

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 QuestionSample 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.

- The Great Reform Bill of 1832 granted the vote in Great Britain to
 - women
 - the working class
 - middle-class men
 - Catholics
 - all men over the age of 21
- All of the following artists worked in the Impressionist style EXCEPT
 - Edgar Degas
 - Camille Pissarro
 - Édouard Manet
 - Théodore Géricault
 - Claude Monet
- After the failure of the revolutions of 1848, many Italian Liberals looked to Piedmont for political leadership because
 - it maintained the liberal constitution that had been granted in 1848
 - the King of Piedmont was respected for his leadership abilities
 - Pope Pius IX encouraged them to turn to Piedmont
 - Piedmont promised Italian nationalists that they would lead the fight for a united Italy
 - Piedmont had a long tradition as a reform-minded state
- Social Darwinists believed that
 - Darwinism was inapplicable to the study of societies
 - nations operate under the principle of natural selection
 - colonialism was wrong
 - “survival of the fittest” applied to animals, not nations
 - much could be learned from the cultures of Africa and Asia
- The term “civic humanists” refers to those individuals who
 - taught civics to other humanist scholars
 - emphasized the role of cities in classical civilization
 - wanted to remove themselves from public life
 - wanted to use their humanist learning in the service of their city-states
 - feared the encroachment of politics on their learning
- The Sack of Rome in 1527 played a significant role in the
 - elimination of the papacy as a political force in Italian affairs
 - end of the High Renaissance
 - Protestant Reformation
 - Counter-Reformation
 - economic collapse of southern Italy
- The chief reason for the importation of African slaves into the New World was
 - the lack of European laborers who wanted to emigrate
 - Spanish desire to eliminate the Portuguese as competitors for empire
 - primarily political in origin
 - the severe population losses among indigenous Central and South American populations as a result of smallpox
 - the refusal by the Church to allow the enslavement of the newly Christianized people of the New World

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8. Sir Thomas More accepted martyrdom at the hands of Henry VIII because
- (A) he would not swear the Oath of Supremacy
 - (B) he thought this would convince Henry of the errors of his ways
 - (C) Erasmus convinced him that it was correct to seek martyrdom
 - (D) he was already deathly ill
 - (E) he could not imagine any sort of criticism of the Catholic Church
9. One of the most troubling aspects for Lutherans regarding the radical religious sects that appeared during the sixteenth-century Reformation was that the sects
- (A) practiced a form of egalitarianism between men and women
 - (B) were strict sabbatarians
 - (C) often lapsed back toward Catholicism
 - (D) focused solely on the Scriptures as authority
 - (E) continued to practice infant baptism
10. Benito Mussolini began his political career as
- (A) a Socialist
 - (B) an anarchist
 - (C) a monarchist
 - (D) a liberal
 - (E) a Fascist
11. In the 1920s and 1930s Czechoslovakia differed from the other states of Eastern Europe by
- (A) being a member of the League of Nations
 - (B) being a constitutional monarchy
 - (C) enjoying Russian support
 - (D) being the only state to maintain a democratic form of government
 - (E) being the first to embrace Fascism
12. Pablo Picasso's masterpiece *Guernica* commemorates
- (A) the bombing of a Basque town during the Spanish Civil War
 - (B) the expulsion of French troops from Spain during the Napoleonic Wars
 - (C) the end of the Spanish Civil War
 - (D) the revival of the Spanish Republic in the 1920s
 - (E) the loss of life in World War I
13. Which of the following nations saved almost its entire Jewish population from extermination during the Holocaust?
- (A) The Netherlands
 - (B) France
 - (C) Poland
 - (D) Norway
 - (E) Denmark
14. The expansion of Austrian Habsburg lands in the late seventeenth century resulted primarily from
- (A) victories over the Prussians
 - (B) victories over the Ottoman Turks
 - (C) a series of advantageous treaties
 - (D) a political vacuum in France
 - (E) the support of England
15. Tsar Peter the Great of Russia forced his nobles to shave their beards because he wanted
- (A) to be the only one in Russia with facial hair
 - (B) to tax them for shaving implements
 - (C) his nobles to be prepared for war
 - (D) them to look like nobles in western Europe
 - (E) to prepare them for a more modern constitutional monarchy
16. Voltaire's famous slogan "Crush the horrible thing" refers to
- (A) nationalism
 - (B) reason
 - (C) conservatism
 - (D) absolute monarchy
 - (E) religion
17. Central to the concept of mercantilism was the idea that
- (A) constitutional monarchies were economically more efficient than absolute monarchies
 - (B) military might was the key harbinger of economic progress
 - (C) economic goals must be linked to political goals
 - (D) merchants should dominate the state
 - (E) the state should play an active role in managing the economy

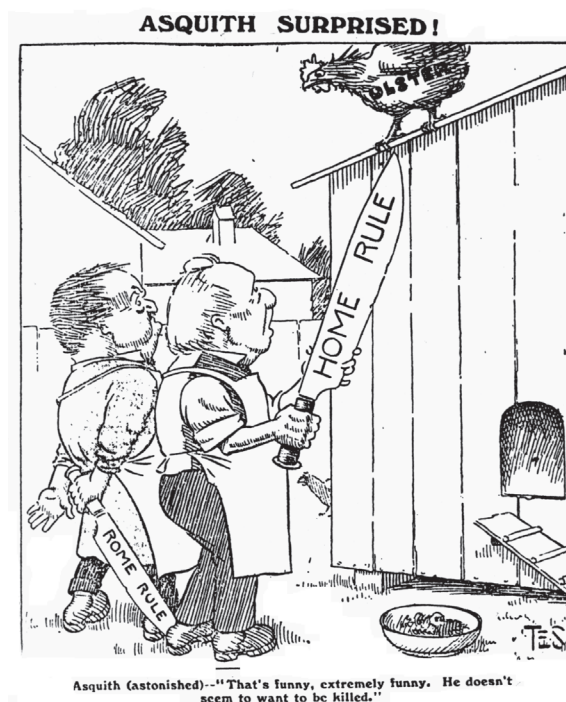
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Section I

18. Following the death of Franco in 1975, Spain evolved into a
- (A) republic
 - (B) constitutional monarchy
 - (C) military dictatorship
 - (D) communist state
 - (E) group of autonomous regions
19. The collapse of the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia was deemed a “Velvet Revolution” because
- (A) it occurred without warning
 - (B) Czech intellectuals wore velvet strips on their sleeves to symbolize their opposition to the state
 - (C) it occurred without violence
 - (D) it brought about limited changes
 - (E) the old Communist elite remained in control
20. In the 1990s, governments across Western Europe began to reassess
- (A) their over-reliance on imported oil
 - (B) their commitment to NATO
 - (C) their commitment to the Common Market
 - (D) their need for economic assistance from the United States
 - (E) their commitment to providing cradle-to-grave social services
21. Italy’s “economic miracle” of the 1950s and 1960s
- (A) was not based on exports
 - (B) made the nation reluctant to join the European Economic Community (EEC)
 - (C) led to the control of inflation
 - (D) was mirrored by an increase in governmental efficiency
 - (E) did not bring prosperity to the South
22. In the fifteenth century, Lorenzo Valla proved that the Donation of Constantine was a forgery by
- (A) showing that the paper was too new to be from the time of Constantine
 - (B) providing other documents that contradicted what was supposedly stated in the Donation
 - (C) revealing papal documents that discussed the forged nature of the document
 - (D) showing that the language used in the document was not in use in the age of Constantine
 - (E) guessing that Constantine never would have wanted to leave the West to the Church
23. Renaissance sculpture differed from medieval sculpture in that
- (A) it ignored religious themes
 - (B) Renaissance artists made use of marble
 - (C) it abhorred realism
 - (D) it abandoned the classical tradition
 - (E) it revived the classical tradition of sculpture in the round
24. Anabaptists believed in adult baptism based on
- (A) their reading of the New Testament
 - (B) the teachings of Martin Luther
 - (C) conjecture on the wishes of the apostles
 - (D) Catholic teachings
 - (E) medieval tradition
25. The diet of the average European in 1600 was primarily made up of
- (A) vegetables
 - (B) meat
 - (C) dairy
 - (D) grains
 - (E) legumes
26. As a result of the Council of Trent, the Catholic Church did all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) build seminaries for the training of priests
 - (B) bring an end to the selling of indulgences
 - (C) end the practice of simony
 - (D) ban the cult of the saints
 - (E) create a list of proscribed books
27. At the end of the French Wars of Religion, Henry IV converted from Calvinism to Catholicism because he
- (A) was threatened with death unless he converted
 - (B) had genuine differences with Calvinist teachings
 - (C) wanted to gain control over Paris
 - (D) had undergone a genuine religious conversion
 - (E) hoped to gain the support of Catholic Spain

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28. The revolt of the Greeks in 1821 against the Ottoman Empire attracted the attention of European liberals because
- (A) Greece was the home of democracy
 - (B) the Greeks promised to institute universal male suffrage
 - (C) it was the first rebellion in post-Napoleonic Europe
 - (D) it marked the end of the repression instituted at the Congress of Vienna
 - (E) Great Britain guaranteed Greek independence
29. The Frankfurt Parliament of 1848 marked an attempt to
- (A) respond to Prussian aggression
 - (B) establish a German republic
 - (C) create the Zollverein, or customs union
 - (D) create a unified German state
 - (E) tie all independent German cities into a confederation
30. Bon Marché in Paris was an early
- (A) public sporting event
 - (B) café
 - (C) apartment building with electric lights
 - (D) joint-stock company
 - (E) department store
31. The first person to isolate radium was
- (A) Louis Pasteur
 - (B) Marie Curie
 - (C) Max Planck
 - (D) Ernest Rutherford
 - (E) William Siemens



32. The preceding cartoon
- (A) reveals the ambivalence of the Irish to Home Rule
 - (B) is clearly opposed to Home Rule
 - (C) is sympathetic to Home Rule
 - (D) reveals optimism on the question of Home Rule
 - (E) is cognizant of the political problems inherent in implementing Home Rule
33. Prussian power in the eighteenth century was primarily based on its
- (A) strong army
 - (B) geographic location
 - (C) well-trained diplomatic corps
 - (D) military alliance with Great Britain
 - (E) economic might

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Section I

34. Montesquieu, in his *Spirit of Laws*, was inspired by the system of government in
- (A) Venice
 - (B) Russia
 - (C) Great Britain
 - (D) France
 - (E) the United States
35. The primary problem facing Louis XVI in the late 1780s was
- (A) peasant unrest
 - (B) British naval expansion
 - (C) the poverty of the French nation
 - (D) the refusal of the Third Estate to pay taxes
 - (E) the bankruptcy of the monarchy
36. In *What Is the Third Estate?*, Abbé Siéyès called for
- (A) the elimination of the Third Estate
 - (B) the creation of a republic
 - (C) the overthrow of the monarchy
 - (D) a dominant role for commoners in French political life
 - (E) the boycott by the Third Estate of the proceedings at Versailles
37. Mary Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792) was the first book published in Great Britain to
- (A) demand that women should be educated
 - (B) insist on the moral supremacy of women
 - (C) demand that women should have full political rights
 - (D) speculate on the advent of a political party for women
 - (E) demand that the monarchy should pass to the eldest child, regardless of whether they are male or female
38. The aristocracy created by Napoleon differed from that of the *Ancien Régime* in that
- (A) titles were not passed down to heirs
 - (B) nobles were allowed to sit in a special legislative body
 - (C) all nobles enjoyed a tax-free status
 - (D) the Napoleonic code excluded them from appearing in court
 - (E) nobles were responsible for local government
39. Max Weber's *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* attempted to show
- (A) how capitalism grew out of Protestant religious belief
 - (B) how capitalism was anathema to Protestantism
 - (C) why Protestants should embrace capitalism
 - (D) how John Calvin was indirectly the father of free markets
 - (E) what modern economies can learn from Protestant theology
40. The suffragettes gained much attention in Great Britain because
- (A) most men started to accept female suffrage
 - (B) they were the first female political organization
 - (C) they seemed to be effective in galvanizing the support of women
 - (D) their violent acts seemed to be contrary to Victorian ideals concerning women
 - (E) they combined political and economic demands
41. The initial German reaction to French colonialism in Africa was
- (A) distrust of French intentions
 - (B) anger
 - (C) tacit acceptance
 - (D) to look to Great Britain to block French expansion
 - (E) to build their own colonies

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Births per 1,000 of Total Population

Year	England and Wales	Scotland
1913	24.1	25.5
1914	23.8	26.1
1915	21.9	23.9
1916	20.9	22.9
1917	17.8	20.3
1918	17.7	20.3
1919	18.5	22.0
1920	25.5	28.1

42. What information can be concluded from the preceding table?
- (A) Better nutrition in Scotland led to a higher birthrate.
 (B) The number of illegitimate births declined during the war years.
 (C) There was a long-term decline in the birthrate in Great Britain dating back to the nineteenth century.
 (D) There was a post war increase in the birthrate.
 (E) Because women worked in factories during the war, the birthrate declined.
43. The collapse of the Russian Provisional Government in November 1917 resulted from the government's
- (A) refusal to remove the tsar
 (B) inability to collect taxes
 (C) refusal to call elections
 (D) banning of the Bolshevik Party
 (E) insistence on keeping Russia in the war
44. Spanish sailors returning from their voyages to the New World introduced which of the following diseases into Europe?
- (A) Smallpox
 (B) Syphilis
 (C) Plague
 (D) Cholera
 (E) Polio
45. Martin Luther and Henrich Zwingli broke over the question of
- (A) salvation by faith
 (B) the primacy of the Scriptures
 (C) the role of the clergy
 (D) Jesus's presence in the mass
 (E) infant baptism
46. The Church of England as initially established by Henry VIII in 1536 was
- (A) closely tied to Lutheranism
 (B) fundamentally Calvinist
 (C) dominated by the concept of salvation by faith alone
 (D) torn by religious skepticism
 (E) tied to traditional Catholic practices
47. "There reigneth all abuse, carnal liberty, enormity, sin and Babylonical confusion. Take away kings, princes, rulers, magistrates, judges, and such estates of God's order, no man shall sleep in his own house or bed unkilld, no man shall keep his wife, children or possessions in quietness, all things shall be common; and there needs must follow all mischief and utter destruction both of souls, good and commonwealth."
- This homily, read from a pulpit in Elizabethan England, was primarily an attempt to convince people to
- (A) attend the services of the Church of England
 (B) accept the social hierarchy
 (C) accept Elizabeth as their queen
 (D) challenge the status quo
 (E) guard their family and property
48. The influx of gold and silver into Spain in the sixteenth century failed to stimulate the economy for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- (A) losses due to theft by corrupt officials
 (B) the high cost of maintaining a vast overseas empire
 (C) huge sums were needed to put down internal rebellions within Spain
 (D) high inflation
 (E) use of vast sums in foreign wars

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Section I

49. The primary significance of the Crimean War was that
- (A) the Ottoman Empire lost control over Istanbul
 - (B) it revealed the impact of industrialization on warfare
 - (C) it marked the end of the Concert of Europe
 - (D) it left key issues in the Crimean region unresolved
 - (E) the French gained control over religious sites in the Holy Land
50. The Paris Commune of 1871 resulted from
- (A) the declaration of German unification
 - (B) the anarchy caused by the Franco-Prussian War
 - (C) the collapse of the Third Republic
 - (D) tensions in France between Bonapartist and Bourbon supporters
 - (E) financial speculation in the Paris stock market
51. Bismarck's greatest fear for Germany was that
- (A) France and Russia would form a military alliance
 - (B) Austria-Hungary would go to war with Serbia
 - (C) France and Great Britain would form a military alliance
 - (D) the Russians would seize Istanbul
 - (E) the emperor would lead Germany into war
52. The building of a large German navy in the first decade of the twentieth century greatly antagonized
- (A) Italy
 - (B) France
 - (C) Great Britain
 - (D) Russia
 - (E) the United States
53. By 1917, the biggest problem facing the French army was
- (A) a shortage of shells
 - (B) the anticipated withdrawal of British forces from the Western Front
 - (C) Germany's capture of Verdun
 - (D) mass desertion
 - (E) the refusal of some soldiers to fight
54. President Wilson's "Fourteen Points" called for all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) national self-determination
 - (B) the creation of the League of Nations
 - (C) decolonization in Africa
 - (D) peace without reparations
 - (E) the end of secret treaties between nations
55. Renaissance humanists were primarily interested in the Roman politician Cicero because of
- (A) his moral courage
 - (B) his detailed explanation of the crisis of the late Roman Republic
 - (C) his denunciation of Caesar's tyranny
 - (D) his financial acumen
 - (E) the beauty of his Latin prose
56. Carnival was an important social outlet in early modern Europe because
- (A) it liberated people, if only for a short time, from hierarchical society
 - (B) it was critical to economic growth
 - (C) it brought religious fervor to a frenzy
 - (D) it lessened tensions between Catholics and Protestants
 - (E) it was the only time during the year that townspeople didn't have to work
57. "We came here to serve God and King, but also to get rich."
- The above quote best represents the views of a
- (A) Renaissance humanist
 - (B) Spanish conquistador
 - (C) Jesuit missionary
 - (D) Florentine merchant
 - (E) supporter of the royalist side in the English Revolution
58. The Thirty Years War resulted from all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the Counter-Reformation
 - (B) the growing power of the Habsburgs
 - (C) Lutheran dissatisfaction with the Peace of Augsburg
 - (D) religious conflict in Bohemia
 - (E) the expansion of Calvinism in the Holy Roman Empire

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59. The “Diggers,” a group that emerged during the English Revolution, believed that
- (A) the monarchy must be based on popular support
 - (B) England needed to become a theocracy
 - (C) enclosure laws needed to be enforced
 - (D) private ownership of land should be abolished
 - (E) property belonging to supporters of Charles I should be redistributed to the landless
60. In the seventeenth century, the Netherlands became a haven for
- (A) former monarchs
 - (B) religious minorities
 - (C) political radicals
 - (D) those seeking relief from high taxation
 - (E) former mercenaries
61. The Irish Easter Rebellion of 1916 witnessed an attempt to
- (A) create an independent Irish republic
 - (B) force the British out of Northern Ireland
 - (C) recognize Catholic rights in Northern Ireland
 - (D) force the British to step back from their plan to partition Ireland
 - (E) provide dominion status for the southern counties
62. The New Economic Policy of 1921 marked an attempt in the Soviet Union to
- (A) impose stringent new controls over the Russian economy
 - (B) appease the left wing of the Communist Party
 - (C) step back from War Communism
 - (D) redirect the Soviet state toward a market economy
 - (E) provide the economic wherewithal to win the Civil War
63. The British General Strike of 1926 was sparked by problems in which industry?
- (A) Shipbuilding
 - (B) Coal
 - (C) Textiles
 - (D) Transport
 - (E) Iron
64. The Popular Front government formed in France in 1936 was an attempt to
- (A) reconcile with the British
 - (B) appease the Germans
 - (C) unite the parties of the left against Fascism
 - (D) create a coalition government bringing in parties from across the political spectrum
 - (E) unite the parties of the right against socialism
65. Mussolini’s Lateran Pact with the Catholic Church
- (A) revealed Mussolini’s own deeply held religious beliefs
 - (B) made Catholicism the official state religion in Italy
 - (C) led to official Catholic support of Mussolini’s Fascist movement
 - (D) restored the Vatican as an independent state
 - (E) allowed Mussolini a veto over all clerical appointments
66. The “Great Fear” in the summer of 1789 was the result of rumors that
- (A) the harvest was far smaller than expected
 - (B) the great French estates were not to be broken up and redistributed among the peasants
 - (C) the monarchy was about to be restored
 - (D) aristocrats were plotting to attack peasants
 - (E) French farms would be collectivized

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Section I

67. During the Jacobin domination of France in 1793, the government did all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) institute the metric system
 - (B) make all property communal
 - (C) change the calendar
 - (D) set price limits on bread
 - (E) attempt to move the people away from their allegiance to Catholicism
68. In his *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790), Edmund Burke was critical of
- (A) British failure to formulate an effective response to events in France
 - (B) the removal of Louis XVI from the throne
 - (C) France's inability to evolve from constitutional monarchy to republic
 - (D) France's refusal to honor its national debt
 - (E) the rapid diminishing of the authority of the monarchy and the Church
69. Early nineteenth-century Luddites were known for
- (A) political liberalism
 - (B) Chartism
 - (C) organizing the first British Labor unions
 - (D) breaking machinery
 - (E) republicanism
70. Metternich, the Austrian chancellor who dominated the Congress of Vienna, was extremely fearful of
- (A) nationalism
 - (B) the return of the Bourbons
 - (C) the impact of industrialization
 - (D) particularism among the Italian states
 - (E) Russian intentions in Europe
71. The murder of Socialist leader Giacomo Matteotti ultimately provided Mussolini with the opportunity to
- (A) overthrow the monarchy
 - (B) seek out a deal with opposition political leaders
 - (C) purge the ranks of his Fascist party
 - (D) eliminate all political opposition in Italy
 - (E) work on a political and military alliance with Nazi Germany
72. After receiving German and Italian support in the Spanish Civil War, Franco responded in World War II
- (A) by joining with the Allies against the Fascist powers
 - (B) by aiding Germany and Italy with arms
 - (C) by remaining neutral
 - (D) by secretly attacking British convoys in the Atlantic
 - (E) by offering to serve as a facilitator for peace talks
73. Winston Churchill stood out among his colleagues in the Conservative Party for being firmly against
- (A) implementing the gold standard
 - (B) the blockade against the Spanish Republic during the Civil War
 - (C) recognition of the Soviet Union
 - (D) the formation of a coalition government with the Labour Party
 - (E) appeasement of the Germans
74. The Wannsee Conference in January 1942 set the stage for
- (A) Operation Barbarossa
 - (B) the entry of the United States into World War II
 - (C) the elimination of European Jewry
 - (D) creation of allied occupation zones in Germany
 - (E) German and Japanese military cooperation
75. Which of the following best describes the attitude of the French toward nuclear weapon development in the period following World War II?
- (A) They felt protected by the American nuclear weapon umbrella.
 - (B) They committed themselves to the creation of their own small independent nuclear arsenal.
 - (C) They researched but never developed nuclear weapons.
 - (D) They joined with Third World nations and worked toward the banning of nuclear weapons.
 - (E) They were committed to matching the Russian nuclear arsenal.

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76. Martin Luther attended the Diet of Worms without fear of losing his life because
- (A) he possessed a sizable army
 - (B) he was protected by the Elector of Saxony
 - (C) he thought the Catholic Church would support his ideas
 - (D) he enjoyed the support of the Holy Roman Emperor
 - (E) he went in disguise
77. Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army differed from the Cavalier forces under Charles I by
- (A) its emphasis on cavalry
 - (B) deemphasizing the role of religion
 - (C) its recruitment of continental mercenaries
 - (D) providing regular pay for soldiers and for paying for supplies taken from farmers
 - (E) remaining on the defensive
78. In France in the seventeenth century, "nobles of the sword" differed from "nobles of the robe" in that the former were
- (A) wealthier
 - (B) part of the old traditional landed nobility dating back to the Middle Ages
 - (C) given special privileges in the Estates General
 - (D) allowed to maintain manorial courts on their estates
 - (E) banned from engaging in commerce
79. The Holy Roman Emperor was a weak title because
- (A) it was an elected monarchy
 - (B) the Austrian Habsburgs controlled the throne
 - (C) it was selected by the papacy
 - (D) France was the power behind the throne
 - (E) the religious authority of the Emperor was superior to the political
80. The seventeenth-century English scientist William Harvey discovered
- (A) that alchemy was a false science
 - (B) the elliptical orbit of the Earth around the sun
 - (C) how blood circulates within the human body
 - (D) the circumference of the Earth
 - (E) the function of the liver

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 essay 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 attitudes of those who saw Chartism as a revolutionary movement versus those who saw it as essentially moderate.

Historical Background:

In the 1830s and 1840s, a new movement swept across the British political landscape. Chartism, a movement whose ostensible purpose was the passage of a six-point political program known as the “People’s Charter,” brought thousands of working-class people to various Chartist meetings and led several million individuals to sign petitions. It was possibly the first large-scale working class movement in the world. Historians of Chartism have debated whether the movement was revolutionary, in that it was willing to use violence to bring about radical changes to the British political system, or whether it was essentially non-revolutionary, with little desire to change the political and social structure of Great Britain, but simply wanted to achieve full political rights for working-class individuals.

Document 1

Resolved, That the Members of the Working Men’s Association fully concurring in the great principles of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, the Ballot, and all the other essentials to the free exercise of Man’s political rights—and hearing that a meeting is to be held at Glasgow on the 21st of May in furtherance of those objects do request our Honorary Members Mr. Thos. Murphy and the Revd. Dr Wade to present to that meeting our pamphlet entitled the ‘People’s Charter’ being the outline of an act to provide for the just representation of the people of Great Britain in the Commons House of Parliament—embracing the principles of Universal Suffrage, No Property Qualifications, Annual Parliaments, Equal Representation, Payment of Members, and Vote by [secret] Ballot prepared by a committee of twelve persons, six members of parliament and six members of the Working Men’s Association.

Minutes of the London Working Men’s Association, May 15, 1838

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Document 2

This question of Universal Suffrage was a knife and fork question after all; this question was a bread and cheese question, notwithstanding all that had been said against it; and if any man ask him what he meant by Universal Suffrage, he would answer, that every working man in the land had a right to have a good coat to his back, a comfortable abode in which to shelter himself and his family, a good dinner upon his table, and as much wages for that work as would keep him in plenty, and afford him the enjoyment of all the blessings of life which a reasonable man could desire.

Speech by Joseph Stevens, at Chartist rally in Manchester, September 24, 1838

Document 3

It is also upon all sides agreed that this is a fearful remedy, which, like hazardous, extreme, and painful operations in surgery, is only to be brought into action in very extreme cases, when all ordinary courses of treatment have failed. Physical force is a thing not to be lightly had recourse to; it is the last remedy known to the Constitution . . .

Article in the Chartist, the movement newspaper, May 12, 1839

Document 4

It is of no use to refuse to look our difficulties in the face. The fact is, that, be it from listlessness, ignorance, want of thought, incapacity to reason as to political causes and effects, or satisfaction with things as they are, the great majority of the working men of the metropolis [London] are altogether indifferent as to representation. They feel certain evils, and they complain of them, but they do not apply themselves to consider whence they proceed.

In the country, we believe, it is far otherwise. . . We are sorry to have to report that in the metropolis, where the lead should have been taken, there is nothing doing; and unless the metropolis be set working, all agitation elsewhere is useless.

Article in the Chartist, the movement's newspaper, June 30, 1839

Document 5

...The pride of the nation, he's noble and brave
He's the terror of tyrants, the friend of the slave,
The bright star of freedom, the nobles of men,
We'll rally around him again and again.

Though proud daring tyrants his body confined,
They never could alter his generous mind;
We'll hail our caged lion, now free from his den
And we'll rally around him again and again...

Poem in honor of Chartist leader Feargus O'Connor

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Document 6

Last evening, a Chartist tea party and ball, as previously announced by placard were given in the Carpenters' Hall, by 'The committee for the erection of Hunt's monument.' The room and gallery were densely crowded, and an amateur band was in attendance. John Murray presided. After tea, the Rev. James Scholefield entered the room, and announced that Mr. Feargus O'Connor was unable to attend, as he was, in conjunction with other Chartists, engaged in considering what measures were best to be adopted in the present crisis [the call for a general strike].

Leeds Mercury, August 20, 1842

Document 7

Year after year have passed away, and even now our wishes have no prospect of being realized, our husbands are over wrought, our houses half furnished, our families ill-fed, and our children uneducated—the fear of want hangs over our heads, the scorn of the rich is pointed towards us; the brand of slavery is on our kindred, and we feel the degradation. We are a despised caste, our oppressors are not content with despising our feelings, but demand the control of our thoughts and wants!—want's bitter bondage binds us to their feet, we are oppressed because we are poor.

Address of the "Female Political Union," a Chartist organization, to their "Fellow-Countrywomen,"
February 9, 1839

Document 8

Glory to the Proletarians of Paris, they have saved the Republic!

How long, Men of Great Britain and Ireland, how long will you carry the damning stigma of being the only people in Europe who dare not will their freedom?

Patience! The hour is nigh! From the hill-tops of Lancashire, from the voices of hundreds of thousands has ascended to Heaven the oath of union, and the rallying cry of conflict. Englishmen and Irishmen have sworn to have THE CHARTER, or VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

Editorial in the *Northern Star*, a Chartist newspaper, March 25, 1848

Document 9

London is in a state of panic from the contemplated meeting of the Chartists, 200,000 strong on Monday; for myself, nothing that happened would in the least surprise me: I expect a revolution within two years: there may be one within three days. The Times is alarmed beyond all measure. I have it from good authority that the Chartists are determined to have their wishes granted.

Letter from middle-class merchant to his wife, April 1848

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Document 10

Lord John Russell presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and has the honor to state that the Kennington Common Meeting has proved a complete failure.

About 12,000 or 15,000 persons met in good order. Feargus O'Connor, upon arriving upon the ground in a car, was ordered by Mr. Mayne [the Commissioner of Police] to come and speak to him. Upon being told that the meeting would not be prevented, but that no procession would be allowed to pass the bridges, he expressed the utmost thanks, and begged to shake Mr. Mayne by the hand...

The mob was in good humor, and any mischief that now takes place will be the act of individuals; but it is to be hoped the preparations made will daunt those wicked but not brave men.

Letter from Lord John Russell, the Prime Minister, to Queen Victoria describing the Chartist march on Parliament to present their third petition, April 10, 1848

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 five 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. Identify and describe the factors that explain why European states in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were interested in building colonial empires.
2. Discuss the term “Enlightened Absolutism” as it applies to certain rulers in eastern Europe and Russia in the eighteenth century.
3. Describe the impact of the new technologies that emerged during the Second Industrial Revolution of the nineteenth century.

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

4. Describe and analyze how Martin Luther differed with Catholic teachings on the question of salvation and the sacraments.
5. Analyze the domestic problems faced by TWO of the great European powers in the decade immediately prior to the outbreak of the First World War.
6. Discuss why the period from 1870 to 1914 can be considered a “golden age” for Europe’s middle class.

END OF EXAMINATION