**Absolutism and Enlightenment Test Study Guide**

1. This ruler of Spain bankrupted Spain with wars and a failed invasion of England.

2. This ruler of Franc called himself the ***Sun King***, built a huge palace, and made the nobles follow him around all day to control them.

3. This female ruler of Austria tried to bring Enlightenment principles such as education, women’s rights, and reform of the judicial system to her country.

4. This absolute ruler of Prussia reformed his nation through forced conformity through military service and schooling.

5. This 6’8” absolute monarch of Russia tried to modernize his nation. Tens of thousands died in his military and building campaigns.

6. What is the French word for enlightenment philosopher?

7. This enlightenment philosophe promoted the idea that all men are brothers under God.

8. Complete this enlightenment statement: “Knowledge is \_\_\_\_”

9. Montesquieu said that a separation of powers is the best way to guarantee your safety. You must divide power up among several people who cannot act alone. We call this concept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. This person gathered as much scientifically proven knowledge as possible and published the first encyclopedia so everyone could learn as much as possible. Reading it was like getting a college education.

11. Jean-Jacques Rousseau said governments were created to protect people’s property. It got out of hand.

Governments form a ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** with its people – governments cannot do anything without your permission.

12. Who said government has 3 roles: 1) Protect from invasion 2) Enforce the laws 3) Provide services that private individuals can’t afford on their own

13. What does Laissez Faire mean?

14. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory of Government says that legitimate government rests on an agreement between the government and its people. The people are bound to obey their rulers only as long as the rulers offer to protect them.

15. In a republic, government makes decisions by allowing the people or their representatives to vote on subjects. What name is given to this type of government where self-government – either directly by the citizens or indirectly elected representatives – provides a reliable foundation for society?

16. What does ***Country ideology*** tell us about the nature of governments?

17. What nation was formed in the 1700’s on the basis of the Enlightenment principles about government and human rights and equality?

What was Louis XIV nickname?

a. King of the Sun c. Emperor of the Sun

b. Sun King d. King Kai