

MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWERS

UNIT I

QUESTION 1.1

(B) Secular Humanism was one of the major focal points of the Italian Renaissance. (A and C) Are both major components of the Scientific Method, used by Descartes and Bacon respectively.

(D) Is actually an economic/political theory used during the 17th century.

QUESTION 1.2

(A) Both individualism, the worth of the individual, and Inquiry were important aspects of Italian Humanism. (B) Both Nationalism and Liberalism were 19th century concepts. (C) Although both alchemy and astrology were around at this time, neither was important to the humanist movement. (D) Universal Christendom was a term that really had no place in the study of the humanists.

UNIT II

QUESTION 2.1

(B) Calvin was a protestant leader who viewed power by rulers to be subject to the people, not absolute. (A, C and D) are all themselves rulers who would view revolts by the lower classes something that could not be tolerated, and would thus agree with Luther on this issue.

QUESTION 2.2

(C) Some felt that the Protestant Reformation was strictly about religious change, while others felt that all aspects of society should be reformed. (A) Protestants certainly refused to accept the teachings of the Catholic Church, but this does not explain the conflict seen in the passage. (B and D) Both are true statements, but do not deal with the prompt.

UNIT III

QUESTION 3.1

(C) Since it was Louis XIV who took this rustic hunting lodge and made it into a palace that was the envy of European monarchs, C is the correct answer. (A) Cromwell was the Puritan leader of England who would have no use for this. (B and D) Although monarchs, none would actually approve of the ostentatious palace at Versailles.

QUESTION 3.2

(D) Louis XIV had been threatened by the Fronde and wanted a location where he would have control. (A and C) It was not located on the French coast, nor was it located in the geographic center of France. (B) It was located about 30 miles from Paris because Louis wanted it away from threats.

UNIT IV

QUESTION 4.1

(C) This painting is both an important part of the Dutch Golden Age and a representation of the new study of anatomy as part of the Scientific Revolution. (A) The painting does not call into question the sanitation practices of the day. (B) This art actually disputes religious beliefs and superstition. (D) Nothing factual really supports this option.

QUESTION 4.2

(A) Both Vesalius and Harvey were important figures in the study of anatomy during the Scientific Revolution. (B and C) Locke, Rousseau, and Voltaire were all Enlightenment figures. (D) Kepler and Newton were important to astronomy during the Scientific Revolution as opposed to anatomy.

UNIT V

QUESTION 5.1

(C) The food shortages hit the Third Estate so hard that “What is the Third Estate” became a rallying cry. (A) The Storming of the Bastille was an important event involving the working poor of Paris. (B) Not true as creating the government called the Directory did not occur until after the Reign of Terror. (D) The sans culottes never really secured the right to vote during the French Revolution.

QUESTION 5.2

(A) Although the Third Estate also included other groups, the passage is about the bourgeoisie. (B) The clergy was the First Estate. (C and D) All members of the nobility were members of the Second Estate.

UNIT VI

QUESTION 6.1

(C) They are referring to the new order that emerged from the Industrial Revolution. **(A)** Not true as the passage discusses labor and industry. **(B)** Although written in 1848 the passage refers to the Industrial Revolution. **(D)** Nothing factual really supports this option.

QUESTION 6.2

(A) They viewed everything as a part of the class struggle between the “haves” and “have-nots”. **(B)** This did happen after 1848. **(C)** Both believed that a revolution by the proletariat must take place. **(D)** There is nothing factual to really support this answer.

UNIT VII

QUESTION 7.1

(A) The painting is a perfect example of Romanticism and it’s love of nature. **(B and C)** These were the two movements that came before and after Romanticism. **(D)** Cubism was a later movement.

QUESTION 7.2

(D) Romantics believed that industrialization was a negative for nature, as seen in the artwork where the railroad disturbs nature. **(A and B)** Neither one of these answers are illustrative of the Romantic Movement. **(C)** Although the statement is true, that is not the purpose of the piece.

UNIT VIII

QUESTION 3

(A) The British were helping the Arabs to overthrow their Ottoman rulers. **(B)** France was a British ally at this time. **(C)** Germany was an enemy but did not control large areas of Arab land. **(D)** There was no Syria at this time.

QUESTION 4

(D) The Allies were trying to spread the armies of the Central Powers out. **(A and B)** These are both factually incorrect. **(C)** This answer choice is completely backwards.

Unit IX

QUESTION 9.1

(A) The ECSC was designed to boost trade between European countries. (B) This answer is actually the opposite of what it was designed. (C) Drugs were only traded illegally anyway. (D) Not a relevant answer as Western Europe was already allied against that.

QUESTION 9.2

(B) Although not until after the collapse of communism this did take place. (A) It was not active in a military capacity. (C) This answer is factually incorrect. (D) Although some members did, not all took sides.

PRACTICE EXAM

QUESTION 1

(A) The Commercial Revolution and Agricultural changes had led to more people moving to the cities changing the way of life for many. (B) The Guild System had been in decline in the cities. (C) Serfdom had ended in Western Europe long before this. (D) Mercantilism was actually in decline by this time.

QUESTION 2

(D) Population had been steadily increasing in Europe over time following the plague. (A) Absolutism had little to do with the development of cities in this period. (B and C) These answers are factually incorrect.