

1. In the partial outline below, which heading belongs after Roman numeral I?

<p>I. _____</p> <p>A. Louis XIV</p> <p>B. Phillip II</p> <p>C. Henry VIII</p>

- A) Divine Right Monarchs
 B) Supporters of Democracy
 C) Religious Reformers
 D) Leaders of the Crusades
2. Which change was introduced by Peter the Great to Russia in the 17th century?
- A) spread of the philosophies of the Enlightenment to the peasant class
 B) development of representative government in the provinces
 C) introduction of Western technology to the military and industry
 D) selling of indulgences to raise money
3. Base your answer to the following question on the speakers' statements below.

Speaker A: Although I spread serfdom in my country, I tried to modernize our society by incorporating western technology.

Speaker B: I promoted culture with my support of the arts. Unfortunately, I drained my country's treasury by building my palace at Versailles and involving my country in costly wars.

Speaker C: I gained much wealth from my overseas empire in the Americas. I waged war against the Protestants and lost.

Speaker D: I inherited the throne and imprisoned my foes without a trial. I dissolved Parliament because I did not want to consult with them when I increased taxes.

Which speaker represents the view of King Louis XIV of France?

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

4. 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
5. Sir Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, and Johannes Kepler are all directly associated with the
- A) The Enlightenment
 B) Scientific Revolution
 C) English Revolution
 D) Agricultural Revolution
6. 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.
7. One similarity in the leadership of Peter the Great and Catherine the Great was that both
- A) actively sought to westernize Russia
 B) instituted important reforms that gave citizens a voice in the Russian Government
 C) ended feudalism and improved the lives of Russian peasants
 D) supported ethnic nationalist movements within the Russian Empire
8. The Puritan Revolution and the Glorious Revolution are both closely associated with the
- A) expansion of Papal authority in Rome
 B) beginning of the Reconquista in Spain
 C) calling of the Congress of Vienna
 D) rise of parliamentary democracy in England

FLASHBACK FRIDAY!

9. • Magna Carta signed by King John
• Habeas Corpus Act passed during the rule of Charles II
• Bill of Rights agreed to by William and Mary

These events in English history were similar in that they all

- A) promoted religious freedom
- B) limited the power of the monarch
- C) provided universal suffrage
- D) supported divine right theory

10. 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
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