

## Chapter 6 Quiz

### Multiple-Choice Questions

- Rousseau's concept of the ideal government was centered on
  - the general will.
  - a strengthened monarchy.
  - a theocracy.
  - abolition of the government.
  - a strengthened army.
- All of the following statements are true about the eighteenth-century French *philosophe* Voltaire EXCEPT that
  - he admired the British political system.
  - he was an atheist.
  - he believed that religious considerations had biased the French judicial system.
  - he favored Enlightened Despotism.
  - he wrote a novel in reply to the German philosopher Leibniz.
- The *asiento* granted to the English in the Peace of Utrecht gave them
  - possession of Gibraltar.
  - the exclusive right to sell slaves in Spanish colonies of the New World.
  - permission to trade freely in the Spanish islands of the Caribbean.
  - the French island of Guadeloupe.
  - the territory of Florida.
- Holding that man's life in a "state of nature" was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short," a sort of absolutist government was advocated by
  - Thomas Hobbes.
  - John Milton.
  - William Blackstone.
  - Baron d'Holbach.
  - Jacques Bossuet.
- All of the following states sent troops to the Thirty Years' War EXCEPT
  - Sweden.
  - Austria.
  - France.
  - Denmark.
  - England.
- The theory of the separation of powers was most clearly enunciated in the works of
  - Voltaire.
  - Montesquieu.
  - Rousseau.
  - Locke.

- (E) Hobbes.
7. Which of the following countries most clearly used absolutism during the seventeenth century?
- I. France
  - II. Sweden
  - III. Netherlands
- (A) I only (D) II and III only  
(B) III only (E) I, II, and III  
(C) I and II only
8. Which of these groups exercised the most power in the United Provinces during the seventeenth century?
- (A) Monarchists (D) Jews  
(B) Catholics (E) Armenians  
(C) Merchants
9. Which monarch helped turn Sweden into a major European power during the early seventeenth century?
- (A) Queen Christina (D) Axel Oxenstierna  
(B) Louis XIV (E) Gustavus Adolfus  
(C) William of Orange
10. How did the Treaty of Ryswick shape French power?
- (A) It limited it by taking away European territories from French control.  
(B) It limited it by granting North American lands to the English.  
(C) It limited it by giving Germans more say in the French government.  
(D) It increased it by acknowledging French control of Alsace and Strasbourg.  
(E) It increased it by granting France land in Holland.
11. Which statement best describes a difference between Rationalists and Empiricists?
- (A) Rationalists were part of the Enlightenment, but Empiricists were not.  
(B) Empiricists used deductive reasoning, and Rationalists used inductive reasoning.  
(C) Rationalists valued mathematical logic, and Empiricists valued observation.  
(D) Empiricists were part of the Enlightenment, but Rationalists were not.  
(E) Empiricists relied on "self-evident truths," and Rationalists did not.

12. Which two European powers most struggled for colonial power in the Americas and India during the eighteenth century?

- (A) The Netherlands and Spain
- (B) France and the Netherlands
- (C) France and Spain
- (D) Great Britain and Spain
- (E) Great Britain and France

13. Women most participated in the Enlightenment by

- (A) hosting salons and writing books.
- (B) attending universities and performing scientific research.
- (C) agitating for increased religious and political freedoms.
- (D) painting portraits and composing concertos.
- (E) studying philosophy and promoting democracy.

14. All of the following composers are associated with the Baroque movement EXCEPT

- (A) Bach.
- (B) Mozart.
- (C) Händel.
- (D) Vivaldi.
- (E) Gabrieli.

15. The painting below typifies the artistic style known as



- (A) Baroque.
- (B) Dutch realism.
- (C) Classicism.
- (D) Rococo.
- (E) the Enlightenment.