

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Quiz: The Enlightenment

Something to refresh your memory about what we have looked at over the past few weeks 😊

## **TO BE SENT BACK TO ME BY 04.05.20**

<b>John Locke</b>	<b>Thomas Hobbes</b>	<b>Baron De Montesquieu</b>
<b>Thomas Jefferson</b>	<b>Jean Jacques Rousseau</b>	<b>Machiavelli</b>

*Part I Vocabulary: Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks. (words can only be used once)*

1. This English Enlightenment writer who believed that the government should protect the natural rights of the people. \_\_\_\_\_
2. This French Enlightenment writer who believed that power should not be in the hands of one person but instead the government should be broken up into three parts or branches. \_\_\_\_\_
3. This French Enlightenment writer believed that government should serve the will of the people, majority rules. This was the basis of direct democracy. \_\_\_\_\_
4. This Italian writer believed that people should be ruled by a strong leader and that leader should do anything necessary to stay in power, he also stated that the ends justify the means. \_\_\_\_\_
5. This English writer of the book Leviathan believed that people were naturally selfish and cruel; he believed that without a strong absolute ruler there would be anarchy and chaos. \_\_\_\_\_
6. This American President borrowed ideas from the European Enlightenment, such as natural rights and social contract, to write the Declaration of Independence. \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Natural Rights</b>	<b>The Enlightenment</b>
<b>Social Contract</b>	<b>Separation of Powers</b>

*Part I Vocabulary: Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks. (words can only be used once)*

1. This Enlightenment theory stated that all humans were granted Life, Liberty and Property by God.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. A time period in Europe when people debated and came up with new ideas about the relationship between citizens and governments.
3. This Enlightenment theory stated that power of the government should be 3 branches or parts not just controlled by one Monarch. \_\_\_\_\_

4. This Enlightenment theory stated that the government job is to protect the rights of its citizens, and if the government failed to protect those rights the citizens have the right to rebel or revolt against the government.

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<b>City-States</b>	<b>Athens</b>	<b>Democracy</b>	<b>Hellenic</b>
<b>The Republic</b>	<b>Justinian's Code</b>	<b>Absolutism</b>	<b>The Protestant Reformation</b>

*Part I Vocabulary: Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks. (words can only be used once)*

1. These were laws written during the reign of the Eastern Roman Empire; these laws gave citizens rights as well as rules to follow. \_\_\_\_\_

2. A belief that a government ruler should have total control of their country or society.

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3. A type of government where the power is in the hands of the citizens and not a Monarch.

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4. A time period in Europe where the Pope and the Catholic Church lost power as Christians asked for changes of corrupt practices in the Church, this would cause a division in the Christian religion.

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5. Greek City-State that came up with the idea of Democracy. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Greek culture that was spread around the world by Alexander the Great. \_\_\_\_\_

7. A type of democracy that allows citizens to have a voice by voting in elected officials named senators.

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8. Isolated Greek states that had their own governments. \_\_\_\_\_