

AP European History Mini-Test 2

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (A)
This question draws on knowledge-based analytical skills, requiring both a knowledge of the Corn Laws and an ability to analyze their social impact. Passed by the British Parliament during the Napoleonic Wars, when goods were frequently in short supply, the Corn Laws applied to grain grown within Britain. In times when the supply of grain was low, the tariff on foreign grain increased dramatically. The laws guaranteed that the owners of farms and farm lands, mainly the nobility, would make a fortune during times of food shortage. Businessmen and industrialists objected to the laws because they restricted foreign trade, since other countries could not sell their agricultural products to Britain in order to buy British factory-made goods. Thus, answers (B) through (E) are incorrect.
2. (B)
In the forefront of the Industrial Revolution, Britain enjoyed coal and iron ore deposits, a good road system, and a nobility willing to underwrite the risky venture of opening factories (“entrepreneurship”). If you cannot eliminate these answers, you may arrive at answer (B) by analysis. The Agricultural Revolution, which increased farm yields but put many small farmers out of work, created a surplus labor supply for the factories. Also, financing for many early factories came from nobles who owned much of the land and depended, at least initially, on farm income.
3. (C)
In general, Romantics regarded the Enlightenment as an era that elevated cold, mechanical reason and failed to appreciate the variety and spontaneity of human experience. While Enlightenment philosophers valued history for its lessons in morality and government, the Romantics emphasized history as the nurse of the emotions, therefore not “useless.” The Middle Ages were admired, to the point that replicas of castles and “new” ruins were built during the Romantic era. In contrast to the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the French Enlightenment, many Romantics championed the worth of individual nations and cultures.
4. (C)
Much of the nineteenth century was to see revolutionary violence stemming from nationalistic and liberal aspirations thwarted by the decisions made at Vienna. The decisions reached at Vienna did not touch upon the Ottomans (A). Louis (B), overall, did not prove a bad king. Norway was ceded to Sweden at Vienna (D), while the Carlsbad Decrees (E) were passed several years after the Congress of Vienna (1819).
5. (B)
The term *Second Industrial Revolution* describes an economic shift in the second

half of the nineteenth century when steel, electricity, oil, and chemicals became important parts of industrialization, supplementing the steam, iron, and textiles that had been central to the First Industrial Revolution. The one item that belongs to the First, rather than the Second, Industrial Revolution is textiles.

6. (E)

Fathers and Sons, a Russian classic, contains the best clue in its title, which suggests generational conflict: in it Bazarov is torn between the human weaknesses of the older generation and the scientific coldness of his cohort, the “sons.” Hugo dealt with social injustice. Dostoyevsky’s was a psychological novel, and *Degeneration* was an alarmist diatribe by Max Nordau, not a novel, warning that modern trends were decadent. A misleading choice is *Frankenstein*, which shows that it is evil to tinker with human nature, but it is not about generations.

7. (B)

The clues are plentiful—a date, a German name, and the mention of Austria. The one complication is the use of the name *Magyars*, since the *Ausgleich* split Austrian government functions into Austrian and Hungarian (not Magyar) states. *Magyar* is, however, the traditional name for the Hungarian people—once again, terminology is essential. If the available clues are not sufficient, think of what Austria was called after 1867—“Austria-Hungary” should come to mind.

8. (C)

Answer (C) is not reasonable because the graph indicates growth in actual numbers (“population in millions”) rather than percentages. The percentage of growth for Russia cannot be calculated since the graph does not give the numerical population of Russia at the start of the period (1881).

9. (D)

The Pushkin/Mussorgsky classic (A) has an evil tsar, priests abound in Leskov (B), and *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* (E) exposed oppression of American slaves, but most often allusions are made to works in the same genre—words to words, images to images, etc. The title of Repin’s classic gives a valuable clue. There is nothing in Tolstoy (C) to suggest this harsh indictment.

10. (C)

Answers (B) and (C) are opposites; high inflation almost always affects the value of a country’s currency. If you recognize this, it will be apparent that one of these two answers is the correct answer. If necessary, guess, since your odds are 50 percent, and there is no penalty for an incorrect answer.

11. (C)
The Sinn Fein, the nationalist party in Ireland, broke out in open revolt at Easter of 1916. It was crushed. All of the other regions remained loyal during the war.
12. (B)
Both men, one a Frenchman, the other English, were ardent racists, believing firmly in the superiority of the German “race.” Existentialism (A) as a philosophy developed largely after their deaths, as did the Dadaist art movement (E). They wrote little or nothing in the area of economics (C), and they died prior to 1930 (D).
13. (C)
For this question, you must know about Keynes and understand the logic of his economic system. Keynes asserted that governments should spend more money during economic crises—even to the point of running deficits—in order to “prime the pump” of the economy.
14. (C)
Socialists, except for the most radical, generally strongly supported the national interests of their own countries during the conflict. All of the other statements are true.
15. (E)
After 1945 the policies of the Soviet Union resulted in (A) the continuing development of Soviet military power, (B) a slow demobilization from a war economy, (C) consistency in the exercise of power by the Communist Party, and (D) a general improvement in the standard of living. The Soviet Union did NOT (E) enjoy extensive influence in the United Nations during the years immediately following World War II; American influence there was sustained through the 1960s when the Soviets did gain considerable influence in the international assembly, especially among the new developing nations of the Third World.
16. (A)
Northern Ireland has been the scene of a blood struggle on the part of those Irish Catholics who wish unification with the Republic of Ireland, while the Basques in Spain and Croats of Yugoslavia have also carried on terrorist activities directed at separatism. Greece, Portugal, and Holland have experienced no such movements.
17. (C)
Numerous contraceptive devices have been developed in the years since the end of World War II and have been available to a significant portion of the world’s population. All of the other factors mentioned have contributed significantly to the ballooning global population.

18. (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.
19. (B)
The new European Central Bank is empowered to set the value of the euro against other currencies. Member countries do not have a direct say (A): They work indirectly. Free trade (C) and the U.S. dollar (D) are thrown in to mislead students who have not thought about differences between European and American mind-sets. Gold (E) has not pegged world currencies since 1973.
20. (C)
The maps indicate changes in the western border of Russia between (C) 1914 and 1921. These changes were associated with developments and decisions which were caused by World War I, the Russian Revolution, and the rise of nationalism in eastern Europe—the creation of Poland and other new nation-states.
21. (D)
This poem by the Hungarian-Swiss Tzara is an example of the twentieth-century movement called Dadaism. This post–World War I literary fad was in reaction to the “order” that led to war and its horrors; though short lived, Dadaism contributed to surrealism. Symbolism (A) was an earlier movement that is illuminated by Edmund Wilson's *Axel's Castle*. Expressionism (B) and idealism (E) are terms that relate to many facets of art—literary and other. Deconstructionism (C) is a term that applies to post-1960 literature and criticism.
22. (D)
The Reform Bills of 1832, 1867, and 1884–1885 in Britain were significant milestones in the evolution of constitutional rights in Britain, mainly through extending the franchise and redistributing seats in Parliament. These measures eliminated many “rotten boroughs” and provided industrialized cities of the Midlands with parliamentary representation. Efforts to eliminate child labor abuses were embodied in a series of acts, including the Factory Act of 1833. The influence of the House of Lords was not curtailed until the passage of the Parliament Bill of 1911. The myriad political, economic, and social ills confronting the Irish were not resolved in the nineteenth century. In 1918 all men over

21 and women over 30 were given the right to vote; women over 21 were enfranchised in 1928.

23. (D)
Israel invaded Egypt after Nasser attempted to nationalize the Suez Canal. The invasion was a failure, largely due to the pressure put on the invaders by the United States and the United Nations. The other diplomatic activities on the part of Egypt, while occurring, were not related to the invasion.
24. (B)
The drawing *Neue Typen: Der Rassemensch* by Karl Arnold (July 1924) was a critical commentary on (B) the anti-Semites, who supported Hitler and the emerging Nazi Party. Obviously, (A), (C), (D), and (E) are incorrect responses.
25. (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.
26. (D)
Serbia was extremely active in stirring up the nationalistic feelings of Serbs living within Austrian territory, an activity that contributed greatly to the coming of World War I. The Czechs were, in fact, more advanced politically than the Serbs (A). Both wanted independence (B) and (E). Germany, as a close ally of the Austrians, was not inclined to support the Slavic Czechs (C).
27. (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.
28. (B)
Brezhnev acted like an old Stalinist in his crackdown on the "Prague Spring" of 1968. He did not (A) continue Khrushchev'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).
29. (B)
Students should learn about this major shift in Scandinavian history. From 1397 to 1523,

Sweden, Norway, and Denmark were united in cultural and social affinity. 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' 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.

30. (A)
He 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).
31. (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)]
32. (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).
33. (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.
34. (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.

35. (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.
36. (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.
37. (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.
38. (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).

39. (E)

Despite President Reagan's dramatic order to premier Gorbachev to "take down that wall!" the rhetoric of neither Reagan nor the elder Bush was a factor in its fall. Other factors, (A) through (D), are considered key causes of the decision of the East German government not to thwart West Germans' tearing down the wall or East Germans' flowing to West Berlin. Though the "Star Wars" scenario was not a realistic proposal, U.S. spending on the program alarmed the Soviets, who were unable to match our dollars with their exhausted rubles.

40. (D)

Beauvoir produced the most important postwar work on feminism in her classic *The Second Sex* (1949). Neither Onassis (C) nor Thurn und Taxis is known as a writer (both were or are socialites). Byatt (B) is not known for feminism, nor is Akhmatova (A), though the great Russian poet is considered a strong female voice and a great model for women—a role she came to disown, since she was not, strictly speaking, a feminist and disliked bad poetry by anyone, including women.