

1. Rich merchants and bankers in Italian city-states were responsible for the Renaissance arts because they
 - (A) were trained and became some of the great artists themselves
 - (B) patronized artists for huge artworks
 - (C) made artist a legal profession within their cities
 - (D) pushed the clergy out of power
 - (E) did not depend on other to create art for them
2. The name Renaissance describes
 - (A) a reawakening of interest in the classical past
 - (B) a focus on the individual rather than the collective
 - (C) literature written in local languages rather than Latin
 - (D) artists who focus on new themes and styles
 - (E) a world in which trade is paramount
3. All of the following were causes of the Renaissance EXCEPT
 - (A) Northern Italy was wealthy because of its role in trading between Europe and the East
 - (B) Northern Italy knew and prided itself on its role during the Roman empire
 - (C) Political interactions left room for merchants and bankers to take over Italian city-states
 - (D) Men fleeing the falling Byzantine Empire came with ideas
 - (E) the reformed Church decided to renew interest by commissioning more secular works
4. The most distinct difference between Northern Humanism and Italian Humanism was that
 - (A) Northern humanists were funded by Kings and Queens, while Italian humanists were funded by wealthy patrons
 - (B) Northern humanists wrote lengthy volumes, while Italian humanists kept their works short and succinct
 - (C) Northern humanist focused on religious matters, Italian humanists focused on secular matters
 - (D) Northern humanists focused on the economy, while Italian humanists focused on politics
 - (E) Northern humanists were not abrasive to monarchy, while Italian humans were abrasive towards nepotism
5. The position that sinners could be saved by the purchase of indulgences would most likely be taken by

(A) Martin Luther	(D) Desiderius Erasmus
(B) John Calvin	(E) Thomas More
(C) John Tetzel	
6. “As soon as a coin in the coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs.” This quote refers to
 - (A) the practice of selling indulgences
 - (B) Marin Luther’s belief about salvation
 - (C) extracting money from patrons for Christian painting and sculpture
 - (D) Desiderius Erasmus’ writings about humanism
 - (E) Catholic church positions on releasing criminals
7. The St. Bartholomew Day’s Massacre was
 - (A) an attack planned by French Catholics on the Huguenots
 - (B) the slaughtering of German peasants after the peasants’ revolt in 1524
 - (C) the assassination of Henry III of France and his son during the wars of religion
 - (D) Queen Mary’s executions of prominent Protestants who refused to convert to Catholicism
 - (E) the destruction of the Scottish nobility by Queen Elizabeth’s forces
8. Which best describes the state of religion in France after the wars of religion in the sixteenth century?
 - (A) Protestantism became the dominant religion in France.
 - (B) Protestantism and Catholicism were allowed to remain, although Protestantism received several special privileges.
 - (C) Catholicism was the only religion tolerated in France.
 - (D) Protestantism and Catholicism were both allowed, although nearly all Protestantism was centered in Paris.
 - (E) Protestantism and Catholicism were both allowed, but Henry IV converted to Catholicism to control the country.
9. The Thirty Years’ War is important because it
 - (A) began a series of religious wars which would last for another century in Europe
 - (B) was the first continent-wide war in modern history
 - (C) established Germany as a major power on the European continent
 - (D) diminished the power of France until the time of Napoleon
 - (E) was the first of the wars started by Louis XIV
10. All of the following were political motives of the Thirty Years’ War EXCEPT
 - (A) France wanted to limit the power of the Hapsburgs
 - (B) Spain wanted to extend Hapsburg power in Germany
 - (C) German princes sought autonomy from the Holy Roman Empire
 - (D) Sweden and Denmark hoped to expand in the Baltic region
 - (E) England sought to increase its Continental colonies in the Netherlands
11. One of the major criticism of Elizabeth I’s reign as Queen of England was
 - (A) her failure to prepare England for future wars
 - (B) her Catholic leanings which set the nation in motion for a Civil War
 - (C) her failure to produce a successor
 - (D) her constant entanglements with France which bankrupted the treasury
 - (E) her inability to deal with rebellions from Scotland

12. How did the political developments in Great Britain and France differ in the early to mid-seventeenth century?
(A) Great Britain became a major military power, while France lost wars.
(B) Great Britain drifted towards Constitutionalism, while France drifted towards Absolutism.
(C) Great Britain underwent relative stability, while France underwent Civil War.
(D) Great Britain profited from colonies, while France relied on European trade.
(E) Great Britain faced an industrial revolution, while France remained primarily agricultural.
13. Which of the following statements best describe the population growth in Europe from 1500 to 1700? The population
(A) increased throughout the entire period
(B) nearly doubled up to 1650 and then leveled off
(C) decreased until 1600 and then began increasing
(D) decreased during the whole period
(E) increased during the first fifty years of the sixteenth century and then sank
14. Regarding the scientific method, what important development of scientific methods did Tycho Brahe make? He believed
(A) scientific law should be based in deductive reasoning
(B) scientific beliefs should be based on systematic observation
(C) scientific discoveries should be done from nature
(D) science is objective, not subjective
(E) science is tied to math
15. Which of the following was an important consequence of the Glorious Revolution of 1688–1689?
(A) Limits were put on the power of the English monarchy.
(B) The franchise was expanded to members of the lower classes.
(C) French influence in England was expanded.
(D) Roman Catholicism was reintroduced into England.
(E) England gained control of Spanish colonial possessions in the New World.
16. Who developed the idea of rational pantheism in which God was equated with nature?
(A) Baruch Spinoza (D) John Locke
(B) Rene Descartes (E) Immanuel Kant
(C) Jean–Jacques Rousseau
17. Enlightenment philosophes were mainly concerned with
(A) critical and inquiring approaches to knowledge
(B) the advancement of theological and metaphysical knowledge
(C) pure skepticism and the negation of reasoning
(D) mystical sciences like numerology and astrology
(E) the setting of limits on the human ability to change
18. Why did Peter the Great build the city of St. Petersburg? To
(A) symbolize the modernization of Russia
(B) fortify Russia's western border
(C) appease the Russian Orthodox Church
(D) establish an area in Russia that would be free of serfdom
(E) shift focus away from internal political dissent
19. The War of the Spanish Succession
(A) was fought to liberate Spain from royal tyranny
(B) proved to be Louis XIV's major military triumph
(C) was fought to prevent Louis XIV's grandson from laying claim to the Spanish throne
(D) allied France with the Grand Alliance
(E) led to the unification of the French and Spanish thrones
20. Which three nations followed mercantilist theory to establish colonial holdings in the seventeenth century?
(A) England, France, Holland (D) Portugal, England, France
(B) Portugal, Spain, Italy (E) England, Prussia, France
(C) Portugal, Spain, Holland
21. In the eighteenth century, innovation caused economic growth for all of the following reasons EXCEPT it
(A) extended trade and discovery of new resources
(B) lowered costs of production
(C) organized production and marketing methods
(D) led to new ways of doing business
(E) greatly furthered the development of economic thought
22. David Ricardo and Thomas Malthus are both key figures in
(A) compiling new economic laws determining the impact of the Industrial Revolution
(B) creating important inventions which spurred the Industrial Revolution by allowing one person to do the work of many people
(C) developing in the steam engine which allowed factories to move away from water power
(D) encouraging the British government to take colonies in Asia to find new markets
(E) bringing the Industrial Revolution technologies from England to continental nations
23. Continental governments helped spur the industrial revolution in the mid-nineteenth century by
(A) lowering protective tariffs
(B) paying for railroad construction
(C) supporting exploratory expeditions to Asia and Africa
(D) raising expansive armies
(E) feeding the army and navy

Base your answers to questions 24 and 25 on the picture below.



24. The building pictured above was built during the rule of what monarch?
 (A) Charles I (B) Peter the Great (C) Louis XIV (D) Maria Theresa (E) Frederick the Great
25. The construction of the building pictured above symbolized the
 (A) growth of the French economy (C) success of the French in battle
 (B) centralization of the monarchy (D) ascension of a new French king
 (E) unity of the Revolution

26. Base your answer on the picture below.



Coronation of Napoleon by
 Jacques-Louis David

Pope Pius VII's coronation of Napoleon as emperor was the culmination of

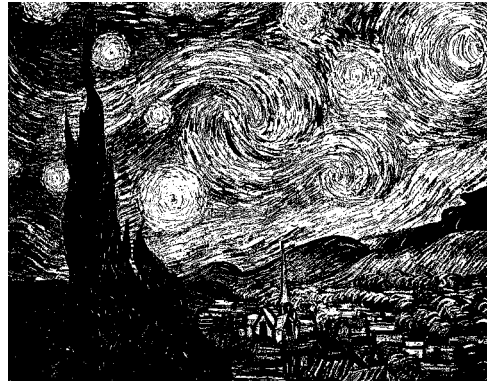
- (A) French military supremacy on the continent
 (B) the Continental System
 (C) anti-papal sentiment in France
 (D) restored relations between the Catholic Church and France
 (E) the implementation of the Napoleonic Code

27. How did the Industrial Revolution affect the role of the city?
 (A) The city was no longer the cultural center that it had once been.
 (B) Cities became centers for working class activism.
 (C) Royalty regarded the city as more important than the rural areas, strategically.
 (D) The working class began to gain rights to control the governments in the city.
 (E) Cities became more important than rural areas for Democratic rulers.
28. Nineteenth century liberals believed that
 (A) the individual is a self-sufficient being
 (B) the only legitimate source of authority was God
 (C) the social contract theory was invalid
 (D) history can not be changed over a single generation
 (E) humans should not be judged by material possessions
29. Although factory workers saw rising wages after 1850, compared to their work before the industrial revolution
 (A) they did not actually have as much purchasing power
 (B) they worked more hours
 (C) they were often forced to live outside the city
 (D) they had to spend nearly all their money to feed their families
 (E) they could not leave their country of origin

30. The main problem with the programs of nineteenth century French Socialists was that
- (A) they believed in rights for men, but not women
 - (B) their economic plans were too fanciful to be implemented
 - (C) their ideas were torn apart by nationalistic beliefs
 - (D) they thought that the state would disappear after capitalism fell
 - (E) they said that voting should be based on property qualifications
31. Reformers first moved to change which aspect of the factory system?
- (A) Low wages
 - (B) Extremely unsafe conditions
 - (C) Child labor practices
 - (D) Monotonous activity in the workplace
 - (E) Forced work on Sundays
32. The goals of the upper middle class in the French revolution of 1830 were to
- (A) consolidate the gains of the liberal constitution of 1815
 - (B) raise tariffs on industrial goods
 - (C) eliminate voting by the factory workers and peasants
 - (D) restore the monarchy to its traditional position of control
 - (E) allow peasants to have more of a say in legislation
33. The Revolutions of 1848 failed for all of the following reasons EXCEPT the
- (A) skill and cunning of the reactionary leadership in manipulating revolutionary forces
 - (B) continued loyalty of the armed forces to the status quo
 - (C) lack of effective organization among nationalist revolutionaries in Eastern and Southern Europe
 - (D) failure of liberal revolutionaries in Central Europe in addressing serious economic and social issues
 - (E) acceptance of political reforms by the liberal revolutionaries in the West at the expense of social and economic considerations
34. Which European nation embraced democratic reforms in the early 20th Century?
- (A) Norway
 - (B) Italy
 - (C) Spain
 - (D) Portugal
 - (E) Denmark
35. The revolutions of 1848 grew out of all of the following EXCEPT the
- (A) failure of existing regimes to deal with the social and economic problems in their countries
 - (B) regular food shortages in major urban areas
 - (C) increased popularity of the demands of liberals and nationalists
 - (D) increased attention and popularity of Utopian Socialists, Anarchists, and Chartists
 - (E) failure of existing regimes to handle increased religious conflict
36. Alfred Dreyfus was a
- (A) French military captain unjustly imprisoned for treason
 - (B) French General at the end of the 19th Century
 - (C) leading French politician during the Paris Commune
 - (D) noted French economist
 - (E) leader of the Catholic Church in France in the 1880's
37. After defeating the Austrians in the battles of Magenta and Solferino, Napoleon III wavered in his support of Sardinia for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- (A) Prussia mobilized and expressed sympathy for Austria
 - (B) revolution broke out in several northern Italian states
 - (C) the forcefulness of new Austrian military efforts
 - (D) the lack of public support in France
 - (E) mounting criticism by the Pope against France for fighting Catholic Austria
38. The Russian Revolution of 1905
- I. led to the abdication of the czar
 - II. led Nicholas II to issue the October Manifesto calling for the formation of the Duma
 - III. was suppressed immediately by the czar
 - IV. was the main cause for the defeat of Russia in the Russo-Japanese War
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I, IV
 - (E) II, IV
39. The Congress of Berlin resulted in all of the following EXCEPT the
- (A) surfacing of Russian war aims with respect to the Ottoman Empire
 - (B) recognition of Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania as independent states
 - (C) Ottoman transfer of Cyprus to Great Britain
 - (D) establishment of an autonomous Bulgarian principality
 - (E) Austrian acquisition of Bosnia and Herzegovina
40. European imperialism received popular support in the late nineteenth century because of
- (A) national pride
 - (B) the potential of missionary work
 - (C) European rivalries
 - (D) increased travel opportunities
 - (E) concern for the plight of native Africans
41. Alfred, Lord Tennyson's famous poem about the Crimean War was
- (A) "The Charge of the Light Brigade"
 - (B) "Ulysses"
 - (C) "The Lady of Shalott"
 - (D) "The Kraken"
 - (E) "The Epic"

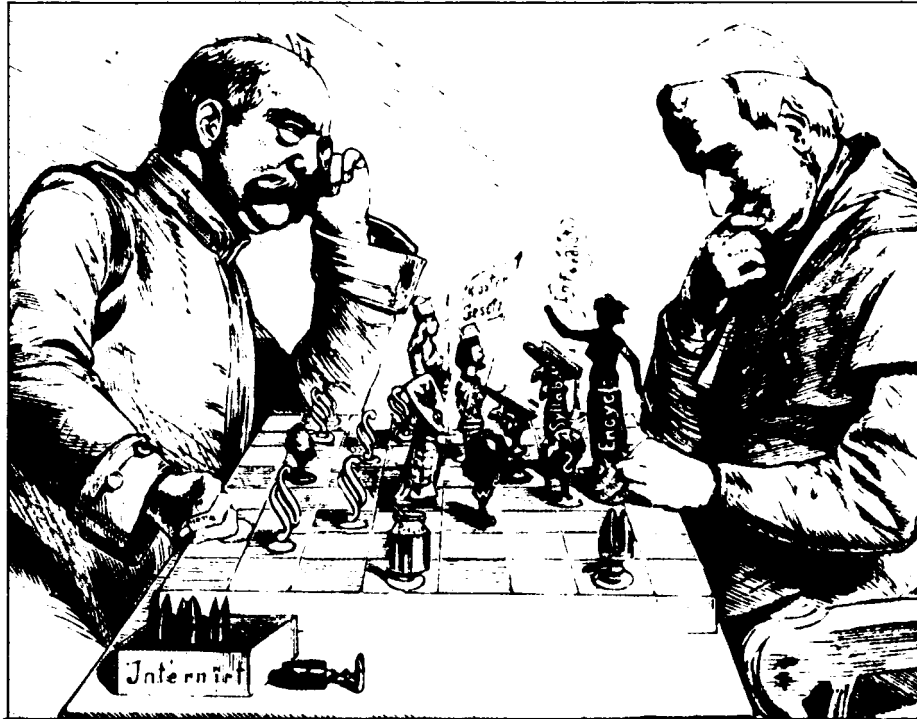
42. Much of the exploration of Africa after the mid-nineteenth century focused on the
 (A) coast of southern Africa (D) pyramids of Egypt
 (B) African Gold Coast (E) Sahara Desert
 (C) African interior
43. The growing influence of Social Democrats in Germany forced Bismarck to
 (A) resign his position as chancellor
 (B) enact a series of social welfare legislation
 (C) form a coalition government with the Social Democrats
 (D) dismiss the Reichstag
 (E) repeal the May Laws of 1873
44. The Boxer Rebellion in China was a native reaction against
 (A) Western influence in China
 (B) Japanese military intervention in Manchuria
 (C) the Russo–Japanese War
 (D) the authoritative policies of the emperor
 (E) British importation of opium
45. The destruction of the Ottoman Empire throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was caused by
 (A) Russian intervention (D) socialist workers revolt
 (B) nationalist rebellion (E) Austrian domination
 (C) Turkish liberalization
46. As a result of the Russo–Japanese War
 (A) Russia gave up her interests in Manchuria
 (B) Russia sold Alaska to the United States
 (C) Japan annexed Manchuria
 (D) Russia agreed to divide Korea with Japan
 (E) China was forced to cede her maritime provinces to Russia
47. All of the following are associated with Freud's theories of psychoanalysis EXCEPT
 (A) collective unconscious (D) Oedipus complex
 (B) superego (E) repression
 (C) sublimation
48. Darwin's Theory of Evolution was applied to nearly every aspect of human society in
 (A) Herbert Spencer's *Synthetic Philosophy*
 (B) Houston Stuart Chamberlain's *Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*
 (C) Count Arthur de Gobineau's *Essay on the Inequality of the Human Races*
 (D) Auguste Comte's *The Course of Positive Philosophy*
 (E) Arthur Schopenhauer's *The World as Will and Idea*

Base your answers to questions 49 and 50 on the picture below.



49. The painting above was created by
 (A) Leonardo da Vinci (D) Anthony Van Dyk
 (B) Edgar Degas (E) Vincent Van Gogh
 (C) Nicolas Poussin
50. The painting most closely resembles which artistic style?
 (A) Baroque (D) Post–Impressionism
 (B) Rococo (E) Cubism
 (C) Impressionism
-
51. All of the following were factors leading to World War I EXCEPT
 (A) an arms race
 (B) imperialism
 (C) entangling alliances
 (D) the end of the balance of power
 (E) totalitarianism
52. The Balkans were especially a powder keg for tension during the early twentieth century because
 (A) the forces of nationalism were strong among the small ethnic groups
 (B) Prussia and Austria were competing for territory
 (C) the Balkans had extremely valuable oil resources
 (D) Germany was eagerly anxious to annex Serbia and Montenegro
 (E) members of the entangling alliances both sought the support of the Balkan nations
53. The “Black Hand” was
 (A) a group which attempted to overthrow Tsar Alexander II unsuccessfully
 (B) a radical anti-Austrian Serbian group
 (C) a secret group of Catholics who worked during the Counter Reformation
 (D) Mussolini’s supporters who worked to beat on democrats
 (E) the Russian secret army who helped put to death millions of Germans and Russians

54. Base your answer on the picture below.

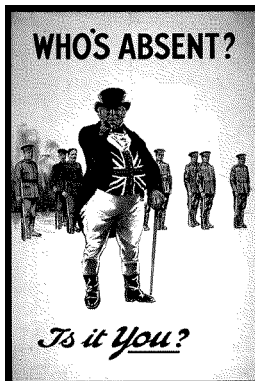


Bismarck playing chess with Pope Pius IX

The above illustration is significant because it shows the

- (A) strong ties between Bismarck and the Catholic Church
- (B) important role of religion in the German Empire
- (C) deleterious effects of *Kulturkampf* on Bismarck's relationship with the Church
- (D) unification of Germany increased Bismarck's influence with the pope
- (E) figures of both Bismarck and Pope Pius IX enjoying chess

55. Base your answer to the following question on the picture below.



The World War I recruitment poster above tried to bring in new soldiers by

- (A) promising economic aid
- (B) ensuring their safety
- (C) calling up their patriotism
- (D) referring to their bravery
- (E) paying them well

56. Trench warfare is most closely associated with

- (A) the Napoleonic Wars
- (B) the Franco-Prussian War
- (C) World War I
- (D) World War II
- (E) the Algerian War

57. Unlike in the Congress of Vienna, in the Paris Peace Conference following World War I

- (A) territory was not taken from the losing nation
- (B) the losing nation was not allowed to participate in the peace conference
- (C) the losing nation was not forced to pay monetary reparation
- (D) the losing wartime leaders were allowed to continue to rule
- (E) countries who had allied with the losing nation were also punished

58. Unlike Marx, Lenin believed that a socialist revolution

- (A) needed to be violent
- (B) required a large system of factories
- (C) could be led by peasants
- (D) would end capitalism
- (E) had to be worldwide

Base your answers to questions 59 and 60 on the picture below.



59. A soldier leaving for combat in World War I is evidence of the belief that
- (A) Germany would crush its opponents
 - (B) the war would be short and gentlemanly
 - (C) most soldiers would not see the front
 - (D) Great Britain should not go to war
 - (E) the Balkans was the best place to fight
60. The soldier preparing to leave home in the picture above is most likely getting ready for
- (A) World War I
 - (B) World War II
 - (C) the Korean War
 - (D) the Napoleonic Wars
 - (E) the Franco-Prussian War
61. How did Stalin's Five-Year plans affect the wages of urban workers?
- (A) The wages of urban workers increased as industrialism produced vast amounts more steel.
 - (B) Urban workers were not paid, but had access to more consumer goods than they had before the Five-Year plans.
 - (C) Workers were paid more but there were less goods available in the Soviet Union.
 - (D) Wages could only purchase about half as many goods as they could before the Five-Year plans.
 - (E) Factories made it possible for workers to own automobiles and control heavy industry in ways they had never done before the Five-Year plans.
62. The Kellogg-Briand Pact
- (A) helped Germany to pay reparations to France and Great Britain
 - (B) outlawed raw as a tool of national policy
 - (C) limited the amount of ships a nation could have
 - (D) gave the Sudetenland to Germany in exchange for the ending of any hostilities
 - (E) allied France and Germany in order to divide up Poland

Base your answers to questions 63 and 64 on the picture below.



63. Picasso's Guernica, pictured above, protests events which happened
- (A) during World War II
 - (B) during the Spanish Civil War
 - (C) during World War I
 - (D) during the Cold War
 - (E) during the War of the Spanish Succession
64. Picasso's mural Guernica is an example of art's role to
- (A) stand for aestheticism
 - (B) depict religious imagery
 - (C) protest political events
 - (D) inspire military action
 - (E) display new developments of science
65. Compared to traditional Newtonian physics, the new physics of the twentieth century
- (A) explained and answered many questions which had been left open
 - (B) created laws based on probabilities and tendencies rather than simpler rational laws
 - (C) focused on the large universe rather than the microscopic
 - (D) dealt with larger questions of philosophy with which Newton was not familiar
 - (E) solved the problem of assigning a relative value to the speed of light depending on one's location
66. Which factor was most important in the rise of Hitler?
- (A) Economic depression
 - (B) Communist gains
 - (C) Peasant revolts
 - (D) French foreign policy
 - (E) Political instability
67. For Hitler it was most important that Germany
- (A) develop its navy
 - (B) develop its air force
 - (C) strengthen its ties to Spain to offset French power
 - (D) build up a large army and acquire new territories, especially in the east
 - (E) establish satisfactory trade agreements with the rest of Europe

68. Neville Chamberlain pursued a policy of appeasement with Hitler because
- (A) Chamberlain believed that Hitler's demands were fundamentally just and if they were met, peace in Europe would be assured
 - (B) Chamberlain feared German military capabilities
 - (C) Chamberlain did not care about the sovereignty of Eastern European nations
 - (D) aggressive tactics with Hitler would have ended the Chamberlain ministry
 - (E) British popular support was in favor of German territorial expansion
69. At the outbreak of the Second World War, Japan
- I. allied themselves with Germany and Italy
 - II. signed an extensive trade agreement with the United States
 - III. made a treaty of neutrality with the Soviet Union
 - IV. continued their war in China
- (A) IV only
 - (B) I, II
 - (C) I, III
 - (D) I, II, IV
 - (E) I, III, IV
70. All of the following are differences between Lutheranism and Catholicism in the sixteenth century EXCEPT
- (A) Catholicism had a pope and bishops, while Lutheranism had only bishops.
 - (B) Catholicism believed in transubstantiation, but Lutheranism did not.
 - (C) Catholicism believed in salvation via good works, while Lutheranism believed in salvation via faith.
 - (D) Catholicism believed in the bible and medieval practices, while Lutheranism believed on in the bible as scripture.
 - (E) Catholicism did not believe in predestination, while Lutheranism did.
71. As a result of food and labor shortages during the Second World War, the German government did all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) controlled prices and wages
 - (B) instituted food rationing
 - (C) seized food from occupied regions of Europe
 - (D) raised the eligibility of women for compulsory labor
 - (E) opened additional retail business to stimulate the economy
72. One reason there was a gap between the foreign policy of European nations and the United States through the late 1970s and early 1980s was
- (A) the economic rivalry between them
 - (B) the competition over African colonies
 - (C) the growth of the French and West German armies
 - (D) the gaining conservatism in Europe
 - (E) the political battle in the Balkans
73. The reunification of East and West Germany in 1990 could have posed problems because it
- (A) made Germany the strongest state in Central Europe and endangered the Soviet Union
 - (B) forced Western Germany to end its forty-year alliance with the West to reunite
 - (C) made Germany the most powerful economic state in the world
 - (D) threatened France which had lowered its defenses
 - (E) could be an example for other Warsaw Pact nations
74. World inflation was started in the early 1970s when
- (A) foreigners began to panic and demand American gold for their dollars
 - (B) Richard Nixon decided to stop devaluing American gold
 - (C) OPEC decided to stop selling oil to Western nations
 - (D) the Soviet Union would not do business with Western nations
 - (E) NATO invaded Cambodia
75. Birthrate declined in the 1970s and 1980s in Western Europe mostly because
- (A) women did not want to interfere with their careers
 - (B) households could not afford to take care of children
 - (C) the baby boom had led to extreme overpopulation
 - (D) families were more satisfied without children
 - (E) increased privatization discouraged childbirth
76. A revitalized women's movement took place in the 1970s because
- (A) less women were working outside the home
 - (B) rates of childbirth were increasing
 - (C) activists were inspired by student protests and civil rights movements
 - (D) women were granted voting rights throughout Europe
 - (E) conservatives were elected into power
77. England's population growth in the early nineteenth century did not slow its industrial progress because
- (A) the population growth provided more laborers to work in new factories
 - (B) many Englishmen decided to take their families to colonies in Britain's growing empire
 - (C) England was able to import enough food from its Asian colonies
 - (D) continental wars continued to lower the population before it grew too large
 - (E) new larger farms kept the people from occupying the city
78. The first industry to reap the benefits of the Industrial Revolution was
- (A) metallurgy
 - (B) textiles
 - (C) shipbuilding
 - (D) transportation
 - (E) jewelry

79. The balance of power which had prevailed in Europe throughout most of the nineteenth century ended with the
- (A) English possession of India and Egypt
 - (B) rearming of the French
 - (C) unification of Germany
 - (D) fusion of Austria with Hungary
 - (E) Russian acquisition of the Ottoman Empire
80. Prussia's victory over Austria in 1866 led to
- (A) the consolidation of Prussian authority among North German states
 - (B) increased military conflict between Prussia and Britain
 - (C) greater Austrian involvement in German political affairs
 - (D) uprisings in Austria against Prussian interference
 - (E) an alliance between Denmark and Austria against Prussia
81. What was the most significant of Captain Alfred Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* on European imperialism? It
- (A) fueled greater interest in acquiring Pacific island to serve as naval fueling stations
 - (B) demonstrated the importance of Mediterranean shipping lanes for European trade
 - (C) provoked Germany into building a navy that would be capable of defeating the British
 - (D) shifted the focus of European nations away from their African colonies and towards Asian colonies
 - (E) created a scramble for colonies in the Pacific and in Asia similar to that of Africa in the 1880's
82. Ibsen's *A Doll's House* broke convention by
- (A) making a powerful statement in favor of women's rights
 - (B) sharply criticizing European imperialism
 - (C) revealing the dangers of water pollution
 - (D) promoting socialism in Scandinavian society
 - (E) siding sympathetically with the plight of prostitutes
83. The novels of Charles Dickens
- (A) sought to promote British imperialism and militarism
 - (B) criticized the bourgeoisie and revealed the hardships of urban workers
 - (C) lauded the technological progress brought about by industrialism
 - (D) presented a fascinating portrayal of upper-middle-class London society
 - (E) poked fun at British aristocracy through bawdy humor
84. How were the Parliamentary soldiers compensated at the conclusion of the English Civil War?
- (A) They were granted the lands of Irish Roman Catholics
 - (B) They were paid by Parliament
 - (C) They were granted estates in Scotland
 - (D) They were not paid at all
 - (E) They were given deeds of land in the American colonies

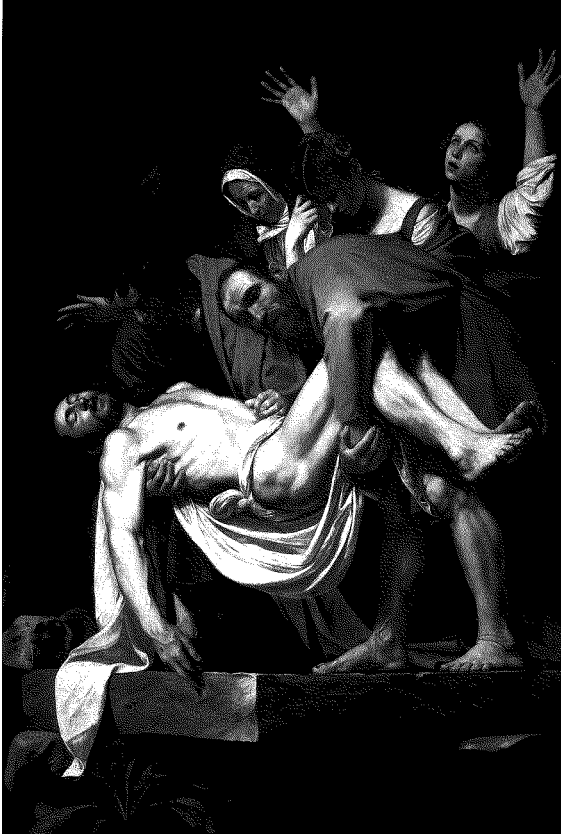
85. England's Petition of Right of 1628 specified all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) Parliament's right to impose taxes
 - (B) prohibition of martial law during peacetime
 - (C) prohibition of quartering soldiers in private homes
 - (D) prohibition of royal spending without permission of Parliament
 - (E) specific charges required for imprisonment
86. The Ottoman Empire began its decline after failing to conquer which European city in 1683?
- (A) Budapest
 - (B) Vienna
 - (C) Naples
 - (D) Berlin
 - (E) Prague
87. Base your answer on the picture below.



Which French leader is depicted in the portrait above?

- (A) Louis XVI
 - (B) Robespierre
 - (C) Lafayette
 - (D) Napoleon
 - (E) Tallyrand
88. Which monarch laid the foundation for the establishment of Prussia as a European power?
- (A) Frederick William
 - (B) Otto I
 - (C) Sigismund
 - (D) William II
 - (E) Frederick I
89. Frederick the Great of Prussia descended from which royal house?
- (A) Hohenzollern
 - (B) Hapsburg
 - (C) Valois
 - (D) Romanov
 - (E) Bourbon

Base your answers to questions 90 and 91 on the picture below.



90. Caravaggio's *Entombment* as shown above is most closely associated with which movement?
- (A) Renaissance (D) Scientific Revolution
(B) Protestant Reformation (E) Enlightenment
(C) Counter Reformation

91. The emotion, realism, and theatricality pictured in Caravaggio's *Entombment* above are characteristic of
- (A) the Renaissance (D) Romanticism
(B) the Baroque (E) Realism
(C) Rococo

92. What was the only nation that went to war with Prussia during the reign of Frederick William I (1713–1740)?
- (A) Sweden (D) Poland
(B) Austria (E) Russia
(C) France

93. Mercantilists generally supported the
- (A) development of colonies
(B) formation of guilds
(C) destruction of factories
(D) creation of a universal monetary system
(E) decentralization of government

94. *The Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776, was an economic treatise written by
- (A) Adam Smith (D) David Ricardo
(B) John Locke (E) Thomas Carlyle
(C) John Maynard Keynes

95. Napoleon was defeated in Russia primarily by
- (A) a strong crop of Russia generals
(B) British naval resistance
(C) the assassination of his best generals
(D) the brutal Russian winter
(E) the ineptitude of his own generals

96. While Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli argued for
- (A) the expansion of the British Empire
(B) Irish Home Rule
(C) liberal ideals
(D) liberation of the British colonies
(E) the extension of the franchise to women

97. Even though he was involved in many pursuits, Michelangelo Buonarroti was known primarily as a
- (A) painter (D) architect
(B) sculptor (E) engineer
(C) writer

98. Baldassare Castiglione's *The Book of the Courtier* advised men to
- (A) lead an active lifestyle with effortless dignity
(B) pursue careers in sport
(C) focus on one profession to make their life effective
(D) seek powerful positions so that they can control their lives
(E) are ruthless with no regard for their actions, only for their end

99. Unlike French and Spanish kings of the same time period, Henry VII of England
- (A) enjoyed an unchallenged ascent to the throne
(B) was uninterested in military conflict and conquests
(C) spend his entire treasury in the first years of his reign
(D) could not produce any legitimate heirs
(E) conquered territory that would remain his during the next century

100. Thomas Hobbes' masterpiece in which he argues that man must be protected from himself is called
- (A) *Leviathan* (D) *Fear and Trembling*
(B) *The Prince* (E) *Encyclopedia*
(C) *Discourse on Method*

101. Directions: The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of the following Documents and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.

For the period 1833-1916, analyze the reasons behind the nineteenth century imperialism movement conducted by European nations and whether the goals positively or negatively affected the colonial peoples.

Historical Background: The term "New Imperialism" refers to the policy and ideology of imperial colonial expansion adopted by Europe's powers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The period is distinguished by an unprecedented pursuit of what has been termed "empire for empire's sake," aggressive competition for overseas territorial acquisitions and the emergence in colonizing countries of doctrines of racial superiority which denied the fitness of subjugated peoples for self-government. During this period, European nations added 20% of the Earth's land area (nearly 23,000,000 km²) to their overseas colonial holdings (primarily occupying land in Africa). As it was mostly unoccupied by the Western powers as late as the 1880s, Africa became the primary target of the "new" imperialist expansion, although conquest took place also in other areas; notably Southeast Asia and the East Asian seaboard.

Document A:

The kings of your honorable country by a tradition handed down from generation to generation have always been noted for their politeness and submissiveness... The profit from trade has been enjoyed by them continuously for two hundred years. This is the source from which your country has become known for its wealth.

But after a long period of commercial intercourse, there appear among the crowd of barbarians both good persons and bad, unevenly. Consequently there are those who smuggle opium to seduce the Chinese people and so cause the spread of the poison to all provinces. Such persons who only care to profit themselves, and disregard their harm to others, are not tolerated by the laws of heaven and are unanimously hated by human beings.

All those people in China who sell opium or smoke opium should receive the death penalty. We trace the crime of those barbarians who through the years have been selling opium, then the deep harm they have wrought and the great profit they have usurped should fundamentally justify their execution according to law.

Lin Zexu, Letter of Advice to Queen Victoria 1839.

Document B:

Pervading all nature we may see at work a stern discipline, which is a little cruel that it may be very kind. That state of universal warfare maintained throughout the lower creation, to the great perplexity of many worthy people, is at bottom the most merciful provision which the circumstances admit of. The poverty of the incapable, the distresses that come upon the imprudent, the starvation of the idle, and those shoulderings aside of the weak by the strong, which leave so many "in shallows and in miseries," are the decrees of a large, farseeing benevolence. It seems hard that an unskilfulness which with all its efforts he cannot overcome, should entail hunger upon the artisan. It seems hard that a labourer incapacitated by sickness from competing with his stronger fellows, should have to bear the resulting privations. It seems hard that widows and orphans should be left to struggle for life or death. Nevertheless, when regarded not separately, but in connection with the interests of universal humanity, these harsh fatalities are seen to be full of the highest beneficence--the same beneficence which brings to early graves the children of diseased parents, and singles out the low-spirited, the intemperate, and the debilitated as the victims of an epidemic.

Herbert Spencer, Social Statistics 1851.

Document C:



Lithograph from the series entitled Curry and Rice, India, by Atkinson, London 1859.

Document D:

In the Cause of Humanity: Abolition of suttee and infanticide. Destruction of Dacoits, Thugs, Pindarees, and other such pests of Indian society. Allowing remarriage of Hindu widows, and charitable aid in time of famine. Glorious work all this, of which any nation may well be proud, and such as has not fallen to the lot of any people in the history of mankind.

In the Cause of Civilization: Education, both male and female. Though yet only partial, an inestimable blessing as far as it has gone, and leading gradually to the destruction of superstition, and many moral and social evils. Resuscitation of India's own noble literature, modified and refined by the enlightenment of the West.

Politically: Peace and order. Freedom of speech and liberty of the press. Higher political knowledge and aspirations. Improvement of government in the native states. Security of life and property. Freedom from oppression caused by the caprice or greed of despotic rulers, and from devastation by war. Equal justice between man and man (sometimes vitiated by partiality to Europeans). Services of highly educated administrators, who have achieved the above-mentioned results.

Materially: Loans for railways and irrigation. Development of a few valuable products, such as indigo, tea, coffee, silk, etc. Increase of exports. Telegraphs.

Dadabhai Naroji, The Benefits of British Rule, 1871.

Document E:

"The inhabitants have fled. They have burned their huts and great heaps of cinders mark the sites. The terror caused by the memory of inhuman floggings, of massacres and abductions, haunts their poor brains and they go as fugitives to seek shelter in the recesses of the hospitable bush or across the frontiers to find it in French or Portuguese Congo."

M. Edouard Pickard, Member of Belgian Senate, 1896.

Document F:

The policy of colonial expansion is a political and economic system ... that can be connected to three sets of ideas: economic ideas; the most far-reaching ideas of civilization; and ideas of a political and patriotic sort. ... In the area of economics, I am placing before you, with the support of some statistics, the considerations that justify the policy of colonial expansion, as seen from the perspective of a need, felt more and more urgently by the industrialized population of Europe and especially the people of our rich and hardworking country of France: the need for outlets [for exports]. ... Gentlemen, we must speak more loudly and more honestly! We must say openly that indeed the higher races have a right over the lower races I repeat, that the superior races have a right because they have a duty. They have the duty to civilize the inferior races In the history of earlier centuries these duties, gentlemen, have often been misunderstood; and certainly when the Spanish soldiers and explorers introduced slavery into Central America, they did not fulfill their duty as men of a higher race But, in our time, I maintain that European nations acquit themselves with generosity, with grandeur, and with sincerity of this superior civilizing duty.

Jules Ferry, Speech on French colonial expansion, 1884.

Document G:

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

Take up the White Man's burden--
The savage wars of peace--
Fill full the mouth of Famine,
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest
(The end for others sought)
Watch sloth and heathen folly
Bring all your hope to nought.

Rudyard Kipling, The White Man's Burden, 1899.

Document H:

The decades of Imperialism have been prolific in wars; most of these wars have been directly motivated by aggression of white races upon "lower races," and have issued in the forcible seizure of territory. Every one of the steps of expansion has been accompanied by bloodshed...So long as this competitive expansion for territory and foreign markets is permitted to disrespect itself as "national policy" the antagonism of interests seems real, and the peoples must sweat and bleed and toil to keep up an ever more expensive machinery of war....The condition of the white rulers of these lower races is distinctively parasitic; they live upon these natives, their chief work being that of organising native labour for their support. The normal state of this country is one in which the most fertile lands and the mineral resources are owned by white aliens and worked by natives under their direction, primarily for their gain...The relations subsisting between the superior and the inferior nations, commonly established by pure force, and rest on that basis...

J. A. Hobson, Imperialism 1902.

Document I:

"A slight clinking behind me made me turn my head. Six black men advanced in a file, toiling up the path. They walked erect and slow, balancing small baskets full of earth on their heads, and the clink kept time with their footsteps. Black rags were wound round their loins, and the short ends behind wagged to and fro like tails. I could see every rib, the joints of their limbs were like knots in a rope; each had an iron collar on his neck, and all were connected together with a chain whose bights swung between them, rhythmically clinking. Another report from the cliff made me think suddenly of that ship of war I had seen firing into a continent. It was the same kind of ominous voice; but these men could by no stretch of imagination be called enemies. They were called criminals, and the outraged law, like the bursting shells had come to them, an insoluble mystery from the sea. All their meager breasts panted together, the violently dilated nostrils quivered, the eyes stared stonily up-hill. They passed me within six inches, without a glance, with that complete, deathlike indifference of unhappy savages. Behind this raw matter one of the reclaimed, the product of the new forces at work, strolled despondently, carrying a rifle by its middle. He had a uniform jacket with one button off, and seeing a white man on the path, hoisted his weapon to his shoulder with alacrity. This was simple prudence, white men being so much alike at a distance that he could not tell who I might be. He was speedily reassured, and with a large, white, rascally grin, and a glance at his charge, seemed to take me into partnership in his exalted trust. After all, I was also a part of the great cause of these high and just proceedings.

Joseph Conrad, *Heart of Darkness* 1902.

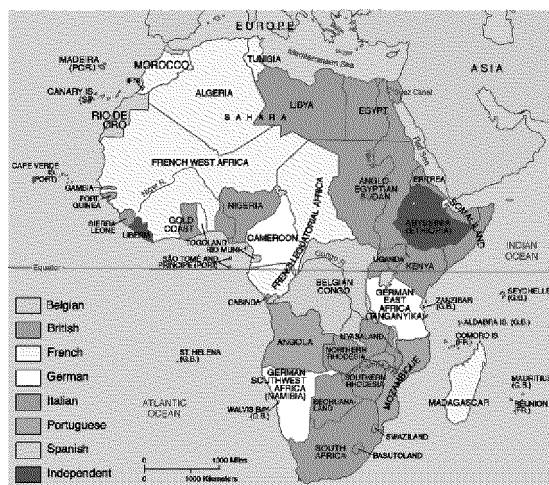
Document J:

Finance capital is not only interested in the already known sources of raw materials; it is also interested in potential sources of raw materials....Imperialism emerged as the development and direct continuation of the fundamental attributes of capitalism in general....it is the monopoly stage of capitalism....we must give a definition of imperialism that will embrace the following five essential features:

1. The concentration of production and capital developed to such a high stage that it created monopolies which play a decisive role in economic life.
2. The merging of bank capital with industrial capital, and the creation, on the basis of this "finance capital," of a "financial oligarchy."
3. The export of capital, which has become extremely important, as distinguished from the export of commodities.
4. The formation of international capitalist monopolies which share the world among themselves.
5. The territorial division of the whole world among the greatest capitalist powers is completed.

V. I. Lenin, *The Highest Stage of Capitalism*, 1916.

Document K:



Map of European colonial holdings in Africa at outbreak of First World War, 1914.

Answer Key

1. B
2. A
3. E
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. E
9. B
10. E
11. C
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. A
16. A
17. A
18. A
19. C
20. A
21. E
22. A
23. B
24. C
25. B
26. D
27. B
28. A
29. B
30. B

31. C
32. A
33. A
34. A
35. E
36. A
37. E
38. B
39. A
40. A
41. A
42. C
43. B
44. A
45. B
46. A
47. A
48. A
49. E
50. D
51. E
52. A
53. B
54. C
55. C
56. C
57. B
58. C
59. B
60. A

Answer Key

61. D
62. C
63. B
64. C
65. B
66. A
67. D
68. A
69. E
70. E
71. E
72. A
73. A
74. C
75. A
76. C
77. A
78. B
79. C
80. A
81. A
82. A
83. B
84. A
85. D
86. B
87. D
88. A
89. A
90. A

91. B
92. A
93. A
94. A
95. D
96. A
97. B
98. A
99. B
100. A
101. Essay

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- 2: I. Renaissance, Reformation & Wars of Re\B. The Reformation & Wars of Religion\2. Wars of Religion\B. The Thirty Years' War - (9, 10)
- 1: I. Renaissance, Reformation & Wars of Re\C. The Growth of Nation States\2. Science, Culture and Society\A. Literature & Art - (100)
- 1: I. Renaissance, Reformation & Wars of Re\C. The Growth of Nation States\2. Science, Culture and Society\B. Society - (13)
- 1: I. Renaissance, Reformation & Wars of Re\C. The Growth of Nation States\2. Science, Culture and Society\c. Scientific Revolution - (14)
- 3: I. Renaissance, Reformation & Wars of Re\C. The Growth of Nation States\1. Politics & Government\A. England - (11, 12, 99)
- 2: II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment\A. Absolutism in Western Europe\1. France\A. Louis XIV the Sun King - (24, 25)
- 1: II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment\C. Enlightened Despots in Eastern Europe\2. Russia\A. Peter the Great - (18)
- 1: II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment\D. War & Economy\1. Wars\A. Wars of Succession - (19)
- 4: II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment\D. War & Economy\2. Economy\A. Mercantilism - (20, 21, 93, 94)
- 1: II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment\A. Absolutism in Western Europe\2. England\B. English Civil War - (84)
- 1: II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment\A. Absolutism in Western Europe\2. England\A. Charles I - (85)
- 1: II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment\C. Enlightened Despots in Eastern Europe\4. Other Nations\B. The Ottoman Empire - (86)
- 1: II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment\C. Enlightened Despots in Eastern Europe\3. Prussia\A. Frederick William & Frederick I - (88)
- 2: II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment\C. Enlightened Despots in Eastern Europe\3. Prussia\B. Frederick William I & Frederick the G - (89, 92)
- 2: II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment\B. Enlightenment and Baroque\2. Baroque\A. Rococo Art & Music - (90, 91)
- 1: II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment\A. Absolutism in Western Europe\2. England\B. James II & the Glorious Revolution - (15)
- 2: II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment\B. Enlightenment and Baroque\1. Enlightenment\A. Philosophy - (16, 17)
- 3: III. Revolution & Reaction\B. Industrial Revolution & -Isms\1. The Industrial Revolution\B. Technology & Industrialization - (23, 77, 78)
- 1: III. Revolution & Reaction\B. Industrial Revolution & -Isms\1. The Industrial Revolution\A. Capitalism vs. Mercantilism and Adam - (22)
- 3: III. Revolution & Reaction\A. French Revolution, Napoleon & Congress\2. Napoleon and Congress of Vienna\B. Empire Period - (26, 87, 95)
- 1: III. Revolution & Reaction\B. Industrial Revolution & -Isms\1. The Industrial Revolution\c. Social Effects - (27)
- 1: III. Revolution & Reaction\B. Industrial Revolution & -Isms\2. -Isms\A. New Political Philosophies - (28)
- 2: III. Revolution & Reaction\C. Age of Metternich\2. Revolutions of 1820s and 1830\c. Greece and Eastern Europe - (29, 31)
- 1: III. Revolution & Reaction\B. Industrial Revolution & -Isms\2. -Isms\c. Marxism - (30)
- 1: III. Revolution & Reaction\C. Age of Metternich\2. Revolutions of 1820s and 1830\B. The July Revolution in France - (32)
- 2: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\B. The Rise of Nationalism\1. Unification Movements\A. Bismarck and German Unification - (79, 80)
- 1: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\D. New Industry and Culture\2. Culture\A. New Scientific Developments - (47)
- 5: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\D. New Industry and Culture\2. Culture\B. Realism, Impressionisms, & Symbolism - (48, 49, 50, 82, 83)
- 1: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\C. Imperialism and the Road to War\1. Imperialism\c. Asia - (81)
- 3: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\A. Revolutions of 1848\1. Revolution\B. Continued Growth of Democracy in Euro - (33, 34, 35)
- 2: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\B. The Rise of Nationalism\2. Democracy in Western Europe\B. Napoleon III & the 3rd Republic in Fr - (36, 37)
- 2: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\B. The Rise of Nationalism\3. Repression & Decline in Eastern Europe\A. Autocratic Russia - (38, 39)
- 1: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\C. Imperialism and the Road to War\1. Imperialism\A. Causes - (40)
- 1: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\B. The Rise of Nationalism\3. Repression & Decline in Eastern Europe\c. The Crimean War & the Sick Man of Eu - (41)
- 1: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\C. Imperialism and the Road to War\1. Imperialism\B. Africa - (42)
- 1: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\B. The Rise of Nationalism\2. Democracy in Western Europe\A. Victorian England - (96)
- 2: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\C. Imperialism and the Road to War\2. Road to War\A. Bismarck's European Diplomacy - (43, 54)
- 3: IV. The Creation of Modern Europe\C. Imperialism and the Road to War\2. Road to War\c. Militarism & Imperial Conflict - (44, 45, 46)
- 6: V. World War I & Europe in Crisis\A. World War I & Immediate Aftermath\1. World War I\A. Outbreak & Causes - (51, 52, 53, 55, 59, 60)
- 1: V. World War I & Europe in Crisis\A. World War I & Immediate Aftermath\1. World War I\B. New Military Developments - (56)
- 1: V. World War I & Europe in Crisis\A. World War I & Immediate Aftermath\2. Aftermath of World War I\A. Paris Peace Conference - (57)
- 1: V. World War I & Europe in Crisis\B. Russian Revolution\1. The Russian Revolution\A. Causes & Events Leading to 1917 - (58)
- 1: V. World War I & Europe in Crisis\B. Russian Revolution\2. Development of Russian Communism\c. Collectivization & Industrialization - (61)
- 1: V. World War I & Europe in Crisis\C. Post-War Development\3. International Developments\A. Treaties and Pacts - (62)
- 2: V. World War I & Europe in Crisis\C. Post-War Development\2. 1920's Science & Culture\A. Modernist Art & Literature - (63, 64)
- 1: V. World War I & Europe in Crisis\C. Post-War Development\2. 1920's Science & Culture\B. Philosophy & Science - (65)
- 1: V. World War I & Europe in Crisis\D. Depression and Dictatorship\1. Great Depression\B. Depression in Germany & Weimar Politi - (66)

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- 1: VI. World War II\B. World War II\1. Beginnings of the War\d. Japanese Involvement - (69)
- 1: VI. World War II\B. World War II\4. Allied Victory\b. Russian Advances in the East - (71)
- 1: VI. World War II\B. World War II\1. Beginnings of the War\a. Long-Term Causes & the War Starts - (67)
- 1: VI. World War II\A. Events Leading up to the War\2. International Events\b. The Anschluss & Munich - (68)
- 1: VII. Cold War to Present\C. Recent European Events\2. International Events\a. Arab-Israeli Relations & Gulf War - (74)
- 2: VII. Cold War to Present\C. Recent European Events\2. International Events\b. Reunification of Germany - (72, 73)
- 2: VII. Cold War to Present\C. Recent European Events\3. Science & Culture\b. Literature & Art - (75, 76)

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