**CIVICS REVIEW: The Enlightenment**

**Bell Ringer**. Answer the following questions below as your bell ringer today.

**1) The intellectual movement of the 1600-1700s in which thinkers applied the scientific method to society, questioned the old ways of doing things, and developed new ways of thinking about government, was called:**

*A) The American Revolution*

*B) The Constitution*

*C) The Enlightenment*

*D) The Declaration of Independence*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**2) According to Locke’s social contract, if the government fails to protect your rights, what can you do?**

*A) Rebel and change your government.*

*B) Follow the laws, no matter what.*

*C) Separate power into three branches.*

*D) Nothing.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**3) Dividing up government into three different branches, with power shared equally, is called:**

*A) Natural Rights*

*B) Social Contract*

*C) Separation of Powers*

*D) Checks and Balances*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**4) Which documents influenced the American colonists' views of government before the Revolution?**

*A) Common Sense, Articles of Confederation, Declaration of the Rights of Man*

*B) Virginia Declaration of Rights, Common Sense, Bill of Rights*

*C) Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, Common Sense*

*D) Magna Carta, Iroquois Confederation, Common Sense*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**5) The diagram below shows the influence of the ideas of John Locke on the Founding Fathers.**

**Which phrase completes the diagram?**

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*A) Trial by Jury*

*B) Separation of Powers*

*C) Monarchical Government*

*D) Government by Consent of the Governed*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**Part A: Locke.** Read the 1st page of the PDF, which contains a reading focusing on John Locke. Then answer the questions below.

1) What did Locke mean by the phrase “tabula rasa?”

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2) According to Locke, what do all people have in common? How do you think the idea of the tabula rasa might have influenced this belief in a common human nature?

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3) What are the three natural rights that Locke named? Describe each one.

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4) According to Locke, why should governments exist?

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5) How did Locke believe that governments should be legitimized?

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6) How did the American Revolution rely on the ideas of Locke?

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**Part B: Montesquieu.** Read the 2nd page of the PDF, which contains a reading focusing on Montesquieu. Then answer the questions below.

7) Many think that “liberty” means doing whatever you want. What did Montesquieu think that “liberty” meant?

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8) How would governments increase liberty?

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9) What government did Montesquieu admire? Why?

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10) What are separation of powers?

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11) What is the idea that each part of government should limit the power of the others?

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12) Why is checks and balances such an important concept to Montesquieu?

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13) What American document implements this idea?

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**Part C. Multiple Choice**. Based on our review, answer the following questions.

**14) According to Locke, why are governments created?**

*A) To rule over people.*

*B) To share power between different branches.*

*C) To protect our natural rights.*

*D) To be able to accomplish tasks faster and more efficiently.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**15) According to Montesquieu, in order to keep a government from becoming too powerful, power must be:**

*A) Separated between different branches*

*B) Checked, with each branch able to limit the power of the others*

*C) Balanced, with the powers of each branch being equal*

*D) All of the above*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**16) The statements below are from the 1776 Virginia Declaration of Rights. Which one best reflects the Enlightenment ideas of government as expressed by Montesquieu?**

*A) That in all criminal prosecutions a man has the right to demand a speedy trial by a jury.*

*B) That the legislative, executive, and judicial branches shall be separate and distinct.*

*C) That the freedom of the press is one of the great elements of liberty and can never be limited.*

*D) That a militia, composed of the body of the people … is the proper and safe defense of the state.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**17) Congress passes a law about taxes, and the IRS (a department of the executive branch that serves under the President’s control) makes sure that people follow that law. What is this an example of?**

*A) John Locke’s natural law*

*B) Montesquieu’s Enlightenment*

*C) John Locke’s social contract*

*D) Montesquieu’s separation of powers*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**18) The Declaration of Independence contains a passage which states that all men have the “unalienable rights” of “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” This is an example of:**

*A) John Locke’s natural law*

*B) Montesquieu’s Enlightenment*

*C) John Locke’s social contract*

*D) Montesquieu’s separation of powers*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**19) The passage below is from the writings of John Locke.**

*The reason why men enter into society is the preservation of their property . . . Whenever the legislators [try] to take away and destroy the property of the people, or to reduce them to slavery under arbitrary power, they put themselves in a state of war with the people, who are thereupon [freed] from any further obedience . . . [T]the people who have a right to resume their original liberty, and by the establishment of a new legislative, provide for their own safety and security.*

**How did the ideas in this passage influence the Founding Fathers?**

*A) They chose to remain loyal to the King of England.*

*B) They decided to rebel against the British government.*

*C) They decided to create a system of checks and balances.*

*D) They decided to separate the powers of government among three branches.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**20) “The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands…may justly be pronounced as the very definition of tyranny [corrupt rule].” Which philosopher likely said this quote?**

*A) John Locke*

*B) Baron de Montesquieu*

*C) Thomas Jefferson*

*D) George Washington*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**21) “We the People of the United States…do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.” This quote from the Preamble to the Constitution is an example of:**

*A) John Locke’s natural law*

*B) Montesquieu’s checks and balances*

*C) John Locke’s social contract*

*D) Montesquieu’s separation of powers*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**Part D. Free Response**. Based on our lesson and what you’ve learned this year in Civics, answer the following question. Use the PDF reading for evidence. Be as specific as you can. Write at least 3-4 sentences.

**How was the creation of the United States influenced by John Locke and Montesquieu? Give at least one example for each Enlightenment philosopher.**

ANSWER: