

AP European History Mini-Test 1

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (B)
This treaty, brokered by Pope Alexander VI in 1494, divided the world beyond Europe between Spain and Portugal. At the request of the Portuguese, the original line drawn down the Atlantic was moved westward. Since this occurred prior to the official discovery of Brazil, historians think that the Portuguese already knew of Brazil's existence. It was not on the Portuguese route to the East (A). The Spanish were not aware of its existence when the Portuguese claimed it (C) and (D). The Treaty of Utrecht (E) ended the War of the Spanish Succession several centuries later, in 1701-14.
2. (C)
The piety of the Northern Renaissance was reflected in the writings of Christian humanists such as Erasmus and Thomas à Kempis and the religious art of Dürer. Like the Southern or Italian Renaissance, the Renaissance in the north had a strong financial basis (A), that of the wealth of the commercial enterprises of southern Germany, Flanders, and the Hansa cities. Both its architectural (B) and artistic achievements were significant. There was little Byzantine influence (D), nor was there any indication of New World influences (E).
3. (C)
This is a difficult question, but eliminate two unlikely choices—1400 (A) and 1750 (E). The former would mean massive procreation with little infant mortality, and the latter a suspiciously long amount of time. If you learned in your course that the plague was endemic rather than a one-time epidemic, then (C) or (D) looks likeliest, so guess. Studying **one** demographic chart of European population, 1350–2000, will prepare you for several possible questions.
4. (C)
The Tudor dynasty was established in the person of Henry VII. England lost its holdings in France (A) at the end of the Hundred Years' War in 1453, while Anglicanism (B) was proclaimed the religion of England during the reign of Henry VIII, and the monastic establishments were abolished (D) during the same reign. England and Scotland were unified (E) only in the first decade of the eighteenth century.
5. (B)
In this case, it is not enough to be able to name a Christian Humanist or explain his ideas: This question tests your knowledge about Christian Humanism and the Renaissance. Even if you have heard of Valla, the correct answer also requires that you know the term *Donation of Constantine*. This was a document that canon (Church) lawyers used against Holy Roman emperors who challenged papal authority, so it had the opposite effect to (D). Ostensibly a signed document in which the Roman Emperor Constantine

acknowledged papal superiority in both the religious and temporal realms, the Donation was proved a fraud by Valla on the basis of Latin usage not appropriate for its date, and of references to historical events that occurred at a later date.

6. (B)
The Price Revolution of the sixteenth century was partly caused by (B) the importation of silver and gold from Latin America; this helped eliminate the scarcity of money in Europe—and thus caused a fourfold increase in prices. The licensing of monopolies (A) and maintenance of a favorable balance of trade (E) were important elements in seventeenth-century mercantilism. While there were occasional labor shortages (C) and the wars of religion (D) did disrupt economic activities, these developments did not have a substantial impact on the Price Revolution. The other major cause of the Price Revolution—a general population rise that fed demand—is not mentioned, so you need not factor it in.
7. (C)
Enclosures were required (C) to permit scientific farming. Other devices were available to (A) reinforce the concept of private property, (B) eliminate continuing boundary disputes, and (D) assist in accurate property tax collections. (E) Permission for the newly rich to acquire property was not a consideration.
8. (D)
The wars of religion in Europe had the ironic effect of stimulating interest in science, which some Europeans argued was less emotional and less likely to lead to warfare. The seventeenth century saw the establishment of scientific societies in most European nations.
9. (B)
The Peace of Augsburg related only to those of the Catholic and Lutheran faiths. The Peace of Augsburg did not touch upon either Italy (A) or France (D), while no mention was made of the Anabaptists (C), a sect persecuted by all major religions. The limited powers of the emperor were clearly defined (E).
10. (E)
Luther knew vaguely of Copernicus's view and disapproved, because it contradicted the Bible; so felt early Protestants. Careless texts single out the Galileo trial and neglect to say that Protestants were just as antiscientific as Catholics. All other factors mentioned were significant in contributing to the success of the religious revolt launched by Luther in German lands.
11. (C)
France applied very rigid religious and political restrictions on those permitted to migrate

to the New World. The Indians, in contact with the French and British, overwhelmingly supported the French (A). France's population was much larger than that of England (B). The French explorers and merchants penetrated the interior to a much greater extent than the English (D), and their missionaries were generally more successful in their relations with the Indians (E).

12. (B)
The Table of Ranks set educational and training standards for Russian high civil servants, almost all of whom were nobility; promotion was also based on the same criteria. It was part of Peter's attempt to supplement the old boyar nobility with a new, service-based nobility beholden to the tsar.
13. (C)
The Saxon capital, Dresden, was considered the loveliest city in Europe, with its great art treasures, so the wealth and power of Saxon electors must be accounted for. If you have heard of Meissen or Dresden porcelain, then eliminate that choice. You may not know of Saxon involvement in Polish affairs, their pre-eminence in mining, the Book Fair at Leipzig, or its fur trade with Russia, but you can guess that silk was then more a French affair, so (C) must be the "wrong," or correct, answer. Saxony excelled in linens and cottons, not silks.
14. (E)
The new monarchs, William and Mary, were required to accept the "Bill of Rights" and the ultimate authority of Parliament. The Hanoverian dynasty (A) only assumed the throne on the death of Queen Anne (1714), while Cromwell (B) died a natural death nearly three decades prior to 1688. Anglicanism was proclaimed the religion of England in the reign of Henry VIII in the early sixteenth century (C).
15. (B)
Catherine's military victories at the expense of the Crimean Tatars, together with the extensive territories gained at the expense of the Poles in three partitions of their country, achieved a significant expansion of her country's holdings. Russian access to ports on the Mediterranean remained markedly limited by Turkish control of the Dardanelles well into the twentieth century (C). Prior to Peter the Great, direct access to open waters in European Russia was limited to *Archangel* on the White Sea (Arctic Ocean). While Peter the Great attempted to expand toward the Black Sea, he was unsuccessful (D). On the basis of the information provided on the map, it is impossible to determine the extent of Russia's share of the partition (E).
16. (B)
Smith's book, which appeared in 1776, opposed mercantilism and predicted that the greatest prosperity would be reached when individuals were free to pursue their own selfish interests without government interference or regulation.

17. (A)
An example of a question that requests knowledge of a particular kind of terminology—slogans—this question asks for your understanding of Voltaire’s outlook and the major target of his writings. If enough is known about Voltaire, some answers may be eliminated; since Voltaire favored (and helped coin the name) Enlightened Despotism, answer (C), for example, is not correct. Answer (D) sounds plausible but is not the correct answer.
18. (C)
You should know about the main artistic movements. This is clearly Rococo from its pastels, naughty subject, and carefree air. That the young man seems to be looking up the young lady’s dress disqualifies this work from inclusion in the other categories, which never allowed erotic frivolity like this.
19. (B)
Among other reforms they sought were the vote for virtually every male adult and parliamentary elections every year. A different group, called Luddites, opposed mechanization, which they viewed as threatening their livelihood, and sought to destroy machines (A). English landowners (C) generally approved of duties to protect their agricultural interests. Babeuf (D), a proto-Communist of revolutionary France, had a handful of followers known as the Society of Equals. The Levellers were opponents of Cromwell (E).
20. (A)
Deists, though critical of doctrines of the established religions, did believe in basic standards of what was right and wrong. Perceiving God as the prime creator and mover (C), they believed that, having established the natural laws by which humans should act (D), God did not intervene in humans’ everyday lives (B). Humans, possessing reason, should learn to live in conformity (E) with those natural laws.
21. (D)
The Navigation Acts were laws designed to strengthen England’s economy and foreign trade. They were initially designed to weaken Holland, in the mid-seventeenth century the most powerful mercantile state in Europe. While designed to enhance England’s trade, they did not legalize infringement of Spain’s monopolistic trade system—though English merchants had, in fact, and illegally, long done so.
22. (D)
Renaissance Humanism was a threat to the Church because it (D) emphasized a return to the original sources of Christianity—the Bible and the writings of the Fathers of the Church. In that light, humanists tended to ignore or denounce the proceedings of Church councils and pontiffs during the Middle Ages. While many Renaissance humanists denounced scholasticism, there was no inherent opposition to it, and many retained

support of the late Medieval philosophy. Renaissance Humanism did not espouse atheism, nor did it advance an amoral philosophy; it tended to advance a neo-Platonism through the writings of such individuals as Pico della Mirandola and Marsilio Ficino.

23. (C)
At the Colloquy of Marburg in 1529, Luther and Zwingli failed to concur on the nature of the Eucharist and the concept of predestination; this led to the fragmentation of Protestantism. (A) is incorrect because the Catholic strategy was centered on the establishment of new religious orders and the reforms of the Council of Trent. Luther was declared an outlaw by Charles V at the Diet of Worms in 1521. Charles V's attempts to reconcile Luther with the Church were confined to debates that occurred prior to 1521. Thomas Wolsey's fall from power as Henry VIII's adviser was not related to the Colloquy, but stemmed from the divorce crisis.
24. (C)
The Petition of Right addressed perceived constitutional abuses related to the proceedings of the Court of the Star Chamber, a ship tax, and the quartering of British troops in private dwellings; upon its acceptance by Charles I, additional sources of revenue were provided to alleviate the financial crisis caused by unsuccessful wars against Spain and France. (A) is incorrect because it refers to James I, who died in 1625; (B) is false because Parliament did not vote on Buckingham's execution—he was murdered in 1628; (D) Charles I's religious policies cannot be labeled radical—they were reactionary and led to the charge that Charles I was sympathetic to Catholicism; (E) the Addled Parliament convened in 1614 and was not connected with the Petition of Right.
25. (D)
Descartes argued that God was essential as Guarantor of the laws of the universe. Descartes discovered coordinate or analytical geometry, developed the science of optics, used "cogito ergo sum" as his starting place, and believed in a dualism between the physical and spiritual worlds, separate but linked.
26. (B)
A moderate proposal that called on France to adopt a political system similar to that of Great Britain was an element espoused by Montesquieu in (B) *The Spirit of the Laws*. *The Social Contract* (A) was written by Jean-Jacques Rousseau; *The Encyclopedia* (C) was by Denis Diderot; *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen* (D) was produced by the National Assembly in August 1789; and John Locke wrote *Two Treatises on Civil Government*.
27. (B)
Hobbes's *Leviathan* described early human society (the "state of nature") as an anarchic "war of all against all." For self-protection, citizens agreed to form the first government, an agreement termed by Hobbes the "social contract." It is important to read the

quotation carefully, since two of the answers (B) and (C) are from the *Leviathan*; you may be misled into choosing (C) because you have studied it in a class, and “social contract” sounds familiar. The concept of natural rights, incorporated into the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, was summarized by John Locke as the idea that human beings are born “free, equal, and independent.” “Reason of state” was the justification used by French statesmen such as Cardinal Richelieu to defend measures to create a centralized absolute monarchy in France. Answer (E), nationalism, is not only incorrect but also irrelevant to this question.

28. (A)
In the first half of the fifteenth century, Prince Henry’s seamen explored the west coast of Africa as far south as the Cape Verde Islands. Brazil (B) was first discovered by the Portuguese seamen in 1500, four decades after Prince Henry’s death, while Goa (D), in India, was also established by the Portuguese sometime after his passing. Cortez, in the service of Spain, conquered the Aztecs (C), not the Mayas, and Portugal’s explorations were directed southward, not to the northwest (E).
29. (B)
Enacted by Henry IV, the Edict of Nantes granted limited religious and political autonomy to Huguenots. Louis XI came to the throne following the Hundred Years’ War (A). The St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre set off the worst phase of the Religious Wars (C). The Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559) ended the Habsburg-Valois conflict (D). The Peace of Augsburg was a settlement between German Protestants and Catholics in the Reformation (E).
30. (D)
The Union of Lublin (1569) created the largest contiguous empire west of Muscovy-Russia, though a marriage in 1385 had set the stage for the union of Lithuania and Poland. Earlier, after the Black Death, King Casimir the Great allowed Jews fleeing persecution in Western Europe to resettle in his lands (though he limited the interest they could charge to 8 percent, down from the previously acceptable 100 percent). The other choices were not as friendly to Jews. France granted Jews civil rights under Napoleon, Russia only under Alexander II (rescinded in part by Alexander III and Nicholas II), and the Papal States allowed persecution into the 1860s.
31. (C)
The St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre of French Calvinists in Paris, termed “Huguenots,” led to the War of the Three Henriess and the first Bourbon monarch (Henry IV). When dealing with questions based on illustrations, it is important to look for explicit details or other information in the question and in the illustration itself, since it is usually not possible to arrive at a correct answer by eliminating answers. The only clue (“St. Bartholomew’s Day”) must suffice. Do not be misled by the use of the term *French*

Calvinists instead of the name *Huguenots*, the term preferred by historians: the term *French Calvinists* is nothing more than a definition of the more arcane *Huguenots*.

32. (A)
The fact that three choices are restricted to cottons gives a clue that something might be wrong with including woolens in this question; and the tip-off is “mechanization.” (D) and (E) are plausible, even if you know little about these facts; (C) includes facts you learned; and given what you learned about the Seven Years’ War, (B) is possible.
33. (B)
Fought on the outskirts of Quebec, Canada, in 1759, the battle led to the annexation of virtually all French holdings in North America by the British in the Treaty of Paris in 1763. The defeat of the Stuarts in the Battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, basically ended their efforts to reclaim the English throne (A). In the course of the Seven Years’ War, Austria did, in fact, lose Silesia to Prussia, but in a struggle distinct from that between Britain and France (C). The War of the Spanish Succession (D) occurred a half-century earlier. The struggle for India (E), waged between Clive and Dupleix, was decided at the Battle of Plassey.
34. (D)
The Austrians in Italy and their own country were slow to react to the revolutionary violence in its initial stages, as were the Prussian and French rulers. Class conflict (A), ethnic rivalries (B), and lack of strong unity among the revolutionary elements (C) tended to characterize the revolutionary movements. Fear of external intervention (E), as occurred in Hungary, where Russian troops intervened, was not uncommon.
35. (C)
It was designed to exclude England from all trade with the Continent. Joseph Bonaparte was placed on the Spanish throne in 1809 (B). France had little desire to see a unified Germany (A), although the “Redaction of 1803” did reduce the number of German states to 39. He was allied with Russia in 1806 (D), going to war with her only in 1812. After his earlier activities in Egypt, he undertook no further military operations in that region (E).
36. (C)
The fact that the orbits were elliptical was determined by Kepler after the death of Copernicus. Copernicus’s theory rejected both the medieval (A) and Ptolemaic (B) concept of the universe while advancing the heliocentric theory (E). Kepler’s work (D) was conducted after the death of Copernicus.
37. (D)
Philosophes of the Age of Reason strongly condemned religious intolerance and what they viewed as the irrational superstitions underpinning religious beliefs. Cosmopolitan in

outlook and generally antimonarchial (A), they were convinced of humankind's ability to progress (B) and were strongly under the influence of earlier scientists and their concept of the universe (E).

38. (C)

Rumors had spread among the peasants that the monarch and aristocracy intended to crush them through the use of brigands. This sort of question shows the usefulness of timelines to history students. Prussia and Austria were not at war with France in 1789 (A), nor had the king been executed (D), nor had the Jacobin "Terror" begun or ended (B and E).

39. (D)

Venice, the Holy Roman Empire, and the Papacy were no longer factors in the European balance of power in that period. Though France suffered in major wars from 1686 to 1715, it in no way ceased to be a great power. Since Finland was not independent until 1918, that leaves the only possible combination of Poland, Sweden, and the Ottoman Empire. Good students will call on their knowledge of geography to situate Sweden as northern, Poland as western, and the Ottoman Turks as the southern states adversely affected by wars with Prussia, Russia, and Austria.

40. (D)

Although the first three answers plus answer (E) were achieved during the Era of Reform—including abolition of some of the power of the Junkers, the nobility who owned the large farm estates in eastern Prussia—the monarchy did not institute any type of universal manhood suffrage (all adult males allowed to vote) until 1850. Even then, the votes of the wealthy "counted" for much more than the middle class or the poor.