**Absolutism/Enlightenment Unit Quiz Study Guide**

**Vocabulary to know**:

* Divine Right
* Absolute Monarchy
* Parliament
* Separation of Powers
* Constitutional Monarchy
* English Bill of Rights

**Absolutism:**

1. How did Kings justify their power? DIvine Right
2. The accomplishments and decline of the following Absolute Monarchs:
	1. King Louis XIV
		1. Accomplishments: Built the Palace of Versailles; strengthened the monarchy in France; King for 72 years
		2. Decline: Created a large debt for France
	2. Peter the Great
		1. Accomplishments: Westernized Russia
		2. Decline: Died
	3. King Charles I
		1. Accomplishments: Expanded British Empire into the Americas
		2. Decline: Refused to work with Parliament; started the English Civil War
3. What were the effects of the English Civil War(a.k.a. When Charles I fell from power)?
	1. Monarchy lost power to Parliament and a Constitutional Monarchy was created; English Bill of Rights was created
4. What was the purpose of the English Bill of Rights?
	1. To ensure the superiority of Parliament over the Monarchy

**Enlightenment:**

Know the beliefs of the following philosophers:

* Hobbes
	+ All men are born evil and cruel; Absolute Monarchy is the best form of government
* Voltaire
	+ Freedom of Speech
* Locke
	+ Everyone is born with the natural rights of life, liberty and property
	+ If a government does not protect your natural rights, people have the right to overthrow said government
* Rousseau
	+ Government should be run by the general will of the people
	+ Social Contract states that people need to give up some freedoms in exchange for others
* Montesquieu
	+ All power should not be given to one person; Government should be divided into three branches

Identify the Enlightenment philosopher most likely to say the following statements:

* “If there be no power erected…every man will and may lawfully rely on his own strength and art, for caution against all other men”
	+ Philosopher:Hobbes
* “The law of nature says that no one should harm another person in his natural rights to life,liberty and property”
	+ Philosopher: Locke
* “In every government there are three kinds of power. These are the legislative, executive and judicial powers.”
	+ Philosopher: Montesquieu
* “Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains...The Social Contract provides the solution to this fundamental problem. The masses must unite together. The union of all people is called the general will”
	+ Philosopher: Rousseau
* “There would be no freedom if the same man or the same group of men controlled all three powers at the same time. This man or group of men would have complete control over all parts of the law.”
	+ Philosopher: Montesquieu

**Overall:**

How did the philosophies of the Enlightenment thinkers lead to the downfall of Absolute Monarchs and the creation of democracies? Enlightenment thinkers encouraged the general public to think critically about their government and their rights. The Enlightenment encouraged people to develop more democratic forms of government and overthrow their monarchies.