

Chapter 6 Quiz

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (A)
Rousseau's political ideas remain the subject of much debate, but it is clear that he believed that political problems might be solved through the "general will," an amorphous idea that his interpreters have variously described as a democratic majority or government by a fascist oligarchy. Answer (B) summarizes Voltaire's position; (C) a theocracy, which means rule by Church elites, would have been rejected by virtually all leading French thinkers of Rousseau's day.
2. (B)
"Exclusion" questions, which ask you to identify one answer that does not fit the others, may be approached in different ways. One way is to identify the false choice; another is to eliminate true answers. Although he criticized Christianity as "superstition" and believed that religious bias caused Huguenots to be unjustly persecuted, Voltaire retained God in his philosophy. His type of religion, Deism, saw God as creator of the universe. The remaining answers are true: Voltaire favored the reform of French society from above by "enlightened despots"; during a stay in England, he wrote a book praising the English political system; and he wrote his skeptical *Candide* in reply to the German philosopher Leibniz, whose optimism held that this is the best of all possible worlds.
3. (B)
The Royal African Company of Great Britain received the right to provide slaves for a period of thirty years. Gibraltar was ceded to England in the Treaty of Utrecht (A). Spain did not grant Britain a free hand to trade in Spain's Caribbean holdings (C), nor was Guadeloupe (D) or Florida (E) involved in the Treaty of Utrecht.
4. (A)
The phrase is from Hobbes's *Leviathan*. John Milton (B), an English poet and Cromwell's secretary, was the author of *Paradise Lost*; Blackstone was a leading English legalist (C); d'Holbach was a French *philosophe* (D); and Bossuet was a bishop who advised King Louis XIV and ardently defended the theory of divine right monarchy (E).
5. (E)
Sweden, France, Austria, and Denmark were all involved militarily in the conflict. England, distracted by Puritan attacks on the Stuarts, remained aloof.
6. (B)
In his *Spirit of the Laws*, Montesquieu divided the functions of government into the executive, judicial, and legislative bodies. The other men all wrote on the subject of

government, their views ranging from favoritism of absolutistic government (Hobbes) to democracy (Rousseau), but none focused specifically on the issue of separation of power as did Montesquieu.

7. (A)
Although no European country completely typified either constitutionalism or absolutism during the seventeenth century, France (I) most clearly employed absolutist ideas. In contrast, both Sweden (II) and the Netherlands, also called the United Provinces (III), took on more constitutional ideas.
8. (C)
Merchants controlled the Estates-General of the United Provinces, and commercial interests influenced policy to the great extent. Catholics (B) and Jews (D) were tolerated with limited rights, and Armenians (E) held full political and economic rights. Monarchists (A) is not relevant.
9. (E)
Gustavus Adolfus oversaw military actions that gave Sweden control over the Baltic Sea, helping make the nation a European force. Axel Oxenstierna (D) served in the monarch's government, and Queen Christina (A) followed Gustavus Adolfus. Louis XIV (B) ruled France, and William of Orange (C) ruled the United Provinces and, later, England.
10. (D)
France did restore some captured territories (A), but the overall effect of the treaty was to grow French power, not limit it (B and C). France was granted sovereignty over the disputed lands of Alsace and Strasbourg (D), not land in Holland.
11. (C)
Scholars sometimes divide Enlightenment philosophers into Rationalists and Empiricists; this eliminates both (A) and (D). Rationalists employed mathematical, deductive reasoning based on self-evident truths; Empiricists, on the other hand, used observation to support inductive reasoning. Choices (B) and (E) thus reverse their characteristics.
12. (E)
Although all of these countries developed holdings or influence in the Americas and Asia, the two most influential and confrontational of these two powers were Great Britain and France. The two nations clashed in overseas conflicts such as the French and Indian War—the North American branch of the Seven Years' War—even as much of Europe enjoyed a fairly stable balance of power.
13. (A)
Although some women worked for greater women's rights during the Enlightenment,

practically all formal avenues of power or learning remained closed to them. Self-educated women such as Madame de Geoffrin and Louise de Warens participated in intellectual life by hosting salons where both men and women discussed ideas, while women writers such as Lady Mary Montagu and Mary Wollstonecraft expressed their feminist ideas through their books.

14. (B)
Baroque composers dominated music during much of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Gabrieli (E) helped shift music from the Renaissance to the Baroque. Bach (A) was a prominent Baroque composer. Händel (C) is well remembered for his Baroque oratorios, and Vivaldi was a Baroque master who developed the concerto. Mozart (B) transitioned from the later Rococo period into the yet later Classical era.
15. (A)
This painting, with its broad scene, contrast between light and dark, and realistic display of its subjects typifies the Baroque artistic style (A). Dutch painters (B) were better known for their portraits and scenes of everyday life. Classicism (C) reflected Roman and Greek styles. Rococo art (D) was simpler and more decorative, with less seriousness and more sensuality. The Enlightenment (E) refers to an intellectual movement, not an artistic one.