1. What rules discoverable by reason did Enlightenment thinkers try to apply to the study of human behavior and society?

a. natural right

b. natural law

c. social contract

d. divine right

2. What, according to Thomas Hobbes, is the best form of government?

a. a federal republic

b. a theocracy

c. a democracy

d. an absolute monarchy

3. Which Enlightenment thinker influenced the system of checks and balances found in the United States Constitution?

a. Montesquieu

b. Rousseau

c. Voltaire

d. Diderot

4. Economist Adam Smith argued that, in a free market, business activity would be regulated by what two forces?

a. wages and prices

b. supply and demand

c. saving and investment

d. manufacturing and trade

5. Why did Enlightenment writers often face censorship?

a. They wrote fiction

b. They challenged the old order

c. They supported traditional ideas

d. They wrote in salons

6. What was an enlightened despot?

a. A ruler who influenced social and political change

b. A ruler who gave up absolute power

c. A ruler who allowed limited voting rights

d. A ruler who wrote satire to expose corruption

7. Which document was written in 1776 by the Americans to protest the wrongs of the English government?

a. Articles of Confederation

b. Constitution

c. Stamp Act

d. Declaration of Independence

8. What is meant by the phrase “No taxation without representation?”

a. Colonists should pay taxes even if they don’t have a voice in Parliament

b. Colonists shouldn’t have to pay taxes if they do not get a say in the Parliament

c. Parliament should meet in America so the colonists could participate

d. Colonists should be represented in Parliament to get money from government

9. Which Enlightenment idea became a part of America’s federal government?

a. separation of powers

b. capital punishment

c. a limited monarchy

d. Parliament

10. What advantages did the colonists have in the American Revolution?

a. a large number of trained soldiers

b. allies among Native Americans and slaves

c. knowledge of the North American geography

d. vast economic resources for military supplies

11. France’s old order included the clergy in which social class?

a. second estate

b. fourth estate

c. first estate

d. third estate

12. Which condition was a cause of the French Revolution?

a. Napoleon’s rise to power

b. the unfair taille (tax) on the clergy

c. the money spent on the British Revolution

d. the food shortage

13. How did the Russians defeat Napoleon’s Superior Grand Army?

a. waiting until winter to attack

b. used scorched earth policy

c. making an alliance with Egypt to draw Napoleon out of Russia

d. splitting their forces in half and attacking from two sides

14. Who authorized and carried out trials and executions during the Reign of Terror?

a. The National Assembly

b. Louis XVI

c. Napoleon

d. The Committee of Public Safety

15. Why the participants in the Tennis Court Oath swear to continue their meetings?

 a. To plan to overthrow Louis XVI

b. To crush the Bastille

c. To create a just constitution

d. To create a reduction in taxes

16. Which document served as a model for The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen?

a. US Bill of Rights

b. US Constitution

c. British Magna Carta

d. US Declaration of Independence

17. Which group had the major goal of creating a homeland for people who shared a common heritage?

a. Revolutionaries

b. Conservatives

c. liberals

d. nationalists

18. What is imperialism?

a. Belief that one country can control the entertainment industry of another country or region

b. Belief that one country can control of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country or region

c. Belief that one large, wealthy country can control smaller, poorer country

d. Belief that Western Europe can control areas like Africa and South America

19. Which statement best describes the reason that Karl Marx despised capitalism?

a. It limited the individual freedoms of the people.

b. It created prosperity for a few and poverty for many.

c. It discouraged labor unions.

d. It prevented government from protecting workers.

20. Which condition was a long-term result of the Industrial Revolution?

a. It was a general decline in the standard of living

b. The overall poverty of the working class increased

c. There was a general rise in the standard of living

d. There was an overall decline in population

21. According to laissez-faire economists, what was the cure for poverty?

a. welfare.

b. laws requiring factories to increase wages.

c. popular reform movements.

d. an unrestricted free market.

22. According to socialists, what best describes the solution to poverty and injustice?

a. armed revolution to overthrow the proletariat.

b. individual ownership of the means of production.

c. shared ownership by the people of the means of production.

d. the charity and good works of the religious community.

23. What theory applied the idea of natural selection to the development of business and society?

a. socialism

b. Social Darwinism

c. social gospel

d. capitalism

24. Which reason best describes why Russia did not industrialize as soon as other countries?

a. Lacked expertise.

b. Lacked technology.

c. Lacked capital.

d. Lacked political stability.

25. Neville Chamberlain’s decision to let Hitler occupy the Sudentenland is an example of which term?

a. Pacificism

b. Appeasement

c. Neutrality

d. Alliance

26. Which argument did President Truman consider to support dropping an atomic bomb on Japan?

a. The bomb would kill millions of Japanese civilians

b. The bomb would cause millions of dollars of damage to Japan

c. The bomb would distract the Japanese soldiers fighting in the Pacific Ocean

d. The bomb would save American lives

27. What was determined at the Nuremburg trials?

a. which countries start wars

b. if an event should be called “genocide”

c. whether people committed war crimes

d. whether a war is constitutional

28. Why did a stalemate develop along the Western Front early in World War I?

a. The United States immediately joined the war

b. Trench warfare made it difficult for either side to win an advantage

c. The Germany army fought with outdated weapons

d. The French army was able to push Germany out

29. What was the primary focus of the Treaty of Versailles?

a. increasing German power

b. decreasing American influence

c. punishing Germany

d. strengthening the Ottoman empire

30. Which alliance was dedicated to the security of communist nations in Europe during the Cold War?

a. the Khrushchev Alliance

b. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

c. the Central Treaty Organization

d. the Warsaw Pact

31. What was American strategy under “détente?”

a. solve the Cuban missile crisis

b. develop more anti-ballistic missiles

c. restrain the Soviets through diplomatic agreements

d. discourage Cuba from going communist

32. Which statement best describes the New Deal programs proposed by U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt?

a. a reduction of government power to stimulate the economy

b. when governments reduced programs to help the unemployed

c. a series of government programs designed to stimulate the economy

d. when the government bought out private businesses to control the economy

33. What best describes a key characteristic of fascism in the 1920s and 1930s?

a. the glorification of human reason

b. the supremacy of the state (the government)

c. open political debate

d. was the pursuit of a classless society

34. What was an effect of the Nuremberg Laws?

a. All churches were combined into one church

b. Jews lost their citizenship

c. More Germans joined the Hitler Youth

d. Most Jews were killed in Germany

35. What was an effect of Stalin’s Great Purge?

a. Peasants revolted and overthrew Stalin

b. Peasants reached higher production goals

c. Rivals of Stalin were crushed

d. The peasants successfully resisted collectivization

36. What measure taken by the Nazis would be a rejection of the Treaty of Versailles?

a. launched large public works projects

b. rearmed Germany

c. passed the Nuremberg Laws

d. established the Gestapo

37. Which event caused Britain to enter World War I?

a. Austria gave Serbia an ultimatum

b. Russia joined France to fight Austria

c. Germany invaded Belgium

d. Germany invaded Russia