

# AP European History

## PRACTICE EXAM 1

### Section 1

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**TIME:**

**55 minutes**

**80 questions**

**DIRECTIONS:** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select

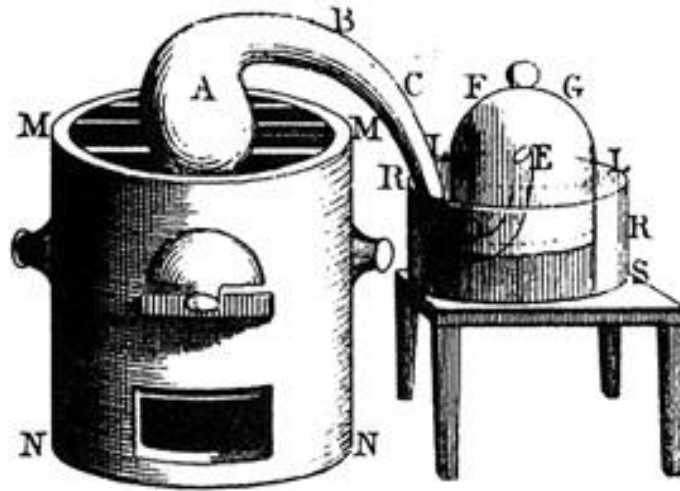
1. Renaissance Humanism was a threat to the Church because it
  - (A) espoused atheism
  - (B) denounced scholasticism
  - (C) denounced neo-Platonism
  - (D) emphasized a return to the original sources of Christianity
  - (E) advanced an amoral philosophy
2. Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam was the author of
  - (A) *The Praise of Folly*
  - (B) *The Birth of Venus*
  - (C) *Utopia*
  - (D) *The Prince*
  - (E) *Don Quixote*
3. All of the following are characteristics of Northern Humanism EXCEPT:
  - (A) It insisted on the need for a scripture in the vernacular.
  - (B) It believed that medieval Latin was inferior to ancient Latin.
  - (C) It embraced Christian principles more than pagan themes.
  - (D) It was very supportive of the Protestant Reformation.
  - (E) It carried on scholarship in ancient languages to purify texts.
4. During the Reformation, Anabaptism drew its membership mostly from the ranks of the
  - (A) nobility
  - (B) middle class
  - (D) businessmen
  - (E) army officers

- (C) peasants
5. The Colloquy of Marburg in 1529
- (A) was an attempt by the Catholic Church to combat the Protestant heresy
  - (B) was a meeting where Luther was outlawed throughout the Empire
  - (C) was a debate between Luther and Zwingli that resulted in a formal split within Protestantism
  - (D) was an attempt by Charles V to reconcile Luther to the Catholic Church
  - (E) resulted in the fall of Thomas Wolsey as Lord Chancellor of England
6. English Puritanism developed during the reign of Elizabeth I
- (A) in reaction to the failure of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement to implement the reforms of the Council of Trent
  - (B) because of Elizabeth I's intention to extend Protestant sentiment throughout the realm
  - (C) because of dissatisfaction with the scope and breadth of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement among those influenced by Calvinist views
  - (D) as a direct reaction to the Jesuit Mission led by Edmund Campion
  - (E) to reassert the hierarchical and ceremonial forms of Henry's era
7. The response of the Catholic Church to the Reformation was delayed because
- (A) the Papacy feared the remnants of the Conciliar Movement
  - (B) Rome wanted to coordinate its policy with secular Catholic leaders
  - (C) church leaders thought that the opposition would self-destruct
  - (D) the situation did not appear to be urgent from the Roman perspective
  - (E) the Church did not possess the money needed to confront Protestantism
8. The Catholic Counter-Reformation included all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the *Index of Prohibited Books*
  - (B) the Council of Trent
  - (C) a more assertive Papacy
  - (D) the establishment of new religious orders
  - (E) a willingness to negotiate nondoctrinal issues with reformers
9. The Petition of Right (1628–1629)
- (A) was an attempt by James I to secure additional tax revenues through the Parliament
  - (B) resulted in Parliament voting to execute the Duke of Buckingham
  - (C) addressed a range of Parliamentary grievances even as it set the stage for new sources of revenue requested by Charles I
  - (D) denounced the radical religious policies of Charles I's government
  - (E) was approved by the Addled Parliament
10. René Descartes has been credited with all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) being the first to publish the discovery of coordinate or analytical geometry
  - (B) developing the science of optics through the laws of refraction of light
  - (C) establishing as his famous philosophic starting place: “cogito ergo sum”—I think, therefore I am
  - (D) holding that the concept of God was unnecessary in his concept of the universe
  - (E) developing a philosophical Dualism that links the physical and spiritual worlds
11. Henry IV gave Huguenots the right to practice their religion through
- (A) the Edict of Potsdam
  - (B) the Edict of Fontainebleau
  - (C) the Edict of Nantes
  - (D) an agreement with the Papacy
  - (E) the Peace of Amiens
12. Which of these thinkers is identified most closely with the following statement? “Renounce notions, and begin to form an acquaintance with things.”
- (A) Galileo
  - (B) Bacon
  - (C) Descartes
  - (D) Spinoza
  - (E) Boyle
13. For several decades during the late seventeenth century, Austria fought on two fronts against which two countries?
- (A) Italy and Prussia
  - (B) England and Russia
  - (C) France and Ottoman Turkey
  - (D) Prussia and Ottoman Turkey
  - (E) France and Italy
14. The *Fronde* was directed primarily against
- (A) the power of French landlords
  - (B) the authority of the absolute monarchy
  - (C) the influence of the nobility
  - (D) the wealth of the church
  - (E) the poverty of the peasants
15. The Peace of Utrecht
- (A) resulted in the political and economic collapse of France
  - (B) elevated England to the status of greatest European power
  - (C) terminated the Wars of Louis XIV and restored peace to Europe
  - (D) transferred Canada to England
  - (E) resulted in the unification of Germany

16. A moderate proposal that called on France to adopt a political system similar to Great Britain was an element espoused by Montesquieu in
- (A) *The Social Contract*
  - (B) *The Spirit of the Laws*
  - (C) *The Encyclopedia*
  - (D) *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen*
  - (E) *Two Treatises on Civil Government*
17. John Calvin's theology can be considered most similar to the political philosophy of which of the following?
- (A) Rousseau
  - (B) Condorcet
  - (C) Hobbes
  - (D) Montesquieu
  - (E) Locke
18. An economic philosophy identified with "bullionism" and the need to maintain a favorable balance of trade was
- (A) Utopian Socialism
  - (B) Marxism
  - (C) Capitalism
  - (D) Syndicalism
  - (E) Mercantilism
19. The *liberum veto*
- (A) was a critical element in the evolution of the British Parliament
  - (B) was pronounced by Louis XIV as a monarchical right
  - (C) restricted the national and political development of Poland
  - (D) demonstrated the extent of Peter the Great's Westernization
  - (E) gained the support of the Vatican after the failure of Mazzini's Roman Republic
20. "...there is no place for industry... no arts; no letters; no society; and which is the worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." This quotation from Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan* (1651) describes the concept known as
- (A) natural rights
  - (B) state of nature
  - (C) social contract
  - (D) reason of state (*raison d'état*)
  - (E) nationalism
21. In *Emile*, Rousseau
- (A) advanced his views on the Social Contract
  - (B) called for a "natural" education free of the artificial encumbrances imposed by institutions such as the Church
  - (C) denounced Voltaire for his pedantic and unproductive lifestyle

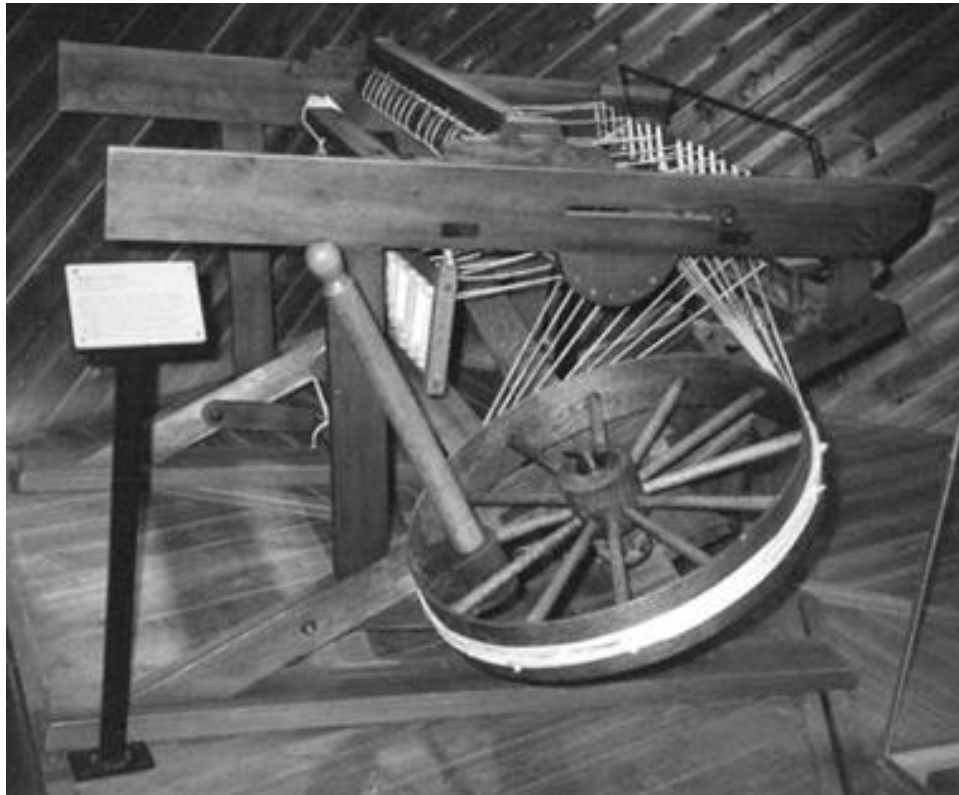
- (D) shared Montesquieu's idealization of England's constitutional monarchy as a model for a future French government
  - (E) advanced his case for atheism
22. "Men are born, and always continue free and equal in respect of their rights. Civil distinctions, therefore, can be founded only on public utility." In 1789 these statements were part of
- (A) the U.S. Bill of Rights
  - (B) the Constitution of the Year III
  - (C) the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
  - (D) Quesnay's statement of physiocracy
  - (E) *What Is the Third Estate?* by the Abbé Sieyès



23. The drawing above represents
- (A) the "Leyden Jar"
  - (B) the Gray experiment showing that electricity can be conducted by means of threads
  - (C) the "Phlogiston" theory

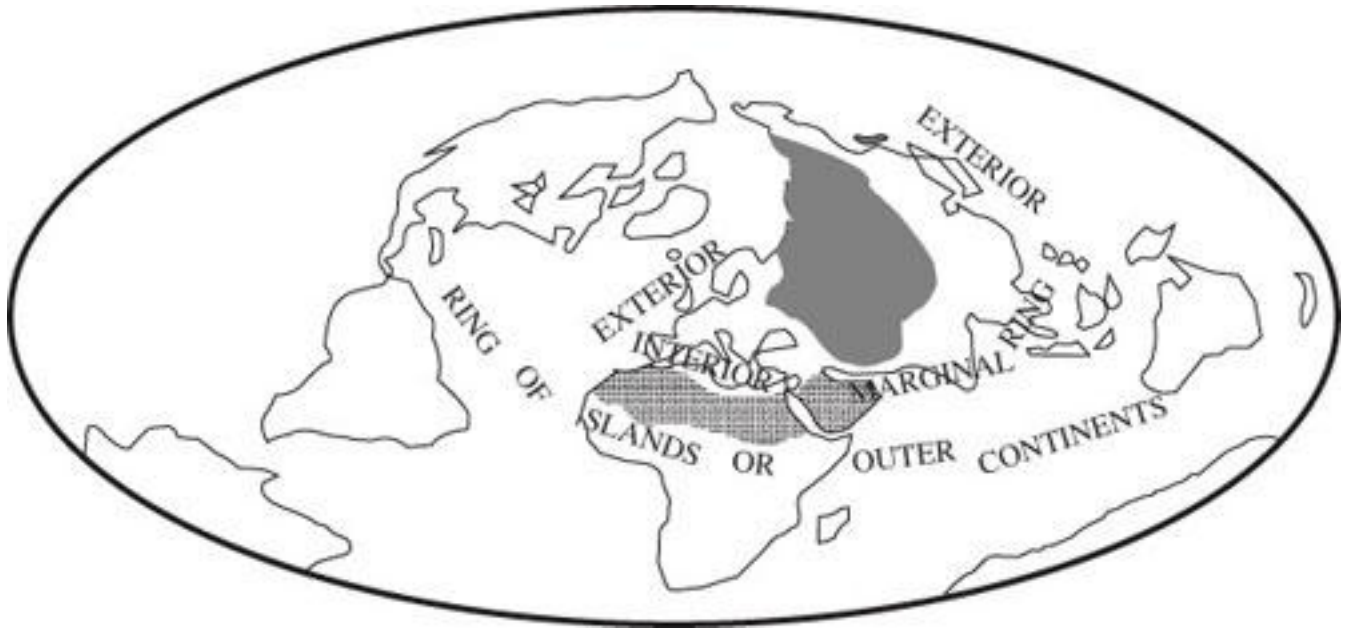
- (D) Lavoisier's Apparatus for the Decomposition of Air
- (E) Franklin's device for the processing of alcohol

24. The following picture is of



- (A) Arkwright's water frame
- (B) the spinning jenny invented by Hargreaves
- (C) Whitney's cotton gin
- (D) Watt's silk-making machine
- (E) Franklin's paper-making machine

25. English Utilitarianism was identified with the phrase
- (A) all power to the people
  - (B) from each according to his labor, to each according to his need
  - (C) universal reason
  - (D) the greatest good for the greatest number
  - (E) collectivist nationalism
26. “Do you not hear them repeating unceasingly that all that is above them is incapable and unworthy of governing them; that the present distribution of good throughout the world is unjust; that property rests on a foundation which is not an equitable foundation? ... I believe that we are at this moment sleeping on a volcano.” Alexis de Tocqueville made these remarks to
- (A) the American Senate in 1838
  - (B) the French Chamber of Deputies in 1848
  - (C) the court of Napoleon III before the Franco-Prussian War
  - (D) the Chamber of Peers in the Third French Republic in 1875
  - (E) the court martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus in 1894
27. The achievements of the Jacobins included all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the abolition of slavery
  - (B) the franchise given to all adult males
  - (C) the adoption of the metric system
  - (D) decreeing the law of the maximum—fixed prices on essentials and raised wages
  - (E) the redistribution of all land among the peasants
28. The following map indicates the thesis advanced by H. Mackinder in 1904 that



- (A) the continental part of Eurasia forms the world's heartland and constitutes a potential threat for sea powers
- (B) only a combined Anglo-American-Russian alliance could prevent German world domination
- (C) the theory advanced by Alfred Mahan in *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* was correct
- (D) sea powers must dominate land powers through containment
- (E) the Southern Hemisphere is as significant as the Northern Hemisphere

29. The drawing shown below by Karl Arnold appeared in *Simplicissimus* (July, 1924) and was entitled *Neue Typen: Der Rassemensch—New Types: The Racial Man or The Man of Breeding*. It was a critical comment on



- (A) the Prussian Junkers who condemned the Versailles Treaty



- (B) the anti-Semites who supported Hitler and the emerging Nazi Party
  - (C) German capitalism
  - (D) German social decadence
  - (E) the ineptitude of the Social Democratic Party
30. The notion that “civilization was not the product of an artificial, international elite... but the genuine culture of the common people, the *Volk*” was advanced by
- (A) René de Chateaubriand in *The Genius of Christianity*
  - (B) Georg Wilhelm Hegel in *Reason in History*
  - (C) Giuseppe Verdi in *Don Carlo*
  - (D) William Wordsworth in *Lyrical Ballads*
  - (E) Johann Gottfried Herder in *Ideas for a Philosophy of Human History*
31. The Reform Bills of 1832, 1867, and 1884–1885 in Great Britain
- (A) eliminated child labor abuses in the textile industry
  - (B) eliminated the power of the House of Lords
  - (C) alleviated the most drastic problems confronting the Irish
  - (D) extended the franchise and redistributed seats in Parliament
  - (E) gave the vote to all adults over age 21
32. The Dual Alliance of 1879 may be described as all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) a defensive pact between Germany and Austria
  - (B) a move, from the German perspective, directed at the diplomatic isolation of France
  - (C) a move, from the Austrian perspective, directed at Italian encroachment in the Balkans
  - (D) a long-term alliance renewed through the World War I
  - (E) a move to address German concerns over growing anti-German sentiment in Russia
33. During the era of the French Revolution, the Thermidorian Reaction
- (A) initiated the Reign of Terror
  - (B) resulted in the dissolution of the National Assembly
  - (C) terminated the Reign of Terror after the execution of Robespierre
  - (D) was the direct cause of the rise of Napoleon
  - (E) witnessed the execution of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette
34. The era of the Napoleonic Wars was concluded by the
- (A) Peace of Utrecht
  - (B) Congress of Berlin
  - (C) Peace of Westphalia
  - (D) Congress of Vienna
  - (E) Peace of Paris
35. Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, and Claude de Saint-Simon may be called

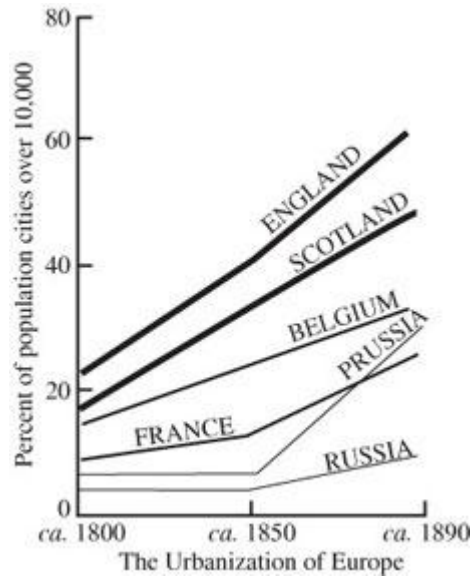
- (A) anarchists
- (B) Liberals
- (C) advocates of capitalism
- (D) pre-Marxist socialists
- (E) revisionists

36. The July Revolution in France resulted in the
- (A) development of democracy in France
  - (B) installation of Louis Philippe as king
  - (C) presidency of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte
  - (D) establishment of a republican form of government
  - (E) withdrawal of Prussian troops



37. The preceding map indicates locations of European revolutions during what year?
- (A) 1820
  - (B) 1830
  - (C) 1848
  - (D) 1919
  - (E) 1825
38. The Frankfurt Assembly was
- (A) a Pan-German assembly interested in the formulation of an integrated union of German states
  - (B) Bismarck's instrument to bring about a Prussian-dominated Germany
  - (C) a group of German representatives who were concerned primarily with economic issues
  - (D) an Austrian effort to obstruct Bismarck's plan for German unification
  - (E) a group dedicated to the *grossdeutsch* plan
39. The failure of the Revolutions of 1848 may be attributed to all the following factors EXCEPT
- (A) the continuing loyalty of the armed forces to the old leadership
  - (B) the cunning of the old leadership in manipulating revolutionary forces
  - (C) the lack of effective organization among nationalist revolutionaries across national boundaries
  - (D) the failure of liberal revolutionaries to address social and economic needs
  - (E) the rejection of liberal reforms by radical workers in the West because those reforms ignored social and economic considerations
40. The industrial economy of the nineteenth century was based upon all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the availability of raw materials
  - (B) an adequate labor supply
  - (C) the availability of capital
  - (D) a system to distribute finished products to market
  - (E) an equitable distribution of profits among all who were involved in production
41. Which one of the following would most likely oppose laissez-faire policies in nineteenth-century Europe?
- (A) Factory owner
  - (B) Liberal
  - (C) Free trader
  - (D) Socialist
  - (E) Middle-class businessman

42. According to the graph shown below, which was the most urbanized part of Europe in the nineteenth century?
- (A) Eastern Europe
  - (B) Prussia
  - (C) France
  - (D) Central Europe
  - (E) The British Isles



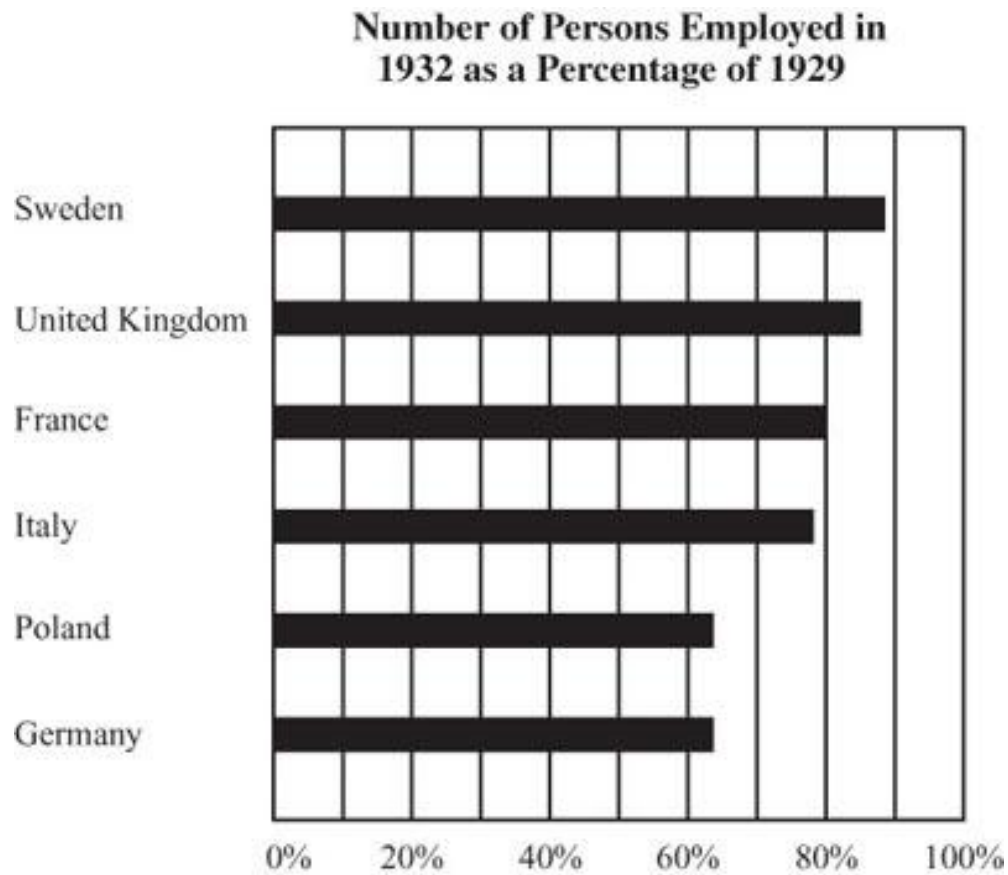
43. "Anxiety, or the idea of anxiety, permeates modern thought in all its aspects. You find it almost everywhere you look: in Freudian psychology, in the philosophy of existentialism, in poetry and the novel, in the language of religion...and...of course, in contemporary political movements." This passage is an example of writing in
- (A) intellectual history
  - (B) social history
  - (C) economic history
  - (D) diplomatic history
  - (E) political history
44. "The greatest good for the greatest number" was a belief of
- (A) Marx
  - (B) Bentham
  - (C) Nietzsche
  - (D) Freud
  - (E) de Maistre
45. Which one of the following was true about the European middle class in the nineteenth century?
- (A) Its political influence decreased throughout the century.
  - (B) It was most sizable in Russia.

- (C) It called for government aid to business.
  - (D) It held great wealth in the form of land.
  - (E) It espoused liberalism.
46. Which author advanced the argument that anarchism would be achieved through education and without violence in *What Is Property?*
- (A) William Godwin
  - (B) Mikhail Bakunin
  - (C) Georges Sorel
  - (D) Pierre Proudhon
  - (E) Charles Fourier
47. The Revisionist Marxist movement
- (A) failed to gain a following during the late nineteenth century
  - (B) supported the Marxist concept of revolution but differed with numerous other Marxist prescriptions
  - (C) encompassed the Fabian Society, the Social Democratic Party in Germany, and the French Socialist movement led by Jean Jaurès
  - (D) was the base upon which Lenin developed his support for the deployment of Communism in Russia
  - (E) never attracted much support except in China and Vietnam
48. The New Economic Plan (NEP) was
- (A) Lenin's plan to revitalize the Russian economy after Russia's Civil War
  - (B) a scheme developed by Trotsky to enhance his control over the Communist Party organization through economic concessions
  - (C) Gorbachev's 1989 plan for the restructuring of the Russian economy
  - (D) Nicholas II's last attempt to recover political support through economic concessions
  - (E) the name given to Stalin's first economic plan, which emphasized collective farming and improvements in heavy industry
49. The 1878 Congress of Berlin resulted in all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the recognition of Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro as independent
  - (B) the realization of Russian war aims at the expense of the Turks
  - (C) the transfer of Cyprus from the Ottoman Empire to Great Britain
  - (D) the establishment of the autonomous principality of Bulgaria
  - (E) Austrian military occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
50. Czar Alexander II of Russia (1855–1881)
- (A) established *zemstvos*—assemblies that allowed nobles to retain control over rural politics, but also introduced social services there
  - (B) liberated the serfs, which improved their political, social, and economic well-being
  - (C) made no effort to reform the Russian judicial system
  - (D) overhauled the military with sweeping reforms limiting its powers

- (E) was motivated to reform Russian society not out of fear, but because of his genuine desire to improve the condition of all of his people
51. The failure of Wilhelm II's government to continue the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia
- (A) led Russia to adopt a position of "splendid isolationism"
  - (B) eventually led to the isolation of Germany
  - (C) resulted in the Austrian-Russian Entente of 1894
  - (D) caused Russia to undertake a massive naval building program
  - (E) led Russia to support the establishment of Poland as a buffer state
52. The Russian Revolution of 1905
- (A) resulted in the abdication of the Czar
  - (B) was immediately suppressed by Nicholas II
  - (C) led to the removal of the Orthodox Church from politics in Russia
  - (D) was the primary cause for Russia's defeat in the Russo-Japanese War
  - (E) led Nicholas II to issue the October Manifesto, which called for an advisory representative assembly (the *Duma*) to be formed
53. Oscar Wilde's *Picture of Dorian Gray* and Thomas Mann's *Death in Venice*
- (A) are examples of the Romanticism that dominated literature at the turn of the twentieth century
  - (B) embodied a new symbolist direction in literature that addressed previously ignored themes
  - (C) emphasized a new sense of realism in literature
  - (D) were representative of a literary movement known as expressionism
  - (E) were not well received by the intellectuals of the era
54. All of the following statements concerning the Third French Republic are accurate EXCEPT:
- (A) The Dreyfus Affair, Panama Scandal, and Boulanger Crisis were serious threats to its continuance.
  - (B) The Third Republic was established in the midst of French defeat in the Franco-Prussian War.
  - (C) It was threatened upon its creation by the Paris Commune.
  - (D) It established a Constitution in 1875 that provided for a republican form of government.
  - (E) It supported an extension of the power of the Catholic Church in French society.
55. The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885
- (A) specified that Britain would have control over the Niger and Congo rivers
  - (B) established the principle that an imperial claim had to be supported by effective control over the interior
  - (C) specified that the Congo would be under Portuguese control
  - (D) supported the dream of Cecil Rhodes for a Cape-to-Cairo railroad under British control
  - (E) established Italian authority in Libya
56. Bismarck's *Kulturkampf*
- (A) consisted of a series of measures intended to eliminate the impact of Marxism in German politics

- (B) was a series of anti-Catholic laws directed at curtailing the influence of the Center Party
  - (C) was his diplomatic strategy to maintain the diplomatic isolation of France
  - (D) was intended to disrupt the progress of the Social Democratic Party
  - (E) was denounced by Pope Pius X
57. The Parliament Act of 1911 included all of the following provisions EXCEPT that the
- (A) life span of Parliament was reduced from seven to five years
  - (B) revenue bills approved by the House of Commons automatically became law after being sent to the House of Lords
  - (C) House of Lords had no veto power over revenue bills
  - (D) House of Lords could effectively veto nonrevenue bills
  - (E) House of Lords could only delay enactment of nonrevenue bills
58. The expansion of “division of labor” and “mass production” through the development of standard parts and manufacturing was stimulated by
- (A) the institution of bank credit
  - (B) the factory system
  - (C) competition
  - (D) economic imperialism
  - (E) political rivalries
59. Who was the dominant personality at the Congress of Vienna?
- (A) Metternich
  - (B) Bismarck
  - (C) Alexander I
  - (D) Talleyrand
  - (E) Wellington
60. In 1829, the Ottoman Turks were forced to accept the Treaty of Adrianople, which
- (A) recognized the independence of Bulgaria
  - (B) recognized the independence of Greece
  - (C) granted Christians access to the Holy Places in Palestine
  - (D) permitted Russia to have access to the Mediterranean
  - (E) recognized the independence of Serbia
61. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- (A) concluded hostilities between Great Britain and Turkey
  - (B) ended the war between the Allies and Hungary
  - (C) concluded hostilities between the Allies and Bulgaria
  - (D) was a humiliating agreement that the Russians signed with Germany
  - (E) concluded the war between the Allies and the Ottoman Empire

62. The following chart indicates that



- (A) Nations with large populations were better able to respond to the impact of the Depression than nations with smaller populations.
- (B) Advanced industrial societies had lower rates of unemployment during this period.
- (C) The postwar economies in Central and Eastern Europe were fragile and subject to rapid deterioration during an economic collapse.
- (D) Sweden and the United Kingdom had the strongest economic systems in the world.



(E) Nations with small populations were better able to respond to the impact of the Depression than nations with larger populations.

63. Which of the following is NOT true of Ulrich Zwingli (1484–1531)?

- (A) He taught that it is not necessary to fast during Lent.
- (B) He banned the use of religious images in churches.
- (C) He agreed with Martin Luther on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper.
- (D) He died at a battle between Catholic and Protestant forces.
- (E) He abolished monasteries.

64. What does the following cartoon refer to?



- (A) The continuing cooperation between Hitler and Stalin during the 1930s
- (B) The contradictions inherent in the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact

- (C) The delight shared by Stalin and Hitler  
 (D) The defeat of Czechoslovakia  
 (E) The defeat of Finland
65. The Glorious Revolution of 1688–1889 resulted in all of the following EXCEPT  
 (A) the flight and abdication of James II  
 (B) the passage of the Bill of Rights  
 (C) the elevation of William III and Mary II to the throne  
 (D) specification that all future monarchs must be members of the Church of England  
 (E) an agreement that, in the event of no heirs, the house of Hanover would succeed the Stuarts
66. The text of Denis Diderot's *Encyclopédie* was centered primarily on  
 (A) theology (D) philosophy  
 (B) technology (E) poetry  
 (C) history
67. In the following poem, the Hungarian-Swiss Tzara provides a sample of which twentieth-century literary movement?  
*"The aeroplane weaves telegraph wires  
 and the fountain sings the same song, ...  
 At the rendez-vous of the coachmen the aperitif is orange  
 but the locomotive mechanics have blue eyes.  
 The lady has lost her smile in the woods."*  
 (A) Symbolism (D) Dadaism  
 (B) Expressionism (E) Idealism  
 (C) Deconstructionism
68. The driving force behind Hegel's dialectic was  
 (A) nationalism (D) materialism  
 (B) racial superiority (E) religious values  
 (C) universal reason
69. After 1950 the Soviet Union suppressed movements toward more liberal governments in all of the following European countries EXCEPT  
 (A) East Germany (D) Yugoslavia  
 (B) Poland (E) Hungary  
 (C) Czechoslovakia
70. Friedrich Nietzsche advanced his philosophy in which works?  
 (A) *Thus Spake Zarathustra* and *The Will to Power*  
 (B) *The Golden Bough* and *The Wild Duck*  
 (C) *The Return of the Native* and *Jude the Obscure*  
 (D) *Civilization and Its Discontents* and *The Riddle of the Universe*

(E) *The Descent of Man and The Weavers*



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71. In the preceding painting entitled *The Eternal City* by the American painter Peter Blume (1937),
- (A) fascist Italy is dominated by the personality of Mussolini
  - (B) fascism in Italy appears to have improved the general condition of the people
  - (C) Mussolini emerges as a benevolent dictator who was genuinely concerned with the condition of the people
  - (D) there is a sympathetic rendering of the impact of fascism on Italian life and institutions
  - (E) one can see his account of the March on Rome in 1922
72. During the “June Days” in Paris (1848),

- (A) conservative monarchists were overwhelmed by the mob
  - (B) the forces led by Louis Blanc prevailed
  - (C) the army suppressed the radical revolutionary element
  - (D) Louis Napoleon came to power
  - (E) Lamartine was recognized as the leader of the revolution
73. In an effort to conduct a successful economic war against Britain, Napoleon created the
- (A) Bank of France
  - (B) Confederation of the Rhine
  - (C) Continental System
  - (D) Napoleonic Code
  - (E) Kingdom of the Two Sicilies
74. The 1909 budget proposed by Lloyd George advocated
- (A) progressive income and inheritance taxes
  - (B) an end to all property taxes
  - (C) drastic reductions in funding for domestic programs
  - (D) drastic reductions in expenditures for weaponry
  - (E) a redistribution of excessive tax revenues
75. In the painting shown below, *Guernica* (1937) by Pablo Picasso, the artist rendered his interpretation of



- (A) the chaos caused by the Versailles Peace Conference
- (B) Hitler's invasion of Poland
- (C) the impact of the aerial bombardment of a Spanish town by the German Condor Legion during the Spanish Civil War
- (D) the effect of the Depression on French society
- (E) the fall of France in 1940

### Unemployment

(Numbers in thousands & percentage of appropriate work force)

**Unemployment**  
(Numbers in thousands & percentage of appropriate work force)

	Germany		Great Britain	
1930	3,076	15.3	1,917	14.6
1932	5,575	30.1	2,745	22.5
1934	2,718	14.9	2,159	17.7
1936	2,151	11.6	1,755	14.3
1938	429	2.1	1,191	13.3

76. The preceding chart indicates
- (A) that Germany and Britain recovered from the Depression at about the same level and rate
  - (B) that Hitler's Germany reduced unemployment at a remarkable rate during the period from 1936 and 1938
  - (C) that Britain was complacent about its double-digit unemployment during the 1930s
  - (D) that the German economic system was superior to that of Great Britain
  - (E) that the use of the adjective "appropriate" distorts valuable data in order to make Nazi Germany look better
77. The following maps indicate changes in the western border of Russia between what years?
- (A) 1815 and 1922
  - (B) 1848 and 1945
  - (C) 1914 and 1921
  - (D) 1914 and 1950
  - (E) 1725 and 1920



78. Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty
- (A) is known as the “War Guilt” clause and established Germany’s responsibility for the war
  - (B) established the new nation of Poland
  - (C) denounced all secret treaties
  - (D) established the League of Nations
  - (E) resulted in the decentralization of Germany
79. The Russian blockade of Berlin in 1948–1949 was a reaction to
- (A) the merging of the British, French, and American zones into West Germany
  - (B) the Truman Doctrine
  - (C) the Marshall Plan
  - (D) the formation of NATO
  - (E) the Chinese revolution
80. West Germany recovered during the 1950s and early 1960s under the political leadership of
- (A) Willy Brandt
  - (B) Konrad Adenauer
  - (C) Heinrich Brüning
  - (D) Alfred Hugenberg
  - (E) Erich Honecker

**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

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### 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-

This question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. As you analyze each document, *take into account its 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.

**Analyze the rivalry between Benjamin Disraeli and William Gladstone that dominated English politics from the late 1860s to 1880.**

**Historical Background:** During the late 1860s the political rivalry between the conservative Benjamin Disraeli and the liberal Gladstone blossomed and continued until Disraeli's death in 1881. This period witnessed the extension of the franchise, a wide range of domestic legislation, and a debate on imperialism.

**Document 1**  
***“Hoity-Toity”***



## Document 2

### ***Letter from Queen Victoria to William Gladstone — May 6, 1870***

...The circumstances respecting the Bill to give women the same position as men with respect to Parliamentary franchise gives her an opportunity to observe that she had for some time past wished to call Mr. Gladstone's attention to the mad & utterly demoralizing movement of the present day to place women in the same position as to professions—as *men*;—& amongst others, in the *Medical Line* ....

The Queen is a woman herself—& knows what an anomaly her *own* position is:—but that can be reconciled with reason & propriety tho' it is a terribly difficult & trying one. But to tear away all the barriers w<sup>h</sup> surround a woman, & to propose that they sh<sup>ld</sup> study with *men*—things w<sup>h</sup> c<sup>ld</sup> not be named before them—certainly not *in a mixed* audience—w<sup>hd</sup> be to introduce a total disregard of what must be considered as belonging to the rules & principles of morality.

The Queen feels so strongly upon his dangerous & unchristian & unnatural *cry* & movement of “women's rights,”—in w<sup>h</sup> she knows Mr. Gladstone agrees; (as he sent her that excellent Pamphlet by a Lady) that she is most anxious that Mr. Gladstone & others sh<sup>ld</sup> take some steps to check this alarming danger & to make whatever use they can of her name.

She sends the letters w<sup>h</sup> speak for themselves.

Let woman be what God intended; a helpmate for a man—but with totally different duties & vocations.



Document 3  
*"The Conservative Programme"*



Document 4  
*"The Colossus of the World"*



*"On the Dizzy Brink"*



*"A Bad Example"*



**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.

**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

1. Analyze and compare the motivations for the wars of Louis XIV and Napoleon.
2. Analyze and compare causes for the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy.
3. The Stuarts have been held partly accountable for the decline of monarchical power in Great Britain. Analyze the justification for such a position.

**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.**

**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

4. Discuss and analyze the ideological legacy of the French Revolution of 1789.
5. At the Paris Peace Conference, Germany was forced to acknowledge its guilt for the World War I. Discuss and analyze the situations that led to the outbreak of the war.
6. Assess the extent to which the overseas empires had an impact upon European economic and political life from 1870 to 1914.

**END OF EXAM**



Answer Key

- 
1. (D)
  2. (A)
  3. (D)
  4. (C)
  5. (C)
  6. (C)
  7. (A)
  8. (E)
  9. (C)
  10. (D)
  11. (C)
  12. (B)
  13. (C)
  14. (B)
  15. (C)
  16. (B)
  17. (C)
  18. (E)
  19. (C)
  20. (B)
  21. (B)
  22. (C)
  23. (D)
  24. (B)
  25. (D)
  26. (B)
  27. (E)
  28. (A)
  29. (B)
  30. (E)
  31. (D)
  32. (C)
  33. (C)
  34. (D)
  35. (D)
  36. (B)
  37. (C)
  38. (A)
  39. (B)
  40. (E)
  41. (D)
  42. (E)
  43. (A)
  44. (B)
  45. (E)
  46. (D)

- 47. (C)
- 48. (A)
- 49. (B)
- 50. (A)
- 51. (B)
- 52. (E)
- 53. (B)
- 54. (E)
- 55. (B)
- 56. (B)
- 57. (D)
- 58. (B)
- 59. (A)
- 60. (B)
  
- 61. (D)
- 62. (C)
- 63. (C)
- 64. (B)
- 65. (E)
- 66. (B)
- 67. (D)
- 68. (C)
- 69. (D)
- 70. (A)
- 71. (A)
- 72. (C)
- 73. (C)
- 74. (A)
- 75. (C)
- 76. (B)
- 77. (C)
- 78. (A)
- 79. (A)
- 80. (B)

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# PRACTICE EXAM 1

Detailed Explanations of Answers

## Section I

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1. (D)

Renaissance Humanism was a threat to the Church because it (D) emphasized a return to the original sources of Christianity—the Bible and the writings of the Fathers of the Church. In that light, humanists tended to ignore or denounce the proceedings of Church councils and pontiffs during the Middle Ages. While many Renaissance humanists

denounced scholasticism, there was no inherent opposition to it, and many retained support of the late Medieval philosophy. Renaissance Humanism did not espouse atheism, nor did it advance an amoral philosophy; it tended to advance a neo-Platonism through the writings of such individuals as Pico della Mirandola and Marsilio Ficino.

2. (A)

Erasmus of Rotterdam was the author of (A) *The Praise of Folly*, which was a criticism of the ambitions of the clergy. *The Birth of Venus* (B) was a painting by Rafael. More was the author of *Utopia* (C); Machiavelli wrote (D) *The Prince*; and Cervantes was the author of *Don Quixote*.

3. (D)

Few Northern Humanists (exceptions: Melanchthon and Reuchlin) approved of the Reformation: Erasmus criticized laxness in the Catholic Church but refused to join Protestant reformers. Northern or Christian Humanism used studies of ancient languages to make Scriptures available in local languages and to produce good scholarly versions of the writings of the Church Fathers. Northern humanists acknowledged the Church's use of the Vulgate Latin Bible, mainly with the uneducated, but they themselves tried to study and use only the best Greek and Latin in their translations.

4. (C)

Each of the three major Protestant groups—Lutheran, Calvinist, and Anabaptist—relied in major ways on particular social elements. Although Lutheranism drew support from a broad social spectrum, Luther himself was forced to rely on sympathetic nobles of the Holy Roman Empire in order to defend Lutheranism against the Holy Roman Emperor. Calvinism held special appeal for the new middle class, particularly business elements. Anabaptism drew most of its membership from the peasantry in western Germany and the Low Countries.

5. (C)

At the Colloquy of Marburg in 1529, Luther and Zwingli failed to concur on the nature of the Eucharist and the concept of predestination; this led to the fragmentation of Protestantism. (A) is incorrect because the Catholic strategy was centered on the establishment of new religious orders and the reforms of the Council of Trent. Luther was declared an outlaw by Charles V at the Diet of Worms in 1521. Charles V's attempts to reconcile Luther with the Church were confined to debates that occurred prior to 1521. Thomas Wolsey's fall from power as Henry VIII's adviser was not related to the Colloquy, but stemmed from the divorce crisis.

6. (C)

English Puritanism developed during the reign of Elizabeth I because of dissatisfaction with the scope and breadth of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement among exiles and others who were influenced by Calvinist views. Obviously, (A) is incorrect because the Council of Trent advanced Catholic doctrines; Elizabeth I was interested in consolidating, not extending, Protestantism in England (B); the Jesuit Mission (D) occurred in 1580 and was not related to Puritanism; Puritanism (E) opposed the earlier forms of worship, whether Roman Catholic or Henrician.

7. (A)

The response of the Catholic Church to the Reformation was delayed because the Papacy feared remnants of the Conciliar Movement, which had been evident at the Councils of Constance, Basel, and Florence. This



movement, based in Roman Catholic tradition, asserted that authority within the Church resided in the assembly of bishops; it challenged Petrine Supremacy and the authority of the Papacy. Rome (B) had little interest in coordinating its policy with secular leaders, although the early support of Charles V and Henry VIII was well received. By the 1530s, most intelligent Church leaders did not (C) think that Protestantism would self-destruct or that (D) the situation was not serious. The monetary situation of the Church (E) was not relevant to its taking a position against Protestantism.

8. (E)

The Counter-Reformation did not include (E) a willingness to negotiate nondoctrinal issues with reformers; indeed, the Catholic Church considered all confrontational issues to be doctrinal. The Council of Trent (B) was convened in three sessions from 1545 to 1563 and reaffirmed traditional Catholic doctrines; new religious orders (D) such as the Jesuits appeared; the Papacy (C) became more assertive through its issuing of the *Index of Prohibited Books* in 1558–1559.

9. (C)

The Petition of Right addressed perceived constitutional abuses related to the proceedings of the Court of the Star Chamber, a ship tax, and the quartering of British troops in private dwellings; upon its acceptance by Charles I, additional sources of revenue were provided to alleviate the financial crisis caused by unsuccessful wars against Spain and France. (A) is incorrect because it refers to James I, who died in 1625; (B) is false because Parliament did not vote on Buckingham's execution—he was murdered in 1628; (D) Charles I's religious policies cannot be labeled radical—they were reactionary and led to the charge that Charles I was sympathetic to Catholicism; (E) the Addled Parliament convened in 1614 and was not connected with the Petition of Right.

10. (D)

Descartes argued that God was essential as Guarantor of the laws of the universe. Descartes discovered coordinate or analytical geometry, developed the science of optics, used “cogito ergo sum” as his starting place, and believed in a dualism between the physical and spiritual worlds, separate but linked.

11. (C)

The Edict of Nantes of 1598, issued by Henry IV, allowed French Huguenots to practice their religion and fortify some cities. The Edict of Fontainebleau (B), issued by Louis XIV in 1685, revoked the Edict of Nantes. The Edict of Potsdam (A), issued by Elector Frederick William of Brandenburg-Prussia in 1686, invited French Protestants fleeing France to settle in his lands. The Papacy (D) opposed the Edict of Nantes and all agreements that tolerated Protestant groups in Catholic countries. The Peace of Amiens (E) was a treaty of 1802 involving Napoleon.

12. (B)

Francis Bacon advanced empiricism in the early seventeenth century. (A) While Galileo accomplished much in science, his emphasis was more on math as the new language of science, not a philosophy. Descartes's *Discourse on Method* (1637) develops a mathematically oriented type of deduction; Baruch Spinoza's (D) contributions occurred later, in mathematics and ethics. In addition to formulating his law on gas and temperature, Robert Boyle (E) was a chemist who did much to discredit alchemy during the second half of the seventeenth century.

13. (C)

France and Ottoman Turkey. Austria was attacked twice, between 1660 and 1685, by the Ottoman Turks and confronted during the same time by wars with France. (A) and (E) are incorrect because Italy did not exist at that time. (B) is incorrect because England was allied with Austria, and Russia was undergoing political crises not resolved until Peter the Great seized power and reformed the government. (D) is incorrect because Prussia did not oppose Austria until 1740.

14. (B)

Beginning with terminology (*Fronde*), this question asks for an analysis of these periodic revolts by the nobility of France. A phenomenon of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, they were regarded as threats to royal authority by monarchical ministers Mazarin and Richelieu, who suppressed them ruthlessly. Most revolts ended when Louis XIV involved the most powerful members of the old nobility in sterile and useless ceremonial lives at his palace of Versailles.

15. (C)

The Peace of Utrecht terminated the wars of Louis XIV, restoring peace to Europe. (A) and (B) are incorrect because France, though defeated, was still the most powerful nation in Europe. (D) is incorrect because Canada was not transferred to England until the Treaty of Paris in 1763. (E) is incorrect because the Peace of Utrecht was unrelated to the unification of Germany, which occurred in 1871.

16. (B)

A moderate proposal that called on France to adopt a political system similar to that of Great Britain was an element espoused by Montesquieu in (B) *The Spirit of the Laws*. *The Social Contract* (A) was written by Jean Jacques Rousseau; *The Encyclopedia* (C) was by Denis Diderot; *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen* (D) was produced by the National Assembly in August 1789; and John Locke wrote *Two Treatises on Civil Government*.

17. (C)

Hobbes's warlike state of nature accords well with Calvin's theology of sinfulness. Calvin's *Institutes* has a political agenda, namely a belief in establishing a "City of God" on earth; and the strict rules of Geneva prove this. Rousseau (A) and Locke (E) are more sanguine about human nature; Condorcet (B) was the apostle of progress, and likewise optimistic. Montesquieu (D) was firmly against absolutist government as practiced by Calvin and theorized by Hobbes; likewise, Locke's ideal of constitutional monarchy is not consonant with Hobbes's absolutism.

18. (E)

Mercantilism was an economic philosophy identified with "bullionism" and the need to maintain a favorable balance of trade. Utopian Socialism (A) was an early nineteenth-century philosophy that emphasized the need for a more equitable distribution of wealth; (B) Marxism and (D) Syndicalism were leftist approaches to economics and politics. (C) Capitalism was the developing condition in which Mercantilism operated.

19. (C)

The *liberum veto* (C) restricted the national and political development of Poland. Under this peculiar law, any member of the Polish Diet could dissolve the assembly by using his veto; this provision led to a highly decentralized Poland that was exploited by Austria, Russia, and Prussia during the eighteenth century. The *liberum veto* had nothing to do with (A) Britain, (B) France, (D) Peter the Great's Westernization of Russia, or (E) Mazzini's Roman Republic.

20. (B)

Hobbes's *Leviathan* described early human society (the "state of nature") as an anarchic "war of all against all." For self-protection, citizens agreed to form the first government, an agreement termed by Hobbes the "social contract." It is important to read the quotation carefully, since two of the answers (B) and (C) are from the *Leviathan*; you may be misled into choosing (C) because you have studied it in a class, and "social contract" sounds familiar. The concept of natural rights, incorporated into the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, was summarized by John Locke as the idea that human beings are born "free, equal, and independent." "Reason of state" was the justification used by French statesmen such as Cardinal Richelieu to defend measures to create a centralized absolute monarchy in France. Answer (E), nationalism, is not only incorrect but also irrelevant to this question.

21. (B)

In *Emile* Rousseau (B) called for a “natural” education free of the artificial encumbrances imposed by institutions such as the Church. His view on the Social Contract (A) was advanced separately; Rousseau did not (C) denounce Voltaire for his lifestyle; nor did Rousseau in *Emile* identify with (D) Montesquieu’s sympathy for the English constitutional monarchy. Since the concept of God was essential to Rousseau’s thought, he did not advance a case for atheism (E).

22. (C)

In 1789 these statements were part of (C) the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen passed by the National Assembly in France. The English Bill of Rights (1689) was a consequence of the Glorious Revolution when William and Mary came to power. The Constitution of the Year III (1795) established the Directory in France; it was a government that was advised by experts or intellectuals. In *What Is the Third Estate?* (1788) the Abbé Sieyès maintained that the Third Estate of the Estates-General was in fact a “National Assembly” and representative of the national sovereign power.

23. (D)

The drawing represents (D) Lavoisier’s Apparatus for the Decomposition of Air. The Leyden Jar (A) was a means of storing electricity and was used by Benjamin Franklin (E) in his kite experiment. While Stephen Gray did make contributions to the science of electricity (B) and the erroneous Phlogiston theory (C) was toppled during this period, they were not related to the illustration.

24. (B)

The picture is of the spinning jenny invented by James Hargreaves.

25. (D)

English Utilitarianism was identified with the phrase (D) “the greatest good for the greatest number.” Jeremy Bentham, James Mill, and John Stuart Mill were prominent Utilitarians. “All power to the people” and “From each according to his labor, to each according to his need” (B) were elements in Lenin’s rhetoric. “Universal reason” (C) is identified with Georg Wilhelm Hegel; and “collectivist nationalism” is associated with Johann Fichte.

26. (B)

In January 1848—only weeks prior to the outbreak of the February revolution in Paris—Alexis de Tocqueville addressed the Chamber of Deputies. In the remarks quoted, Tocqueville addressed the concerns of French liberals—the need to open the political system to the people and the urgency of the economic crisis caused by a misdistribution of wealth. Tocqueville did not (A) address the United States Senate in 1838, (C) the court of Napoleon III in 1870, (D) the Peers of the Third Republic in 1875, or (E) the court-martial of Dreyfus in 1894.

27. (E)

Among the achievements (some short-lived) of the Jacobins were (A) abolishing slavery, (B) giving the franchise to all adult males, (C) adopting the metric system, and (D) decreeing the law of the maximum, which fixed prices on essentials and raised wages. The Jacobins did not succeed in the (E) distribution of all land among the peasants.

28. (A)

The map indicates the thesis advanced by H. Mackinder in 1904 that (A) the continental part of Eurasia forms the world’s heartland and constitutes a potential threat to sea powers. Mackinder and other geopoliticians influenced policy makers during this period; later, during the 1930s, Mackinder abandoned his thesis because of technological and economic trends. (D) A consequence of Mackinder’s thesis may have been that sea powers must dominate land powers through containment; such a conclusion would have been supported by (C) the American strategist Alfred Mahan, who wrote *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660–1783*. Mackinder did not contend that (B) only a combined Anglo-American-Russian alliance could prevent German world domination or that (E) the Southern Hemisphere is as significant as the Northern.

29. (B)

The drawing *Neue Typen: Der Rasse Mensch* 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.

30. (E)

The notion that “civilization was not the product of an artificial, international elite... but of some genuine culture of the common people, the *Volk*” was advanced by (E) Herder in *Ideas for a Philosophy of Human History*. Herder influenced Fichte, Hegel (B), and other German nationalists and intellectuals. Wordsworth’s (D) *Lyrical Ballads* did not advance such a directly political theme; the conservative (A) Chateaubriand emphasized the role of divine intervention and a human response to religion in *The Genius of Christianity*. Such sentiments are not reflected in Verdi’s opera *Don Carlo*.

31. (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.

32. (C)

From the Austrian perspective, the Dual Alliance was directed at Russian—not Italian—encroachment in the Balkans. The Dual Alliance (1879) was a defensive pact between Austria and Germany that was renewed through World War I and addressed German concerns over the diplomatic isolation of France and growing anti-German sentiment.

33. (C)

The Thermidorian Reaction beginning in July 1794 (C) terminated the Reign of Terror with the execution of Robespierre. The Terror was initiated in June 1793 when radical Jacobins overthrew the Girondins; the National Assembly was dissolved in 1791 when the Legislative Assembly was formed; Napoleon did not come to power until the *coup d’état* of the Eighteenth Brumaire in 1799; Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were executed by vote of the Convention prior to the seizure of that institution by the radical Jacobins.

34. (D)

The Congress of Vienna concluded the wars of the Napoleonic era. The Peace of Utrecht (1713) ended the War of the Spanish Succession; the Congress of Berlin (1878) discussed the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878; The Peace of Westphalia closed the Thirty Years’ War; and the Peace of Paris (1856) ended the Crimean War.

35. (D)

Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, and Claude de Saint-Simon can be described as pre-Marxist (or Utopian) socialists. Liberals believed in property, free trade, and minimal government intervention. Anarchism was introduced by Proudhon in *What Is Property?*; Marx and Engels developed Scientific Socialism; the term *revisionists* is applied to Marxists who differed with some Marxian notions. Socialists and anarchists were opposed to both liberalism and capitalism.

36. (B)

Louis Philippe was installed as King of the French as a result of the liberal July Revolution of 1830. While he and his advisers were “liberal” at the beginning of his reign, they were not democrats (A) and became increasingly conservative. The July Revolution established a constitutional monarchy, not a republic (D). Louis Napoleon was

elected President of France in 1848 (C). The withdrawal of Prussian troops (E) occurred in 1871, after the Franco-Prussian War.

37. (C)

The map shows the revolutions that shook Europe in 1848. The revolutions of 1820 (A) and 1830 (B) were not as significant as the revolutions of 1848. 1825 saw the Decembrist Revolt, not a revolution (E). In 1919, revolutions, often Marxist, occurred in Berlin and other cities in central and eastern Europe.

38. (A)

The Frankfurt Assembly was a Pan-German assembly interested in the formulation of a union of German states; its representatives were as interested in the *kleindeutsch* (Small German) solution as the (E) *grossdeutsch* (Big German). Bismarck ((B) and (D)) was not in power during the Frankfurt Assembly (1848–1849); the primary interests of the delegates (C) were political, not economic.

39. (B)

The failure of the Revolutions of 1848 cannot be attributed to the intelligence and cunning of the old leadership in manipulating the revolutionary forces. Indeed, the old guard proved to be inept when the revolutions broke; there was a sense of inevitability concerning the revolutions that led to despair and initial compliance with revolutionary demands. It was only after revolutionary leaders made a series of errors (A), (C), (D), and (E) that the old regime was able to restore itself to power.

40. (E)

The industrial economy of the nineteenth century was *not* based upon an equitable distribution of profits among those involved in production. Marxists and other critics of capitalism condemned the creed of capitalists and the abhorrent conditions of the industrial proletariat. Raw materials, a constant labor supply, capital, and an expanding marketplace were critical elements in the development of the industrial economy.

41. (D)

The term *laissez-faire* is the key: It is a way to signal a belief in free trade—free from government interference or guild regulations. This was a tenet of Liberalism in the nineteenth century; and by mid-century many factory owners and businessmen had been sold on free trade. Socialists, of course, tended to advocate government action to redistribute wealth—anything but ruthless *laissez-faire* for them!

42. (E)

This question requires that you not only interpret the graph correctly but also use your knowledge of history and geography. The two most urbanized areas (England and Scotland) are major parts of the British Isles.

43. (A)

Intellectual historians study the role of ideas and intellectuals in history. Do not let the quotation intimidate you; read the quotation and note what kind of subject matter is involved. For a careful reader, the answer is not difficult.

44. (B)

Jeremy Bentham, who used this slogan to describe utilitarianism, believed that one of the unfinished tasks remaining from the Enlightenment was the creation of a nonreligious system of morality that would be socially beneficial. His “moral calculus” sought to create a system that would reward the obedient with pleasure, and criminals with pain. Note that (A) is an attempt to mislead you; it seems plausible, but is not correct. De Maistre was an early nineteenth-century French conservative writer. Nietzsche hated British utilitarians. Freud invented other types of “psychic calculus” based on the libido and unconscious drives.

45. (E)

The impact of the middle class grew throughout the century [thus (A) is false], and its size was greatly expanded by the Industrial Revolution [thus (B) is false]. Its *laissez-faire* ideology was the opposite of (C) and, as a product of the Industrial Revolution, it did not hold its wealth in the form of large amounts of land, as the old nobility did.

46. (D)

Proudhon (D) justified anarchism in *What Is Property?*. He asserted that change could be realized through education and nonviolence. Godwin's (A) *Enquiry Concerning Social Justice* argued for a utopia based upon the perfectibility of individuals. Bakunin (B) was an anarchist who attacked Marx and his philosophy. Sorel (C) was a founder of anarcho-syndicalism (based on unions). Fourier (E) was a Utopian Socialist.

47. (C)

Revisionist Marxism encompassed the Fabian Society of Sidney and Beatrice Webb, the German Social Democratic faction of Eduard Bernstein, and French socialists led by Jean Jaurès. Revisionist Marxism gained a significant following (A) during the late 19th century; it opposed the Marxist imperative of revolution; Lenin was an orthodox Marxist who opposed (D) the revisionists; most Asian Marxists did not identify with the revisionist movement.

48. (A)

The New Economic Plan (NEP) was Lenin's plan (1921) to revitalize the Russian economy after their Civil War. It was not (B) a scheme by Trotsky to control the Communist Party, nor (D) Nicholas II's attempt to recover political support. Obviously, it was not (C) Gorbachev's 1989 plan for restructuring the Russian economy, although there are valid points of comparison between the 1921 and 1989 schemes. Stalin's economic plan (E) was known as the first Five-Year Plan; it resulted in a long-term commitment to collectivization and the expansion of Russian heavy industry.

49. (B)

The Congress of Berlin (1878) did not result in the realization of Russian war aims. Russia wanted to establish a large Bulgarian state, gain access to the Mediterranean Sea, and extend its control in the Black Sea and eastern Balkans. The small, autonomous principality of Bulgaria (D) was established; Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro were recognized as independent states (A); Cyprus (C) was transferred to Great Britain; and Austria acquired the right to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina militarily (E); annexation was won in 1908.

50. (A)

Czar Alexander II (1855–1881) (A) established the *zemstvos*, assemblies that allowed nobles to influence the votes of towns and peasants, but also introduced social services. His Emancipation Edict (1861) did not (B) improve the well-being of the serfs. Alexander II did (C) make improvements in the judiciary, but (D) no sweeping reforms of the military, only a reduction in years of service and some punishments. He was motivated (E) by fear of the masses, not by a genuine desire to improve the conditions of the Russian people.

51. (B)

The failure of Wilhelm II to renew the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia eventually led to the isolation of Germany. Russia was not interested in an (A) isolationist position; the German action contributed to the formation of the (C) Franco-Russian or Dual Entente of 1894—Austria was allied with Germany. Russia was opposed to (E) an independent Poland because such a development would result in a loss of territory; while the Russian navy expanded slightly during this period, the Russian economy was not able to (D) support a massive naval building program.

52. (E)

The Russian Revolution of 1905 led Nicholas II to issue the October Manifesto calling for an assembly (the *Duma*). It did not (A) result in his abdication (he would resign in March 1917), nor was it (B) suppressed by Nicholas II. The Orthodox Church (C) did not lose political power; the Revolution of 1905 occurred (D) as Russian forces were being defeated in the Russo-Japanese war. Defeats in the war provided a cause that sparked the Revolution.

53. (B)

Oscar Wilde's *Picture of Dorian Gray* and Thomas Mann's *Death in Venice* embodied a new symbolist direction in literature that addressed formerly taboo themes such as fantasies relating to perpetual "youth" and homosexuality. These works and others of this vintage could not be (A) construed as examples of Romantic literature, nor can they be categorized as examples of a (C) "new" sense of realism in literature or examples (D) of an expressionist literary movement. Both works were applauded by intellectuals at the time of their publication.

54. (E)

The policies of the Third Republic tended to **restrict** the influence of the Catholic Church; on occasion, those policies were downright anticlerical. The (A) Dreyfus Affair, Panama Scandal, and Boulanger Crisis were serious threats to the Third Republic, which had been established (B) in the midst of French defeat in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871). In the spring of 1871 the Paris Commune (C) threatened the new republic, but the Commune collapsed. In 1875 (D) a constitution was adopted that formalized the rule of law in the Third Republic.

55. (B)

The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 established the principle that, for a great power to claim an area, it had to show other powers that it effectively controlled the interior, not just the coast. This Conference, directed at curtailing the growth of Britain's Empire, did not (A) say that Britain could control the Niger and Congo rivers, nor did it support (D) the dream of Cecil Rhodes for a Cape-to-Cairo railroad under British control. Further, the conference (C) turned the Congo over to Belgium, not Portugal. Italy (E) obtained Libya later (1912).

56. (B)

Bismarck's *Kulturkampf* was his "cultural struggle," in the name of Protestant Germany and using anti-Catholic laws, to undermine the Center (Catholic) Party. While Bismarck opposed the Marxism (A) of the Social Democratic Party (D), he used other methods to restrict that party's influence. The *Kulturkampf* had nothing to do with Bismarck's (C) diplomatic isolation of France. Popes Pius IX and Leo XIII, not Pius X, condemned the *Kulturkampf* (E).

57. (D)

The Parliament Act of 1911 did not permit the House of Lords to veto nonrevenue bills effectively. In addition to a brief delay, in the event of a veto by the Lords, the House of Commons could redraft the measure and transform it into a revenue bill. The Act did (A) reduce the life span of a Parliament from seven to five years; the House of Lords (C) had no veto power over revenue bills.

58. (B)

The expansion of the "division of labor" and of "mass production" through standard parts and manufacturing processes was stimulated by (B) the factory system. While the (A) institution of bank credit and (C) competition were elements in the development of capitalism, they did not stimulate the division of labor or mass production. (D) Economic imperialism was a byproduct of the system; (E) political rivalries were not directly related to this development.

59. (A)

The dominant personality at the Congress of Vienna was Metternich. Alexander (C), Talleyrand (D), and Wellington (E) attended the Congress, but none of them was considered dominant. (B) Bismarck was to dominate diplomacy a half century after the close of the Congress of Vienna.

60. (B)

In 1829 the Ottoman Turks were forced to accept the Treaty of Adrianople, which (B) recognized the independence of Greece. Bulgarian and Serbian independence (A) and (E) would not be recognized until the Congress of Berlin in 1878. The (C) Christian "right of access" to the Holy Places in Palestine was a factor in

the origins of the Crimean War (1854), and Russian access to the Mediterranean (D) was a constant item on the agenda of East Mediterranean affairs until it was realized in 1967.

61. (D)

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 1918) was (D) a humiliating agreement that the Russians signed with Germany. The Treaty of Neuilly (C) concluded hostilities between the Allies and Bulgaria; the Treaty of Trianon (B) ended the war between the Allies and Hungary; the Treaty of Sèvres (E) ended the war between the Allies and the Ottoman Empire. There was no formal separate treaty concluding hostilities between Great Britain and Turkey.

62. (C)

The chart indicates only that postwar economies in Central and Eastern Europe were fragile—subject to rapid deterioration during economic collapse.

63. (C)

Zwingli was a Swiss reformer who served as the religious adviser of the city of Zürich. Although he was inspired by Luther's teaching, the two men disagreed on the subject of the Lord's Supper and were unable to reconcile their views during a meeting in 1529. Luther believed that Christ is present in the Eucharist, although he denied that the bread and wine is actually changed into the body and blood of Christ, as the Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation maintained. Luther's position is known as consubstantiation. Zwingli, however, denied that Christ is substantially present in the Eucharist, which he believed has merely a symbolic meaning. This theological disagreement prevented the German and Swiss Protestants from coordinating their efforts. As a Protestant reformer, Zwingli taught that the pope has no authority to lead the Christian people, and he rejected the Catholic tradition of fasting during the forty days before Easter known as Lent (A). He also rejected monasticism, and therefore closed down monasteries (E). For the sake of simplifying Christian worship, he banned both music and religious images (B). Zwingli converted several of the Swiss cantons besides Zürich, but a civil war broke out between the Protestant cantons and the cantons that remained Catholic. Serving as a chaplain, Zwingli was killed by the victorious Catholic forces following the Battle of Kappel in 1531 (D).

64. (B)

The "Rendezvous" (1939) by British cartoonist David Low refers to contradictions inherent in the Russo-German Nonaggression Pact. It does not refer to (D) Czechoslovakia, (E) Finland, or (C) any niceties between Stalin and Hitler, both of whom suspected each other's motives and hated each other's ideologies.

65. (E)

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–1689 did not include an agreement that, in the event of no heirs, the Hanoverians would succeed the Stuarts. This arrangement was specified in the Act of Succession of 1701, a year before William III's death and the succession of Queen Anne, who survived all her children. Upon Queen Anne's death in 1714, George I became the first Hanoverian King of England.

66. (B)

The text of Diderot's *Encyclopédie* was centered primarily on (B) technology. While history (C) and philosophy (D) were elements, technological innovations and science were emphasized in this profusely illustrated work. Theology (A) and poetry (E) were not given much attention.

67. (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.



68. (C)

The driving force behind Hegel's dialectic was universal reason—his “God.” Marx identified materialism (D) as the key historical force. Hegel's philosophy has been used, and misused, by those who identify with (A) nationalism, (B) racial superiority, and, to a lesser extent, (E) religious values.

69. (D)

After 1950 the Soviet Union suppressed movements toward more liberalism in East Germany (A), Poland (B), Czechoslovakia (C), and Hungary (E), but not Yugoslavia (D). Marshall Tito's Yugoslavia carved out autonomy from the Soviet Union in the 1950s; its more innovative approach to Communism led to a more fluid economic system. The Soviet Union's suppression of liberalism in East Germany and Poland (1953), Hungary (1956), and Czechoslovakia (1968) was violent and followed by the installation of pro-Soviet regimes.

70. (A)

Friedrich Nietzsche wrote such works as (A) *Thus Spake Zarathustra* and *The Will to Power*. (B) *The Golden Bough* was by Sir James Frazer, an English anthropologist, and *The Wild Duck* was a play by Henrik Ibsen. (C) *The Return of the Native* and *Jude the Obscure* were novels by Thomas Hardy. (D) *Civilization and Its Discontents* was an essay by Sigmund Freud; *The Riddle of the Universe* was a tract by the biologist Ernst Haeckel. (E) *The Descent of Man* was a work by Charles Darwin, and *The Weavers* was a play by Gerhard Hauptmann.

71. (A)

In the painting *The Eternal City*, the American painter Peter Blume portrays a (A) fascist Italy that is dominated by the personality of Mussolini. The painting does not depict (B) how fascism in Italy improved the condition of the people, (C) Mussolini as a benevolent dictator, (D) a sympathetic rendering of the impact of fascism on Italian life and institutions, nor does it (E) depict the March on Rome in 1922.

72. (C)

During the “June Days” in Paris (1848) the (C) army suppressed the radical revolutionary element. Workers who had been supported by the National Workshops (Louis Blanc) opposed the conservative policies of the new Assembly; they revolted and were suppressed by military units loyal to the government. This situation indicates that (A) and (B) are incorrect. (D) Louis Napoleon did not come to power until the subsequent elections for the presidency of the Second French Republic. (E) Lamartine was a poet and republican leader who enjoyed support during the winter and spring of 1848; thereafter, his influence declined.

73. (C)

In an effort to conduct a successful economic war against Britain, Napoleon created the (C) Continental System. Its primary goal was the economic isolation of Britain through the closing of European markets to British goods. Earlier, Napoleon established (A) the Bank of France to consolidate the French economy; the (D) Napoleonic Code was a codification and reform of French law. The (B) Confederation of the Rhine, supported by Napoleon, was intended to subordinate German states. The (E) Kingdom of the Two Sicilies appeared earlier.

74. (A)

The 1909 budget proposed by Lloyd George advocated (A) progressive income and inheritance taxes. This liberal budget was designed to tax those who could afford it—the wealthy—and to raise revenues for defense and domestic social programs. (B) Property taxes did not cease, nor were there drastic reductions in funding for (C) domestic programs or (D) weapons. Obviously, the 1909 budget did not specify a (E) redistribution of excessive tax revenues.

75. (C)

In this painting entitled *Guernica* (1937), Pablo Picasso portrayed (C) the impact of aerial bombardment on a Basque town by the German Condor Legion during the Spanish Civil War. German and Italian military “volunteers” assisted Franco's fascist forces in the struggle against the republicans.

76. (B)

This chart indicates (B) that Hitler's Germany reduced unemployment at a remarkable rate from 1936 to 1938; fascist economic controls facilitated this change. (A), (C), (D) are incorrect; the German economy was not "superior" to Britain's, nor was Britain content with excessive unemployment—though one may criticize the manner in which the Labour and Conservative parties handled economic recovery, free economies are more difficult to direct than state-controlled economies. (E) alerts us to a truth about standardized tests: They never use falsifications in data or graphs without letting students know explicitly that something is wrong.

77. (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.

78. (A)

Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty (A) is known as the "War Guilt" clause and established Germany's responsibility for the war; the case for reparations was based on the assignment and acceptance of guilt. While (B) the establishment of Poland, (C) the denunciation of secret diplomacy, and (D) the establishment of the League of Nations were provided for in other clauses of the treaty, the Versailles agreement did not (E) result in a decentralized Germany.

79. (A)

The Russian blockade of Berlin in 1948–1949 was a reaction to (A) the unification of the British, French, and American zones into West Germany. While the (B) Truman Doctrine was directed at preventing communist victories in Greece and Turkey, and the Marshall Plan (C) was designed to assist in accelerating the economic recovery of Europe, they were not the direct causes of the blockade. NATO (D) was formed after the blockade began and the Chinese Communist (E) victory did not occur until October 1949.

80. (B)

West Germany recovered during the 1950s and early 1960s under the leadership of (B) Konrad Adenauer. Willy Brandt (A) served as Social Democratic Chancellor during the 1960s. Erich Honecker (E) was the Communist leader of East Germany from 1971 to 1989. Heinrich Brüning was (C) a leader of the Center Party and chancellor of the Weimar Republic before Hitler. (D) Alfred Hugenberg, a media mogul and member of the Nationalist Party, served as Minister of Economics in the coalition cabinet headed by Adolf Hitler as Chancellor.

## Section II

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### **Sample Answer to Document-Based Question**

Between the passage of the Reform Bill of 1867 and the death of Benjamin Disraeli, Disraeli and William Gladstone were the leaders of the Conservative and Liberal parties, respectively. They were classic rivals who attacked one another on every possible occasion and who appeared to prosper as a result of the antagonism. During the early 1870s Gladstone initiated a series of reforms that included the Education Act of 1870, the Ballot Act of 1872, and reforms of the military and municipal governments. Disraeli characteristically denounced the reforms as absurd or for not going far enough in resolving a particular problem. In 1872 Disraeli, in his famous "Crystal Palace Speech," introduced the concept of the New Imperialism; Disraeli advocated British imperialism and Gladstone emerged as the staunch anti-imperialist.

*Punch* magazine capitalized on this personal rivalry during the 1870s in scores of cartoons. In its cartoons *Punch* sought to attack those people and institutions that took themselves too seriously; no topic or issue—except the person of Queen Victoria—was immune from ridicule. In "Hoity-Toity" the lingering issue of the Alabama claims crisis with the United States was held up for scorn. In the second document, the letter from Victoria to Gladstone, the Queen advances the argument of her class in her opposition to extending the vote to women and in providing women with an equal opportunity in the professions. In "The Conservative Programme" *Punch* attacked Disraeli for being evasive in describing the domestic policies and programs of the Conservative Party. This criticism was targeted at Disraeli because of the absence of specific Conservative programs; this was especially noticeable when

compared to the apparently endless list of Gladstone's proposals that was ridiculed in "The Colossus of the World" in 1879. Disraeli daring was the subject of "On the Dizzy Brink" when the Conservative leader appeared politically vulnerable in 1878. Within a few months, Disraeli nullified his critics when he emerged as the victor at the Congress of Berlin (June–July 1878), which settled the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878. The final cartoon, "A Bad Example," was critical of both Disraeli and Gladstone for their personal attacks on one another. In spite of their antagonism, Britain was well served by its two most distinguished prime ministers of the second half of the nineteenth century.

### **Sample Answers to Essay Questions**

1. For more than 50 years (1660–1715) the policies of Louis XIV dominated Europe. Through the War of Devolution, the Dutch War, the War of the League of Augsburg, and the War of the Spanish Succession, Louis attempted to establish personal control over Western and Central Europe. To "the sun king" war was a means to demonstrate his greatness and acquire a significant place in history. While Napoleon also catered to a vision of the greatness of France, his wars differed from those of Louis XIV because there was an ideological consideration—the Revolution—that motivated the French to support Napoleon's policies. Further, the Napoleonic wars involved a proportionately higher number of "citizens" than did the military enterprises of Louis XIV.

During the last four decades of the seventeenth century, Louis XIV's France enjoyed a position of hegemony over European affairs. The War of Devolution, which was related to property claims in small towns in the Spanish Netherlands, resulted in the establishment of an alliance, anchored with Great Britain and The Netherlands, against France. The British and Dutch feared that unless Louis XIV was contained, he would establish such an overwhelming base of power that he would eliminate the sovereignty of many nations by destroying the European diplomatic equilibrium. In the Dutch War, the War of the League of Augsburg, and the War of the Spanish Succession, European powers responded to French aggression through the formation of coalitions. The success of the coalitions maintained the balance of power and, in the end, not only thwarted Louis XIV's aspirations but also demonstrated that France was isolated. States as diverse as Britain, Austria, The Netherlands, and Prussia joined to preserve their independence. At the Peace of Utrecht in 1713–1714, France was still recognized as the greatest European power; however, France did not achieve its goals and, defeated in the War of the Spanish Succession, had to make concessions to the coalition victors.

The Napoleonic Wars (1799–1815) constituted a more serious threat to the European political structure than did the wars of Louis XIV. Napoleon carried with him the liberal ideology and some reforms of the French Revolution; indeed, the French revolutionary tradition was viewed as more dangerous than the might of French armies. Upon achieving victory, Napoleon not only would establish French control over the defeated area, but he would also introduce political and economic reforms that threatened the basis of the old order's power. Legal reforms in Spain, economic reforms in the German states, and other similar developments rendered the Napoleonic Wars much more complex than earlier struggles. The other nations of Europe responded to French power and the Revolution through resurrecting the coalition concept, which had prevailed against Louis XIV. From the outbreak of resistance in Spain in 1808 to the defeat in Russia (1812–1813) and the devastation of French defeat at Waterloo in June 1815, the coalition against Napoleon succeeded in suppressing this second French attempt to alter the European political system.

In the wars of Louis XIV many of the coalition members were motivated by dynastic considerations; Britain and The Netherlands were clearly motivated by national values. During the Napoleonic period, the coalition was generally motivated by nationalism, although dynastic priorities were not absent. In Central and Southern Europe, nationalism prevailed over the revolutionary tradition; however, in spite of efforts to suppress this tradition, it would reappear in the Revolutions of 1820, 1830, and 1848.

2. While the development of fascism in Germany and Italy had some parallel or similar experiences, the causes for the rise of fascism in each were often unique to that nation's history and structures.

When Adolf Hitler became German Chancellor in January 1933, the fascist party achieved a victory that only a few years before was considered beyond its reach. Beginning in 1920 the National Socialists adopted the fascist approach to government, which viewed the state as an entity in its own right; the state was more important than individuals who resided in it. German fascism was Romantic, militaristic, highly nationalistic, and imbued with a racist totalitarianism that was fundamentally antidemocratic. During the 1920s, Hitler and his Nazi Party were considered a radical fringe that never would come to power; the Weimar Republic continued to rely on the support or acquiescence of Germans until the Depression began to devastate the economy in 1930. Fascist success in

Germany can be attributed to (1) the continuing economic and social crisis caused by the Depression, (2) the inability of the Weimar Republic to advance a credible policy to alleviate the widespread distress, (3) the organization of the Nazi Party, (4) the continuing humiliation from defeat in the war, and (5) the charisma of Adolf Hitler. Through Hitler's direction, the Nazis gained a significant power base in the *Reichstag* from which he was able to demand a place in the new Hindenburg government in 1933. Once in power, Hitler moved quickly to consolidate his position, passing the Enabling Act and others, which gave him dictatorial powers and purged Germany of his political enemies. Within two years Hitler had purged or co-opted all power bases opposed to him, including his toughest sell, conservative army leaders. Mussolini not only took longer to achieve secure power, but often had different and more widespread problems to deal with.

The rise of fascism in Italy via Benito Mussolini can be attributed to (1) the failure to obtain the expected gains for Italy's involvement and sacrifices during World War I, (2) the postwar economic collapse, (3) "1919ism"—the fear of Bolshevism, (4) the ineptitude of the centrist Italian parties in handling the political and economic crisis that gripped Italy after the war, and (5) the opportunistic Mussolini. During the war Italians had entertained thoughts that they would acquire colonies and great power status as a result of their involvement with the Allies; at the Versailles Conference and in the subsequent treaty it was evident that these goals were not realized. At the same time Britain and the United States ceased making loans after the armistice; this action resulted in a financial crisis in Italy that was aggravated by the rapid demobilization of the Italian army, high unemployment, and inflation. "1919ism" was the Italian Red Scare, the fear that the economic crisis would provide the Bolsheviks with an opportunity to initiate a revolution; this anxiety resulted in polarizing Italian society, with the wealthy classes identifying with order and the preservation of their own interests. During the chaotic period from 1918 to 1922, the Italian political system proved unable to resolve the crisis; Italian political parties were not able to overcome their own party factionalism and sustain a durable coalition government. Into this void of leadership stepped Mussolini, a flamboyant and egocentric demagogue who promised to reestablish order and a sense of national pride to Italy. Mussolini's seizure of power—the March on Rome (1922)—was not opposed. Similarly to Hitler, Mussolini set out, as soon as possible, to undermine parliamentary forms (the rigged Acerbo Law of 1923) and to sideline socialist and communist opponents (e.g., the murder of Socialist leader Matteotti in June 1924). But in two major instances, Mussolini had, if not different problems, then those problems to a different degree.

In Mussolini's consolidation of power one sees two basic differences with the later German case: the power of religious identity in Italy, and its economic backwardness. The keystone of Mussolini's consolidation of power was his wooing of the disaffected Vatican, sealed by the compromising Lateran Accords of 1929, in which Mussolini and the Pope gave each other what they most needed. Getting the majority Catholics on his side was far more important to Mussolini than Hitler's easier co-optation of Protestants and Catholics in Germany. Second, Germany, despite the Depression, had perhaps the best economic and industrial infrastructure in Europe, second only to the United States, so Hitler's plans to get industrialists on his side and gear up the German economy for war were more solidly based; indeed, Nazi Germany emerged with breath-taking speed from the Depression, several years before the United States did. Italy was, on the contrary, still relatively backward: agrarian in the main, little infrastructure, and only moderately industrialized in the North. Mussolini's economic policies—the ambition to be self-sufficient, grabs for overseas land, and his medieval "corporatism" to reorganize industry and labor—had only limited success, compared with Nazi Germany.

3. When James I assumed the throne upon the death of Elizabeth I in 1603, the monarchy in Britain was a strong executive position that was restricted by the English constitutional concept of the "King in Parliament." By the time that Queen Anne—the last Stuart—died in 1714, the alignment of English domestic political power had shifted. While there were many factors that led to this alteration, the Stuart monarchs contributed to this erosion of monarchical power through inept leadership and policies that did not consider the English historical tradition nor the forces that were current during the seventeenth century.

James I (1603–1625) alienated Parliament by asserting his support for royal absolutism and the "Divine Right of Kings." During his reign, James convened few Parliaments, and those that were held were confrontational—the Addled Parliament of 1614 is a good example. Further, James I did not address the continuing religious crisis that centered on Puritanism; the Hampton Court Conference reinforced the Anglican status quo and led to a loss of support for James among the Puritans. James I's personal life did not enhance his public reputation; his purported bisexuality, his awkward physical appearance, and his Scots accent rendered him "unkingly" to many. Charles I (1625–1649) succeeded his father and found himself involved with unsuccessful and costly foreign enterprises in Spain and France; in 1628, the King's favorite, the Duke of Buckingham, was assassinated and Charles I was forced to convene a Parliament for funds to pay his debts

caused by the foreign wars. Parliament forced Charles to sign the Petition of Rights, which was an statement of grievances; Charles pledged not to improperly collect the ships' tax, not to abuse the use of martial law as it related to the public billeting of troops, and to respect the writ of habeas corpus. After Parliament provided the funds, Charles I decided to rule without a Parliament—from 1629 to 1640 no Parliament sat. During this period Charles I and his aid, Archbishop William Laud, attempted to suppress Puritanism throughout the country. In 1637 Charles I and Laud extended this policy in Scotland; the Scottish reaction led to war and, reluctantly, in the spring of 1640, Charles I summoned what became known as the Short Parliament—it lasted for only three weeks. The suppressed Parliamentary and Puritan forces demanded that Charles I meet their demands before they would grant funds to raise an army; Charles I dissolved the Short Parliament. With the Scottish problem becoming more acute, Charles summoned the “Long” Parliament in the fall of 1640—it sat for years. Between 1640 and 1660, English politics were in a state of flux; the English Civil War, the execution of Charles I, the establishment of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate, and the Restoration of the Stuarts in the person of Charles II transpired during those decades. The Parliament was strengthened and the monarchy weakened as a result of these developments. The monarchy that was restored in 1660 was a modified and restricted executive force.

In 1688 and 1689 another constitutional crisis gripped the nation. James II, a Catholic, had a male heir and baptized the child a Catholic. Faced with the likelihood of a series of Catholic monarchs over a Protestant nation, Tory and Whig politicians in Parliament arranged for William and Mary to replace James II, who fled the nation. This Glorious Revolution was formalized with the Bill of Rights in April 1689, which stipulated that the Parliament, through its control of finances, was the dominant force in English politics. The monarch was still very significant and exercised considerable power; however, the power enjoyed by the great Tudor monarchs, Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, would not be seen again.

4. Any attempt to reflect upon the ideological legacy of the French Revolution of 1789 must be preceded by a brief review of the intellectual forces that impacted on the Revolution and the ideology that was manifested during the Revolution. The Revolution that broke in France in 1789 and continued for the next decade was ideologically motivated by the political and philosophic concepts that were advanced during the Enlightenment—the Age of Reason. While many varying sentiments emerged during the eighteenth century, there was a common ideological basis: Eighteenth-century intellectuals were interested in developing a rationally based human society that was free from the assumptions of the past and that would advance human progress.

During the Revolution itself, there was a great debate over how to realize these goals. This debate, which continued long after the revolutions were suppressed, was one of the major ideological legacies of the French Revolution—an open and public dialogue on issues of concern. It anticipated an environment that fostered intellectual activity; the anti-intellectualism of the past would be replaced. During the nineteenth century attempts were made to curtail the freedom of speech through varying forms of censorship; the July Ordinances and the later actions of François Guizot in the 1840s were examples of this censorship. Freedom of speech or debate was the underlying component of the radical philosophic tradition that emerged from the French Revolution. Another major factor that endured was the revision of the notion of humanity that developed during the revolutionary period. The thoughts of Rousseau, Montesquieu, and others and the historic experience of the Revolution influenced Marx, Proudhon, and John Stuart Mill in the nineteenth century as well as Sartre, Freud, and others in the twentieth century as they attempted to develop an understanding of humanity and the individual. The notion of the role and rights of “the people” were altered; the last vestiges of the medieval order were struggling to survive. Related to the changing concept of “the people” was a broadening of the idea of the “nation.” Further, no longer would humans be viewed primarily in a religious context; humankind was to be examined and measured within a political, economic, or social context.

Finally, any consideration of the ideological legacy must include comments on the “cult of progress.” While J. B. Bury and others have considered this issue, the impact of the concept of progress as a consequence of the French Revolution must be revised continually. Further, the interrelationship of “progress” with other developments, such as racism, democracy, and totalitarianism, makes any discussion problematic. The French Revolution of 1789 initiated a global revolutionary tradition that was not limited to France or Europe.

5. While Germany was forced to agree with the infamous War Guilt clause (Article 231) of the Versailles Treaty, the outbreak of the World War I involved many diverse factors that render any assignment of specific national guilt a rather futile undertaking. The immediate circumstances that led to the outbreak of the war were focused on the diplomatic crisis of the summer of 1914; the Austrians, with German

support, reacted to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by directing an ultimatum at Serbia, which was supported by Russia. The alliance systems were deployed and the war was underway by early August.

The causes that led to this situation were (1) the polarization of Europe into two armed camps, (2) imperialism, and (3) militarism and the arms race. Since Bismarck's dismissal in 1890, the European diplomatic situation had become more complex; by 1907, it was clear that two separate and opposing groups of nations existed. In 1890 Germany failed to renew the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia; within four years, the Russians entered into the Dual Entente with France, which terminated the key element in Bismarck's foreign policy, the diplomatic isolation of France. During the late 1890s Germany rebuffed British overtures for an alliance; this rejection resulted in the British entering into the Anglo-Japanese alliance (1902), the Entente Cordiale (1904), and the Anglo-Russian Entente (1907). While these arrangements did not obligate Britain to any direct military action in the event of war, they did affiliate Britain with the French-oriented diplomatic system. This affiliation was evident during the Algeçiras Conference in 1906. Germany and Austria-Hungary were isolated.

Imperialistic rivalries contributed to an increasingly hostile environment among the European powers. From the Fashoda Crisis of 1898–1899 to the First and Second Moroccan Crises and the Balkan conflicts, the European powers found themselves in conflict with one another—frequently over areas that were unrelated to their national security or interests. This conflicting environment was exacerbated by the growing influence of the military within European governments. A sense of the “inevitability” of war led the great powers to develop war plans such as the German Schlieffen (1905) and the French Plan XVII (1912). These developments implied that a military resolution to a crisis was acceptable; there was dissatisfaction with the “indecisive” nature of diplomatic settlements. Further aggravating this militarism was the impact of technology on weaponry. During the two decades immediately prior to the outbreak of the war, improvements and innovations in weapons were revolutionary. The development of new classes of capital ships with enhanced ranges and armament, the revolution in artillery, and innovations in field weapons (such as the machine gun) and in the quality of repeating rifles resulted in an arms race that directed funds away from domestic needs.

In the summer of 1914 the mediation efforts that had worked on previous occasions failed, and Europe stumbled into a war for which it had longed prepared. While Germany must be faulted for William II's “Blank Check” to the Austrians, most of the major powers were responsible for contributing to a situation in which a general war was acceptable. The causes for this war and, in many incidents, most wars are to be found in the mentality of the age, which permits nations to adopt confrontational policies and procedures.

6. From Disraeli's call for a “New Imperialism” in the early 1870s to 1914, the European powers participated in the most reckless and active era of colonial expansion. Bolstered by economic need, aspects of social Darwinism, and the zealotry of militant Christianity and European nationalism, the European powers participated in the “Scramble for Africa,” for a position in China, and for Pacific islands. Considerable resources were expended in the acquisition and maintenance of these colonial empires; the consequences of imperialism resulted in national and domestic political rivalries and mixed economic results.

From the perspective of the impact of imperialism on the relations between nation-states, one can divide this era into two periods: before and after the Berlin Conference of 1884–1885. This meeting established the principle that any claim to a territory had to be supported by occupation of the whole territory in question and notification of other powers; this was intended to regulate colonial claims and to limit the expansion of the British Empire. Throughout the era, imperialism resulted in conflicts between European powers: the Afghan wars, the Fashoda crisis, the Venezuelan dispute, the Boer War, the Moroccan Crises, and the Libyan crisis illustrate the extent and frequency of these conflicts. Further, imperialism emerged as a domestic political issue in Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium. In England, Disraeli and his Conservative Party supported imperial expansion and involved the nation in a series of colonial wars, including the Ashanti and Zulu wars. Disraeli's liberal rival, William Gladstone, rejected imperialism but found that it was extremely difficult to maintain his anti-imperialist position during his four tenures as Prime Minister, due to international and national political factors. Thus, Gladstone found himself dispatching General Charles Gordon to the Sudan and then sending an expeditionary force to rescue him. Within England the Fabian Society was consistently anti-imperialist until the Boer War, when the Fabians were factionalized over British involvement in South Africa. In Germany and France, liberal and socialist political parties opposed imperialist policies advanced by the rightist and conservative governments and parties.

**European economic life was stimulated by the increased trade that resulted from imperialism and the establishment of colonies. Not only did the European powers acquire new sources of raw materials, but also—and more importantly in most instances—they acquired new markets in which they could distribute their finished goods. Domestic industries that provided**

transport or products associated with transport and new settlements profited from the expansion. At the same time, imperial activities diverted capital away from domestic investments and programs; some contend that the Western European economies possessed excess capital during this period that could not be absorbed by the domestic economies. Another negative economic factor was the continuing costs associated with the administration and defense of colonies; this involved human as well as financial resources. It appears that the immediate economic impact was positive but that the long-term result was negative. It should also be noted that the economic gains during the early decades of this period resulted in deferring consideration of domestic economic problems that affected the working classes.