

Name: _____ Date: _____

Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- _____ 1. What form of government is based on the idea that people can govern themselves?
- A. absolute rule
 - B. constitutional monarchy
 - C. democracy
 - D. dictatorship
- _____ 2. How are powers divided in a federal system?
- A. The power is divided between the House of Commons and House of Lords.
 - B. The power is divided among the judicial, legislative, and executive branches.
 - C. The power is divided between the monarchy and the Parliament.
 - D. The power is divided between the central and state governments.
- _____ 3. What is a republic?
- A. a government in which citizens elect leaders who make government decisions
 - B. a government in which citizens rule directly and not through representatives
 - C. a government in which one person rules
 - D. a government in which the noble class rules
- _____ 4. Which Enlightenment thinker believed that all human beings had a right to life, liberty, and property?
- A. Thomas Hobbes
 - B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - C. John Locke
 - D. Baron de Montesquieu
- _____ 5. When did the Reformation begin?
- A. when William and Mary were crowned co-rulers and Parliament established limits on royal rule
 - B. when Martin Luther began criticizing the Catholic Church's practice of selling pardons for sins
 - C. when people began restoring old monuments and works of art and began believing in individualism
 - D. when Parliament restored the monarch, Charles II, to the throne
- _____ 6. What was the Magna Carta?
- A. the formal summary of the rights and liberties of the people
 - B. the laws that reflected the customs and principles established over time
 - C. the document signed by King John, guaranteeing certain English rights
 - D. the assertion that the power of kings came from God

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

Forms of Government	
Monarchy	Aristocracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State ruled by a king.• Rule is hereditary.• Some rulers claim divine right.• Form practiced in Mycenae (1450 B.C.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State ruled by nobility.• Rule is hereditary and based on land ownership.• Social status and wealth support rulers' authority.• Form practiced in Athens (594 B.C.).
Oligarchy	Direct Democracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State ruled by a small group of citizens.• Rule is based on wealth.• Ruling group controls the military.• Form practiced in Sparta (800-600 B.C.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State ruled by its citizens.• Rule is based on citizenship.• Majority vote decides rule.• Form practiced in Athens (461 B.C.).

- ___ 7. Which form of government sometimes had a ruler who claimed divine right?
- A. monarchy
 - B. aristocracy
 - C. oligarchy
 - D. direct democracy

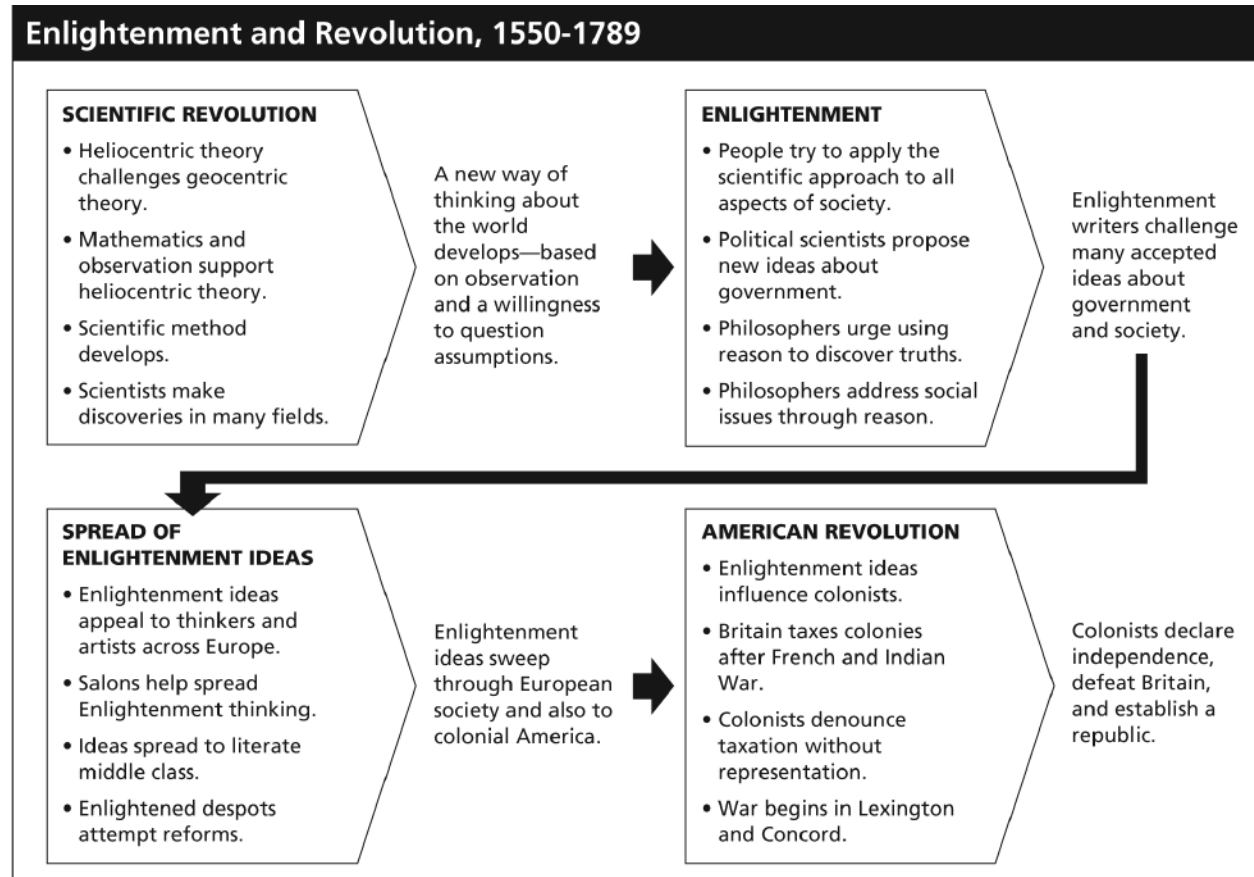
- ___ 8. Which form of government was ruled by citizens?
- A. monarchy
 - B. aristocracy
 - C. oligarchy
 - D. direct democracy

Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- ___ 9. What was the Renaissance a rebirth of?
- A. Christian devotion
 - B. art and learning
 - C. chivalry and tournaments
 - D. good health after the plague
- ___ 10. The study of classical texts caused humanists to focus on what subject?
- A. human potential and achievements
 - B. an understanding of early Christianity
 - C. an understanding of ancient Muslim values
 - D. Roman law and government
- ___ 11. What were Desiderius Erasmus and Thomas More?
- A. German painters
 - B. Flemish painters
 - C. patrons of the arts
 - D. Christian humanists
- ___ 12. Luther protested the practice of selling indulgences. What was that practice?
- A. Clergy members bought indulgences to reach higher offices.
 - B. The clergy sold pardons that released people from performing penalties for their sins.
 - C. Charles V told his people that buying indulgences was a way to earn a way to heaven.
 - D. Indulgences permitted priests to marry and have children.

- ___ 13. Who declared himself the head of the English Church?
A. Henry VIII
B. John Knox
C. Martin Luther
D. Emperor Charles V
- ___ 14. Who was the important Catholic Reformer who founded the Jesuit order?
A. Katarina Zell
B. Girolamo Savonarola
C. Ignatius of Loyola
D. Pope Paul III
- ___ 15. The heliocentric, or sun-centered, theory was proposed by
A. Galileo Galilei.
B. Nicolaus Copernicus.
C. Francis Bacon.
D. Isaac Newton.
- ___ 16. Isaac Newton explained the
A. law of universal gravitation.
B. anatomy of the human body.
C. chemical composition of matter.
D. function of blood vessels.
- ___ 17. In general, the philosophes believed in which of the following?
A. expanding women's rights
B. all Church decrees
C. progress for society
D. authoritarian rule
- ___ 18. The idea of a direct democracy is explained in
A. *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*.
B. *The Social Contract*.
C. *Starry Messenger*.
D. *On the Spirit of Laws*.
- ___ 19. The Declaration of Independence was written by
A. John Adams.
B. Benjamin Franklin.
C. Thomas Jefferson.
D. Patrick Henry.
- ___ 20. The Bill of Rights was influenced by
A. Voltaire.
B. John Locke.
C. Jean Jacques Rousseau.
D. All of the above

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)



- ___ 21. Between 1550 and 1789, Enlightenment ideas swept
- only through France and colonial America.
 - only through European society.
 - through European society and colonial America.
 - throughout the world.
- ___ 22. Salons helped to spread
- the geocentric theory.
 - only the ideas of the philosophes.
 - only the ideas of political scientists.
 - Enlightenment thinking.
- ___ 23. The philosophes used reason to address
- British taxes.
 - social issues.
 - abusive rulers
 - All of the above
- ___ 24. The American Revolution was influenced by
- British policies.
 - political scientists.
 - the philosophes.
 - All of the above

Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- ___ 25. About what percentage of France's population belonged to the Third Estate?
A. 1
B. 10
C. 50
D. 98
- ___ 26. What happened on July 14, Bastille Day?
A. Robespierre was executed by guillotine.
B. French women marched all the way to Versailles.
C. A mob stormed a prison looking for gunpowder.
D. All of the above
- ___ 27. Which goal was NOT stated in the "slogan of the Revolution"?
A. liberty
B. equality
C. justice
D. brotherhood
- ___ 28. What was Napoleon able to accomplish during peacetime?
A. He set up government-run public schools.
B. He set up a comprehensive system of laws.
C. He established a fairer tax code.
D. All of the above
- ___ 29. Which of the following was an important goal of the Congress of Vienna?
A. to destroy France
B. to execute Napoleon by guillotine
C. to establish a balance of power in Europe
D. to establish Vienna as the new capital of Europe
- ___ 30. Who was the most influential leader at the Congress of Vienna?
A. Czar Alexander I of Russia
B. Emperor Francis I of Austria
C. King Frederick William III of Prussia
D. Prince Klemens von Metternich of Austria
- ___ 31. What was the Industrial Revolution?
A. increased purchases of land by wealthy landowners to cultivate larger fields
B. increased output of machine-made goods that began in England during the 18th-century
C. a widespread use of teenagers as factory laborers who worked 14 hour days, 6 days a week
D. increased populations of urban areas during the 1800s
- ___ 32. Which of the following was a result of the agricultural revolution?
A. Many small farmers became tenant farmers or moved to cities.
B. Enclosures became landmarks of wealthy landowners.
C. Landowners experimented with new agricultural methods.
D. All of the above
- ___ 33. What were the three factors of production required to drive the industrial revolution?
A. land, labor, capital
B. government, military, colonies
C. raw materials, natural resources, man-made goods
D. road, railway, and water transport

- ___ 34. What did Britain do in order to keep industrial secrets from the United States?
- blockaded the United States from engaging in international trade
 - sent messengers with misleading information to the United States
 - forbade engineers, mechanics, and toolmakers from leaving the country
 - charged impossible fees for the secrets to industrialization
- ___ 35. What is the laissez-faire policy?
- a policy that allowed labor to set working conditions based on votes on issues relevant to their industry
 - a policy where labor created a committee to set working standards without interference from industry owners
 - a policy that taught owners of industry how to set working conditions based on government standards
 - a policy that let owners of industry set working conditions without government interference
- ___ 36. What is the name for the voluntary associations of workers seeking labor reforms?
- unions
 - strikes
 - collective bargaining
 - utilitarianism
- ___ 37. What was the main cause of the process of urbanization that occurred in 19th-century Britain and elsewhere in western Europe?
- poor crop yields
 - industrialization
 - improved living conditions in cities
 - more efficient transportation systems
- ___ 38. How did landowners and aristocrats view wealthy members of the middle class?
- regarded highly
 - looked down upon
 - as equals
 - as outcasts

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once. (4 points each)

- Boer War
 - Crimean War
 - Emilio Aguinaldo
 - Sepoy Mutiny
 - Menelik II
 - Nigeria
 - Persia
 - Queen Liliuokalani
 - Raj
 - Shaka
- ___ 39. The main cause of the ___ was Russia's desire to gain land on the Black Sea from the Ottoman Empire.
- ___ 40. The part of India that was under direct British rule was known as the ___. This term is also used to refer to the period of British rule over India.
- ___ 41. In 1907, ___ lost a long fight to maintain its independence when Britain and Russia took over the country and divided it into spheres of influence.
- ___ 42. In the 1800s, the Zulu chief ___ used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a large state in southern Africa.

- ___ 43. ___ was the leader of the Filipino nationalists who claimed that the United States had promised immediate independence of the Philippine Islands after the end of the Spanish-American War.
- ___ 44. The opposition of Dutch settlers to British policy in South Africa turned violent during the ___.
- ___ 45. The ___ began after rumors spread among Indian soldiers that the cartridges of their rifles were sealed with beef and pork fat.
- ___ 46. The overthrow of ___, the last monarch of Hawaii, was accomplished in the late 1800s by a group of American sugar planters.
- ___ 47. ___ managed to maintain the independence of Ethiopia by exploiting imperialistic rivalries between European nations and by building up a modern arsenal that helped his forces defeat an Italian army.
- ___ 48. ___ was a British colony that combined diverse cultures and long-term rival groups.

Answer Sheet

1. **C.** democracy
2. **D.** The power is divided between the central and state governments.
3. **A.** a government in which citizens elect leaders who make government decisions
4. **C.** John Locke
5. **B.** when Martin Luther began criticizing the Catholic Church's practice of selling pardons for sins
6. **C.** the document signed by King John, guaranteeing certain English rights
7. **A.** monarchy
8. **D.** direct democracy
9. **B.** art and learning
10. **A.** human potential and achievements
11. **D.** Christian humanists
12. **B.** The clergy sold pardons that released people from performing penalties for their sins.
13. **A.** Henry VIII
14. **C.** Ignatius of Loyola
15. **B.** Nicolaus Copernicus.
16. **A.** law of universal gravitation.
17. **C.** progress for society
18. **B.** *The Social Contract*.
19. **C.** Thomas Jefferson.
20. **D.** All of the above
21. **C.** through European society and colonial America.
22. **D.** Enlightenment thinking.
23. **B.** social issues.
24. **D.** All of the above
25. **D.** 98
26. **C.** A mob stormed a prison looking for gunpowder.
27. **C.** justice
28. **D.** All of the above
29. **C.** to establish a balance of power in Europe
30. **D.** Prince Klemens von Metternich of Austria
31. **B.** increased output of machine-made goods that began in England during the 18th-century
32. **D.** All of the above
33. **A.** land, labor, capital
34. **C.** forbade engineers, mechanics, and toolmakers from leaving the country

35. **D.** a policy that let owners of industry set working conditions without government interference
36. **A.** unions
37. **B.** industrialization
38. **B.** looked down upon
39. **B.** Crimean War
40. **I.** Raj
41. **G.** Persia
42. **J.** Shaka
43. **C.** Emilio Aguinaldo
44. **A.** Boer War
45. **D.** Sepoy Mutiny
46. **H.** Queen Liliuokalani
47. **E.** Menelik II
48. **F.** Nigeria

Standards Summary

CA 10.1.3	Consider the influence of the U.S. Constitution on political systems in the contemporary world.
CA 10.2.4	Explain how the ideology of the French Revolution led France to develop from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic empire.
CA 10.2.5	Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848
CA 10.2	Students compare and contrast the Glorious Revolution of England, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution and their enduring effects worldwide on the political expectations for self-government and individual liberty.
CA 10.4.1	Describe the rise of industrial economies and their link to imperialism and colonialism (e.g., the role played by national security and strategic advantage; moral issues raised by the search for national hegemony, Social Darwinism, and the missionary impulse; material issues such as land, resources, and technology).
CA 10.4.2	Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.
CA 10.4.3	Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.
CA 10.4	Students analyze patterns of global change in the era of New Imperialism in at least two of the following regions or countries: Africa, Southeast Asia, China, India, Latin America, and the Philippines.