

AP European History Mini-Test 2

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which social group benefited most from British Corn Laws, 1815–1846?
 - (A) Nobility
 - (B) Middle class
 - (C) Businessmen
 - (D) Small farmers
 - (E) Industrialists

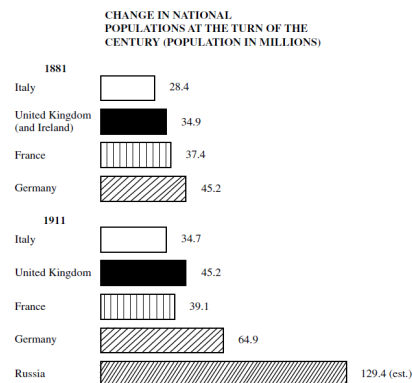
2. All of the following are preconditions for the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT
 - (A) an adequate road system.
 - (B) a failing agricultural system.
 - (C) adequate raw materials.
 - (D) a spirit of entrepreneurship.
 - (E) a source of financing to build factories.

3. All of the following are characteristics of the Romantic movement EXCEPT
 - (A) a focus on emotion or intuition over reason.
 - (B) rejection of the study of history as useless.
 - (C) admiration for the Enlightenment.
 - (D) glorification of the Middle Ages.
 - (E) glorification of folk culture.

4. The most serious error made by the statesmen assembled at the Congress of Vienna was
 - (A) initiating a conflict with the Ottoman Turks.
 - (B) restoring Louis XVIII to the throne of France.
 - (C) ignoring nationalist and democratic movements in Europe.
 - (D) ceding Norway to Denmark.
 - (E) imposing the Carlsbad Decrees on Prussia.

5. All of the following define the Second Industrial Revolution EXCEPT
 - (A) the emergence of major steel industries.
 - (B) large growth in the textile industry.
 - (C) the emergence of the German chemical industry.
 - (D) the application of electricity to industrial production.

- (E) the widespread use of oil.
6. A nineteenth-century novel whose main character asserts the superiority of the new science and nihilism (taking nothing at face value) to the old idealism was
- (A) *Les Misérables* by Hugo.
 (B) *Crime and Punishment* by Dostoyevsky.
 (C) *Degeneration* by Nordau.
 (D) *Frankenstein* by Shelley.
 (E) *Fathers and Sons* by Turgenev.
7. The Austrian government established the *Ausgleich* in 1867 in response to pressure from which nationality?
- (A) Poles
 (B) Magyars
 (C) Germans
 (D) French
 (E) Italians
8. All of the following statements may be deduced from the graph shown below EXCEPT:



- (A) The United Kingdom gained more people than France.
 (B) The United Kingdom gained more people than Italy.
 (C) Russia had the greatest population growth in percentage terms.
 (D) Germany gained more people than France.
 (E) Much of Europe was experiencing population growth.
9. The poster below is entitled “Tsar, Priest and Fat-Cat on the Shoulders of the Laboring Masses” (1918). Cultured Russians would have known that it alludes to what Russian classic?

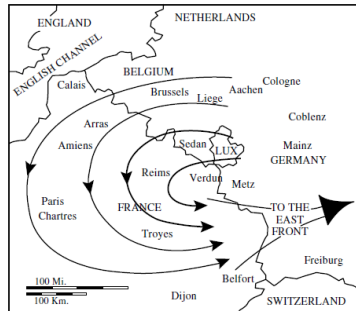


- (A) Pushkin's play, and Mussorgsky's opera, *Boris Godunov*
 - (B) Nikolai Leskov's satirical novel *Cathedral Folk*
 - (C) Leo Tolstoy's epic novel *War and Peace*
 - (D) Ilya Repin's painting *Barge Haulers on the Volga*
 - (E) a Russian play based on Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
10. All of the following were significant economic trends in Germany during the 1920s EXCEPT
- (A) large amounts of money were drained out of Germany to pay reparations.
 - (B) periods of high inflation.
 - (C) a very stable currency (the mark).
 - (D) periods of high unemployment.
 - (E) the government put large amounts of paper money in circulation.
11. In the course of World War I, Britain was faced with a serious rebellion on the part of its subjects in
- (A) South Africa.
 - (B) India.
 - (C) Ireland.
 - (D) Palestine.
 - (E) Cyprus.
12. In the works of Arthur de Gobineau and Houston Stewart Chamberlain were concepts that contributed significantly to the
- (A) development of existentialism.
 - (B) doctrines of the National Socialist Workers Party.
 - (C) economic doctrines of Neo-Mercantilism.
 - (D) policy of appeasement pursued by France and Great Britain in the 1930s.

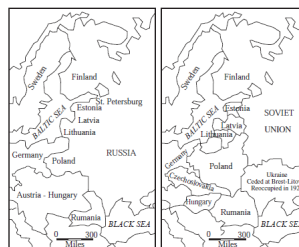
- (E) Dadaist movement.
13. Keynesianism (the economic doctrines of the twentieth-century British economist John Maynard Keynes) teaches that during times of economic downturns governments should
- (A) practice austerity.
 - (B) increase taxes.
 - (C) create budget deficits.
 - (D) institute wage and price controls.
 - (E) nationalize major industries.
14. All of the following statements about the onset of World War I are true EXCEPT:
- (A) The idea of war was enthusiastically received by the public in all lands.
 - (B) Few, including military men, anticipated the nature of the war that erupted.
 - (C) Socialist politicians in every country opposed their governments' decision to enter the war.
 - (D) Each side was convinced that its cause was just.
 - (E) The Austrian effort was hampered by ethnic disunity.
15. After 1945, policies of the Soviet Union led to all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the continuing development of Soviet military power.
 - (B) a slow demobilization from a war economy.
 - (C) consistency in the exercise of power by the Communist Party.
 - (D) a general improvement in the standard of living.
 - (E) extensive influence in the United Nations in the years immediately following World War II.
16. Since the end of World War II, separatist movements have led to violence in
- (A) Northern Ireland, Spain, and Yugoslavia.
 - (B) Spain, Greece, and Holland.
 - (C) Northern Ireland, Holland, and Portugal.
 - (D) Greece, Yugoslavia, and Spain.
 - (E) Portugal, Greece, and Northern Ireland.
17. Factors that have contributed to the rapid rise in world population in recent decades include all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) a reversal in the traditional balance between births and deaths.
 - (B) medical advances eliminating or reducing earlier great plagues.

- (C) the absence of any truly effective contraceptives.
- (D) opposition of Third World leaders to sterilization and birth control devices, which were deemed to be a form of genocide by the West.
- (E) marked declines in infant mortality.

18. The map below illustrates the



- (A) Maginot Line.
 - (B) Schlieffen Plan.
 - (C) Invasion of France in 1940.
 - (D) “soft underbelly of Europe.”
 - (E) French defenses in World War I.
19. The value of the euro, launched in 1999 as an electronic currency and in 2002 as a cash currency, is determined by
- (A) each member country.
 - (B) the new European Central Bank.
 - (C) free-market fluctuations.
 - (D) the value of the U.S. dollar.
 - (E) the value of gold.
20. The following maps indicate changes in the western border of Russia between what years?



- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) 1815 and 1922 | (C) 1914 and 1921 |
| (B) 1848 and 1945 | (D) 1914 and 1950 |

(E) 1725 and 1920

21. In the following poem, the Hungarian-Swiss Tzara provides a sample of which twentieth-century literary movement?

*The aeroplane weaves telegraph wires
and the fountain sings the same song,...
At the rendez-vous of the coachmen the aperitif is orange
but the locomotive mechanics have blue eyes.
The lady has lost her smile in the woods.*

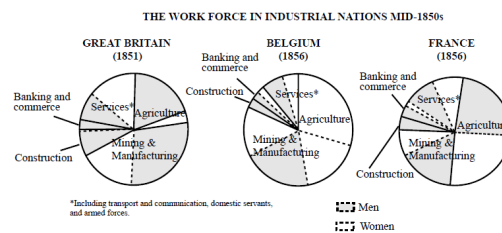
- (A) Symbolism (D) Dadaism
(B) Expressionism (E) Idealism
(C) Deconstructionism
22. The Reform Bills of 1832, 1867, and 1884–1885 in Great Britain
- (A) eliminated child labor abuses in the textile industry.
(B) eliminated the power of the House of Lords.
(C) alleviated the most drastic problems confronting the Irish.
(D) extended the franchise and redistributed seats in Parliament.
(E) gave the vote to all adults over age 21.
23. The invasion of Egypt in 1956 by France, Britain, and Israel was the result of
- (A) the formation of the United Arab Republic to coordinate an attack on Israel.
(B) Egypt's announcement that it would not let the Soviet navy use its ports.
(C) Russia's announcement that it would assist Egypt in the construction of the Aswan dam in return for the right to build military bases.
(D) plans of president Nasser to nationalize the Suez Canal.
(E) Egyptian support for the communist rebels in Jordan, Israel's neighbor.
24. The drawing shown below by Karl Arnold appeared in *Simplicissimus* (July 1924) and was entitled *Neue Typen: Der Rassemensch—New Types: The Racial Man or The Man of Breeding*. It was a critical comment on



- (A) the Prussian Junkers who condemned the Versailles Treaty.
 - (B) the anti-Semites who supported Hitler and the emerging Nazi Party.
 - (C) German capitalism.
 - (D) German social decadence.
 - (E) the ineptitude of the Social Democratic Party.
25. A concept of Bolshevism advanced by Lenin but NOT to be found in the writings of Marx is
- (A) that the industrial class of workers, exploited by the bourgeoisie, will rise in rebellion and overthrow their oppressors.
 - (B) that there is a need for an elite cadre to control the “dictatorship of the proletariat,” giving impetus and direction to the revolution.
 - (C) that control of society throughout the ages has rested in the hands of those who control the tools of production.
 - (D) the concept of economic determinism.
 - (E) the view that existing governments, mere tools of the dominant economic class, would not sincerely act on behalf of the working class.
26. Which is one significant difference between the problem created for the Austro-Hungarian empire by Czech nationalism and that of the Serbs?
- (A) The Serbs were more politically advanced than the Czechs.
 - (B) A majority of the Serbs were willing to accept autonomy within the Dual Monarchy, while the Czechs sought complete independence.
 - (C) The Czechs could look to Germany for support.
 - (D) An independent Serbian state existed to encourage their ethnic kinsmen within the Dual Monarchy.
 - (E) A majority of Czechs agitated for cultural rights more than independence.
27. Which of these African lands was formally put under Belgian rule in 1885?
- (A) The Congo
 - (B) South Africa
 - (C) Nigeria
 - (D) Angola
 - (E) Ethiopia
28. The Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, one may successfully argue,
- (A) continued the “Thaw” that had allowed more artistic freedom under Nikita Khrushchev, his predecessor.
 - (B) reverted to Stalinist policies when he authorized military action against the “Prague Spring” in Czechoslovakia.

- (C) began programs to restructure the Soviet economy that anticipated the policy of *perestroika* carried on by Gorbachev.
 - (D) was the author of *glasnost* (media openness), a policy for which Gorbachev wrongly took credit.
 - (E) led the August 1991 coup suppressed not by Gorbachev but by Boris Yeltsin, who replaced Gorbachev.
29. Which Lutheran country fought for the Protestant side in the Thirty Years' War, oversaw shipping between the North Sea and Baltic, yet in 1814 lost the kingdom of Norway as a result of supporting Napoleon against Britain?
- (A) Sweden
 - (B) Denmark
 - (C) Prussia
 - (D) Finland
 - (E) The Netherlands
30. The German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche argued that Western civilization
- (A) placed too much stress on rational thinking.
 - (B) required a reorientation based on Christian morality.
 - (C) weakened because not enough emphasis was placed on social morality.
 - (D) required that greater stress be placed on political democracy.
 - (E) placed too much emphasis on elitist elements in society.
31. "Imperialism emerged as a development and direct continuation of the fundamental properties of capitalism. ... imperialism is the monopoly stage of capitalism."
- The writer quoted above would most likely accept which of the following statements as true?
- (A) Imperialism is caused by European advances in science and technology.
 - (B) A desire for national prestige drove Europeans to a race to gain colonies.
 - (C) Imperialism is a natural, predictable result of the growth of capitalism.
 - (D) A country in an advanced capitalist phase can become the "colony" of another country.
 - (E) Imperialism feeds the egos of less powerful nations of Europe.
32. In the wake of the failed Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler determined that
- (A) it would be necessary to recruit officers from the regular army.
 - (B) he had to eliminate paramilitary groups around him, because they frightened the conservative middle classes of Germany.
 - (C) Bavaria was not a suitable region in which to build his political power.

- (D) the way to achieve political power was not through force, but through democratic elections and party politics.
 - (E) it was necessary to form an alliance with the Social Democratic Party.
33. Which of the following best characterizes the attitude of nineteenth-century Russian Slavophiles?
- (A) All Slavs should be united under a single government.
 - (B) All Western influences should be rejected.
 - (C) Westernization should not be allowed to destroy the distinctive aspects of Slavic culture.
 - (D) Russia should have no role in the leadership of the Slavic nations.
 - (E) Russia should become completely Westernized.
34. The “gap theory” was used by the German politician Bismarck to end the
- (A) Corn Law Crisis.
 - (B) Army Bill Crisis.
 - (C) Revolution of 1848.
 - (D) Crimean War.
 - (E) Boulanger Crisis.



35. Based on the chart above, we deduce that, for these countries in the 1850s,
- (A) women were often excluded from the labor force in industrialized states.
 - (B) in Great Britain the role of women in agriculture was on the decline.
 - (C) construction remained solely a male occupation.
 - (D) in France and Belgium mining and manufacturing were increasing.
 - (E) women had yet to participate in banking and commerce in Great Britain.
36. During the Third Republic, 1875–1945, which of the following phrases describes a political crisis centered on accusations of treason against a French military officer?
- (A) The Irish Question
 - (B) The Panama Canal scandal

- (C) The Zabern Affair
 - (D) The Dreyfus Affair
 - (E) The “*Daily Telegraph* Affair”
37. Which one of the following factors stimulated the growth of fascism in Europe during the 1920s and 1930s?
- (A) Free trade among European nations
 - (B) The development of cheaper armaments
 - (C) Economic prosperity
 - (D) Fear of communism
 - (E) The growth of parliamentary governments
38. The German sociologist Max Weber advanced the thesis that a significant result of the Protestant Reformation was that
- (A) Protestantism, particularly Calvinism, fostered capitalism.
 - (B) Luther’s support of the German peasant class weakened his appeal to German princes.
 - (C) a close alliance evolved between Luther and Anabaptist leaders.
 - (D) it greatly enhanced Europe’s overseas exploration.
 - (E) Protestant opposition to usury hampered the growth of industry.
39. Which of the following is NOT considered a factor in the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989?
- (A) Long-term weaknesses in the Soviet economy
 - (B) The challenge of the United States’ proposed “Star Wars” defense
 - (C) Pressures by Gorbachev on the East German leadership not to act
 - (D) Demonstrations by East Germans in the summer and fall of 1989
 - (E) The threat by U.S. president-elect George H.W. Bush to take military action
40. Which of the following was the most outspoken proponent of feminism in post–World War II Europe?
- (A) Anna Akhmatova
 - (B) A. S. Byatt
 - (C) Christina Onassis
 - (D) Simone de Beauvoir
 - (E) Gloria von Thurn und Taxis