**Unit 4 Test Study Guide**

1. What is the divine right of kings? **Kings receive their power from God and are only responsible to God**

2. What is the name of the “Revolution” in England that involved no bloodshed? **The Glorious Revolution**

3. The concept that society agrees to be governed and give their consent is called what? **Social contract**

4. What group taught that the Earth was the center of the universe? **Catholic Church**

5. Separation of powers was written about by what Enlightenment philosopher? **Baron Montesquieu**

6. When members of the third estate walked out of a meeting and promised to write a new constitution, this was called what? **Tennis Court Oath**

7. Name the three natural rights that John Locke wrote about? **Life, liberty, property**

8. Who led a slave revolt in Haiti, making it the first black republic in the world? **Toussaint L’Overture**

9. What event was the official beginning of the French Revolution? **Storming of the Bastille**

10. Who was most responsible for creating independent nations in South America? **Simon Bolivar**

11. The name of the meeting, after Napoleon was defeated, that redrew the map of Europe? **Congress of Vienna**

12. During the Scientific Revolution they used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and logic to solve problems. **Reason**

13. What kind of leaders usually led to anger at home and abroad, economic problems, and short term power? **Absolute monarchs**

14. Did the British Parliament limit or strengthen the power of King? **Limit**

15. Which leader was responsible for the Westernization of Russia? **Peter the Great**

16. Philip the 2nd of Spain planned to defeat the English with what military strategy? **Spanish Armada**

17. The name of the theory, by Adam Smith, that says the government should not interfere in business? **Laissez Faire**

18. What period of history were thinkers calling for a just society based on reason? **Enlightenment**

19. Absolutism means what? **A king or Queen with complete power**

20. This French General provided stability for the nation after the events of the Revolution? **Napoleon Bonaparte**

21. The immediate impact of the French Revolution was? **French middle class gained more power**

22. A nationalist wants to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from colonialism? **Free**

23. What kind of government system would Thomas Hobbes approve of? **Absolutism**

24. The main complaint of American colonists, after the French and Indian War, was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without representation. **Taxation**

25. What was the philosophy of Mary Wollstonecraft? **Equality and education for all women**

26. Who was the leader of the Reign of Terror, and was eventually executed? **Maximillian Robespierre**

27. This tool of execution defines the Reign of Terror? **Guillotine**

28. The Bill of Rights, in both France and England, said that Parliament had superiority over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? **Monarchy**

29. The concept of having “estates” that represent social classes was factor in what revolution? **French Revolution**

30. What Scientific Revolution thinker examined the natural laws of the universe? **Isaac Newton**

31. The theory of divine right gave power to who? **Kings and Queens**

32. Enlightenment philosophers rejected the divine right theory and said that the power of government comes from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **People (the governed)**

33. Massive spending, palaces, and lavish parties, are all an example of what types of leaders? **Absolutism**

34. This philosopher wrote heavily about free speech? **Voltaire**

Honors Questions

35. What Italian scientist fought against the Church’s views on the location of the sun in the universe? **Galileo Galilei**

36. How did the philosophies of Hobbes and Locke differ? **Hobbes thought humans were naturally cruel and needed strong leaders, and Locke felt all humans had natural rights**

38. When governments fail to meet the economic and political needs of its citizens it can lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **Revolutions**

**Essay Questions**

1. Describe how the ideas of the Scientific Revolution thinkers challenged the teachings of the Church, and how Enlightenment ideas were at odds with established European Governments?

**Used logic, reason, and the Scientific Method to explain the world around them. Sun is center of the Earth, planets don’t move in circles, but elliptical. Events could be explained by Science instead of the Bible.**

**New ideas that called for natural rights, freedom, equality, separation of powers, a fair legal system, and representation by citizens, the social contract – all of these things were opposite of the absolute monarch model that European governments were using. This led to the Revolutions.**

2. Compare the French and American Revolutions, Explain two similarities and differences in your comparison. Use examples.

**Both were trying to get rid of their kings. Both angry about taxes without fair representation. Both were violent. French Rev made worse by bad economy and foreign wars. U.S. was united after revolution, where French went through numerous new governments. U.S. ended up with democratic republic and France ended up with an Emperor.**