

1. The idea that man is born equal with natural rights and that it's the government's job to protect those rights are prominent in the Declaration of Independence. That document was based MOST on the ideas of which Enlightenment thinker?
2. During the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment, one similarity in the work of many scientists and philosophers was that they:
3. How are the Enlightenment and the Renaissance similar?
4. What American document was influenced by the ideas of Montesquieu?
5. Who wrote the "Social Contract"?
6. What Enlightenment thinker is known for the concept of "separation of powers"?
7. List some of the most important ideas of the Enlightenment:
8. Which philosopher said, "Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains"?
9. What is the name of the movement that spread during the 1700's that spread the idea that reason and logic could improve society?
10. Nicolaus Copernicus proposed this theory, that the sun was the center of the solar system:
11. Galileo was tried for heresy because he argued...
12. What was Isaac Newton's biggest contribution to the scientific revolution?
13. Life, Liberty and Property or the Pursuit of Happiness are...
14. What did Thomas Hobbes believe?
15. What cause did Mary Wollstonecraft fight for most ardently?
16. Which philosopher said that life without strong government is "nasty, brutish, and short"?
17. What is mercantilism?
18. What term refers to the exchange of people, animals, plants and disease between the Eastern and Western hemisphere?
19. What is an economic system, where African slaves were exchanged for raw materials, money, and finished goods? Those countries/continents involved included Ivory Coast (Africa), Europe, and the Americans.
20. Before the French Revolution, members of the Third Estate were:
21. What led to the French Revolution?

Number these items in CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER from earliest to most recent:

- _____ Enlightenment thinkers influence political revolutions in America and France
- _____ Neolithic Revolution occurs
- _____ The Church becomes the only remaining (old) institution in Europe
- _____ Humanism and the Renaissance emerge
- _____ Europe falls into the Dark Ages as feudalism takes over
- _____ Greek ideas of democracy and philosophy develop
- _____ Early city-states merge to become empires
- _____ Holy Wars (Crusades) expose Europeans to eastern ideas and trade
- _____ Complex institutions, specialization of labor, and other elements of civilization emerge
- _____ An oversized empire and outside invaders cause the fall of the Roman Empire
- _____ The printing press and the Reformation challenge the church
- _____ Pilgrims settle in the New World, and soon mercantilism and the slave trade occur
- _____ The Roman republic becomes an empire
- _____ The Plague kills 1/3 of Europeans