

Practice Quiz for World Studies Chapter 6

Law of Gravity
Scientific Revolution
Neoclassical

Heliocentric
Salons
Social Contract

Geocentric
Scientific method
Baroque

1. Logical procedure for gathering and testing ideas _____
2. Style that stressed order and balance that was simple and elegant _____
3. Every object in the universe attracts every other object _____
4. New way to think about the natural world _____
5. People give up their rights to create a stable government _____
6. Grand, ornate style before Enlightenment _____
7. Sun-centered view of the universe _____
8. An earth centered view of the universe _____
9. Social gatherings for philosophers, writers, artists _____

Matching

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Copernicus | a. telescope; law of pendulum |
| _____ 2. Edward Jenner | b. first thermometer- 32 degrees |
| _____ 3. Johannes Kepler | c. relied on math and science; everything should be doubted until proven by reason |
| _____ 4. Anders Celcius | d. urged scientists to experiment, not reason |
| _____ 5. Galileo | e. proved mathematically that planets revolve around the sun |
| _____ 6. Rene Descartes | f. used cowpox for the 1 st vaccine for a disease- smallpox |
| _____ 7. Gabriel Fahrenheit | g. advanced the heliocentric theory |
| _____ 8. Francis Bacon | h. a scale of measurement; water freezes at 0 degrees |
| _____ 9. Isaac Newton | i. law of gravity |
- _____ 10. Which of these men was sent to prison twice and attacked the clergy, aristocracy, and government?
- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| a. John Locke | c. Thomas Hobbes | e. Voltaire |
| b. Rousseau | d. Montesquieu | |
- _____ 11. Ben Franklin and John Adams did what?
- a. wrote the Articles of Confederation
 - b. repealed the Stamp Act
 - c. used Enlightenment ideas to persuade colonists to ask for same political rights as the English
 - d. passed the Navigation Acts

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- _____ 12. Whose ideas about separation of powers, checks and balances and division of powers among three branches were the basis for the U.S. constitution?
a. Montesquieu b. Rousseau c. Voltaire
- _____ 13. Thomas Hobbes is associated with all except which one idea?
a. Social Contract b. humans are naturally selfish
c. *Leviathan*
d. government's power comes from the consent of the people
- _____ 14. Amendments which protected the basic rights of the individual like freedom of speech, the press, assembly, and religion were called
a. the Federal System c. the Bill of Rights
b. Checks and balances d. Articles of Confederation
15. Explain at least three ways that the Enlightenment had an impact on the world.

16. Separation of Powers divides power among which three branches of government?

_____, _____, _____

17. What does this separation of power achieve? _____

18. The Federal System divides power between _____ and

_____ government.

19. The Articles of Confederation created what kind of government?

Chapter 22, Section 1 PRACTICE QUIZ

Descartes
Sir Isaac Newton
Galileo
Bacon
Social Contract
Hobbes

Scientific Method
Scientific Revolution
Kepler
Locke
Copernicus

Two Treatises

Printing press
Heliocentric theory
Geocentric theory

The **church** and ancient thinkers like **Aristotle** and **Ptolemy** believed that the earth was the center of the universe before the scientific revolution. This theory was called the _____ . Beginning in the mid- 1500's, however, there was a change in European thought. This **new way of thinking about the natural world** was called _____ by historians. This was based on careful observation and a willingness to question accepted beliefs.

Astronomy was the first study that was challenged by these new beliefs.

1. The idea that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun is called the _____. A man named _____ explained this theory.
2. A **brilliant mathematician** named _____, continued his work and **mathematically proved that the planets revolve around the sun.**
3. _____ then discovered the law of the pendulum and the law of motion that proves a falling object accelerates at a fixed and predictable rate. Later he built the telescope and published a book where he explained that Jupiter has four moons and the sun has dark spots. Galileo's findings were in conflict with the Catholic Church and threatened the church leaders. He stood trial, denounced his theory, and lived under house arrest the rest of his life.
4. In his theory of motion, _____ brought together the ideas of Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo. He explained how the same physical laws governed motion on both the earth and in the heavens. This **law** called "universal **gravitation**" says that **every object in the universe attracts every other object** and the **degree of attraction depends on the mass of the objects and the distance between them.**

The revolution in scientific thinking that Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo began developed into a new approach to science called the _____, a logical procedure for gathering and testing ideas. It begins with a problem/question arising from observation. Scientists then form a hypothesis or unproved assumption. This is tested in an experiment or on the basis of data. The final stop is to analyze and interpret the data to reach a conclusion that proves or disproves the hypothesis. This new approach was advanced by two important thinkers:

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1. _____ an English politician and writer who urged scientists to observe and draw conclusions based on an experiment.
 2. _____ a Frenchman who developed analytical geometry. Rather than using experimentation like Bacon, he relied on mathematics and logic. He wrote, "I _____, therefore, I _____."
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1. _____ wrote the *Leviathan*. He thought:
 - All humans were naturally selfish and wicked.
 - Humans needed government and a strong ruler (absolute monarchy) to keep order.
 - People create government in an agreement called the _____.
2. _____ a philosopher, had a more positive view of human nature. He believed:
 - People could learn from experience and improve themselves.
 - They have a natural ability to govern their own affairs.
 - They can look after the welfare of society.
 - Criticized absolute monarchy and favored self-government.
 - Purpose of government is to protect natural rights- life, liberty, property.
 - Thought all people were born free and equal.
 - Citizens have a right to overthrow a government that does not protect rights.
 - Ideas are the foundation of modern government.
 - The book _____ justifies the overthrow of James II.

The outcomes of the Enlightenment were:

1. a belief in progress
2. a more secular outlook and questioning of religion
3. the importance of the individual