World Studies Chapter 6 Practice Test

Practice Quiz for World Studies Chapter 6

Law of Gravity                     Heliocentric                     Geocentric
Scientific Revolution             Salons                             Scientific method
Neoclassical                      Social Contract                    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 Celsius               d. urged scientists to experiment, not reason
_____ 5. Galileo                   e. proved mathematically that planets revolve
_____ 6. Rene Descartes           f. used cowpox for the 1st vaccine for a disease-
_____ 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?
   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   b. repealed the Stamp Act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
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  
   b. Checks and balances  
   c. the Bill of Rights  
   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  Scientific Method  Two Treatises
Sir Isaac Newton  Scientific Revolution  Printing press
Galileo  Kepler  Heliocentric theory
Bacon  Locke  Geocentric theory
Social Contract  Copernicus
Hobbes

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:
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 ____________.”

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