

## Chapter 16 Quiz

# THE CHURCH AND THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

For #1–15, match each name with each description.

[4 points each]

|                |                       |                  |                 |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Febronius      | Copernicus            | Cornelius Jansen | Denis Diderot   |
| Francis Bacon  | Frederick the Great   | Galileo          | Guy Fawkes      |
| Isaac Newton   | Jean-Jacques Rousseau | Louis XVI        | Oliver Cromwell |
| Rene Descartes | Thomas Hobbes         | Voltaire         |                 |

- \_\_\_\_\_ Often held up as a martyr for science, this man was curious about everything.
- \_\_\_\_\_ He conceived and supervised the compilation and production of *The Encyclopedia*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A pious Catholic, he was also known as “The Sun King.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ A great contributor to *The Encyclopedia*, he wrote many critical things about the Catholic Church, but still practiced the Catholic faith.
- \_\_\_\_\_ His chief work, *The Social Contract*, expounded his principles of liberty and equality.
- \_\_\_\_\_ He was a great example of an “Enlightened Despot.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ The pen name of Johann Nikolaus von Hontheim, who promoted Gallican ideas in Germany.
- \_\_\_\_\_ “Cartesian” geometry is named for this brilliant mathematician. His famous statement, “I think, therefore, I am” is commonly cited in reference to him.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In his book, *Novum Organum*, he proposed an inductive way deriving truth by collecting vast quantities of data from which general principles were derived.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In his book, *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies*, this Polish priest and astronomer proposed that the Sun was the center of the universe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ He was accused of trying to blow up the English king and Parliament in the “Gunpowder Plot.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ He brought together the theories of Kepler and the observations of Galileo.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ In his book, *Augustinus*, he seemed to adapt rigid Calvinism to Catholic teaching.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ His book, *Leviathan*, painted a grim vision of man, claiming that only through a strong political structure, imposed from above, could society be prevented from destroying itself.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Called “Lord Protector” after overthrowing and executing Charles I; he also tried to kill all the Catholics in Ireland.

For #16-22, identify each of the following statements as True or False.

[3 points each]

16. \_\_\_\_\_ Freemasonry was started by persecuted Catholics as a means of defending their faith.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ By stressing total abandonment to God, without the need of any personal effort, Quietism leaned towards excessive comfort.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Pope Bl. Innocent XI encouraged Louis XIV to revoke the Edict of Nantes and suppress the rights of Protestants in France.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Gallicanism, which has its origins in France, claimed that the Church in any given country would be subject to the ruler of that country and not to the Pope.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Due to their enlightened thinking, English Protestantism peacefully coexisted with Catholicism during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ Many people died in the “Glorious Revolution” in which James II was forced to abdicate the English throne in favor of his son-in-law, William of Orange, and his Protestant daughter, Mary.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ The forced evictions of Catholics by Protestants from their property in Ireland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has caused problems that have continued to our times.

23. The “Act of Settlement” ensured that...

[3 points]

- a. no Catholic would ever sit on the English throne and that Catholics could not participate in English politics.
- b. the rights of Irish Catholics would be protected.
- c. Catholic universities in Europe could still teach Catholic doctrines.
- d. the people had the right to depose and replace a king for violating the social contract.

24. The system of government that emerged from the “Glorious Revolution” is called . . . [3 points]
- a. enlightened despotism.
  - b. benevolent dictatorship.
  - c. constitutional monarchy.
  - d. anarchy.
25. Which of the following is *not* true about the Enlightenment? [3 points]
- a. What we know best, we know by faith.
  - b. Scientific progress is the solution to all social problems.
  - c. Religion and faith are essentially superstition.
  - d. The Enlightenment is linked to the Renaissance and the Reformation.
26. Deism proposes that . . . [3 points]
- a. God is intimately involved with the world and world events.
  - b. Prayers and faith are necessary for a relationship with God.
  - c. God sends graces and blessings upon people.
  - d. God is completely separated from creation and events within creation.
27. Believers in Enlightenment thinking were called . . . [3 points]
- a. Despots.
  - b. *Philosophes*.
  - c. Junkers.
  - d. Quietists.
28. \_\_\_\_\_ is a principle developed by Descartes that asked whether it was possible to have absolute certainty about anything if people have a subjective existence. [2 points each blank]