

AP European History Mini-Test 1

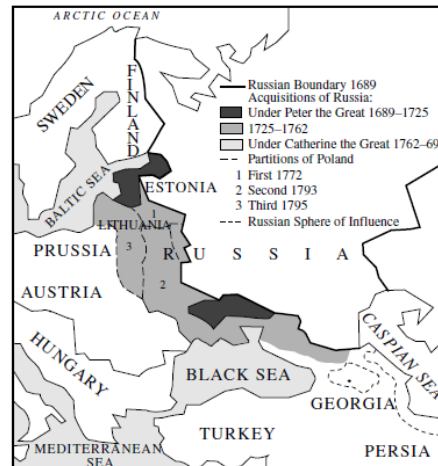
Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Had Pope Alexander VI's Treaty of Tordesillas been observed,
 - (A) England would have remained Catholic.
 - (B) the Dutch would have traded the Cape Colony for Brazil.
 - (C) Spain and Portugal would have dominated the overseas world.
 - (D) England would have received the Ohio Valley in exchange for French holdings in the Caribbean.
 - (E) Switzerland would have remained under the control of the Habsburgs of Austria.
2. Which of the following best describes how the Northern Renaissance differed from the Renaissance in Italy?
 - (A) It lacked the financial foundation provided by the city-states of Italy.
 - (B) While attaining triumphs in architecture, it could not compare with the glory of Italian paintings and sculpture.
 - (C) It placed a greater emphasis on religious piety.
 - (D) It drew more heavily on the Byzantine tradition, which had died out in the South.
 - (E) It reflected more strongly its contacts with cultures of the New World.
3. Roughly 30 to 40 percent of Europeans died in the Black Death, 1347–1351. In about what year did Europe's population reach its pre-plague level of circa 70 million?
 - (A) 1400
 - (B) 1450
 - (C) 1550
 - (D) 1650
 - (E) 1750
4. As a consequence of the English War of the Roses,
 - (A) English territorial holdings in France were lost.
 - (B) Anglicanism was proclaimed the state religion.
 - (C) the Tudor dynasty came to the throne.
 - (D) Monasticism in England was abolished.
 - (E) the kingdoms of England and Scotland were unified.
5. Lorenzo Valla gained fame for
 - (A) becoming ruler of the Renaissance city of Florence.

- (B) proving the Donation of Constantine a fraud.
 - (C) inventing devices for the field of navigation.
 - (D) challenging the authority of the Holy Roman Emperor.
 - (E) helping to unify Italy.
6. The Price Revolution of the sixteenth century was caused by
- (A) the establishment of monopolies.
 - (B) the importation of silver and gold into the European economy.
 - (C) a shortage of labor.
 - (D) the wars of religion caused by the Reformation.
 - (E) an unfavorable balance of trade.
7. Enclosures were required to
- (A) reinforce the concept of private property.
 - (B) eliminate continuing boundary disputes.
 - (C) permit scientific farming.
 - (D) assist in accurate property tax collections.
 - (E) permit the newly rich to acquire property.
8. The Royal Society of England, founded in 1662, was one of the first
- (A) societies dedicated to geographic exploration.
 - (B) groups to stage Shakespearean plays.
 - (C) literary clubs.
 - (D) scientific societies.
 - (E) political clubs.
9. Which is one of the main failures of the Peace of Augsburg (1555)?
- (A) It left Italy disunited and a prey of the great powers.
 - (B) It did not provide for recognition of the Calvinists.
 - (C) By recognizing the rights of the Anabaptists, it introduced a radical religious faction into Germany.
 - (D) It allowed France too many special privileges in Germany.
 - (E) The powers of the emperor were not clarified.
10. All of the following were factors in the success of Luther's religious movement EXCEPT
- (A) the printing press.

- (B) German nationalism.
 - (C) Luther's alliance with German princes.
 - (D) widespread concern in Germany over the political intentions of the Habsburg emperor.
 - (E) Luther's support of the new concepts of the universe resulting from the ideas of Copernicus and other scientists.
11. Which was a significant reason for the weakness of New France in comparison with British holdings in North America?
- (A) Indian tribes tended to be more favorably inclined to the British.
 - (B) The population of Britain was much larger than that of France.
 - (C) The French government carefully monitored who could immigrate to its colonies, whereas Britain treated America as a "dumping ground."
 - (D) French explorers failed to penetrate the interior and construct forts.
 - (E) The missionary activities of French missionaries alienated the Indians.
12. Which of the following is true of the Table of Ranks of Peter the Great?
- (A) It separated the Russian population into distinct classes.
 - (B) It set educational and performance levels for civil servants.
 - (C) It required the nobility to serve in the Russian army.
 - (D) It legalized serfdom in Russia.
 - (E) It established a Russian parliament.
13. The electors of Saxony in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries derived power and wealth from each of the following factors EXCEPT
- (A) mining operations.
 - (B) their monopoly in Europe on the secret of porcelain production.
 - (C) their production of the finest silks in Europe.
 - (D) their election more than once to the throne of Poland.
 - (E) the trade in books and furs that centered on Leipzig.
14. As a consequence of the English "Glorious" Revolution of 1688–1689,
- (A) the Hanoverian dynasty came to the throne.
 - (B) Oliver Cromwell was overthrown.
 - (C) Anglicanism was proclaimed the faith of the state.
 - (D) Charles I Stuart was executed.
 - (E) the principle of constitutional monarchy was firmly established.

15. The map below indicates which of the following?



- (A) Prior to the reign of Peter the Great, Russia was completely shut off from access to the open seas.
- (B) Prior to 1800, the greatest acquisition of territory occurred during the reign of Catherine the Great.
- (C) During the reign of Peter the Great, Russia gained access to the waters of the Mediterranean Sea.
- (D) Peter the Great's expansion in the south was limited to the establishment of ports on the Black Sea.
- (E) The partitions of Poland saw Russia gain the greatest share of the spoils.
16. "By pursuing his own interest (every individual) frequently promotes that of society more effectively than when he really intends to promote it. I have never known much good done by those who affected to trade for the public good."
- This passage expresses the opinion of
- (A) Thomas Malthus in his *Essay on Population*.
- (B) Adam Smith in his *Wealth of Nations*.
- (C) Karl Marx in his *Das Kapital*.
- (D) Charles Darwin in his *Origin of Species*.
- (E) Jane Austen in her *Pride and Prejudice*.
17. "Ecrasez l'infame!," Voltaire's slogan of "crush the infamous thing," called for the suppression of
- (A) the Church.
- (B) immorality.
- (C) the French monarchy.
- (D) censorship.

(E) French universities.

18. The picture below is a typical example of the artistic movement known as



- (A) French Renaissance.
- (B) Baroque.
- (C) Rococo.
- (D) Neoclassicism.
- (E) Romanticism.

19. The Levellers were

- (A) anti-industrial woolen weavers deprived of their jobs by mechanization.
- (B) religious radicals of the 1600s who sought social and political reform.
- (C) landowners in nineteenth-century England opposed to the imposition of duties on imported grain.
- (D) followers of Gracchus Babeuf.
- (E) the armed supporters of Oliver Cromwell.

20. All of the following statements are in accord with the theories of the Deists EXCEPT:

- (A) Absolute standards of good and evil do not exist; good simply results in pleasure, evil in pain.
- (B) God does not respond to individual petitions to intervene with the laws of nature on their behalf.
- (C) God should be perceived as the prime mover, the source of the laws of nature that are comprehensible to the human mind.

- (D) The concept of divine predestination is in opposition to the human dignity reason bestows on the individual.
 - (E) The individual possesses the freedom and rational ability to determine what is good and evil and to choose between them.
21. The English Navigation Acts were designed to
- (A) restrict the number of vessels constructed to prevent overbuilding.
 - (B) establish regulations for safer travel.
 - (C) ensure that vessels carried sufficient insurance to safeguard investors.
 - (D) weaken Dutch trade and encourage that of England.
 - (E) permit English ships to violate the monopolistic practices of the Spanish.
22. Renaissance Humanism was a threat to the Church because it
- (A) espoused atheism.
 - (B) denounced scholasticism.
 - (C) denounced neo-Platonism.
 - (D) emphasized a return to the original sources of Christianity.
 - (E) advanced an amoral philosophy.
23. The Colloquy of Marburg in 1529
- (A) was an attempt by the Catholic Church to combat the Protestant heresy.
 - (B) was a meeting where Luther was outlawed throughout the Empire.
 - (C) was a debate between Luther and Zwingli that resulted in a formal split within Protestantism.
 - (D) was an attempt by Charles V to reconcile Luther to the Catholic Church.
 - (E) resulted in the fall of Thomas Wolsey as Lord Chancellor of England.
24. The Petition of Right (1628–1629)
- (A) was an attempt by James I to secure additional tax revenues through the Parliament.
 - (B) resulted in Parliament voting to execute the Duke of Buckingham.
 - (C) addressed a range of Parliamentary grievances even as it set the stage for new sources of revenue requested by Charles I.
 - (D) denounced the radical religious policies of Charles I's government.
 - (E) was approved by the Addled Parliament.
25. René Descartes has been credited with all of the following EXCEPT

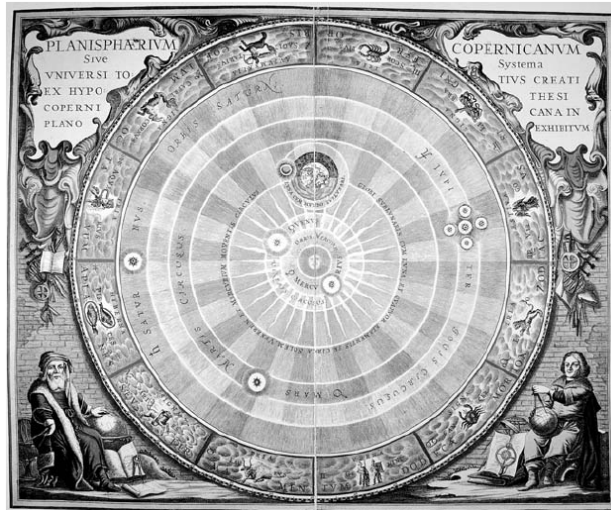
- (A) being the first to publish the discovery of coordinate or analytical geometry.
 - (B) developing the science of optics through the laws of refraction of light.
 - (C) establishing as his famous philosophic starting place: “cogito ergo sum”—I think, therefore I am.
 - (D) holding that the concept of God was unnecessary in his concept of the universe.
 - (E) developing a philosophical Dualism that links the physical and spiritual worlds.
26. A moderate proposal that called on France to adopt a political system similar to Great Britain was an element espoused by Montesquieu in
- (A) *The Social Contract*.
 - (B) *The Spirit of the Laws*.
 - (C) *The Encyclopedia*.
 - (D) *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen*.
 - (E) *Two Treatises on Civil Government*.
27. “...there is no place for industry... no arts; no letters; no society; and which is the worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.” This quotation from Thomas Hobbes’s *Leviathan* (1651) describes the concept known as
- (A) natural rights.
 - (B) state of nature.
 - (C) social contract.
 - (D) reason of state (*raison d’état*).
 - (E) nationalism.
28. A pioneer in the Age of Exploration, Prince Henry of Portugal sponsored
- (A) the exploration of the west coast of Africa.
 - (B) the establishment of colonies in Brazil.
 - (C) Hernando Cortez’s conquest of the Maya.
 - (D) the creation of an important trading post in Goa.
 - (E) the earliest efforts to discover a Northwest Passage.
29. The sixteenth-century religious wars in France were largely ended with the
- (A) accession of Louis XI.
 - (B) Edict of Nantes.
 - (C) Massacre of St. Bartholomew’s Day.
 - (D) Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis.

- (E) resolution of the Habsburg-Bourbon conflict by the Peace of Augsburg.
30. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the United Provinces (Netherlands) were noted for toleration of Jews, but which state was considered the most tolerant?
- (A) France
 - (B) The Papal States
 - (C) Brandenburg-Prussia
 - (D) Poland-Lithuania
 - (E) Russian Muscovy



31. The etching above by an eyewitness shows the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572, of
- (A) Dutch nobility.
 - (B) German peasants.
 - (C) French Calvinists.
 - (D) Spanish Catholics.
 - (E) English merchants.
32. All of the following may be claimed for English textile production circa 1800 EXCEPT:
- (A) The mechanization of the production of woolens made English raw wool the leading indicator of gross national product.
 - (B) The quality of Indian cottons sparked English interest in setting up competing mills to produce their own cottons.
 - (C) The invention of the spinning jenny, water frame, and cotton gin spurred English mechanization of cotton production.

- (D) The combination of City of London merchants, the Bank of England, and the English merchant marine aided exports of all textiles.
 - (E) England looked to Egypt, India, the United States, and even Saxony as sources of raw cotton.
33. The battle waged between Wolfe and Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham determined
- (A) that the Stuart dynasty would never again rule England.
 - (B) the fate of France's North American empire.
 - (C) that Austria had lost control of Silesia to the Prussians.
 - (D) the ultimate victor in the War of the Spanish Succession.
 - (E) whether France or Britain would have paramount influence in India.
34. A common element among the revolutionary movements that swept through Europe in 1848 was
- (A) unity of purpose among middle-class liberals and urban workers.
 - (B) rejection of ethnic rivalry in the name of nationalistic aspirations.
 - (C) coordinated and timely action on the part of experienced leaders.
 - (D) initial success as a result of the hesitation of governmental leaders to use their superior forces.
 - (E) no fear of the intervention of external, foreign forces.
35. Napoleon Bonaparte's "Continental System," initiated in 1806, had as its goal
- (A) the creation of a unified Germany.
 - (B) placement of Napoleon's brother on the throne of Spain.
 - (C) the defeat of Britain through economic warfare.
 - (D) a military alliance of states under his control to wage war on Russia.
 - (E) the creation of a military force drawn from many European states to undertake the conquest of the Middle East.



36. The illustration above, an early depiction of Copernicus's concept of the universe, indicates that he was in error by
- (A) retaining the medieval placement of heaven at the outermost reaches of the universe.
 - (B) retaining Ptolemy's geocentric theory.
 - (C) adhering to the view that the orbits of the planets are circular.
 - (D) failing to take into consideration advances made by Kepler.
 - (E) rejecting the heliocentric theory.
37. A *philosophe* of eighteenth-century France would be likely to
- (A) advocate the nationalist aspirations of the monarchy.
 - (B) ridicule the idea of progress.
 - (C) support the political theories advocated by Hobbes.
 - (D) oppose religious intolerance and superstition.
 - (E) reject the mechanistic world-view advanced by earlier scientists.
38. The "Great Fear" that swept through the French countryside in 1789 had its origin in the rumor that
- (A) the armies of Prussia and Austria were moving toward Paris.
 - (B) the Reign of Terror in Paris was spreading to the rest of France.
 - (C) brigands were attacking villages and burning crops.
 - (D) the execution of Louis XVI would lead England to declare war.
 - (E) the overthrow of the Jacobins would result in a restored monarchy.

39. From circa 1680 to 1725, the balance of power shifted radically in Eastern Europe. Russia, Brandenburg-Prussia, and Austria rose at the expense of which three powers in decline?
- (A) Poland—the Papacy—the Holy Roman Empire
 - (B) France—Poland—Sweden
 - (C) Venice—Denmark—Saxony
 - (D) Poland—Sweden—the Ottoman Empire
 - (E) Finland—Sweden—Poland
40. All of the following occurred during the Prussian Era of Reform, 1806–1821, EXCEPT
- (A) improvements in the number and quality of Prussian soldiers.
 - (B) the abolition of serfdom.
 - (C) the end of the Junker monopoly on landholding.
 - (D) universal manhood suffrage.
 - (E) reform of the state bureaucracy.