

Practice Exam

Section I

(Answer sheets appear in the back of the book.)

TIME: 55 minutes
80 questions

Directions: Each question or incomplete statement below is followed by five answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case.

1. Known as the “Prince of the Humanists,” in works such as *In Praise of Folly* he criticized the clergy and abuses that he saw in the Church. He was
 - (A) Francesco Petrarch
 - (B) Desiderius Erasmus
 - (C) Cornelius Agricola
 - (D) Pico della Mirandola
 - (E) Thomas More
2. 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
3. All of the following are correctly matched EXCEPT
 - (A) Pizarro—conquest of the empire of the Incas
 - (B) Coronado—early exploration of the American Southwest
 - (C) Balboa—exploration of the Mississippi Valley
 - (D) Cortez—conquest of the Aztecs
 - (E) Diaz—reached the southernmost tip of Africa
4. The Protestant Reformation
 - (A) rejected many aspects of primitive Christianity
 - (B) weakened nationalistic feelings
 - (C) tended to strengthen the power of secular rulers
 - (D) launched the first Christian missionaries to convert the Far East
 - (E) served to weaken the hold of spiritual beliefs on the minds of Europeans

5. Martin Luther believed that the problem of personal sin had its solution in
- (A) good works
 - (B) acceptance of the doctrine of predestination
 - (C) justification by faith
 - (D) an inner awakening to the spirit of God
 - (E) adherence to the teachings of the Church councils
6. In transforming the Catholic Church into the Church of England, Henry VIII
- (A) abolished Catholic sacraments
 - (B) disbanded monasteries and confiscated their land
 - (C) forced Calvinist doctrines on the new Church
 - (D) needed the help of Scottish Presbyterians
 - (E) defended the authority of Rome in English church affairs
7. 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
8. 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
9. "All are not created on equal terms, but some are preordained to eternal life, others to eternal damnation; and, accordingly, as each has been created for one or the other of these ends, we say that he has been predestined to life or death . . ."
- This statement reflects an essential view of
- (A) Thomas Hobbes
 - (B) John Calvin
 - (C) Martin Luther
 - (D) the Council of Trent
 - (E) Ulrich Zwingli

10. “The state of the monarchy is the supremest thing upon the earth; for kings are not only God’s lieutenants upon earth, and sit upon God’s throne, but even by God himself they are called gods”

This concept of the status of monarchy would best reflect the view of

- (A) Frederick II of Prussia
 - (B) John Locke
 - (C) James I of England and Scotland
 - (D) William III of England
 - (E) Joseph II of Austria
11. 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
12. 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

13. The Counter-Reformation was closely allied with which artistic movement?

- (A) Italian Renaissance
- (B) Baroque
- (C) Rococo
- (D) Neoclassical
- (E) Flemish realism



14. 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

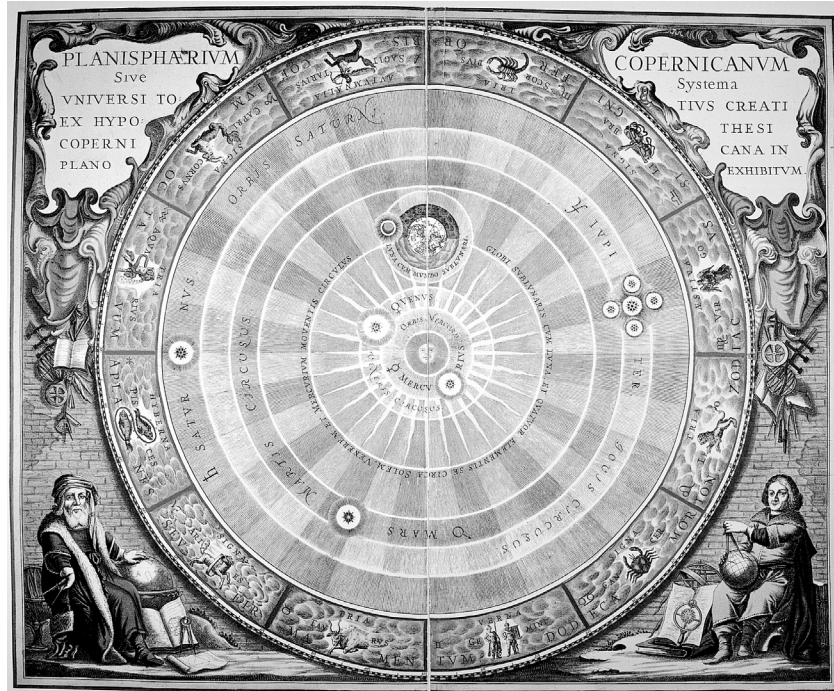
15. Which of the following forms of government would most likely win the approval of a *politique*?

- (A) Secular government in which religion plays no role
- (B) Theocracy

(C) Parliamentary government

(D) Huguenot government

(E) Government based on the model of the Papacy



16. 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

17. "... I have heard him say, that after his Booke of the Circulation of the Blood came out, that he fell mightily in his Practice, and that it was believed by the Vulgar that he was crack-brained."

This excerpt, taken from an account by John Aubrey, describes

- (A) Paracelsus
- (B) Galvani
- (C) Valla
- (D) Harvey
- (E) Bacon

18. Kepler's contribution to the Scientific Revolution was his
- (A) presentation of sound mathematical proof supporting Ptolemy's geocentric theory
 - (B) demonstration that the planets move at a constant speed
 - (C) demonstration that the surface of the moon was not smooth
 - (D) mathematical proof that the orbits of the planets are elliptical
 - (E) demonstration of errors in the astronomical measurements of Brahe
19. The phrase "Cogito ergo sum" ("I think, therefore I am"), which reflects the process of logical deduction, is associated with
- (A) Hugo Grotius
 - (B) Jean Bodin
 - (C) Galileo Galilei
 - (D) Richard Hooker
 - (E) René Descartes
20. Locke's *Treatises on Civil Government* allowed subjects to revolt, provided that the
- (A) revolution was not violent
 - (B) government had violated property rights
 - (C) poor had been oppressed
 - (D) government had not held elections
 - (E) government was a monarchy
21. 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
22. All of the following characterized Russia when Peter I ascended the throne EXCEPT
- (A) a weak nobility
 - (B) a split in the Russian Orthodox church
 - (C) lack of access to the Baltic and Black Seas
 - (D) limited contact with the rest of Europe
 - (E) an economy based on agriculture
23. 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

24. 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
25. “Come forth into the light of things,
Let Nature be your teacher . . .
Enough of Science and of Art
Close up those barren leaves
Come forth, and bring with you a heart
That watches and receives”
Such a view would most likely be expressed by a
- (A) deist
 - (B) follower of Rousseau
 - (C) physiocrat
 - (D) disciple of Diderot
 - (E) *philosophe*
26. The thesis that “population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio . . . subsistence only arithmetically” was advanced by
- (A) Henri de Saint-Simon
 - (B) Jeremy Bentham
 - (C) Herbert Spencer
 - (D) Thomas Malthus
 - (E) Henri Bergson
27. All of the following are plausible causes of the French Revolution EXCEPT
- (A) the desire of the middle class for a greater voice in government
 - (B) an inefficient, corrupt government infuriated most French people
 - (C) the nobility of France sought to enhance their power
 - (D) a majority of the French populace desired to abolish the monarchy
 - (E) the activities of the *philosophes* had weakened faith in traditional values and institutions
28. “Man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains . . . How did this change come about? I do not know. What can make it legitimate? That question I think I can answer.”
These words began the famous work treating the social contract by
- (A) Edmund Burke
 - (B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - (C) John Locke
 - (D) Ferdinand de Lesseps
 - (E) Denis Diderot
29. All of the following statements about Richelieu are correct EXCEPT that he
- (A) sought to weaken the power of the nobility
 - (B) waged war on French Protestants
 - (C) deprived Huguenots of their religious rights
 - (D) supported German Protestants in their struggle with the Habsburgs
 - (E) supported Gustavus Adolphus in his military operations in Germany

30. “Whereas you . . . in the year 1615 were denounced to this Holy Office for holding as true the false doctrine taught by many, that the sun is the center of the world and immovable, and that the earth moves, and also with a diurnal motion”

This was the charge brought against

- (A) Nicolaus Copernicus
- (B) Johannes Kepler
- (C) Galileo Galilei
- (D) Tycho Brahe
- (E) Anton van Leeuwenhoek

31. According to mercantilist theory, colonies

- (A) were to receive independence as soon as they were self-sufficient
- (B) were a military burden to the mother country
- (C) should be encouraged to develop their own industry
- (D) were strongest if allowed to trade freely with other countries
- (E) should be markets and sources of raw materials for the mother country

32. “I believe in the equality of man; and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make all our fellow creatures happy. All national institutions of churches, whether Jewish, Christian, or Turkish, appear to me no other than human inventions, set up to terrify and enslave mankind, and monopolize power and profit.”

This view would best reflect the attitudes of a

- (A) Quietist
- (B) Deist
- (C) member of the Moravian Brethren
- (D) Jansenist
- (E) Pietist

33. Peter the Great’s purpose in building the city of St. Petersburg was to

- (A) escape the influence of Mongol forces in Moscow
- (B) establish within Russia a region free of serfdom
- (C) throw off the powerful pressure of the Greek Orthodox Church
- (D) hasten the Westernization of Russia
- (E) create a defensive barrier against the aggression of the Poles

34. “The prince is to the nation he governs what the head is to the man; it is his duty to see, think, and act for the whole community, that he may procure it every advantage of which it is capable. He must be active, possess integrity, and collect his whole powers, that he may be able to run the career he has commenced.”

This concept of the obligations of the ruler would best reflect the views of

- (A) Peter the Great
- (B) James I
- (C) Frederick the Great
- (D) Louis XIV
- (E) Bishop Bossuet

35. “That the pretended power of suspending the laws, or for execution of laws, by regal authority, without the consent of Parliament is illegal That the raising or keeping of a standing army within the kingdom in the name of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against the law.”

The first English monarch to accept and rule in accordance with these decrees was

- (A) George I
- (B) William III
- (C) Anne
- (D) Charles II
- (E) Henry VIII

36. In his *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, John Locke held that human knowledge was derived from

- (A) heredity and faith
- (B) conscience and emotions
- (C) intuition and moral law
- (D) environment and reason
- (E) divine inspiration and innate perception

37. “The only way to erect such a common power as may be able to defend them from the invasion of foreigners and the injuries of one another, and thereby secure them in such sort as that by their own industry and by the fruits of the earth they may nourish themselves and live contentedly, is to confer all their power and strength upon one man, or upon one assembly of men, that they may reduce all their wills by plurality of voices unto one will”

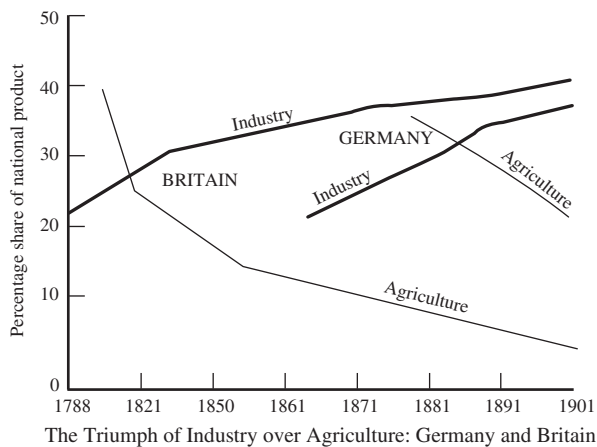
This theory of government reflected the view of

- (A) John Locke
- (B) Jean Bodin
- (C) John Napier
- (D) Charles de Montesquieu
- (E) Thomas Hobbes

38. Which one of the following statements best explains the political and military decline of Poland by the late eighteenth century?
- (A) A lack of a parliamentary system
 - (B) The *liberum veto*
 - (C) The impact of religious wars in Poland
 - (D) The selection of any Polish monarchs from the ranks of the nobility
 - (E) The strength of the Polish monarchy
39. In the “Diplomatic Revolution” of 1756
- (A) Prussia became an ally of Britain
 - (B) Austria became an ally of Britain
 - (C) France fought Austria
 - (D) the Holy Roman Empire was abolished
 - (E) the French broke off diplomatic relations with the rest of Europe
40. All of the following were factors in higher agricultural yields in the Agricultural Revolution EXCEPT the
- (A) introduction of nitrogen-fixating crops
 - (B) use of iron-reinforced seed-drills and ploughshares
 - (C) enclosure of lands once scattered about as strips
 - (D) more intentional application of manure
 - (E) substitution of oats for potatoes
41. Which is the correct order of events in the career of Napoleon?
- (A) Civil Code, Concordat, invasion of Spain
 - (B) Concordat, Civil Code, invasion of Spain
 - (C) Invasion of Spain, Concordat, Civil Code
 - (D) Invasion of Spain, Civil Code, Concordat
 - (E) Concordat, invasion of Spain, Civil Code
42. The Whigs of the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries adhered to all the following views EXCEPT the
- (A) desire to abolish slavery
 - (B) primacy of rural over mercantile interests
 - (C) need to show loyalty to the Hanoverian dynasty
 - (D) need for gradual political and electoral reform in Britain
 - (E) value of principled dissent in public life
43. Which of the following best characterizes Burke’s *Reflections on the Revolution in France*?
- (A) It condemned the French Revolution as a source of radical ideas used in the American Revolution.
 - (B) It praised the French Revolution as a sincere attempt to spread liberty and promote equality.
 - (C) It condemned the violence and anarchy of the French Revolution.
 - (D) It praised the French Revolution but condemned the American Revolution.
 - (E) It condemned all revolutions.

44. According to the graph below, which one of the following statements is true?

- (A) Industrial production had a greater impact than agricultural production in Britain in 1800.
- (B) Agricultural production had a greater impact than industrial production in Germany in 1900.
- (C) Agriculture became less significant in Britain and Germany by 1900.
- (D) Britain produced fewer industrial products than Germany.
- (E) During the period shown, industrial production was an insignificant part of the British economy.



45. The 1848 Revolutions reflected the interests of all of the following EXCEPT the

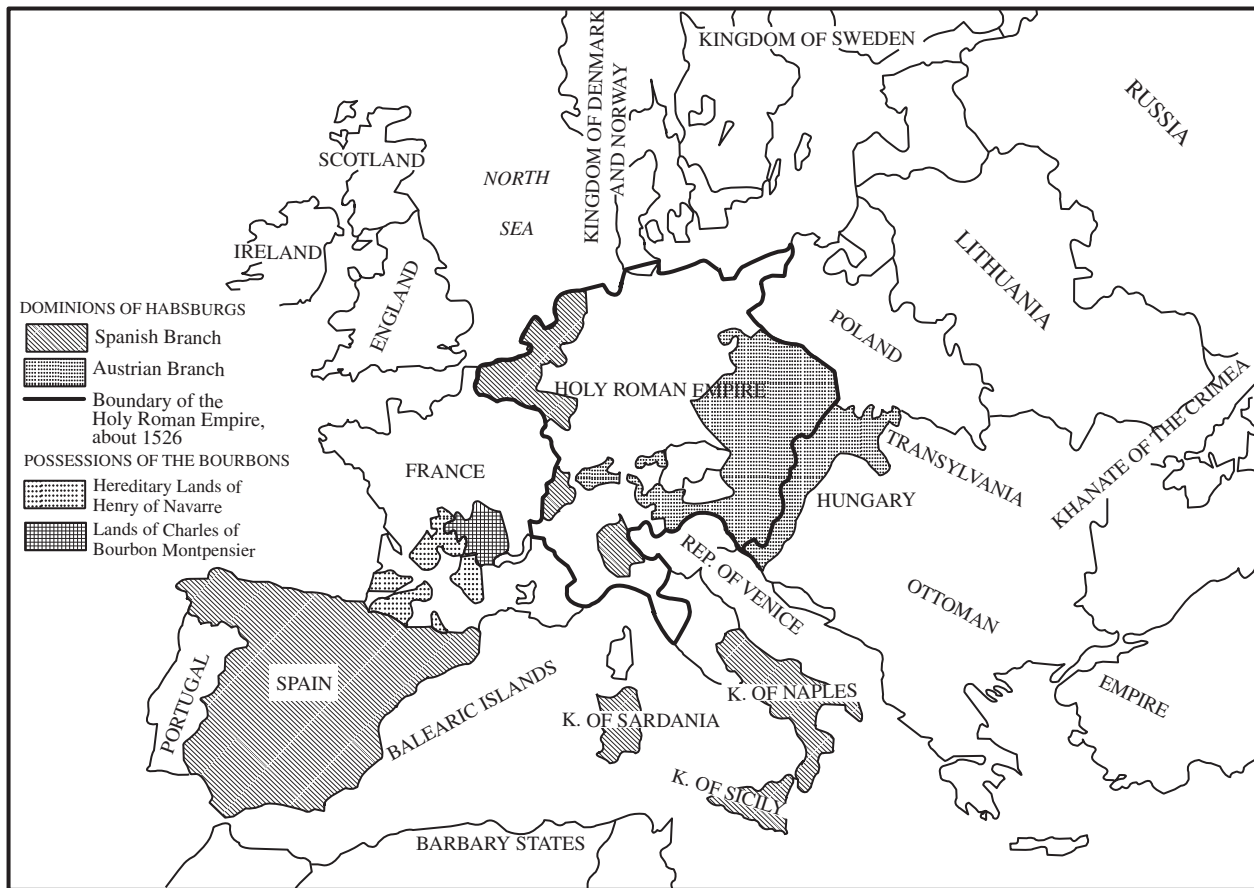
- (A) Liberals
- (B) Utopians
- (C) Nationalists
- (D) middle class
- (E) Marxists

46. In the nineteenth century Britain fought two major wars there—as did the USSR, from 1979 onward. The country in question was and is

- (A) India
- (B) Afghanistan
- (C) China
- (D) Poland
- (E) Persia/Iran

47. 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

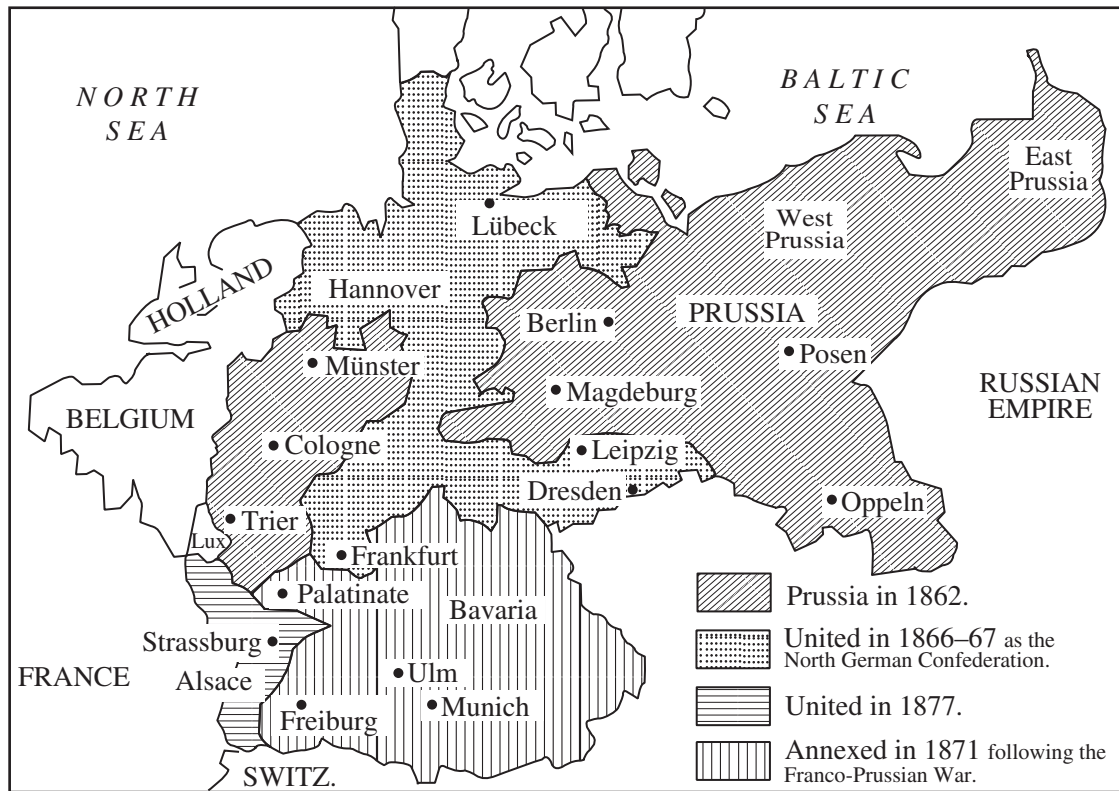


48. The map above depicts Europe around

- (A) 1800
- (B) 1500
- (C) 1700
- (D) 1950
- (E) 1900

49. After the tsar authorized general mobilization on both the Austrian and German fronts, Germany declared war on Russia. Which of the following countries did Germany invade first?

- (A) Russia
- (B) Austria-Hungary
- (C) France
- (D) Britain
- (E) Italy



50. According to the map above, Prussia

- (A) held territory in both eastern and western Germany before 1870
- (B) assumed control of Alsace-Lorraine after 1866
- (C) annexed Bavaria to Prussia in 1866
- (D) was able to unite all of Germany in 1866
- (E) occupied more territory than the Austrian Empire

51. A long-term trend that was a basic cause of World War I was

- (A) the decline of the Ottoman Empire
- (B) the rise of Poland
- (C) Italian interest in the Balkans
- (D) Russian refusal to become involved in the Balkans
- (E) a decline in nationalist sentiment in Europe

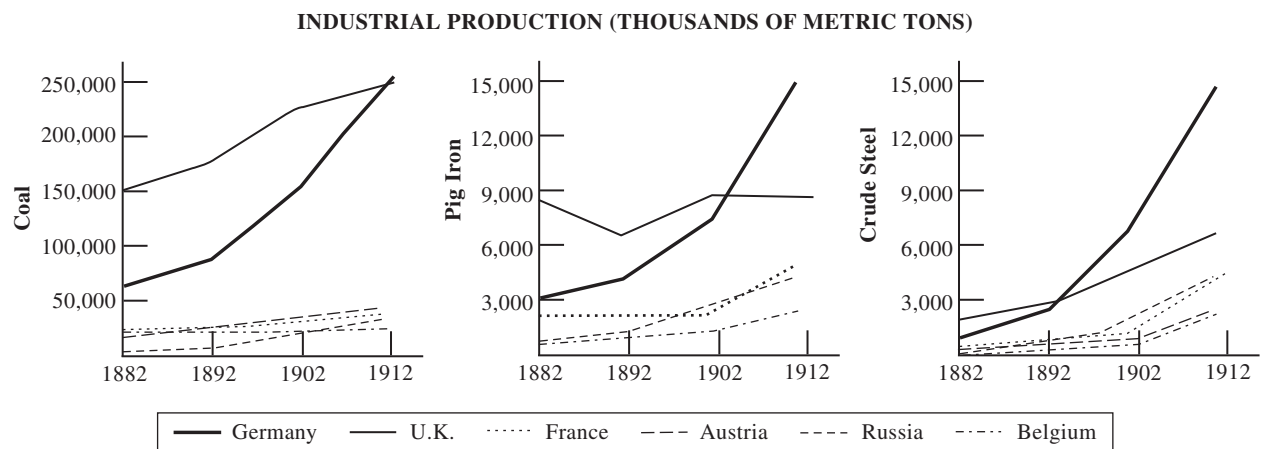
52. “Imperialism emerged as a development and direct continuation of the fundamental properties of capitalism . . . imperialism is the monopoly stage of capitalism.”

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.

53. A conclusion that might be drawn from the graphs shown below is that

- (A) Russia on the eve of the World War I had still failed to develop its industrial base
- (B) France was on the decline industrially
- (C) Economic factors may have entered into the mounting antagonism between Great Britain and Germany
- (D) Austrian industrial growth was lagging behind even small Belgium
- (E) The unification of Germany had had little impact on the industrial growth of that country



54. 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

55. A concept of Bolshevism advanced by Lenin but NOT to be found in the writings of Marx is

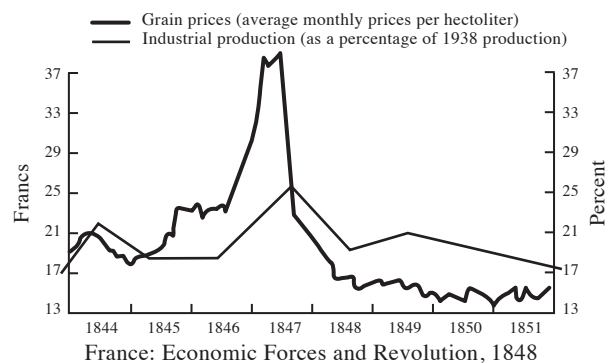
- (A) that the industrial class of workers, exploited by the bourgeoisie, will rise in rebellion and overthrow their oppressors
- (B) that there is a need for an elite cadre to control the “dictatorship of the proletariat,” giving impetus and direction to the revolution
- (C) that control of society 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

56. Lenin’s *New Economic Policy* (NEP), introduced in 1921, was designed to

- (A) bring about the rapid industrialization of the Soviet Union
- (B) restore limited economic freedom
- (C) collectivize Soviet agriculture by founding communes
- (D) set five-year goals for heavy industry
- (E) speed up the process of nationalization of industry

57. Which of the following is a reasonable conclusion based on the graph shown below?

- (A) There was no connection between grain prices and industrial production.
- (B) High grain prices were a factor in the revolution of 1848 in France.
- (C) Industrial production and grain prices sometimes declined in tandem.
- (D) High industrial production caused grain prices to rise.
- (E) Declining industrial production caused grain prices to fall.



58. Hohenzollern authority in ruling Prussia depended on support from the

- (A) bankers
- (B) Junkers
- (C) courts
- (D) constitution
- (E) intellectuals

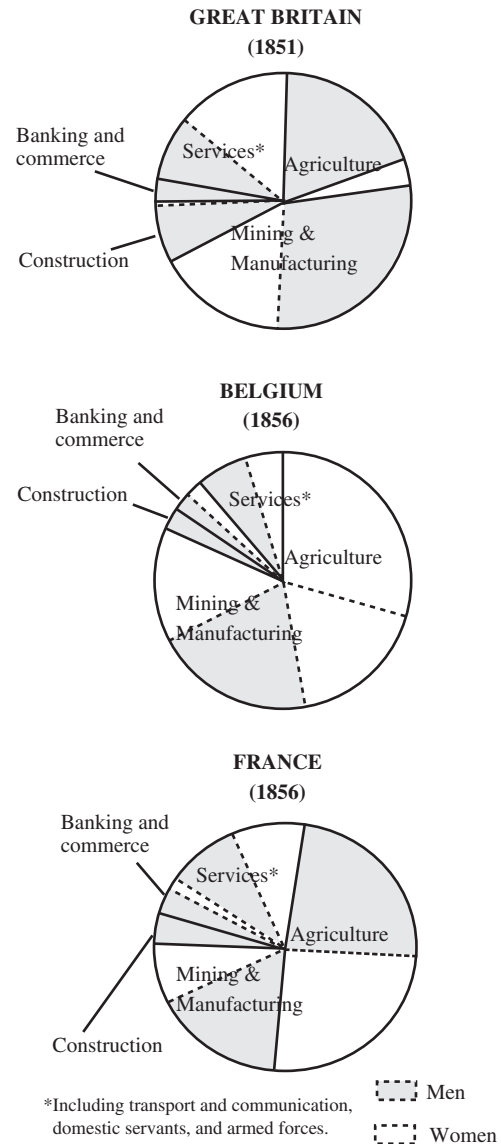
59. Which of the following best characterizes the attitude of nineteenth-century Russian Slavophiles?

- (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.

60. 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

THE WORK FORCE IN INDUSTRIAL NATIONS, MID-1850s



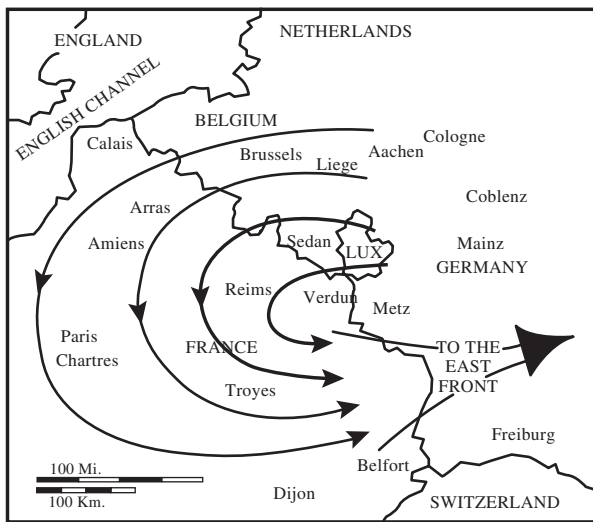
61. Based on the chart on the previous page, we deduce that, for these countries in the 1850s,

- (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

62. Social Darwinism gave theoretical support for all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) economic individualism
 - (B) militarism
 - (C) the growth of big industry
 - (D) cosmopolitanism
 - (E) imperialism
63. 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”
64. The Paris Commune was suppressed by the
- (A) Prussian army
 - (B) French army
 - (C) workers of Paris
 - (D) French rural militias
 - (E) British army
65. Which British Prime Minister made Irish Home Rule his political cause?
- (A) Benjamin Disraeli
 - (B) William Gladstone
 - (C) Lord Salisbury
 - (D) Joseph Chamberlain
 - (E) Robert Peel
66. The Anglo-French Entente (also known as the Entente Cordiale)
- (A) was a defensive treaty aimed at containing German expansion in Europe
 - (B) was a defensive treaty aimed at containing German expansion overseas
 - (C) resolved Anglo-French colonial disputes in Egypt and Morocco
 - (D) was a nineteenth-century treaty that ended the diplomatic isolation of Britain
 - (E) was an agreement to finance the building of the Trans-Siberian railroad

67. 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



68. Werner Heisenberg’s contribution to twentieth-century science was the

- (A) “Big Bang” theory regarding the origin of the universe
- (B) theory of plate tectonics and continental drift
- (C) hypothesis that we cannot know both position and speed for subatomic particles
- (D) discovery of the oldest known *hominid* at that time in East Africa
- (E) invention of the radio telescope

69. 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

70. Among the issues advocated by the *Action Française* of Charles Maurras was

- (A) opposition to monarchies
- (B) an end to Jewish influence in France
- (C) a smaller French army
- (D) loyalty to the Third French Republic
- (E) parliamentary government

71. Which slogan best describes the proclaimed policy of the Soviet Union during the late 1950s and early 1960s toward the capitalist nations of the world?

- (A) “V for Victory”
- (B) “The Third Force”
- (C) “Peaceful Coexistence”
- (D) “Peace, Land, and Bread”
- (E) “Peace in Our Time”

72. All of the following statements about Eastern Europe, 1945–1960, are true EXCEPT
- (A) all Eastern Europe nations were subservient to the Soviet government
 - (B) Eastern European nations rejected the Marshall Plan
 - (C) there was a revolt in Hungary
 - (D) there was a revolt in East Germany
 - (E) almost all of the nations of Eastern Europe were militarily allied with the Soviet Union
73. The primary problem of France when Charles de Gaulle became president of the nation during the 1950s was to
- (A) increase French participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - (B) settle the Algerian problem
 - (C) recover from the devastation of World War II
 - (D) end the occupation of France by German forces
 - (E) eliminate the deficit budgets of the French government
74. During the Persian Gulf War of 1991, what action did Russia take?
- (A) Russia supported Iraq by selling arms.
 - (B) Russia supported Iraq with troops and weapons.
 - (C) Russia supported Iraq diplomatically, but not materially.
 - (D) Russia supported the international army led by the United States.
 - (E) Russia remained neutral.
75. The United Nations was originally planned in a document known as the
- (A) Truman Doctrine
 - (B) Atlantic Charter
 - (C) Molotov Plan
 - (D) Brussels Pact
 - (E) Treaty of Rapallo
76. 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 by Boris Yeltsin, who replaced Gorbachev
77. 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

78. Martin Luther was NOT executed as a heretic because
- (A) he was able to escape to neutral Switzerland
 - (B) he won the support of the Holy Roman Emperor
 - (C) he won the support of many of the German princes
 - (D) he sided with the German peasants in their revolt
 - (E) the Roman Catholic Church no longer recommended capital punishment for religious dissidents
79. The geocentric theory of the universe was first opposed in the sixteenth century by the European astronomer
- (A) Michel de Montaigne
 - (B) François Rabelais
 - (C) Johannes Kepler
 - (D) Galileo Galilei
 - (E) Nicolaus Copernicus
80. What was the original purpose of NATO?
- (A) To provide a peaceful solution to the Balkan problem
 - (B) To provide an army to enforce United Nations decisions
 - (C) To protect Europe from Soviet aggression
 - (D) To protect human rights around the world
 - (E) To safeguard the status quo in the Middle East

STOP

This is the end of Section I.

If time still remains, you may check your work only in this section.

Do not begin Section II until instructed to do so.

Section II

Part A - Document-Based Essay

TIME: Reading Period: 15 minutes

Writing Time: 45 Minutes

1 Essay Question

Directions: Read both the document-based essay question in Part A and the choices in Parts B and C during the reading period. Use the time to organize answers. You must answer Part A (the document-based essay question) and choose ONE question from Part B and ONE question from Part C to answer.

This question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. As you analyze each document, take into account the source and the point of view of the author. Write an essay on the following topic that integrates your analysis of the documents. You may refer to historical facts and developments not mentioned in the documents.

The view expressed in Document 1 has been accepted by many historians of Imperialism, though subjected to modification or rejection by others. Utilizing the documents presented here, evaluate its validity or possible weaknesses.

Document 1

“Analysis of the actual course of modern Imperialism has laid bare the combination of economic and political forces which fashions it. The forces are traced to the sources in the selfish interests of certain industrial, financial, and professional classes seeking private advantages out of a policy of imperial expansion.”

—J. A. Hobson, anti-imperialist economist, *Imperialism, A Study*, 1902

Document 2

“Our connection with them [the Malay States] is due to the simple fact that seventy years ago the British government was invited, pushed, and persuaded into helping the rulers of certain states to introduce order into their disorderly, penniless, and distracted households by sending trained British civil servants to advise the rulers in the art of administration and to organize a system of government which would secure justice, freedom, safety for all, with the benefits of what is known as civilization.”

—Frank Swettenham, British Colonial Official, circa 1869

Document 3

“No one acquainted with the actual state of society in the West Indies can doubt that, if they were left, unaided by us, to settle amongst themselves in whose hands power should be placed, a fearful war of colour would probably soon break out, and civilization would be thrown back for centuries.”

—Lord Grey, Head, British Colonial Office, 1853

Document 4

“Everyone will admit . . . the value of that commerce which penetrates to every part of the globe; and many of these colonies give harbours and security to that trade, which are most useful in times of peace, but are absolutely necessary in time of war.”

—Lord John Russell, British Prime Minister, 1850

Document 5

“If persons, knowing the risks they run, owing to the disturbed state of these countries, choose to hazard their lives and properties for sake of large profits which accompany successful trading, they must not expect the British Government to be answerable if their speculation proves unsuccessful.”

—Governor, Straits Settlements, circa 1860

Document 6

“Let us endeavour to strike our roots into the soil by the gradual introduction and establishment of our own principles and opinions; of our laws, institutions, and manners; above all, as the source of every other improvement, of our religion, and consequently of our morals.”

—William Wilberforce, British Statesman/Humanitarian, circa 1825

Document 7

“The position of Russia in Central Asia is that of all civilized states which are brought into contact with half-savage nomad populations possessing no fixed social organization.

“In such cases, the more civilized state is forced in the interest of the security of its frontier, and commercial relations, to exercise a certain ascendancy over her turbulent and undesirable neighbors. Raids and acts of pillage must be put down. To do this, the tribes of the frontier must be reduced to a state of submission. This result once attained, these tribes take to more peaceful habits, but are in turn exposed to the attacks of the more distant tribes against whom the State is bound to protect them.”

—Prince Gorchakov, Russian Foreign Minister, 1864

Document 8

“Onward Christian Soldiers, on to heathen lands,
Prayer-books in your pockets, rifles in your hands
Take the glorious tidings where trade can be done:
Spread the peaceful gospel—with a Maxim gun.”

—Henri Labouchère, Anti-Imperialist Editor, *Pioneers' Hymn*, 1893

Document 9

“Throughout the Century of Peace . . . man's mind had become open to the truth, had become sensible to the diversity of species, had become conscious of Nature's law of development The stern logic of facts proclaimed the Negro and Chinaman below the level of the Caucasian, and incapacitated from advance towards his intellectual standard. To the development of the White Man, the Black Man and the Yellow must ever remain inferior, and as the former raised itself higher and yet higher, so did those latter seem to sink out of humanity and appear nearer and nearer to the brutes.”

—W. D. Hay, Social Darwinist author, *Three Hundred Years Hence*, 1881

Document 10

“At this time, as you know, a warship cannot carry more than fourteen days' worth of coal, no matter how perfectly it is organized, and a ship which is out of coal is a derelict on the surface of the sea, abandoned to the first person who comes along. Thus the necessity of having on the oceans provisions stations, shelters, ports for defense and revictualizing. And it is for this that we needed Tunisia, for this that we needed Saigon, and the Mekong Delta, for this that we need Madagascar, that we are at Diego-Suarez and Vohemar and will never leave them. Gentlemen, in Europe as it is today . . . a policy of peaceful seclusion or abstention is simply the highway to decadence.”

—Jules Ferry, French Imperialist, speech to French National Assembly, 1883

Document 11**Population (in millions)**

	Great Britain	Russia	France	Germany	Italy
1796		29			
1800	10-9			24-5	18-1
1801			27-3		
1830	16-5			29-6	
1831			31-9		
1850	20-9			35-4	23
1851			35-8		
1858		67			
1870	26-2			40-9	26-6
1871			36-1		
1897		129			
1900	37			56-4	32-4
1901			39		
1910	40-8				
1911			39-2		34-8
1914		142		67-8	
1921	42		39-2		38-4

Document 12

“We stand on nationalism in our belief that the unfolding of economic and political power by the German nation abroad is the prerequisite for all far-reaching social reforms at home.”

—Manifesto of the Nationalsozialer Verein, 1897

Document 13

“Nations may be roughly divided between the living and the dying. . . . For one reason or another—from the necessities of politics or under the pretence of philanthropy—the living nations will gradually encroach on the territory of the dying, and the seeds and the causes of conflict among civilized nations will speedily appear.”

—Lord Salisbury, British Prime Minister, 1898

Document 14

“... No doubt there will remain people like the aged savage who in his old age went back to his savage tribe and said that he had ‘tried civilization for forty years, and it was not worth the trouble,’ but we not take account of the mistaken ideas of unfit men and beaten races.”

—Walter Bagehot, *Physics and Politics*, 1869

Document 15

“Early in November [1897] several Ministers, including myself, received a memorandum drawn up by Count Muraviëv. It pointed out that the occupation of Kiao-Chow by the Germans offered a favourable occasion for us to seize one of the Chinese ports, notably Port Arthur.... He pointed out that these ports had an enormous strategic importance.”

—Count Witte, Russian Finance Minister, *Memoirs*

Document 16

“Take up the White Man’s burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go bind your sons to exile—
To serve your captives’ need;
To wait in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-devil and half-child.”

—Rudyard Kipling, Imperialist poet, 1893

Document 17

“An Empire such as ours requires as its first condition an Imperial Race—a race vigorous and industrious and intrepid. Health of mind and body exalt a nation in the competition of the universe. The survival of the fittest is an absolute truth in the conditions of the modern world.”

—Lord Rosebery, former British Prime Minister, *The Times*, 1900

Document 18

“In order to save the 40,000,000 inhabitants of the United Kingdom from a bloody civil war, we colonial statesmen must acquire new lands to settle the surplus population, to provide new markets for the goods produced by them in the factories and mines. The Empire, as I have always said, is a bread and butter question. If you want to avoid civil war, you must become imperialists.”

—Cecil Rhodes, South African Statesman and Apostle of Imperialism, 1895

STOP

This is the end of Section II, Part A.

If time still remains, you may check your work only in this section.

Do not begin Section II, Part B until instructed to do so.

Section II**Part B - Essay Question****TIME:** 35 minutes

1 Essay Question

Directions: Answer ONE question from the three questions below. Choose the question that you are most prepared to answer thoroughly. You should spend about 5 minutes organizing or outlining your answer.

1. Compare the doctrines and politics of the three main groups in the Protestant Reformation—Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Anabaptism.
2. Compare the policies and aims of the policies of mercantilism and laissez-faire capitalism.
3. Assess the extent to which the early Scientific Revolution was a triumph of mathematics over the verbally based sciences of the ancient world.

STOP**This is the end of Section II, Part B.****If time still remains, you may check your work only in this section.****Do not begin Section II, Part C until instructed to do so.**

Section II

Part C - Essay Question

TIME: 35 minutes

1 Essay Question

Directions: Answer ONE question from the three questions below. Choose the question that you are most prepared to answer thoroughly. You should spend about 5 minutes organizing or outlining your answer.

4. In the seventeenth century “absolutist” regimes spread, with varied success, across Continental Europe. What were the conditions and forces at work to make this form of government seem desirable?
5. “The French Enlightenment was a fountainhead of humanitarian and libertarian principles; it articulated grievances and sought alternatives. The German Enlightenment was more abstract and less practical.”
Analyze and assess the validity of this statement, citing specific individuals.
6. Assess and analyze how problems in the World War II alliance of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union helped lead to the Cold War.

END OF EXAM

Answer Key

Section I

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 21. (D) | 41. (B) | 61. (E) |
| 2. (A) | 22. (A) | 42. (B) | 62. (D) |
| 3. (C) | 23. (D) | 43. (C) | 63. (D) |
| 4. (C) | 24. (C) | 44. (C) | 64. (B) |
| 5. (C) | 25. (B) | 45. (E) | 65. (B) |
| 6. (B) | 26. (D) | 46. (B) | 66. (C) |
| 7. (B) | 27. (D) | 47. (A) | 67. (B) |
| 8. (A) | 28. (B) | 48. (B) | 68. (C) |
| 9. (B) | 29. (C) | 49. (C) | 69. (D) |
| 10. (C) | 30. (C) | 50. (A) | 70. (B) |
| 11. (D) | 31. (E) | 51. (A) | 71. (C) |
| 12. (B) | 32. (B) | 52. (C) | 72. (A) |
| 13. (B) | 33. (D) | 53. (C) | 73. (B) |
| 14. (C) | 34. (C) | 54. (D) | 74. (D) |
| 15. (A) | 35. (B) | 55. (B) | 75. (B) |
| 16. (C) | 36. (D) | 56. (B) | 76. (B) |
| 17. (D) | 37. (E) | 57. (C) | 77. (A) |
| 18. (D) | 38. (B) | 58. (B) | 78. (C) |
| 19. (E) | 39. (A) | 59. (C) | 79. (E) |
| 20. (B) | 40. (E) | 60. (B) | 80. (C) |

Detailed Explanations of Answers

Section I

1. (B)

Desiderius Erasmus, a Dutch humanist of the Northern Renaissance, was a strong critic of abuses within the Church, but did not support the Reformation launched by Luther, whom he had influenced. Petrarch was a leading literary figure in the early Renaissance in Italy (A). Agricola was a sixteenth-century scientist in the field of mining technology (C). Mirandola was a Renaissance humanist (D). Thomas More, chancellor to Henry VIII, was a humanist who wrote *Utopia* (1516) with such radical ideas as communal property and the right to divorce (E).

2. (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 some time 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).

3. (C)

Balboa was the first European to gaze on the waters of the Pacific. All other matches are correct.

4. (C)

Religious conformity became a means by which the power of the prince was enhanced. Protestants tended strongly to look to the primitive Christian Church and community for what they saw as correct guidance (A). Nationalistic feelings were an integral aspect of the Reformation (B), while the religious enthusiasm of Europeans assumed near-fanatic proportions (E). The practice of sending missionaries to the East was, at this time, purely a Catholic matter (D).

5. (C)

Justification by faith constituted the central pillar of the Lutheran faith. All other concepts noted were either rejected by Luther or viewed as of secondary importance.

6. (B)

Henry's break with the papacy centered on his desire to get rid of his first wife because she had not produced a male heir. The sole change Henry desired was a transfer of the authority of the Church from the Pope to himself (thus answer (E) is incorrect). He retained six of the Church's sacraments and resolutely opposed all Protestant influences, keeping a close eye on his Archbishop of Canterbury, who favored a Lutheran Protestantism. In order to persuade nobles and gentry to accept his changes, Henry dissolved Catholic monasteries and distributed their wealth among influential nobles and gentry. Neither Calvinism nor the Scots were involved in Henry's decisions.

7. (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).

8. (A)

The late-nineteenth-century German sociologist Weber propounded the theory of the Protestant work ethic as a cause for the rise of capitalism. Luther supported the princes, not peasants (B), who showed radical tendencies in the early days of the Reformation, or the Anabaptists (C); indeed, he called for their extermination. The Reformation, if anything, deterred Protestant involvement in overseas exploration (D), a movement Catholic Portugal and Spain had begun. Protestants publicly supported the taking of interest, whereas the medieval Church had tacitly allowed the practice, though publicly opposed it (E).

9. (B)

This statement spells out the doctrine of Predestination, a core tenet of Calvin's teachings. Thomas Hobbes (A) was the seventeenth-century author of the political treatise *Leviathan*. While predestination had long been a Christian doctrine, neither Luther (C), the Catholic Council of Trent (D), nor Zwingli (E) placed the extraordinary emphasis on it that was clear in Calvin's works.

10. (C)

This statement reflects the doctrine of the “Divine Right of Kings,” a theory held by early Stuart monarchs of England. Neither Frederick the Great (A) nor Joseph II of Austria (E), both “Enlightened Despots,” would have held such beliefs, while William III of England (D), king with consent of Parliament, would also have hesitated to claim such power. John Locke (B), an outspoken exponent of “constitutional monarchy,” would have rejected such an idea out-of-hand.

11. (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.

12. (B)

Students should learn about this major shift in Scandinavian history. From 1397 to 1523, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark were united in personal union. Swedish dissatisfaction with Danish control led to the split-up, and in 1536 Denmark managed to absorb Norway into a new union. Denmark called the shots in politics, trade, and the new Lutheran religion, but Norway retained its separate crown. An old conflict with England over Baltic trade was exacerbated by the Danes’s allegiance to Napoleon. Nelson bombarded Copenhagen (1807), and the British government at the Congress of Vienna (1814) punished Denmark by awarding Norway to Sweden. Its newly elected king, the Frenchman Bernadotte, had deserted his former master and allied with Britain in 1813. Britain rewarded him for his treachery.

13. (B)

Counter-Reformation authorities saw that Protestants removed images and ornaments, making their churches plain; Catholic reformers counteracted that plainness with a concerted appeal to the senses, so many churches gave patronage to Baroque painters, architects, and sculptors. Though there are strongly Catholic themes in Renaissance and Rococo art, those eras did not correspond with the years of the Counter-Reformation (ca. 1540–1660).

14. (C)

The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of French Calvinists (also termed "Huguenots") in Paris, led to the War of the Three Henri's 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.

15. (A)

The politiques, who emerged in the French civil wars of religion as the leading political group in France, argued that government should be based purely on political principles. Religion in politics was seen as an obstacle to good government. Answers (B) (government by religious leaders), (D), and (E) might be eliminated since they represent an opposite viewpoint. A politique might accept answer (D), but parliamentary government developed only later in France and was irrelevant to the central concerns of the politiques.

16. (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.

17. (D)

William Harvey, an English physician and experimenter, advanced the view in 1628 that the blood circulated and the heart acted as a pump. Paracelsus was a sixteenth-century physician who attacked long-accepted theories of "humors" as a source of disease (A). Valla, a Renaissance humanist, exposed the "Donation of Constantine" as a forgery (C). Galvani was an eighteenth-century anatomist and experimenter with electricity (B). Bacon (1561–1626) was an ardent advocate of the inductive approach to scientific research (E).

18. (D)

By abandoning Copernicus's concept of circular orbits, Kepler supported the validity of the heliocentric theory. He proved the error of Ptolemy's theory (A) and demonstrated that the speed of the planets in their orbits varies in relation to their distance from the sun (B). It was Galileo who, using a telescope, saw for the first time the pockmarks on the moon (C). Kepler used many measurements of Brahe, his former employer (E).

19. (E)

René Descartes was a seventeenth-century French geometer and mathematician and a proponent of deductive reasoning. Hugo Grotius was a Dutch legal theorist in the area of international law (A). Jean Bodin was a sixteenth-century French politique and advocate of religious toleration (B). Galileo was a famed Renaissance physicist and astronomer (C). Richard Hooker was a sixteenth-century English theologian (D).

20. (B)

Locke allowed legal revolution carried through by the educated and propertied, provided that the monarch had violated property rights. In the case of James II, ousted in the Glorious Revolution of 1688, Locke believed that his government had extracted “forced loans” from prominent citizens in order to underwrite government expenses. American forefathers copied the phrase “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” from Locke, although in Locke’s words it was originally “life, liberty, and the right to property.”

21. (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.

22. (A)

By the time Peter ascended the throne, the power of the boyars, the original Russian nobility, had been weakened by previous tsars such as Ivan IV (“the Terrible”), but they still wielded considerable influence. The other statements are all true. The Russian Orthodox church had been split in the 1600s by liturgical disputes; Russia did not win access to either sea until the reign of Peter, who opened the way to the Baltic; and Russian contact with the West had been of a limited nature.

23. (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).

24. (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).

25. (B)

The poem reflects a romantic view, questioning the merits of science and extolling nature and the emotions. The other answers refer to men or movements that were strongly influenced by reason and science and had little regard for the “sentiments of the heart.”

26. (D)

Thomas Malthus was an eighteenth-century forerunner in the field of human demography. Saint-Simon (A) was a prominent Utopian Socialist of the early nineteenth century. Bentham (B) was the founder of Utilitarianism. Bergson (E) was a social philosopher of the late nineteenth century, the advocate of the *élan vital*, and Spencer (C) extolled a sort of Social Darwinism, even before the *Origin of Species* (1859).

27. (D)

The cahiers or list of grievances of summer 1789 indicated that a majority of the French people wanted the monarchy reformed, not abolished. All of the other complaints or demands have been advanced as probable factors in the coming of the Revolution.

28. (B)

This is the opening of Rousseau’s *Social Contract*. Locke (C) was an earlier English statesman and political theorist, while Burke (A) was a British politician and author of *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. Diderot (E) was a philosophe of the Age of Reason and editor of the monumental *Encyclopédie*. De Lesseps (D) was the architect and builder of the Suez Canal (1859–1869).

29. (C)

While waging war on the French Huguenots and depriving them of certain political and military privileges, he did not deny their religious rights. His major goal was the enhancement of the power of the crown, which meant weakening the influence of the aristocracy and the Habsburgs through aid to the German Protestants and King Gustavus Adolfus in the Thirty Years’ War.

30. (C)

This is a passage from the notes of the Inquisition trial of Galileo for advancing his astronomical views. Copernicus (A), Kepler (B), and Brahe (D), all astronomers, were dead by 1615, while the Dutchman Leeuwenhoek (E) in 1676 was the first person to observe microbes through the microscope.

31. (E)

The utilization of colonies as “feeders” of raw materials to the mother country, and closed markets to the finished products of the mother country, was a standard concept of the mercantile system. There was no desire to see colonies gain their independence in the mercantile system (A), develop their own industry (C), or be permitted to trade with other countries (D), all of which would serve as competition to the mother country. Colonies, as in the case of the American holdings of England, were customarily expected to defend themselves (B).

32. (B)

The words of Thomas Paine reflect a deistic outlook toward organized religion. The other groups were, even when heterodox, still devoutly religious. Pietism and the Moravian Brethren attempted to make Lutheranism more heartfelt and activist; Quietism was a seventeenth-century Catholic movement aimed at making the soul passive in its attitude toward Christ. Jansenism was an attempt by some French Catholics to revive an Augustinian severity to oppose Jesuit laxity.

33. (D)

Peter the Great spoke of the city as his “window to the West,” the avenue through which Western trade and technology would flow into Russia. When Peter came to the Russian throne, the power of the Mongols had already been broken (A) and he was to weaken that of the Orthodox Church (C) through means not related to the establishment of St. Petersburg. Poland was on a marked path of decline (E), and he tightened—rather than loosened—the controls on the serfs (B).

34. (C)

The role of the prince is seen as a “career,” not a God-given right: This was the concept held by the Enlightened Despots, of whom Frederick the Great, whose words these are, was a prime example. All of the other monarchs and individuals noted were strong advocates of the concept of divine-right monarchy.

35. (B)

The words are from the English Bill of Rights, accepted by King William before he came to the throne in 1688. George I (A) and Anne (C), who came to the throne after the enactment of the Bill, accepted it, while Charles II (D) and Henry VIII (E) reigned earlier (and probably would have rejected it).

36. (D)

According to Locke, the human mind, a “blank tablet” at birth, gained knowledge only through sensory perception and reflection on the knowledge so acquired. Locke rejected any sources of knowledge other than the information he gained through his sensory contacts with the world about him and his integration of that knowledge through his powers of reasoning.

37. (E)

The concept, that of “absolutism,” was supported by Hobbes in his *Leviathan*. John Locke (A), in his *Two Treatises on Civil Government*, clearly rejected such a concept. Bodin (B) and Montesquieu (D), French political theorists of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, respectively, would also have rejected such a concept of absolutism. Napier (C) was a scientist, the deviser of logarithms.

38. (B)

A major cause was the failure of the Polish parliament, the Sejm. The liberum veto, which allowed any member to force adjournment if he objected to proceedings, made the Sejm ineffective. The other answers are either not applicable or untrue. Poland had no religious wars per se. The Polish nobility, split among themselves, often raised foreigners to the throne rather than pick someone from their own ranks. (E) is also incorrect because Poland had more problems with weak monarchs than with the overly assertive sort.

39. (A)

In 1756, Britain, which had been allied with Austria, switched to Austria's great rival, Prussia. That led to a new French-Austrian alliance the same year, an even more revolutionary event, given the ages-old Habsburg-Valois rivalry.

40. (E)

In reading through (A) to (D), recall the use of clover and other plants in crop rotation, “Turnip” Townsend, iron implements, enclosure of fields for crops and sheep, and the great “gifts” left by fatter livestock. (E) is the exception to the statement and thus untrue, since it was the introduction of potatoes into Europe by such pioneers as Sir Walter Raleigh, the French horticulturist Parmentier, and Frederick the Great that increased the caloric intake of peasants, thus making them more immune to diseases and better workers.

41. (B)

The correct chronological sequence is Concordat with the Pope (1801), Civil Code (1804), then the invasion of Spain (1808).

42. (B)

The Whigs achieved political, social, and economic prominence in British life by their support for new industries and mercantile interests, mainly the City-of-London men, at a time when Tories seemed fixated on agriculture alone. Though as aristocratic as the Tories, Whigs tended to show greater faith in the new royal house, dissent, reform, and other trends abhorrent to Tories, who, owing to their stubborn faith in the old Stuart dynasty, were often considered disloyal to the Hanoverians.

43. (C)

Here, misreading one word (such as *best*) may cause you to pick wrongly. Like many Englishmen, Burke was sympathetic to the French Revolution’s aims during its early stages, but later was appalled by its violence. Since the American Revolution preceded the French Revolution, answer (A) is not possible. Answer (D) reverses Burke’s opinion.

44. (C)

Of the first three answers, the only one that is a correct interpretation of the graph is (C). Answer (D) may or may not be true, but the graph (which indicates percentage shares of national product) does not provide the kind of information required to decide.

45. (E)

Marxist agendas did not affect the Revolutions of 1848 because Marxism was still in an embryonic stage. Though the *Communist Manifesto* was written at this time, it had no impact on the Revolution. *Das Kapital* was not completed until the 1860s. The Liberal (A) desire for constitutional government, the radical economic alternatives of the Utopian Socialists (B), the nationalists’ (C) call for self-determination, and the enfranchisement of the middle class (D) were all evident during the Revolutions of 1848.

46. (B)

Britain's difficulties in Afghanistan evidently did not teach either the USSR (1979–1989) or the United States (2002 onward) any lessons. Britain fought numerous conflicts in India (A), but the USSR did not invade India in the twentieth century. Both Britain and the USSR had interests in China (C) and Persia (E) at these times, but clues in the question point away from these choices. The unwary student may recall the reaction of the USSR to the Solidarity movement, but the USSR did not invade Poland (D), and *Solidarnosc* did not arise until 1980.

47. (A)

Nietzsche placed great emphasis on man's utilizing his inner "will," an intuitive, irrational force. Highly contemptuous of Christian "slave mentality" (B), contemporary moral standards (C), and democracy (D), he called for an elite "superman" who depended on his "will" to lead society (E).

48. (B)

On the map, several areas of Europe are depicted with dark shading. These areas are the lands controlled by the Habsburgs in the sixteenth century. Answer (C) is incorrect, since Spain was lost by the Habsburgs in the 1600s. A further clue: The large size of the Ottoman Empire, covering the entire Balkan peninsula, precludes any answer after about 1870.

49. (C)

This question requires analytical thinking, an understanding of a complex chain of events, and knowledge of terminology (although the term *Schlieffen Plan* does not appear in the question). Answer (A) may be eliminated since it is too obvious. In frequent renewals of the Triple Alliance, Austria consistently pushed Germany to make specific, secret promises of aid to Austria in the event of war. According to one German promise, Russian mobilization was to lead to a German declaration of war. German military planners, however, were worried about a two-front war, in both the east (Russia) and west (France). A commission working under the German Count Alfred von Schlieffen produced his famous Plan, which required that Germany invade the weaker country of the two in overwhelming numbers, with the goal of quickly defeating the weaker country. The Schlieffen Plan considered the French army to be faster in mobilization than the Russian, but essentially weaker.

50. (A)

As shown by the variously marked areas of the map, Prussia was able to unite most of northern Germany in 1867 and combine it with Prussian land in both Eastern and Western Germany. Answers (B), (C), (D), and (E) are ruled out by a careful study of the map.

51. (A)

Although the war began as a result of the assassination of the heir to the Habsburg throne and the ensuing dispute between Austria and Serbia, the background to these events was the steady decline of the Ottoman Empire, which had once controlled most of the Balkan peninsula. The resulting power vacuum allowed Austrian expansion into the Balkans, a development that created friction with new nations there, such as Serbia. Questions such as these test your breadth of knowledge and your analytical skills. Textbooks frequently emphasize, as causes of World War I, trends such as secret alliances or yellow journalism; background events such as the decline of the Ottoman Empire are generally implicit.

52. (C)

Although knowledge of terminology is a great help, in this question careful reading of statements is essential. This quotation, from Vladimir Lenin, father of the Soviet Revolution of 1917, is part of his argument that capitalism held internal contradictions that would lead to its self-destruction; a major contradiction was the uncontrolled race for colonies.

[Source: Lenin, *Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism* (New York: International Publishers, 1934)]

53. (C)

By 1902, Germany had surpassed Great Britain, in some cases markedly, in basic industrial production, a fact that created increasing tension between the two states. Russia (A), if not one of the major industrial powers of Europe, had established an industrial base. France (B), if not as productive as Germany or England, was increasing its production, as was Austria (D). Clearly German unification in 1871 led to an explosion in Germany's industrial growth (E).

54. (D)

It was through the electoral process that the Nazis gained power. Hitler won the qualified support of the aristocratic officer corps only after attaining power (A). Hitler's first paramilitary backing, the SA or "Storm Troopers," were broken by him only in 1934 (B). He continued to work out of Bavaria until the early 1930s (C), while he was always in opposition to the Party (E).

55. (B)

The idea that an elite cadre was necessary to give leadership to the anticipated revolution was that of V. I. Lenin. For Marx, such a revolution was inevitable as the condition of the working class grew intolerable (A). Since in Marx's view the capitalists controlled the means of production and dominated society (C), including government, they would not permit the State to help the workers. Economic determinism (D) is a core concept of Marxism.

56. (B)

Introduced in the face of falling production and popular discontent, the NEP allowed greater economic freedom in the hope of increasing production. The First Five-Year plan (D), linked to the collectivization of agriculture (C) and the effort to expand industry greatly (A), was introduced in the late 1920s by Stalin. The NEP represented a "step back" from nationalization of industry (E).

57. (C)

From the information given in the graph, the only statement that is reasonable is (C) (from late 1847 to 1851). The other statements may or may not be true, but the graph does not give sufficient information to test them.

58. (B)

This question relies on an understanding of society in Prussia—the German state that united all of Germany in 1870. The Prussian Junkers, whose income came largely from landed estates in eastern Prussia, provided most civil servants and army leadership for the Hohenzollerns (the Prussian ruling family); they were found in prominent German positions as late as World War II. Prussia had no constitution until 1850. Answer (C) might be partly correct, since Junkers often were judge and jury on their own estates and filled major judicial posts, but it is not the best answer. In the nineteenth century, middle-class German businessmen and bankers saw the Junkers as political rivals, since the Junkers pushed for tariff and tax policies that favored agriculture over industry.

59. (C)

This question shows the importance of knowing exact terminology. The Slavophiles did not reject all Western influences, but many wanted to retain a distinctly Russian culture. Thus (B) and (E) are incorrect. Answers (A) and (D) refer to Pan-Slavism, which was different from Slavophilism. Pan-Slavists wanted to unite all Slavs (most of the people of Eastern Europe) under a single nation, generally Russia. But not all Slavophiles espoused Pan Slavism, or vice versa.

60. (B)

The question asks for knowledge of terminology (“gap theory”) but adds a major clue (“Bismarck”). Since the country in which the Army Bill Crisis occurred is not identified, you must know that term as well. Bismarck was brought to power in Prussia by the crisis, which was a stalemate between the Prussian king and his legislature over reforms of the Prussian army. Bismarck solved the stalemate by insisting that the Prussian constitution contained a “gap”: There was no mention of what was to be done if such a logjam developed. Since the king had granted the constitution, Bismarck insisted that the monarch might ignore the liberals in the legislature and follow his own judgment. Answer (E) (the name of a political crisis in France during the 1880s) is designed to tempt those who know that the “gap theory” solved a crisis but are not certain of the name of the crisis.

61. (E)

The pie chart for Great Britain indicates that women had not yet broken into the ranks of banking and commerce. In each of the three charts, women are seen to represent a factor in all areas except banking and commerce in England.

62. (D)

Social Darwinism tended to be nationalistic rather than cosmopolitan. Using the concept “survival of the fittest,” coined by Herbert Spencer, an ardent Social Darwinist, the other activities mentioned could be justified.

63. (D)

The first decades of the Third Republic were tumultuous, as monarchists bitterly tried to regain control. When doubts began to surface over the guilt of Alfred Dreyfus, a military intelligence officer convicted by a rigged court martial of passing military secrets to Germany, the rival Republicans were able to use the issue to destroy royalist credibility in France. The Irish Question involved British debates over pacifying unhappy Ireland in the nineteenth century, when all of Ireland was part of Britain. The Zabern Affair described the shooting of demonstrators in the Alsace-Lorraine section of Germany by a German army unit in 1913. The Panama Canal scandal was an attempt by royalists to turn opinion to their side; it concerned financial chicanery in a failed French project to build the canal. In the “Daily Telegraph Affair,” German Emperor William II was embarrassed by the publication of comments that he made to a British newspaper reporter.

64. (B)

Answer (A) appears too obvious and should be dismissed. When the French government, which had moved to Bordeaux, signed a peace agreement with Prussia in 1871, Paris, under siege by Prussia, refused to accept surrender. A separate government in Paris, the Commune, spoke of nationalizing banks in order to finance continued resistance to German invaders. French troops loyal to the government suppressed the Commune, a creation of anarchist workers (thus C is wrong). The event remained a nightmare to the middle classes, which feared that radicalism was growing in France.

65. (B)

The British Prime Minister who was associated closely with Irish Home Rule was (B) William Gladstone. He maintained through his four ministries that one of his principal tasks was “to pacify Ireland.” Robert Peel’s (E) career was over before the Irish crisis broke during the second half of the nineteenth century. Benjamin Disraeli (A), Lord Salisbury (C), and Joseph Chamberlain (D) were not particularly interested in or sympathetic to the Irish.

66. (C)

The Anglo-French Entente (known as the Entente Cordiale) (C) resolved Anglo-French colonial disputes in Egypt and Morocco; northeast Africa (Egypt and the Sudan) was recognized as a British sphere of influence; northwest Africa (Morocco and Algeria) was recognized as a French sphere of influence. This arrangement was not (A) directed at German expansion in Europe or (B) overseas; it was signed in 1904 and therefore was not (D) a nineteenth-century agreement; the Trans-Siberian railroad (E) had been funded by French loans during the 1880s and 1890s; it was not mentioned in this agreement.

67. (B)

The Schlieffen Plan, a German army contingency plan first formulated in the 1870s, called for a quick defeat of France in the event of a future European war. The plan was a solution to the generals’ nightmare of a two-front war; after a French surrender, the German army would be prepared to fight Russia. The words “to the east front” show that this map does not describe events in World War II, since the German invasion of France in that war preceded Germany’s invasion of Russia. The Maginot Line describes fortifications the French built along France’s border with Germany during the 1920s. Answer (D) names Winston Churchill’s belief that Germany was vulnerable to invasion through Southern Europe.

68. (C)

Heisenberg's uncertainty (or indeterminacy) principle stated that no fixed model of atoms was possible, only an approximation, since instruments of observation distorted the subatomic world. The "Big Bang" theory (A) is the work of several astronomers, while the same is true of the geological theory of plate tectonics (B)—Wegener being one of the earliest to conceive of continental drift. Claims as to who has discovered the oldest hominid (D) are contested by anthropologists. Richard Leakey is among the leading claimants. The first major radio telescope was constructed under the supervision of Bernard Lovell (E).

69. (D)

Fascist leaders often portrayed themselves as the best alternative to the spread of communism across Europe. The Depression helped bring fascist leaders such as Hitler to power, and caused European nations to enact protectionist policies, which led to a marked decline in trade. Fascism tended to gain support in nations without a tradition of successful parliamentary government.

70. (B)

Nurtured during the early years of the Third French Republic, when Royalists in France bitterly tried to gain control over the state, the Action Française advocated an authoritarian government with a strengthened military. The organization, a pre-fascist movement, also fed on anti-Semitic prejudices.

71. (C)

Khrushchev, ruler of the Soviet Union after the death of Stalin, proclaimed the superiority of the Soviet system and predicted a continued competition with capitalism, but he added that the struggle would be peaceful. Answer (A) was a World War II slogan of the Allies fighting Germany and Italy. Answer (B) was the slogan during the 1960s of the French president De Gaulle, who predicted increasing European independence from the "superpowers" of the United States and the Soviet Union. Answer (D) was one of Lenin's slogans in pre-revolutionary Russia. "Peace in Our Time" (E) was the prediction made by British Prime Minister Chamberlain in 1938 following the Munich conference over the fate of Czechoslovakia.

72. (A)

Under the leadership of Marshall Tito, a communist and World War II hero, Yugoslavia refused to follow Soviet directives after World War II. This question may also be answered by identifying the remaining answers as true. Eastern European nations were forbidden by the Soviet government to participate in the Marshall Plan. A revolt in East Germany in 1953 was suppressed by the country's government, and a Hungarian revolt of 1956 was put down by the Soviet army. Almost all Eastern European nations were militarily allied with the Soviet Union through the Warsaw Pact.

73. (B)

De Gaulle, a World War II hero, later came to power due to riots in Algeria, where a native population pushed for independence while a sizable French population clamored for continued ties with France. After granting Algerian independence, De Gaulle steered France on an independent course in Europe, insisting on the withdrawal of NATO bases from the country while continuing to cooperate with NATO.

74. (D)

The correct choice is (D). Russia backed the international force led by the United States. Since this army was mobilized against Iraq because of Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, any choice indicating Russian neutrality or support for Iraq would, by inference, have to be dismissed.

75. (B)

The product of a meeting off the coast of Newfoundland in 1941 between British prime minister Churchill and U.S. President Roosevelt, the Atlantic Charter listed joint war aims in World War II, including the United Nations. The Truman Doctrine was a pledge by the American president to "contain" Communism. The Molotov Plan was a Soviet counterpart to the Marshall Plan of economic aid to postwar Europe. The Brussels Pact laid the groundwork for the NATO alliance after World War II. The Treaty of Rapallo, signed in 1922, established diplomatic ties between Weimar Germany and the new communist government of Russia.

76. (B)

Brezhnev acted like an old Stalinist in his crackdown on the "Prague Spring" of 1968. He did not (A) continue Khrushchëv's artistic Thaw, nor did he anticipate (C and D) any of Gorbachev's attempted reforms. Having died over a decade before, Brezhnev could not have led the 1991 coup (E).

77. (A)

Though students should not be expected to know the nineteenth-century map of Africa in detail, they ought to know something about European involvement in such areas as the Congo, Nigeria, Egypt, the Sudan, Abyssinia, and South Africa.

78. (C)

Luther's teachings were condemned in 1520 by Pope Leo X. He was subsequently excommunicated but refused to recant at the Diet of Worms in 1521, where the emperor, Charles V, condemned Luther (B). He was not put to death, however, because his patron, Frederick the Wise of Saxony, hid him in Wartburg Castle. Later, more princes with grievances against Rome or the emperor joined the Protestant cause, and they successfully resisted imperial attempts to crush their rebellion. In the peasant revolt of 1524–1525, Luther sided with the nobles (D).

79. (E)

The Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543) was the first European scholar to challenge the geocentric model of the Ptolemaic universe, which held that the earth is at the center and the sun travels around it. Copernicus made the case for a heliocentric, or sun-centered universe, in his book *On the Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs* (1543). He was later supported by Kepler and Galileo (C, D). Montaigne and Rabelais (A, B) were not astronomers but writers; Montaigne was renowned for his essays, and Rabelais for his satires.

80. (C)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was founded in 1949 to protect Europe from Soviet aggression. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, President Clinton suggested that NATO provide a collective guarantee against any aggression by one power against another. Though NATO, among other international groups, sought a solution to the Balkan crisis (A), this was not its founding purpose. (B) is not a good answer because, while NATO has supplied troops for U.N. missions, such activity is not part of its charter. (D) is incorrect because, although NATO members have generally supported human rights, they considered preventing expansion of Soviet influence their primary objective. Finally, NATO's erratic support of Israel (E) has never been part of NATO's overall objective.

Detailed Explanations of Answers

Section II

Sample Answer to Document-Based Question

J. A. Hobson, an economist and publicist with a brilliant mind, had a great impact both in his own day and in subsequent decades on the study of Imperialism and its roots. Among those he influenced were V. I. Lenin, who drew on him heavily for his work, *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*, the major Marxian discussion of the subject. However, in Hobson's own day and, to a greater extent, in recent years, scholars have raised questions regarding his conclusions. There are to be seen in these documents a number of the assertions, attitudes, and claims held by prominent statesmen and intellectuals of the Age of Imperialism that seem, if not to wholly discredit Hobson's views, to raise questions as to whether they alone can account for the colonial expansion of Europe in the nineteenth century.

In Document 2 there is the assertion by an English official familiar with the colonial scene that the impetus for the penetration of a region did not always come from the European governments themselves: rather, there were native elements within countries or regions that welcomed foreigners. In this case, according to the English official, princes of the Malaysian regions found it desirable to draw upon British expertise in organizing their relatively primitive governments along more efficient lines. It is possible to demonstrate that there were in many other areas of Africa and Asia native elements who found contact with Europeans advantageous. Thus in many lands, merchants, seeking to expand their own trade, found in the Europeans a ready market. Document 5 also indicates that it was not always the home government, in this case England, that pushed or even supported the economic penetration of the backward regions: If merchants wished to trade in areas of instability, they did so at their own risk and should expect no assistance from their own governments. Admittedly, both documents predate the great Age of Imperialism, an age in which, in the wake of intensified economic competition among the major states of Europe, gunboat diplomacy became more common.

Much has been written about the White Man's Burden as a factor in European Imperialism. This concept, eulogized in Kipling's poems (Document 16), held that it was a virtual obligation of Westerners, who possessed a superior civilization, to bring the benefits of that civilization—or at least those aspects of it that they could

absorb—to the backward peoples of Asia and Africa. This moralistic view was seen early in the writings of William Wilberforce, a statesman and humanitarian who had demonstrated his real concern for humankind in his ardent struggle to end slavery in all English holdings and, indeed, worldwide. Certainly many of those Europeans who were involved in the colonial regions of the globe were sincere in their efforts to improve the welfare of their subjects. The activities of the British in India in seeking to eradicate suttee (i.e., widow burning) and the cult of thuggee and to improve food production and health services provides evidence of this. It could be argued, however, that this paternalistic attitude, if beneficent, still maintained the colonial peoples as subjects. Once established in a colony, it was possible to argue, not without some justification, that the continued presence of the civilizing influence of the Europeans was necessary to prevent the natives from falling back into a state of anarchy and near-barbarism (Document 3). Clearly there were those who, opposed to imperialism, questioned this humanitarianism as nothing more than a cloak to conceal more selfish motives. Thus Document 8 portrays the missionary as little more than the vanguard of a nation's political and economic interests.

It is clear that as the nineteenth century advanced, this paternalistic attitude for humankind took a less humane twist as the impact of Social Darwinism was felt. Now, rather than a humanitarian duty, the subjugation of backward peoples was seen as a natural part of the struggle for the survival of the fittest (Documents 9, 13, 14, and 17) in which the needs of the weak need not be taken into consideration. There is evident, too, a strong element of racism, for the white race is destined to triumph over the inferior black and yellow races. In Document 13, there is the suggestion that the struggle in the colonial sphere is also becoming one in which the Western states themselves are in a mounting and, in Social Darwinist terms, natural struggle in which the stronger, living nations will overcome the weaker, dying Western states.

Clearly it was not always solely or even primarily economic advantages that the colonial powers sought in imposing their rule on the peoples of Asia and Africa. Bases for strategic purposes were often a goal (Documents 4, 10, and 15). As the maritime and naval expansion of Europe took place, this became all the more true. While it might be argued that such harbors and fortified sites were utilized to enhance and expand a nation's economic interests, it is also true that they served as protection against potential threats from other European powers. British expansion into the inhospitable and costly Northwest Territories was due more to a perceived threat from Russia to India than from visions of economic gain. Clearly, a Russian foreign minister found it logical to justify his country's expansion into central Asia on the basis of the threat presented by the semicivilized peoples of that region.

Documents 11, 12, and 18 provide evidence of yet two more explanations that have been advanced to explain, if not justify, Europe's imperialistic surge.

Document 11 indicates that Eastern Europe, in the course of the nineteenth century, experienced a large growth in its population. To the leaders of many of these countries this growth seemed to demand that a safety valve be found for the surplus population. To many the solution lay in the establishment of overseas colonies. This argument was seen in the claims of Cecil Rhodes, virtually the personification of Imperialism (Document 18), and in the claims of many German advocates of colonial expansion that *Lebensraum* (living space) represented a logical solution to their expanding population. Documents 12 and 18 provide yet a second motive for the acquisition of colonies: They were necessary for the economic vitality of the mother country, not solely to provide profits for Hobson's "certain industrial, financial, and professional classes," but, rather, for the working class of the nation in general. It would, in the view of the *Nationalsozialer Verein Manifesto*, contribute to social reform in Germany, while Rhodes, more dramatically, argued that it was the only alternative to civil war in England.

To argue that Hobson was wrong in arguing for the significance of economic factors in the nineteenth-century surge of European Imperialism would be in error, for it is obvious that many of the documents presented here do take note of the role of that factor, even though it might not be the central idea discussed. It would be correct, however, as many scholars have done, to insist that to explain a major movement in history such as Imperialism on the basis of monocausation is in error. Any such movement is the consequence of the interaction of numerous forces. Even where one force such as economics may be of paramount importance, it can and often is multifaceted: Profits derived from the colonial world certainly benefited certain of the capitalist elements in the state, but such prosperity could also serve the interests of the masses and make them no less eager for colonial expansion. Nor is it possible to contend that there were no Imperialists who were not motivated by truly humanitarian sentiments rather than solely visions of profit, or a statesman who was not concerned with the defense of his country rather than financial gain for privileged elements in his nation. Great historical movements are too complex to have simple, singular explanations.

Sample Answers to Essay Questions

1. United on a major principle—the preeminence of Scriptures over theological or papal authority—the three Protestant groups of the Reformation differed in significant ways on the implications of the Scriptures and on the ideal political structures for “this world.”

The two major doctrines of Martin Luther became part of most Protestant theology, although not necessarily by the names that Luther used. Like most Protestants of the Reformation, Luther found the New Testament letters of St. Paul a source of inspiration. St. Paul's statement that “the just shall live by faith” led to

Luther's doctrine of "justification by faith." Arguing (somewhat erroneously) that Roman Catholic doctrines held that "good works" could compensate for sins, Luther taught that human sin was too great to be balanced out by good deeds. In his doctrine of "justification by faith," the emphasis was on God's grace and on salvation given in return for individual faith.

Luther's portrayal of individuals alone before God's judgment, penitent and seeking salvation, led to his other doctrine that became widely accepted within Protestantism: the priesthood of the believer. Rejecting priests as unnecessary intermediaries, most Protestants viewed their ministers as having no special status except as pastors to a congregation. But Lutherans, thanks to the Peasants' Revolt of 1524–1525 and other factors, came like their founder to advocate a uniform obedience to God's vicars on earth—his anointed princes.

Calvinism was distinctive for its doctrine of Predestination. The doctrine of Predestination had been considered and rejected by St. Augustine, and few other groups in Protestantism gave it much attention. John Calvin made it a central theme in his *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. Popular Calvinism added the idea that God would not allow the "elect of God" to suffer in this life; "success" became the sign of salvation. For some, success in business became a mark of salvation. Far less passive than Lutheranism, Calvinism came to advocate a very active role of the "elect" in seeking to found the "City of God" on earth—even to the point of deposing and killing "godless" princes, usually defined as Catholic.

Anabaptism, which largely drew its membership from the peasantry, tended to hold that belief should be based on the Scriptures alone. Although Anabaptist beliefs tended to vary from congregation to congregation, and from town to town, Anabaptists were generally less educated than other Protestants and regarded with suspicion any ideas or doctrines not clearly articulated in the Scriptures. The fierce persecution of Anabaptists from the beginning led them to seek a strict separation of church and state, the latter being labeled an ungodly power. Small wonder that Anabaptist sects, coming to the British colonies, helped enshrine the doctrine of separation of church and state in the U.S. Constitution.

One area of major difference between the three Protestant groups of the Reformation was in their attitudes toward the Eucharist, or Communion. Luther believed that Christ was present during Communion, but he tended to reject the Catholic belief that Christ was present in the elements of Communion, the bread and wine. Calvinists and Anabaptists were likely to regard Communion as a memorial service, without the physical presence of Christ.

In sum, while the three major groups of the Protestant Reformation drew different lessons from Scripture, they found agreement in their outlooks on the role of the churches and the relationship of sinners to God.

2. Mercantilism, an economic policy developed during the age of absolute monarchies, and laissez-faire, preeminent during the era of industrialization and the rise of the middle class, were virtually completely opposite economic policies. Yet each was popular during its own time, largely for reasons connected with the political and economic conditions of the eras.

In many ways, mercantilism, popular during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, represented an attempt to extend the powers of absolutism to trade and colonies. Assuming that resources were strictly limited and that European nations would engage in a prolonged struggle to control those resources, the ministers of European monarchs attempted to tie the economies of their colonies closely to that of the mother nation. Colonies were to function as both a market for the mother country's products and as a source of raw materials.

Mercantilist policies seldom functioned as hoped, as illustrated by the case of Britain, which had begun to gather an extensive colonial empire. North American industries frequently wanted to produce their own versions of products made in Britain, but royal ministers promoted legislation to prevent such colonial competition. Raw materials were also, at times, available more cheaply from other nations than from Britain's own colonies.

The problems involved in mercantilism were obvious by the time Adam Smith published his *Wealth of Nations* in 1776. Smith argued for an era of economic freedom, where individuals might pursue their own economic self-interest without government regulation or limitation. The result, he believed, would be economic expansions that would create new resources. His book coincided with the early stages of the Industrial Revolution, and Britain, far ahead of the rest of Europe in industrialization by the early 1800s, liked the idea of a tariff-free Europe, an era of "free trade."

The middle class, growing rapidly in size as industrialization proceeded, also liked the laissez-faire idea of keeping government separate from business. Building on the ideas of Thomas Malthus, who argued that the food supply increased much more slowly than the population, the Scottish economist Ricardo produced the iron law of wages: Wages to the working class might not be increased in real terms. Wage hikes would only produce inflation—and no real improvement for the workers.

Ricardo's work seemed to demonstrate that natural economic law, not economic exploitation, kept the working class in dire straits. His work probably soothed the consciences of any middle-class business people who feared government regulation of factories. Yet it illustrated a basic contradiction in laissez-faire ideas: Smith argued that resources were not finite but might be expanded by free economic activity, while Ricardo argued that there was only a limited amount of wealth.

3. Starting from the premise that the old, Earth-centered view of the solar system had become too complicated, scientists during the Scientific Revolution gradually moved to the Copernican version of a sun-centered solar system. In the

process, the Copernican system challenged Church authority, helped the newer inductive reasoning triumph over the deductive reasoning of the Middle Ages, and became a testing ground for the emergence of scientific methods. In this shift it became clear, from Galileo on, that the old, word-based approach to science would have to be scrapped in favor of the new system, in which numbers were the “language” of Nature, and therefore mathematics the preferred method of science.

During the Middle Ages, the Earth-centered view had met the requirements of Scholasticism, the medieval system of deductive logic and knowledge that emphasized reliance on Church authorities. Where Church authorities had not written on a problem, an outside—even pagan—author might be approved. The Earth-centered system of the second-century Greek-Egyptian astronomer Ptolemy was given Church approval partly because it seemed to conform to Scriptures—where the sun was described as moving backward—but also because it illustrated the supreme medieval irony: Human beings were sinful and wretched, but also important enough to be at the center of not only the solar system but the entire universe. Later, Platonism would add the old Greek idea that geometry (and, by extension, all forms of math) was a necessary prerequisite to any scientific advances.

In the sixteenth century, the Polish astronomer Copernicus pointed to the increasing complexity of the Ptolemaic system as a reason to consider alternatives. As a high official in the Catholic Church, Copernicus merely suggested alternative hypotheses. His work, however, began a process in which facts gained through observation were assembled into alternative theories; “induction” replaced deduction. Brahe’s laboriously collected, mathematically precise data were to prove more important than flights of fancy.

When the Italian Galileo used his observations with a telescope to support the Copernican system, he fell victim to Church discipline in a famous trial. His work on inertia, however, and on the speed of falling bodies led to research by others. The Central European astronomer Kepler added to the Copernican trend by producing three laws of planetary motion that favored the Copernican view. Devoutly religious, however, Kepler believed that he was functioning not as a critic of religion but as a prophet discovering the mysteries of God’s creation.

The work of Newton illustrated the importance of mathematics for scientific work, producing another scientific “principle” to oppose Church authority. Newton’s work on gravity virtually confirmed the Copernican system, which could not be proved by methods involving observations and experiments. Gravity, for Newton, was a property of all matter and was strongest in the largest bodies. His work implied that the most massive object in the solar system, the sun, would have to be at the center of the system. Newton arrived at his answers through mathematics, but others saw the virtues of inductive thinking revealed in the triumph of the Copernican view. While writers like Descartes praised deduction, Francis Bacon

insisted that the new scientific method of induction would solve all of the riddles of nature in perhaps a century.

The Copernican controversy became central to the Scientific Revolution because it combined so many elements in the emergence of science—the replacement of deductive reasoning (to some degree) by induction, the emergence of the scientific method as an “authority” in itself, and calls for the freedom of scientists to pursue their work without theological restrictions. Few other developments in the Scientific Revolution were quite so broad and far-reaching.

4. The efforts of European princes to bring the affairs of their states more firmly under their control had their origins both in internal elements that constituted, or were seen as constituting, disruptive forces threatening their realm’s stability and strength and, at the same time, changes in the nature of relations between states. When a realm was threatened by chaos, a return to the bullying of local old nobles, and the rise of the “wrong” religions, it seemed to the majority of people in several lands across continental Europe that a perfectly acceptable solution to this dire threat was to allow one’s legitimate monarch to assume absolute power to maintain the old forms of social status, religion, and custom.

Internally, many states were, in the wake of the Reformation, confronted with the pressure of religious groups that, although in the minority, were extremely militant in their desire to gain recognition of their particular form of Christianity. France in the mid-sixteenth century had been torn apart by conflicts that, in part, had their origins in the bitter conflict between Calvinist Huguenots and the predominant Catholic population. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, too, England and Germany endured, to varying degrees, bitter struggles that had their roots at least in part in the clash of Catholic and Protestant sects. The answer to many princes was uniformity, the imposition on the state’s population of one faith, that of the prince. The dissenters’ choices were generally limited—accept the state religion, suffer persecution, or flee. Although Cardinal Richelieu, unable to tolerate the special political and military privileges the Huguenots received as a result of the Edict of Nantes, crushed them on the battlefield, he did not deprive them of their religious rights. Such an act of toleration, however, was relatively rare for the age: King Louis XIV, in persecuting the Huguenots for their religious beliefs, was far closer to the norm. Even the recognized Church was sometimes seen as a potential threat: Such was the case in France, where the feared loyalty to Rome of Catholic ecclesiasts led to French monarchs seeking to bring their churchmen more firmly under their control in the form of the Gallican Church.

Religious groups were not the only elements in the states of Europe that were seen as threats to stability. The old nobles of Europe had emerged from the medieval period possessing many privileges and rights that acted as significant obstacles to the exercise of princely power. Jealous of their privileged position, they were determined to retain and, provided the opportunity, to expand it. They were willing

to endanger the security of their country in order to do so, as was demonstrated both in the course of the French Religious Wars and, in the mid-seventeenth century, the Fronde, a revolt on the part of aristocratic elements aimed at curtailing the trend toward centralization initiated by Richelieu and Mazarin.

Nor were religious and aristocratic groups the only potentially disruptive elements in society, for in many states there were other virtually autonomous elements enjoying rights that exempted them from the complete control of the state. Such was the case with the provincial estates and law courts in several countries, including Prussia and the Habsburg lands. Russians looked back on the chaotic Time of Troubles (1598–1613) as one good reason to subordinate even the old national assembly (for them, the *zemskii sobor*) to the assumed wisdom of the tsar and his chosen advisers. Everywhere, people looked to the instability and declining prosperity of most republics (e.g., the United Provinces of the Netherlands after 1672, Venice, the Swiss cantons, the Holy Roman Empire, and especially Poland) and deduced, quite reasonably, that absolute rule was stronger and simpler.

In addition to the instability generated by various internal forces, changes in the nature of relations between states served to enhance the presumed need for concentrating power in the hands of a central administration, controlled by the prince. Competition became more intense and, for at least a few states, had assumed a “global” nature. If a nation was to survive, much less thrive, it had to be able to defend itself and, if the opportunity presented itself, to take advantage of its neighbors. Such ability was to a large extent dependent on the existence of a strong military establishment. As armies grew larger—Louis XIV maintained a standing army of 400,000—the costs entailed in maintaining them, together with the expense of extensive fortifications, arsenals, supply depots, transportation facilities, and administrative support systems necessary to sustain them, increased steadily. This, in turn, demanded more effective control of the state’s revenues and, equally important, increasing those revenues as much as possible. The fiscal affairs of the state consequently entailed the expansion and centralization of the necessary organs of state. Moreover, in an age of expanding commercial activities, the economic well-being of the state was seen as requiring close state involvement in every facet of its economic activity. Mercantilism, the economic side of absolutism, was oriented toward strengthening the economic vitality of the state at the expense of one’s enemies or possible enemies.

These various threats, internal and external, to the state’s well-being led many to conclude that the only solution was to vest ultimate and absolute power in the hands of the prince, one whose concern would be for the welfare of the entire nation, not simply one class or element. Such was the argument advanced by Thomas Hobbes in his *Leviathan*, where he argued that the alternative to placing sovereignty in the hands of one man was, in essence, anarchy. Such was the power Louis XIV envisioned when he proclaimed “I am the state.”

5. Although the Enlightenment is taught as a single historical era, there were actually three Enlightenments—English (late 1600s), French (1700s), and German (late 1700s, early 1800s). Each was a response to the particular conditions prevailing in those nations; not surprisingly, each produced somewhat different solutions.

All tended to agree on basic tenets. All three favored Reason—the common ability of human beings to interpret nature logically and to find common, logical solutions to their problems. All tended to reject intolerance, unjustified biases, and dogmatic religion. And they shared admiration of natural science, not surprising considering that the Scientific Revolution had occurred in the previous centuries.

The French Enlightenment was a very cosmopolitan period, focused on issues that the philosophes believed to be of concern to all humankind. One reason was that the philosophes, most of whom lived in Paris, came from different lands. Baron d'Holbach, champion of materialism, was German; Beccaria, who argued that the purpose of the law was to fit the punishment to the crime, was Italian. Some scholars argue that the first appearance of the word humanity was in the French language during this period.

Nevertheless, purely French conditions had a significant influence. Voltaire's call for a secular French society, and his condemnation of Christianity as superstition and prejudice, reflected the traditional intolerance shown to religious minorities in France by the state. French Huguenots, who had gained freedom of worship and the right to bear arms by the Edict of Nantes, lost these when Louis XIV revoked the edict in 1685. Voltaire himself deplored the French army's destruction of the Huguenot city of Port Royal. The most famous court case in which he became involved, the Calas case, concerned a Huguenot father found guilty of murdering a son who, it was said, desired to convert to Roman Catholicism.

In order to achieve a secular society, the philosophes became reformers, proposing specific social arrangements or solutions. *Candide* showed Voltaire's reformist bent, since it was written in angry reaction to the German philosopher Leibniz's statement that this is the best of all possible worlds. Voltaire did not reject religion entirely; he kept God as Creator in his own Deism, in which there were to be no complicated doctrines to nurture theological arguments. God the creator sounded suspiciously like Newton's portrait of God as the "clock-winder" of the universe.

The same faith in secular reform drove Diderot to publish his famous *Encyclopedia*; led Voltaire and others to believe that Enlightened Despots might reform their countries in a "revolution from above"; and caused Rousseau, who in some ways was a philosophe and in some ways was not, to seek citizen participation in government through his idea of the "general will."

None of the philosophes were scientists, but it was clear that they envisioned a universe and society governed by immutable and rational laws. While it would be difficult to tie the philosophes directly to the French Revolution, it appears that

they made criticisms of the French government and society respectable in their country.

Conditions in Germany were quite different. Germany was, according to a famous saying, a “geographic expression” of 300-odd states, many with their own petty prince. The major religious war in Germany had ended in 1648 with arrangements that allowed each prince to dictate the official religion of his area. While French absolute monarchs of the 1700s imposed censorship in an almost half-hearted way, German princes included religious authority in their sovereignty. The German middle class, smaller in numbers than the French, did not challenge monarchical power the way the French had. Observers commented about the subservience of the German burgher; that the spirit of reform was lacking.

The two major German figures of the Enlightenment, Leibniz and Kant, admired natural science, but their attitudes toward it were quite different from the French philosophes’. Leibniz tended to be interested in rationalism, and he, along with Newton and the French mathematician Descartes, is given credit for the discovery of calculus. Yet Leibniz rejected Newton’s theory of gravity and was unimpressed with the experimental work that led to that theory or that seemed to confirm that theory.

Kant also was interested in Reason, but his emphasis was on the ability of the mind, through Reason, to shape reality. Kant had been appalled at the work of the Scottish philosopher Hume, who seemed to challenge the validity of science by demonstrating that “cause and effect” was always assumed in science but could not be proven. Kant sought to demonstrate that the mind operated in such a way that “cause and effect” was always perceived; while “cause and effect” might not be proven, the mind operated in regular and consistent ways, according to its own internal laws. Kant’s *Critique of Pure Reason* was an attempt to rescue science from philosophical skepticism. It also attempted to lay the basis for a new, nonreligious morality; the “categorical imperative” was a moral rule that was logically self-evident.

Monarchical authority intervened when Kant, in his subsequent book, *Critique of Practical Reason*, speculated that while the existence of God might not be proven, belief in God was a practical necessity. After the appearance of the book, he was commanded by the Prussian monarch to halt his commentaries on religious matters. Perhaps this incident is one reason why Kant, when writing of the ideal state, wrote in terms of abstractions rather than specifics and entirely avoided reform proposals.

More likely, the German Enlightenment, and Kant, reflected the domination of German monarchs over matters of free thought and religion, as well as the deferential attitude of the German middle class toward monarchs and nobility. Kant’s ideal state was a state that met certain abstract philosophic criteria, rather than a state that was judged on the basis of specific, practical results, such as prosperity or free speech.

The future direction of German thought was evident in two traits seen in Kant: (1) his “inwardness,” or emphasis on the internal workings of the mind, and (2) his attempts to define the ideal government on theoretical rather than practical grounds. Beginning with German Idealism in the early nineteenth century, German thinkers were often accused of being much more abstract than French or British counterparts, of emphasizing internal freedom over external rights, and of justifying the status quo more than challenging it. That trend appeared to be clear as early as the German Enlightenment.

Despite their shared belief in similar qualities such as Reason, the German and French Enlightenments were quite different periods. The French Enlightenment sought to strengthen humanitarian impulses such as toleration and to encourage free thought and criticism. Such traits were lacking in the German Enlightenment, which spoke of the “ideal” rather than the “real.”

6. Thrust into World War II by the actions of fascist Germany and Japan, the three major or non-fascist powers—the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union—discovered during the course of the war that the sole point of total agreement among them was their opposition to the totalitarian governments they were fighting.

Some historians have referred to the alliance as the “Accidental Alliance,” the alliance created not by a common outlook of its members but by the events of the war. Britain had been brought into the war by the German attack on Poland; the Soviet Union had entered because Hitler, wanting to impress on Britain how isolated it was, had sent German troops into the Soviet Union; and the United States had entered the war because of an attack by Japan, Germany’s ally, on an American naval installation in Hawaii.

While the United States and Britain shared a common language and similar forms of government, the Soviet Union had little in common with its allies. Relations between the Soviet Union and British government had been particularly cool. During the 1930s, when the aggressive diplomacy of Hitler had been met with general British-French acquiescence, Stalin appeared to believe that this “appeasement” was a deliberately anti-Soviet policy. Documentary evidence is lacking—Stalin’s archives are not available to historians of either East or West—but Stalin appeared to believe that the British hoped to use Hitler, a staunch anticommunist, to rid the world of Communism. Stalin’s suspicions may have deepened when a Soviet observer who attended the Munich conference of 1938 was rebuffed by Britain and France when he suggested a collective security agreement against Germany. Possibly this rebuff explains the Soviet government’s decision to sign a nonaggression pact with Germany in 1939, shortly before the German invasion of Poland. But the pact contained a provision for a *de facto* partition of Poland between Germany and the Soviet Union. In effect, Stalin cleared the way for the start of World War II. The British government, which went to

war to defend the sovereignty of Poland, did not forget Stalin's role in the events of 1939. The British Prime Minister Winston Churchill was especially suspicious of his Soviet ally, particularly when the Soviet Union announced formation of a Polish communist government in exile to replace the civilian government that had fled to London.

Representing a country that had remained distant from prewar European diplomacy, the American President Roosevelt took a more tolerant view of Stalin, whom he termed "Uncle Joe." Roosevelt worked with Churchill to solve a problem that arose when the two leaders decided to delay a landing in France until landings and victories were assured in North Africa and Italy. Stalin had been demanding a "second front" in France to relieve pressure on Soviet troops. In an attempt to assure Stalin that no separate peace would be signed with Hitler—that a German victory in the Soviet Union would not end the struggle—both men issued a proclamation that their nations would not leave the war until unconditional surrender by Germany. Despite the conciliatory offer, Stalin refused to declare war against Japan. In fact, the Soviet Union would declare war against Japan only three days before the war ended, and only after two atomic bombs had been dropped on Japanese cities.

By the time of the Normandy landings in mid-1944, German troops were retreating from the territory of the Soviet Union. Stalin appeared to believe that victory over Germany had been achieved almost entirely by his troops; the landing of his allies in France might be a mopping-up operation. Stalin's ambitions in Eastern Europe loomed large. When the Soviet army approached Warsaw, the Polish underground revolted against the German rulers of the city. The Soviet advance halted just long enough for the Germans to eliminate this politically active group of Poles.

The conferences at Yalta and Potsdam at the end of the war have been criticized for ceding Eastern Europe to Stalin, but they largely recognized what had already happened to that area, which was occupied by Soviet troops. For the British—who had gone to war to preserve Poland—the loss of that nation was particularly bitter. A Winston Churchill speech in 1946 coined the term "iron curtain" and pointed to the major issue of the Cold War: the Soviet domination of Eastern European nations that had enjoyed a brief period of self-determination between 1919 and 1939.

The reasons for Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe are probably mixed and complex. Fear of a resurgent Germany, desire for a buffer zone against a future German invasion, use of opportunities to spread communist revolutions—it is difficult to sort out which played the major role. It is clear, however, that the tensions and suspicions among the antifascist allies of World War II laid no basis for their cooperation in the postwar world. Instead, they appeared to guarantee division between the two sides once World War II had ended.

Answer Sheet

Section I

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