

**CHAPTER**  
**6****Section 2****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *The Enlightenment in Europe*

**Multiple Choice** Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The new intellectual movement that stressed reason and thought and the power of the individual to solve problems was the
- Scientific Revolution.
  - Enlightenment.
  - Great Awakening.
  - geocentric theory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The willingness of people to hand over their rights to a ruler in exchange for law and order in society was called the
- scientific method.
  - Magna Carta.
  - Enlightenment.
  - social contract.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The philosopher who believed that all people are born free and equal, with the rights to life, liberty, and property was
- John Locke.
  - Thomas Hobbes.
  - Galileo Galilei.
  - Baron de Montesquieu.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The group of social critics in Enlightenment France were called
- satirists.
  - philosophes.
  - stoics.
  - revolutionaries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Brilliant French satirist who frequently targeted the clergy, the aristocracy, and the government was
- Thomas Hobbes.
  - Baron de Montesquieu.
  - Voltaire.
  - John Locke.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. An influential French writer who wrote that “Power should be a check to power” was
- Louis XIV.
  - Voltaire.
  - Thomas Hobbes.
  - Baron de Montesquieu.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. French philosophe Jean Jacques Rousseau believed that the best form of government would be a
- direct democracy.
  - constitutional monarchy.
  - dictatorship.
  - republic.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Women’s contributions to the Enlightenment included all of the following *except*
- urging women to enter male-dominated fields.
  - writing about the inequalities between men and women.
  - running for office.
  - holding social gatherings called salons for influential people.