

Chapter 16 Test

THE CHURCH AND THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

SECTION I: MATCHING

[3 points each, 30 points total]

- A. Founded quietism
- B. Put together the *Encyclopedia*
- C. The Sun King
- D. Father of modern philosophy
- E. "Lord Protector"
- F. Son of Mary, Queen of Scots
- G. Wrote *Novum Organum*
- H. Catholic who plotted to blow up Parliament
- I. authored *Leviathan*
- J. Son of James I

- 1. _____ Thomas Hobbes
- 2. _____ Louis XIV
- 3. _____ Miguel Molinos
- 4. _____ James I
- 5. _____ Guy Fawkes
- 6. _____ Charles I
- 7. _____ Oliver Cromwell
- 8. _____ Sir Francis Bacon
- 9. _____ Rene Descartes
- 10. _____ Deni Diderot

SECTION II: TRUE-FALSE

[2 points each, 30 points total]

1. _____ Louis XIV ascended to the throne at the age of five.
2. _____ *Fronde* is the French word for “parliament.”
3. _____ Jansenism teaches very few people are granted salvific grace.
4. _____ Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in an effort to stop Protestantism from spreading.
5. _____ The first Pilgrims went to North America under James I.
6. _____ Irish Plantations were established under James.
7. _____ Charles II of England persecuted Catholics more vigorously than his father.
8. _____ The Act of Settlement barred Catholics from politics.
9. _____ Bacon is famous for positing, “I think, therefore, I am.”
10. _____ Tyco Brahe discovered the orbits of planets to be elliptical rather than circular.
11. _____ Isaac Newton discovered the laws governing moving bodies.
12. _____ According to Deism, God demands neither faith nor prayer.
13. _____ Freemasonry worked actively to undermine the Church.
14. _____ The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges brought France back to the Church.
15. _____ The Glorious Revolution occurred when Elizabeth I died and was succeeded by James II.

SECTION III: FILL IN THE BLANKS

[1 point per blank, 25 points total]

1. After the Treaty of Westphalia, _____ emerged as the dominant political power in Europe.
2. _____ characterized existence as “nasty, brutish, and short.”
3. Richelieu's successor was Cardinal _____.

4. The _____ attempted to resurrect heresies that claimed French kings were independent of the Pope.
5. The heresy of _____ advocates absolute passivity during prayer.
6. The death of _____ ended the Tudor line in England.
7. Established by _____, _____ were large areas in northern Ireland that were cleared of Catholics.
8. In 1691, the _____ Laws denied Catholics education, land, medical practice, and the use of their native Gaelic language.
9. In his *Two Treatises on Government*, _____ said people have the right to replace their monarch if he violates the social contract.
10. When James II abdicated, the throne fell to _____ and _____.
11. Rene Descartes' _____ on _____ advanced the philosophical method of systematic doubt.
12. _____ is known for developing his system of inductive reasoning.
13. Rousseau's chief work was the _____.
14. _____ of Austria was responsible for undoing all of the work of his mother, Maria-Theresa.
15. The _____ Order was suppressed and persecuted in the late eighteenth century.

SECTION IV: SHORT ESSAY

[15 points]

How did Enlightenment thinking affect the Church? Did the spread of the Enlightenment affect the way people saw the Church?