it was necessary to allow people to believe in anything they wanted to believe. Answer choice B is not correct because Mary Wollstonecraft was more widely recognized for her advocacy of women’s rights. Scholars still debate about her exact position on religion and toleration. Answer choice C is incorrect because David Hume was a philosopher mostly known for his adamant belief in empiricism and his skepticism of religion. As a result, he mostly believed that religious toleration should be based on the religion’s effect on</p>

	<p>the peace in society. However, this viewpoint often excluded most religions from toleration. Answer choice D is not correct because Adam Smith is more famous for his economic ideas. He supported capitalism, so he believed that religious toleration in society would arise with increased competition between religions. However, he did not explicitly state his belief in religious toleration.</p>
20. C	<p>All of the items listed in the question are used for leisure or are luxury items. Prior to the Scientific Revolution, many working class families were not able to afford luxury items or spend time doing activities outside of work or religion. New capitalist manufacturers focused on providing goods to the middle class while philosophers of the Enlightenment emphasized the importance of private life, which culminated. Answer choice A is incorrect because although the emergence of capitalism was relevant to the luxury items consumed by middle class families, it did not relate to how they spent their leisure time (ex. boudoirs and theatres). Answer choice B is incorrect because while there was a focus on educating the lower classes, education levels did not relate to the purchase of luxury items by the middle class. Answer choice D is incorrect because the middle class did not completely abandon religion at this time, they simply participated to a lesser extent.</p>

Works Cited

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques. *Emile, or On Education*. 1763.

Voltaire. *Treatise on Toleration*. 1763.