The Enlightenment and Democratic Revolution

Directions: Choose the letter of the best answer.

1. The European intellectual movement that emphasized the responsibility of government to protect people's natural rights was called the
   A. Glorious Revolution.
   B. Reformation.
   C. Enlightenment.
   D. Great Awakening.

2. The phrase "natural rights" is original to and central to the writings of which philosopher?
   A. John Locke
   B. Charles-Louis Montesquieu
   C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
   D. James Madison

3. The Declaration of Independence expresses the philosophy that the power of government comes from
   A. God.
   B. the people.
   C. natural rights.
   D. the Constitution.

4. Which statement best summarizes the role of government in the social contract?
   A. Its basis is the rights and responsibilities of the people.
   B. It has legislative, executive, and judicial responsibilities.
   C. It guarantees life, liberty, and the ownership of property.
   D. Its main purpose is to interpret laws.

5. What principle is directly reflected in the division of a government into three branches?
   A. natural laws
   B. separation of powers
   C. the social contract
   D. democracy and independence

6. The ideas of Locke and Rousseau influenced Simón Bolívar in his commitment to
   A. maintain the peaceful rule of the Spanish king.
   B. urge the Venezuelan government to separate into three branches.
   C. negotiate a social contract between Spain and Latin America.
   D. fight for democratic revolution in Latin America.
Questions:

1. Which of the following rights in the U.S. Bill of Rights comes from a provision in the Magna Carta?
   A. freedom of speech  
   B. freedom of religion  
   C. the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness  
   D. the right to due process of law

2. Which statement best summarizes the idea of representative government as it was established in the English Bill of Rights?
   A. Powers not granted to the king are kept by the people.  
   B. Laws are made and carried out by a group that acts for the people.  
   C. All people are born free and equal in rights.  
   D. A strong central government protects individual freedoms.

3. English colonists in America expected to have representative government because
   A. there was a tradition of representative government in England.  
   B. they fled England specifically to establish representative government.  
   C. the king had promised the colonists representative government.  
   D. most countries at that time had representative government.

4. The idea that governments get their power from the people they govern is called
   A. checks and balances.  
   B. popular sovereignty.  
   C. natural rights.  
   D. states' rights.

5. The American Declaration of Independence and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen both
   A. limit the power of the king.  
   B. emphasize the rights of the individual.  
   C. guarantee frequent meetings of Parliament.  
   D. guarantee freedom of religion.

6. The term “unalienable rights” in the American Declaration of Independence refers to rights that
   A. immigrants do not possess.  
   B. are guaranteed by written law.  
   C. a government cannot take away.  
   D. a government grants its people.