

AP[®] European History Exam

SECTION I: Multiple-Choice Questions

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

At a Glance

Total Time

55 minutes

Number of Questions

80

Percent of Total Grade

50%

Writing Instrument

Pencil required

Instructions

Section I of this examination contains 80 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the ovals for numbers 1 through 80 on your answer sheet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, completely fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely. Here is a sample question and answer.

Sample Question

Sample Answer

Chicago is a
 (A) state
 (B) city
 (C) country
 (D) continent
 (E) village

(A) ● (C) (D) (E)

Use your time effectively, working as quickly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all the multiple-choice questions.

About Guessing

Many candidates wonder whether or not to guess the answers to questions about which they are not certain. Multiple-choice scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers, and no points are awarded for unanswered questions. Because points are not deducted for incorrect answer, you are encouraged to answer all multiple-choice questions. On any questions you do not know the answer to, you should eliminate as many choices as you can, and then select the best answer among the remaining choices.

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EUROPEAN HISTORY

SECTION I

Time—55 minutes

80 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case, and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

- Renaissance artists viewed the medieval past with
 - the same reverence that they held for the classical past
 - tremendous respect for their achievements, though they did not view them as equal to the ancients
 - no clear sense that their own age was distinct from the medieval period
 - disdain for what they perceived to be its backwardness
 - great interest because it served to inspire their own works of art
- The revolt of the German peasants in 1525 was caused by all of the following EXCEPT
 - economic distress of the German peasants
 - increasing restrictions on the independence of the German peasantry
 - Martin Luther's call for a "priesthood of all believers"
 - encouragement by the Catholic Church for the peasants to rebel against Protestant nobles
 - the loss of hunting and fishing rights that had been taken by the nobles
- John Calvin argued in his book, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, that
 - grace could not be achieved without good works
 - grace was bestowed on few individuals, and the rest are destined for hell
 - salvation was the one topic that he could not fully explore because God's will in that area could never be known
 - grace was available to all who had faith
 - salvation was a sign of a compact between God and man
- Before the Europeans invaded these territories, the Americas
 - contained powerful empires in both Mexico and Peru
 - remained divided into tiny tribal units
 - were on the verge of ocean discoveries of their own
 - remained completely unable to wage war
 - were covered by migratory people who left no traces of urban life
- Artists who worked in the Impressionist style attempted to
 - make their images as realistic as possible
 - show their disdain for the modern world
 - create images that blended with previously held artistic styles
 - propel their art into the modern world by refusing to paint nature
 - capture the initial fleeting effect that occurs when one first sees an object
- The "Liberal Empire" of Napoleon III represented an attempt to
 - galvanize British support for France's struggle with Prussia
 - regain the lost glory of his uncle's reign
 - bring about an end of the monarchy with a slow evolution toward a republic
 - create a constitutional monarchy in the last years of Napoleon III's reign
 - show that France had not been eclipsed on the continent by the other great powers

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Annual Output of Steel
(in millions of metric tons)

Year	Britain	Germany	France	Russia
1875–1879	0.9	—	0.26	0.08
1880–1884	1.82	0.99	0.46	0.25
1885–1889	2.86	1.65	0.54	0.23
1890–1894	3.19	2.89	0.77	0.54
1895–1899	4.33	5.08	1.26	1.32
1900–1904	5.04	7.71	1.70	2.35
1905–1909	6.09	11.30	2.65	2.63
1910–1913	6.93	16.24	4.09	4.20

7. The table above supports which of the following statements?
- (A) Steel was the most important product of the Second Industrial Revolution.
- (B) Steel production in Russia was hindered by the incompetence of the tsarist regime.
- (C) Steel production in Germany more than doubled in the first fifteen years of the twentieth century.
- (D) Steel's strength and durability give it a solid advantage over iron.
- (E) Steel production in Great Britain increased by nearly 85 percent over the last decade of the nineteenth century.
8. Which of the following describes the reaction of the German Kaiser following the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand?
- (A) He urged that a European summit be held to possibly bring about a mediated compromise.
- (B) He urged Austria to invade Serbia, because he feared that the crisis could destroy Austria.
- (C) The Kaiser remained indecisive on what to do and basically waited while events unfurled around him.
- (D) The Kaiser immediately sent troops into Russia to make sure the Russians could not come to the aid of their Serbian allies.
- (E) The Kaiser urged France and Great Britain to practice restraint before coming to the assistance of the Serbs.
9. Working and middle class individuals were united in opposition to
- (A) the Factory Act
- (B) Chartism
- (C) the Reform Bill of 1867
- (D) the Great Reform Bill of 1832
- (E) the Corn Laws
10. At Yalta in February 1945, the Big Three—the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union—agreed to
- (A) postpone dealing with the question of what to do concerning Germany
- (B) a postwar division of Germany into British, American, Soviet, and French occupation zones
- (C) a two-bloc division in Europe, with the West under American domination and the East under Soviet control
- (D) commence the distribution of American financial aid under the Marshall Plan
- (E) distance themselves from the French, who under de Gaulle were making outlandish demands
11. Machiavelli's *The Prince* represented an attempt to find ways to
- (A) blend medieval and Renaissance scholarship
- (B) convince the French to intercede in Italian affairs on behalf of his native Florence
- (C) show how the rule of princes was clearly inferior to republican forms of government
- (D) unify the entire Italian peninsula under a powerful ruler
- (E) show how a Christian prince can use religious precepts as a moral guide
12. Which of the following explorers sighted Newfoundland in 1497 and on later voyages explored the eastern coastline as far south as New England?
- (A) John Cabot
- (B) Vasco de Gama
- (C) Christopher Columbus
- (D) Prince Henry the Navigator
- (E) Ferdinand Magellan

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Section I

13. The sixteenth-century revolt in the Netherlands was largely inspired by
- (A) an economy that was mired in recession
 - (B) English support for the Dutch rebels
 - (C) strict language laws imposed by the Spanish that blocked the use of Dutch for official correspondence
 - (D) the failure of the Netherlands and Spain to agree on how best to use the wealth created from the vast Spanish overseas empire
 - (E) economic, political, and religious tensions in the relations between the Netherlands and Spain
14. James I agreed to a new translation of the Bible in his one concession to the
- (A) Catholics
 - (B) Puritans
 - (C) Levellers
 - (D) House of Commons
 - (E) Arminians
15. The Peace of Westphalia of 1648
- (A) brought about an end of the title of emperor within the Holy Roman Empire
 - (B) brought official recognition to Calvinism in the Holy Roman Empire
 - (C) officially recognized French absorption of large tracts of German territory
 - (D) was brokered by the papacy
 - (E) was a temporary measure that within a generation would result in a new conflict in the empire
16. The formation of the Warsaw Pact in 1955 was a sign that
- (A) war was believed to be imminent on the continent
 - (B) the Soviet Union saw great military potential in the nations of Eastern Europe
 - (C) the Berlin Wall was ineffective
 - (D) the Soviet Union was concerned about the advent of NATO in 1949
 - (E) the Soviet Union viewed the United States with disdain
17. French existentialism was based on the premise that
- (A) life was essentially absurd
 - (B) life represented a Manichaean choice between good and evil
 - (C) American culture was destroying traditional European life
 - (D) there are absolute moral standards
 - (E) a belief in God was essential for any system of morality
18. Britain's economy in the three decades immediately following World War II was hampered by
- (A) a huge debt that was owed to the United States
 - (B) obsolete factories and low rates of investment and savings
 - (C) the failure of centralized planning
 - (D) a poorly educated populace
 - (E) too great a reliance on exports
19. The Arab oil embargo of 1973
- (A) led to a dramatic upsurge in the use of alternative energy
 - (B) brought about increased tensions among the countries of the European Union
 - (C) led to the high inflation that undercut the economies of Europe for the remainder of the decade
 - (D) had relatively little impact because fuel reserves throughout Europe remained adequate
 - (E) brought about an East-West rapprochement as the Eastern Bloc provided much needed coal
20. The collapse of Communist rule throughout Eastern Europe occurred peacefully in all of the following countries EXCEPT
- (A) Czechoslovakia
 - (B) Bulgaria
 - (C) East Germany
 - (D) Romania
 - (E) Hungary

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21. Sweden emerged as a powerful European nation in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century until
- (A) economic and population decline forced the Swedes to implement a more realistic policy concerning foreign conquest
 - (B) their defeat by the Russians at the Battle of Polotova
 - (C) the Swedish nobility demanded that their monarchs focus on domestic affairs
 - (D) the Swedish peasantry refused to either serve in the military or pay the high taxes that were necessary owing to constant warfare
 - (E) their defeat by the Prussians at the Battle of Narva
22. Elections for the British House of Commons in the eighteenth century were primarily limited to those who
- (A) had significant wealth in either land or other forms of property
 - (B) were male and older than 21
 - (C) paid taxes equivalent to three days of wages
 - (D) could prove that in Elizabethan times their ancestors voted
 - (E) owned significant amounts of land
23. Poland disappeared as an independent nation in the eighteenth century due to all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- (A) Russian, Prussian, and Austrian annexations of Polish territories
 - (B) the Polish nobility reduced the monarchy to a powerless institution
 - (C) France refused to intervene on behalf of the Poles
 - (D) the nation was vulnerable due to its exposed lands without natural borders
 - (E) the Catholic Church was unsympathetic to Polish statehood
24. Which of the following statements is most accurate for those rulers in the eighteenth century who are labeled Enlightened Absolutists?
- (A) They undercut the basis of monarchical authority.
 - (B) They didn't understand many of the nuances of Enlightenment thought.
 - (C) They implemented serious reforms that had long-term consequences for their countries.
 - (D) They toyed with the ideas of reform but refused to put limits on their royal prerogatives.
 - (E) They made their nations into more rational constitutional monarchies.
25. Which of the following cities became the center of High Renaissance (1490–1520) culture?
- (A) Rome
 - (B) Venice
 - (C) Florence
 - (D) Naples
 - (E) Milan
26. Based on his work *Lives of the Artists*, Vasari is considered to be the first
- (A) humanist scholar to be interested in art
 - (B) art historian
 - (C) to be concerned with the question of aesthetics
 - (D) to question the seriousness of contemporary artists
 - (E) art collector
27. The Catholic Church banned the work of which of the following humanist writers?
- (A) Sir Thomas More
 - (B) Ulrich von Hutton
 - (C) Erasmus
 - (D) Rabelais
 - (E) Petrarch

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Section I

28. Subsistence farming in the sixteenth century meant that
- (A) there were significant surpluses
 - (B) famine was reduced significantly
 - (C) an agricultural revolution was imminent
 - (D) farming had changed little since the ancient world
 - (E) people consumed what they raised in any given year
29. The majority of victims of the European witch craze were
- (A) Protestants
 - (B) children
 - (C) women
 - (D) Catholics
 - (E) men
30. Napoleon's 1801 Concordat with the Catholic Church
- (A) brought to a permanent close the church-state conflict in France
 - (B) once again made Catholicism the state church of France
 - (C) brought about an expulsion of French Protestants
 - (D) led the papacy to support the ideals of the French Revolution
 - (E) left the Church under the supervision of the state
31. The Congress of Vienna attempted to permanently lessen the possibility of French expansion by
- (A) leaving foreign troops on French soil
 - (B) granting Prussia land on the left bank of the Rhine
 - (C) demanding that the French dismantle their military
 - (D) providing the Russians with a corridor through German territory to reach the French border
 - (E) annexing large tracts of French territory
32. The Utopian Socialists were labeled as such by Marx mainly because
- (A) he couldn't imagine how such plans could be funded
 - (B) he hated their plans for agricultural communities
 - (C) he thought that they were primarily anarchists
 - (D) he believed that their ideas were unsystematic and unscientific
 - (E) he viewed with disdain any ideas that failed to account for bourgeois avarice
33. The primary purpose of the Chartist movement of the 1840s was to
- (A) get working men the eight-hour day
 - (B) convince working men to unionize
 - (C) get the House of Commons to pass the Six Acts of the People's Charter
 - (D) form a political party that would challenge the Whig and Tory political dominance
 - (E) tap into the revolutionary potential of the English working class
34. The Boulanger Affair almost destroyed the
- (A) French Third Republic
 - (B) French-British commercial treaty of 1860
 - (C) Second Republic
 - (D) Fourth Republic
 - (E) Second Empire
35. Bismarck's *Kulturkampf* was an attack on which of the following?
- (A) German Social-Darwinists
 - (B) The Catholic Church
 - (C) The German Social Democratic Party
 - (D) German Liberals
 - (E) The Lutheran Church

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36. “To arrive at complete certainty, this is the attitude that we should maintain: I will believe that the white object I see is black if that should be the desire of the hierarchical church, for I believe that linking Christ our Lord the Bridegroom and His Bride the Church, there is one and the same Spirit, ruling and guiding us for our souls’ good. For our Holy Mother the Church is guided and ruled by the same spirit, the Lord who gave the Ten Commandments.”
- This passage comes from the pen of
- (A) Martin Luther
(B) Erasmus
(C) Ignatius Loyola
(D) Galileo
(E) John Calvin
37. The French Wars of Religion involved all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) aristocratic resentment at royal authority
(B) antagonism between Calvinists and Catholics
(C) a weakened monarchy following the death of Henry II
(D) Spanish interference in French political affairs
(E) the refusal of the *politiques* to view France as anything other than a purely Catholic nation
38. The Restoration of Charles II to the throne in 1660 indicates that many Englishmen
- (A) hoped that Calvinism would remain a viable part of English religious life
(B) were unsympathetic to the ideas of John Locke
(C) had never chosen sides in the struggle between King and Parliament
(D) had a deep affection for the Stuart dynasty
(E) were tired of what they perceived to be the anarchism of the English Republic
39. Charles de Gaulle encouraged France to develop its own nuclear force because
- (A) he remained concerned about Soviet intentions
(B) he wanted France still to be considered a great power
(C) he doubted America’s will to use its nuclear weapons in times of war
(D) the conflict in Indochina would hinge on whether the French had nuclear arms
(E) the expense of a nuclear force allowed the French to reduce the size of their conventional forces
40. In the immediate post–World War II period, most Western European states
- (A) continued to limit their spending on social service programs
(B) expanded social services only for the poor and elderly
(C) began to scale back on their more generous entitlement programs
(D) greatly expanded their social service programs for all their citizens
(E) focused on industrial expansion at the expense of social spending
41. In the 1970s, one of the biggest threats facing the Italian government was the
- (A) escalation of political terrorism
(B) collapse of the lire
(C) reemergence of fascism as a political force
(D) increasing strength of the Italian Communist Party
(E) inability to increase industrial output
42. Following the Conservative Party victory in 1979, the process began in Great Britain of
- (A) ending the National Health Service
(B) once again using gold to back up the British pound
(C) trying to loosen some of the ties with the United States
(D) selling off many nationalized industries
(E) trying to revive certain declining industries
43. The Price Revolution of the sixteenth century was primarily caused by
- (A) the influx of precious metals from the New World
(B) currency devaluation
(C) counterfeit currency
(D) increased population
(E) increased production

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Section I

44. During the English Revolution, the Levellers advocated the idea that
- (A) all private property should be abolished
 - (B) the economic playing field needed to be leveled to allow for greater opportunities for the poor
 - (C) the monarchy had to be restored
 - (D) all men should have the vote regardless of whether they own property
 - (E) there was a contract between the government and the people
45. Spanish decline by the end of the seventeenth century was primarily caused by
- (A) religious zealotry
 - (B) Austrian aggression
 - (C) too many foreign military commitments
 - (D) Ottoman aggression in the Mediterranean
 - (E) a lack of adequate revenue
46. Louis XIV built his great palace of Versailles for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- (A) to control the aristocracy
 - (B) to show on a grand scale the wealth and power of the French monarchy
 - (C) to rule outside the confines of Paris
 - (D) to make it a center of French culture
 - (E) to allow for better communications with his people
47. Which of the following individuals became known as the father of the experimental method?
- (A) Descartes
 - (B) Francis Bacon
 - (C) Robert Boyle
 - (D) John Locke
 - (E) Richard Hooker
48. The two crises over Morocco in the early twentieth century almost brought about war between
- (A) England and France
 - (B) England and Morocco
 - (C) France and Germany
 - (D) Italy and Germany
 - (E) Italy and France
49. Virginia Woolf's *A Room of One's Own* became an important piece of feminist writing for pointing out
- (A) why women needed to advance their own political agenda outside mainstream British politics
 - (B) why women needed the vote
 - (C) how women could achieve equality only when the divorce laws are changed
 - (D) why women found it difficult to be taken seriously as writers and intellectuals
 - (E) that modern society had opened up new opportunities for women

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Source: Imperial War Museum

50. The preceding poster reveals the extent to which women
- (A) were encouraged to leave the factories when their husbands came home
 - (B) were a critical part of the war effort
 - (C) needed to be careful while working in munitions factories
 - (D) were underutilized until the end of the war
 - (E) needed to be convinced to work in the factories because they were uninterested in the war effort
51. At the start of the First World War, the various Socialist parties in Europe
- (A) waited to see if the war would be over quickly before committing to a particular response
 - (B) refused to vote for war credits for their governments
 - (C) quickly organized the Third International to rebuild socialism as a political force
 - (D) supported their nation's war efforts
 - (E) voted to support the war only if certain critical demands were immediately met
52. Which group was most dramatically affected by the German hyperinflation of 1923?
- (A) unionized workers
 - (B) the peasantry
 - (C) the urban poor
 - (D) the middle class
 - (E) landowning families
53. "Oh highest and most marvelous felicity of man! To him it is granted to have whatever he chooses, to be whatever he wills."
- The above quote represents most closely the view of
- (A) a Northern humanist scholar
 - (B) someone from the Middle Ages
 - (C) a Protestant preacher
 - (D) a Catholic priest
 - (E) an Italian Renaissance scholar
54. After a radical beginning marked by violence, Anabaptist communities
- (A) fell apart after the execution of their leaders
 - (B) lost interest in the Reformation when they realized that Luther did not agree with them
 - (C) turned their attention inward, rejecting violence and the influence of outsiders
 - (D) attacked the ideas of the Mennonites
 - (E) fled to England where there was religious toleration

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Section I

55. The fact that the Portuguese were able to dominate in the Indian Ocean was due to their ability to
- (A) arrange diplomatic missions
 - (B) export valuable commodities from home
 - (C) mount cannons on their ships
 - (D) use religion as a tool to convert their opponents
 - (E) defeat the Spanish on the open seas
56. During the reign of Edward VI—Henry VIII's only surviving son—England
- (A) continued to reject Protestantism in favor of Catholicism
 - (B) focused primarily on foreign disputes to limit the domestic impact of religious disputes
 - (C) became a center for religious toleration
 - (D) maintained the Church of England as it had been established under Henry VIII
 - (E) witnessed the introduction of Protestant ideas into the Church of England
57. The later baroque style is known for
- (A) its restrained use of color
 - (B) its minimalist aesthetic
 - (C) its rigorous realism
 - (D) its soothing contemplative qualities
 - (E) its extreme ornamentation
58. Eduard Bernstein, the father of Marxist revisionism, believed that
- (A) Marxism as a political force would be finished unless it learned how to deal with the issue of unemployment
 - (B) workers would not need to seize power by revolutionary tactics because their goals could be achieved through democratic means
 - (C) workers needed to primarily think of themselves as wage slaves before they could become proper Marxists
 - (D) European nations would have to adjust themselves to Marxism and not the other way around
 - (E) Marxism as a political force was over
59. Anarchists believed that individuals would be free only when
- (A) the state is geared toward better meeting the needs of workers
 - (B) the individual accepted that freedom is in the mind and not possible in a physical sense
 - (C) the state is abolished
 - (D) the teachings of Marx are accepted
 - (E) the individual is free to return to the simple rural life
60. Theodore Herzl argued that because of the increased anti-Semitism in Europe, it would be necessary for Jews to
- (A) try to blend into the larger European population
 - (B) recommit themselves to religious tradition
 - (C) create a homeland of their own
 - (D) go to the United States where there was religious freedom
 - (E) organize associations to come to the aid of their brethren
61. Sigmund Freud believed that humans are
- (A) influenced by their subconscious feelings and emotions
 - (B) not influenced by the subconscious mind though it would be better if they were
 - (C) incapable of having dreams
 - (D) capable of making rational choices only when they are free of parental authority
 - (E) eminently rational and therefore fully aware of their subconscious thoughts
62. Voltaire's *Candide* reveals that Enlightenment thought was not always
- (A) tolerant
 - (B) clearly focused on philosophical matters
 - (C) light-hearted
 - (D) opposed to traditional ideas
 - (E) optimistic

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63. The loss of significant colonial possessions in the Seven Years War played a role in France's decision to
- (A) impose a mercantilistic system on its remaining colonies
 - (B) aid the American colonies in their struggle with the British
 - (C) focus its attention on continental affairs
 - (D) ally itself with the Austrians to counter the British
 - (E) join with Prussia and Russia in an anti-British alliance

64. *The law locks up both man and woman
Who steals the goose from off the common
But lets the greater felon loose
Who steals the common from the goose.*

This poem is primarily critical of English

- (A) common law
 - (B) poaching laws
 - (C) hunting and fishing restrictions
 - (D) enclosure laws
 - (E) royal wealth
65. The appointment of Lord Bute in 1761 as chief minister to George III
- (A) solidified George's hold over the House of Commons
 - (B) seemed to violate the idea that the king should select ministers who had a power base in Parliament
 - (C) came when the King was suffering from a bout of insanity
 - (D) directly caused the American Revolution
 - (E) was quickly followed by political stability throughout the following decade
66. During the French Revolution, *assignats*, the new paper money, were backed by
- (A) church property
 - (B) noble property
 - (C) gold
 - (D) silver
 - (E) tax revenues

67. "Sire! We must do from above what the French have done from below!" (1806)

Who said the above words?

- (A) Johann Fichte
- (B) Count Steuben
- (C) Friedrich Hegel
- (D) Baron Stein
- (E) General Blucher



Source: Houghton-Mifflin

68. This drawing, which appeared on the cover of a song-book, best reveals
- (A) the Victorian love of music
 - (B) Victorian sentimentality
 - (C) the Victorian cult of domesticity
 - (D) a reverence for the countryside
 - (E) Victorian prosperity

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Section I

69. The Black Hundreds
- (A) were armed Russian anarchist bands
 - (B) were Socialist revolutionaries
 - (C) attempted to restore tsarist authority in Russia following the 1905 Revolution
 - (D) were armed bandits who stole to fill Bolshevik coffers prior to the First World War
 - (E) attempted to restore the tsar following the November 1917 Revolution
70. In 1924, Ramsey MacDonald became the first British prime minister
- (A) who was a Catholic
 - (B) who was from Scotland
 - (C) from the Labour Party
 - (D) who had served in the First World War
 - (E) who received a salary
71. Hitler won the support of the German military following
- (A) his promise to remilitarize Germany
 - (B) the destruction of the S.A.
 - (C) his breaking of the Versailles Treaty
 - (D) the destruction of the Communist Party
 - (E) his commitment to wipe out European Jewry
72. Which of the following nations was the last to grant women the right to vote?
- (A) France
 - (B) Sweden
 - (C) Italy
 - (D) Switzerland
 - (E) Finland
73. The term “Phony War” refers to
- (A) the French response to the German advance in 1940
 - (B) the way the British viewed the war in 1940
 - (C) the American attitude toward the war until the attack on Pearl Harbor
 - (D) the inability of Britain and France to come to the aid of the Poles
 - (E) the surprisingly little action on the Western Front following the fall of Poland
74. The government of Venice during the Renaissance may most closely be labeled a
- (A) constitutional monarchy
 - (B) dictatorship
 - (C) republic
 - (D) autocracy
 - (E) democracy
75. Luther’s decision to marry Katherine Von Bora was an example of
- (A) the means by which Luther reached the decision to challenge the Church on the issue of the sacraments
 - (B) how clergy could misinterpret Catholic teachings on the sacrament of marriage
 - (C) a personal decision that involved no religious principles
 - (D) the changing role of the clergy in Protestant churches
 - (E) how traditional matchmaking remained significant in rural German communities
76. At the Council of Trent, the Catholic Church
- (A) agreed to work with Protestant theologians to come to an acceptable compromise
 - (B) accepted Protestant positions on most issues, though still refused to allow for clerical marriage
 - (C) decided to wait to formulate a position on most of the issues addressed by the Protestants
 - (D) rejected Protestant positions on the sacraments, on the giving of wine to the laity during communion, and on clerical marriage
 - (E) focused on producing a new catechism that could effectively counteract Protestant ideas

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77. In the early 1950s, the French government tried to
- (A) ban the use of “Americanisms” like *le week-end*
 - (B) ban the importation of Coca-Cola for fear it would damage the French wine industry
 - (C) stop stores from using any language other than French in their store windows
 - (D) ban the importation of American dairy products such as Velveeta
 - (E) ban all British products from French stores unless they could be reinspected for contaminants
78. German Chancellor Willy Brandt resigned in 1974 after it was revealed that
- (A) he had failed to acknowledge his Nazi past
 - (B) his political party had received political funding from the American CIA
 - (C) the West German economic miracle was fundamentally flawed
 - (D) one of his aides was a spy for the East Germans
 - (E) he was hiding a serious illness
79. German unification in October 1990
- (A) occurred with remarkably few problems since the West Germans had planned for this moment for decades
 - (B) was achieved at an economic cost far higher than expected
 - (C) led to renewed calls to redraw the postwar boundaries of Germany and its Eastern European neighbors
 - (D) was secretly opposed by the United States
 - (E) was strongly opposed by the French
80. The formation of the Northern League in the early 1990s is a reflection of
- (A) the continuing strength of fascism in Italy
 - (B) the failure of Italian governments to deal with substantive issues
 - (C) the strength of separatist tendencies in Italy
 - (D) the continuing political legacy of Garibaldi
 - (E) Northern Italy’s declining economic influence within the Italian Republic

STOP

END OF SECTION I

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION.
DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

EUROPEAN HISTORY

SECTION II

You will have 15 minutes to read the contents of this essay question booklet. You are advised to spend most of the 15 minutes analyzing the documents and planning your answer for the document-based question in Part A. You should spend some portion of the time choosing the two questions in Part B that you will answer. You may make notes in this booklet. At the end of the 15-minute period, you will be told to break the seal on the free-response booklet and to begin writing your answers on the lined pages of that booklet. Do not break the seal on the free-response booklet until you are told to do so. Suggested writing time is 45 minutes for the document-based essay question in Part A. Suggested planning and writing time is 35 minutes for each of the two essay questions you choose to answer in Part B.

BE SURE TO MANAGE YOUR TIME CAREFULLY.

Write your answers in the free-response booklet with a pen. The essay question booklet may be used for reference and/or scratchwork as you answer the free-response questions, but no credit will be given for the work shown in the essay question booklet.

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

EUROPEAN HISTORY

SECTION II

Part A

(Suggested writing time—45 minutes)

Percent of Section II score—45

Directions: The following question is based on the accompanying Documents 1–10. (Some of the documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.) Write your answer on the lined pages of the free-response booklet.

This question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the sources and the author’s point of view. Write an essay on the following topic that integrates your analysis of the documents; in no case should documents simply be cited and explained in a “laundry list” fashion. You may refer to historical facts and developments not mentioned in the documents.

1. Describe and analyze the responses to the issue of human rights in France during the French Revolution.

Historical Background:

The eighteenth-century Enlightenment made it fashionable to speak of the question of human rights, particularly what were deemed to be natural rights, those universal rights that apply to all people at all times. Following the outbreak of revolution in 1789, a process began in France of extending rights to groups that had previously had few rights or privileges under the French monarchy. There was a question, however, as to how far to extend political rights to groups such as women and Jews, and throughout the revolutionary period there were those who saw human rights as something that should apply only to Christian French males who owned property.

Document 1

It is to the general will that the individual must address himself to learn how to be a man, citizen, subject, father, child, and when it is suitable to live or to die. It fixes the limits on all duties. You have the most sacred *natural right* to everything that is not disputed by the rest of the species. The general will enlightens you on the nature of your thoughts and your desires. Everything that you conceive, everything that you meditate upon will be good, grand, elevated, sublime, if it is in the general and common interest . . . Tell yourself often: I am a man, and I have no other true, inalienable *natural right* than those of humanity.

Diderot, article on “Natural Law” from the *Encyclopedia* (1755)

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Document 2

. . . The Catholic religion that we have the good fortune to profess will alone enjoy in our kingdom the rights and honors of public worship, while our other, non-Catholic subjects, deprived of all influence on the established order in our state. . . will only get from the law what natural right does not permit us to refuse them, to register their births, their marriages, and their deaths, in order to enjoy, like all our other subjects, the civil effects that result from this.

Royal Edict of Toleration (1787), granting Calvinists certain rights within France

Document 3

Who therefore dares to say that the Third Estate does not contain within itself all that is needed to form a complete Nation? The Third Estate is like a strong and robust man with one arm still in chains. If we remove the privileged order, the Nation will not be something less but something more. Thus, what is the Third Estate? All but all that is shackled and oppressed. What would it be without the privileged order? All, but an all that is free and flourishing. Nothing can be done without it; everything would be infinitely better without the other two orders.

Abbé Siéyès, leading writer during the French Revolution, *What Is the Third Estate?* (1789)

Document 4

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.
2. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.
4. Liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else; hence the exercise of the natural rights of each man has no limits except those which assure to the other members of the society the enjoyment of the same rights. These limits can only be determined by law.

Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (1789)

Document 5

The Committee proposes that the necessary qualifications for the title of active citizen in the primary assembly of the canton be: 1) to be French or to have become French; 2) to have reached the age of one's majority; 3) to have resided in the canton for at least one year; 4) to pay direct taxes at a rate equal to the local value of three days of work . . . ; 5) to not be at the moment a servant.

Report presented to the National Assembly dealing with the question as to who should be allowed to vote, 1789

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Document 6

Thus, Sirs, assure each Jewish individual his liberty, security, and the enjoyment of his property. You owe it to this individual who has strayed into our midst; you owe him nothing more. He is a foreigner to whom, during the time of this passage and his stay, France owes hospitality, protection, and security. But it cannot and should not admit to public posts, to the administration, to the prerogative of the family a tribe that, regarding itself everywhere as foreign, never exclusively embraces any region.

La Fare, Bishop of Nancy, *Opinion on the Admissibility of Jews to Full Civil and Political Rights* (1790)

Document 7

I ask therefore that the decree of adjournment be revoked and that it be declared relative to the Jews that they will be able to become active citizens, like all the peoples of the world, by fulfilling the conditions prescribed in the Constitution. I believe that freedom of worship no longer permits any distinction to be made between the political rights of citizens on the basis of their beliefs.

Speech by Adrien Jean Françoise Duport, a deputy in the National Assembly, on the issue of granting Jews full political rights, 1791

Document 8

The National Convention declares the abolition of Negro slavery in all the colonies; in consequence it decrees that all men, without distinction of color, residing in the colonies, are French citizens and will enjoy the rights assured by the constitution.

Decree of the National Convention abolishing slavery in all French colonies, February 4, 1794

Document 9

1. Woman is born free and remains equal to man in rights. Social distinctions may be based only on common utility.
2. The purpose of all political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of women and men. These rights are liberty, property, security, and especially resistance to oppression.
13. For maintenance of public authority and for expenses of administration, taxation of women and men is equal; she takes part in all forced labor service, in all painful tasks; she must therefore have the same proportion in the distribution of places, employments, offices, dignities, and in industry.

Olympe de Gouges, a self-educated woman who wrote pamphlets and plays on various political topics, *The Declaration of the Rights of Woman* (1791)

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Document 10

In general, women are hardly capable of lofty conceptions and serious cogitations. And if, among ancient peoples, their natural timidity and modesty did not permit them to appear outside their family, do you want in the French Republic to see them coming up to the bar [to practice law], to the speaker's box, to political assemblies like men, abandoning both the discretion that is the source of all the virtues of this sex and the care of their family?

Decree: The clubs and popular societies of women, under whatever denomination, are prohibited.

Jean Baptiste Amar, speech before the National Assembly in favor of a decree banning women's political clubs, 1793

END OF PART A

EUROPEAN HISTORY

SECTION II

Part B

(Suggested writing time—70 minutes)

Percent of Section II score—55

Directions: You are to answer TWO questions, one from each group of three questions below. Make your selections carefully, choosing the questions that you are best prepared to answer thoroughly in the time permitted. You should spend 5 minutes organizing or outlining each answer. In writing your essays, use specific examples to support your answer. Write your answers to the questions on the lined pages of the free-response booklet. If time permits when you finish writing, check your work. Be certain to number your answer as the questions are numbered below.

Group 1: Choose ONE question from this group. The suggested writing time for this question is 30 minutes.

1. Analyze how Renaissance art was a reflection of the new humanistic learning of the period.
2. Describe and analyze at least TWO factors that led to the English Revolution of 1642.
3. Discuss the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the British working class.

Group 2: Choose ONE question from this group. The suggested writing time for this question is 30 minutes.

4. Explain how the great powers of Europe attempted to stem the tide of revolution in the period from 1815 to 1830.
5. Analyze and discuss why governments and workers in Western Europe, in the aftermath of the Second World War, sought to achieve a new level of cooperation, ushering in a period of economic, political, and social stability, as well as an improved standard of living for the working class.
6. Analyze the reasons behind the collapse of the Eastern Bloc and the demise of the Soviet Union.

END OF EXAMINATION