

Absolutism and Enlightenment Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. According to Enlightenment thinkers, where does the authority of government come from?**
 - A. Divine right of kings**
 - B. Natural law and the consent of the governed**
 - C. Inherited privilege**
 - D. Tradition and customs**
- 2. Which artistic movement emerged during the Enlightenment?**
 - A. Romanticism**
 - B. Neoclassicism**
 - C. Baroque**
 - D. Impressionism**
- 3. Which two societal issues continued to persist during the Enlightenment period?**
 - A. Gender equality and racial harmony**
 - B. Racism and sexism**
 - C. Religious tolerance and education**
 - D. Economic stability and health care**
- 4. Which of the following is a significant outcome of the Enlightenment?**
 - A. Increased power for the Church**
 - B. Promotion of scientific reasoning and inquiry**
 - C. Rejection of all forms of government**
 - D. Emphasis on tradition over progress**
- 5. What was a key idea promoted by Enlightenment thinkers in relation to government?**
 - A. The necessity of absolute power**
 - B. The importance of divine rule**
 - C. The concept of government being a social contract**
 - D. The glorification of tradition**

6. Which event is regarded as a catalyst for the spread of Enlightenment ideas in Europe?

- A. The Hundred Years' War**
- B. The French Revolution**
- C. The Scientific Revolution**
- D. The Renaissance**

7. What was a major impact of the Enlightenment on society?

- A. Increased interest in traditional religious philosophy**
- B. Rise in absolute monarchies**
- C. Encouragement of scientific reasoning and skepticism of authority**
- D. Stagnation in cultural development**

8. What was Voltaire's contribution to the Enlightenment?

- A. Advocacy for women's rights**
- B. Promotion of scientific discovery**
- C. Advocacy for freedom of speech**
- D. Development of modern economics**

9. What was the reign of terror in relation to Enlightenment ideas?

- A. A peaceful transition of power**
- B. A period of extreme measures during the French Revolution**
- C. A time of enlightenment and educational reform**
- D. A celebration of individual rights and freedoms**

10. What role did the printing press play during the Enlightenment?

- A. It limited the distribution of ideas**
- B. It facilitated the spread of Enlightenment thought**
- C. It focused only on religious texts**
- D. It restricted communication among scholars**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. According to Enlightenment thinkers, where does the authority of government come from?

- A. Divine right of kings**
- B. Natural law and the consent of the governed**
- C. Inherited privilege**
- D. Tradition and customs**

Enlightenment thinkers emphasized the concept that the authority of government derives from natural law and the consent of the governed. This marks a significant shift from earlier ideas, such as the divine right of kings, where rulers claimed authority by virtue of their supposed divine connection. Instead, Enlightenment philosophers like John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau argued that legitimate government arises from a social contract, where individuals agree to form a society and accept certain governance in exchange for protection of their rights and freedoms. The idea of natural law also plays a crucial role, as it suggests that there are inherent rights and moral principles that govern human behavior, and governments should reflect and protect those rights. This notion asserts that authority is not predetermined by birth or tradition but is earned through the active agreement of the people, highlighting the importance of democracy and personal liberties. By advocating for this understanding of government authority, Enlightenment thinkers laid the foundation for modern democratic principles and the notion that political power should be derived from the will of the people.

2. Which artistic movement emerged during the Enlightenment?

- A. Romanticism**
- B. Neoclassicism**
- C. Baroque**
- D. Impressionism**

Neoclassicism emerged during the Enlightenment as a reaction against the preceding Baroque and Rococo styles, embodying the Enlightenment's ideals of reason, order, and classical inspiration. This movement sought to revive the aesthetic principles of ancient Greece and Rome, showcasing clarity of form, symmetry, and an emphasis on disciplined beauty. Artists and architects of the neoclassical movement were influenced by the Enlightenment thinkers who advocated for rationalism and the appreciation of classical antiquity as a source of moral and aesthetic inspiration. In contrast, Romanticism, which is characterized by emotion and individualism, arose later, primarily in the late 18th to early 19th centuries. Baroque, known for its dramatic use of light and shadow, predates the Enlightenment, while Impressionism, emerging in the late 19th century, focused on capturing light and fleeting moments rather than the rationality and classicism that defined the neoclassical style. Thus, neoclassicism is firmly rooted in the Enlightenment's focus on reason and classical ideals.

3. Which two societal issues continued to persist during the Enlightenment period?

- A. Gender equality and racial harmony**
- B. Racism and sexism**
- C. Religious tolerance and education**
- D. Economic stability and health care**

The correct answer highlights the enduring societal issues of racism and sexism during the Enlightenment period. Despite the period being characterized by a surge in ideas promoting individual liberty, reason, and equality, these ideals were often not applied universally. Many Enlightenment thinkers, while advocating for rights and freedoms, continued to endorse existing social hierarchies, which reinforced both racial and gender inequalities. Much of the discourse during this time did not include significant movements toward gender equality or the dismantling of racist ideologies. Women's rights were largely overlooked as Enlightenment philosophies primarily focused on the rights of men, often ignoring the political and social inequalities faced by women. Similarly, racism persisted as many thinkers rationalized race-based hierarchies, perpetuating discriminatory beliefs and practices. In contrast, while options regarding religious tolerance and education address important factors of the Enlightenment, these did not capture the pervasive societal inequalities experienced by women and marginalized racial groups at the time. Thus, the recognition of racism and sexism as persistent issues accurately reflects the social realities of the Enlightenment era.

4. Which of the following is a significant outcome of the Enlightenment?

- A. Increased power for the Church**
- B. Promotion of scientific reasoning and inquiry**
- C. Rejection of all forms of government**
- D. Emphasis on tradition over progress**

The Enlightenment, which emerged in the late 17th and 18th centuries, was characterized by a shift towards reason, science, and rational thought. A significant outcome of this intellectual movement was the promotion of scientific reasoning and inquiry. Thinkers of the Enlightenment, such as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Newton, emphasized the importance of observation, experimentation, and critical thinking, which laid the groundwork for modern scientific methods. This focus on empirical evidence and logic challenged established norms and traditions, leading to advancements in various fields including natural sciences, philosophy, and social theory. In contrast, the other options do not align with the central tenets of the Enlightenment. The idea of increased power for the Church contradicts the movement's challenges to religious authority and dogma. The rejection of all forms of government does not reflect the Enlightenment's engagement with ideas about governance, as many Enlightenment thinkers advocated for the establishment of rational and representative forms of government. Lastly, the emphasis on tradition over progress is contrary to the Enlightenment's core message, which celebrated progress through reason and knowledge rather than adherence to historical practices without question. Thus, the promotion of scientific reasoning and inquiry represents a fundamental outcome of the Enlightenment, shaping the course of Western

5. What was a key idea promoted by Enlightenment thinkers in relation to government?

- A. The necessity of absolute power
- B. The importance of divine rule
- C. The concept of government being a social contract**
- D. The glorification of tradition

Enlightenment thinkers significantly emphasized the idea of the social contract, which posits that governments derive their legitimacy from the consent of the governed. This concept encourages individuals to recognize that they have the right to agree to the terms under which they are governed, and if a government fails to protect their rights or serve their interests, the people have the right to alter or abolish it. Philosophers such as John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau articulated these ideas, arguing for the principles of democracy, individual rights, and citizenship as a basis for government. The other options reflect perspectives that were often challenged by Enlightenment thinkers. The notion of absolute power contradicts the Enlightenment call for checks and balances, while the idea of divine rule was critiqued for placing authority outside the realm of human consent and rational governance. Additionally, the glorification of tradition was scrutinized for stifling progress and the rational examination of societal structures. Thus, the social contract stands out as a pivotal Enlightenment thought, advocating for the role of the people's will in shaping and maintaining governance.

6. Which event is regarded as a catalyst for the spread of Enlightenment ideas in Europe?

- A. The Hundred Years' War
- B. The French Revolution
- C. The Scientific Revolution**
- D. The Renaissance

The Scientific Revolution is regarded as a significant catalyst for the spread of Enlightenment ideas in Europe because it shifted the focus of knowledge from tradition and religious doctrine to empirical observation and reason. This period, which took place from the late 16th century to the 18th century, introduced revolutionary scientific concepts and methodologies through figures such as Galileo, Copernicus, and Newton. Their emphasis on observation and experimentation encouraged thinkers to apply reason to all areas of human inquiry, including politics, philosophy, and ethics. The principles of rational thought and skepticism that emerged from the Scientific Revolution laid the groundwork for Enlightenment thinkers who began to question established norms and authority, including monarchies and the Church. This intellectual movement stemmed from a belief in progress and the idea that humans could improve society through reason and education, aligning closely with the new scientific outlook. While the French Revolution and other events like the Renaissance also played roles in promoting Enlightenment ideas, the Scientific Revolution is pivotal in marking the transition from a world ruled by superstition and tradition to one guided by reason and scientific inquiry, making it a primary catalyst for the Enlightenment.

7. What was a major impact of the Enlightenment on society?

- A. Increased interest in traditional religious philosophy
- B. Rise in absolute monarchies
- C. Encouragement of scientific reasoning and skepticism of authority**
- D. Stagnation in cultural development

The choice highlighting the encouragement of scientific reasoning and skepticism of authority is a major impact of the Enlightenment on society because the movement fundamentally shifted the way people approached knowledge, power, and governance. Enlightenment thinkers, such as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Locke, emphasized the importance of reason, empirical evidence, and critical thinking. This created an environment where traditional beliefs and systems, including religious dogma and absolute monarchy, were questioned and scrutinized. As a result, the Enlightenment inspired advancements in various fields, including science, philosophy, and politics. The push for scientific inquiry led to significant discoveries and technological advancement, paving the way for the Industrial Revolution and modern science. Furthermore, the emphasis on individual rights and democratic governance encouraged movements toward more representative forms of government, challenging the very foundations of absolute monarchies. This shift laid the groundwork for modern democratic principles and institutions that prioritize human reason and individual liberties over unquestioned authority.

8. What was Voltaire's contribution to the Enlightenment?

- A. Advocacy for women's rights
- B. Promotion of scientific discovery
- C. Advocacy for freedom of speech**
- D. Development of modern economics

Voltaire was a prominent figure of the Enlightenment known for his strong advocacy for freedom of speech. His writings often challenged the status quo and criticized established authority, particularly the church and the government. Voltaire emphasized the importance of individual rights and liberties, arguing that free expression was essential for progress and enlightenment. His famous phrase "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it" captures the essence of his views on free speech and tolerance. While some of the other options touch on important themes of the Enlightenment, such as social reform and scientific inquiry, Voltaire's most significant and lasting contributions are directly linked to the promotion of civil liberties and freedom of expression. This focus has influenced countless thinkers and political movements since his time, making it a key aspect of Enlightenment thought.

9. What was the reign of terror in relation to Enlightenment ideas?

- A. A peaceful transition of power
- B. A period of extreme measures during the French Revolution**
- C. A time of enlightenment and educational reform
- D. A celebration of individual rights and freedoms

The reign of terror during the French Revolution was characterized by extreme measures taken by the revolutionary government to eliminate perceived enemies of the revolution. This period, which lasted from September 1793 to July 1794, involved mass executions, particularly through the use of the guillotine, and widespread fear amongst the populace. While the Enlightenment promoted ideas of reason, individual rights, and the questioning of traditional authority, the reign of terror represented a stark departure from these ideals. The leaders of the revolution believed they were protecting the republic from counter-revolutionary threats, but the brutal tactics they employed contradicted the Enlightenment values of liberty and justice. Rather than fostering a stable society based on reason and rights, the reign of terror created an atmosphere of paranoia and repression. Many Enlightenment thinkers would later criticize this period as a betrayal of the very principles they had championed, highlighting the complex relationship between revolutionary ideals and the violent realities of implementation.

10. What role did the printing press play during the Enlightenment?

- A. It limited the distribution of ideas
- B. It facilitated the spread of Enlightenment thought**
- C. It focused only on religious texts
- D. It restricted communication among scholars

The printing press played a crucial role in facilitating the spread of Enlightenment thought by enabling the mass production of written works. Prior to its invention, the dissemination of ideas was limited and primarily controlled by a select group, often associated with religious institutions. The printing press allowed authors and philosophers to publish their works more widely and reach a broader audience. This innovation meant that ideas that challenged traditional authority, advocated for reason, and promoted individual rights could circulate among the public, leading to increased literacy and the rise of public discourse. With texts that debated social, political, and scientific concepts readily available, Enlightenment ideals, such as those proposed by thinkers like Voltaire, Rousseau, and Locke, gained traction and inspired critical thought and reform across Europe. The other options suggest limitations or restrictions on the distribution or scope of ideas, which contradict the historical impact of the printing press during this transformative period. The ability to share a diverse range of perspectives and knowledge contributed significantly to the intellectual developments characteristic of the Enlightenment.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://absolutismenlightenment.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE