

ADVANCED PLACEMENT EUROPEAN HISTORY

SEMESTER I EXAM

PLEASE WRITE YOUR NAME ON THE TEST, THE
SCANNER FORM, AND ALL ADDITIONAL PAPER.

MULTIPLE CHOICE	/50pts
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2)	/18pts
LONG ESSAY QUESTION	/32pts
TOTAL	/100pts

Honor Code
A Commitment to Honor

As a member of the Tampa Prep community, I am responsible for upholding and promoting honesty, trust, respect, and fairness in all venues of school life. I pledge to maintain personal and academic integrity and to support it in others.

I solemnly promise to uphold my commitment to honor this code.

(signature)

AP European History: Semester 1 Exam**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

The following 4 questions refer to the excerpt below.

“I am not unacquainted with the word of Paul that women should be silent in church...but, when no man will or can speak, I am driven by the word of the Lord when he said, ‘He who confesses me on earth, him will I confess and he who denies me, him will I deny,’ and I take comfort in the words of the prophet Isaiah..., ‘I will send you children to be your princes and women to be your rulers.’... I send you not women’s ranting, but the Word of God. I write as a member of the church of Christ against which the gates of hell shall not prevail.”

Argula von Grumbach, *Letter to the University of Ingolstadt in Defense of Martin Luther*, 1523

- _____ 1. **What does the document above suggest about the role of women in popular anticlerical movements of the Reformation era?**
- a. New arguments for the exclusion of women from political life did not go unchallenged.
 - b. The Reformation raised debates about female roles in the family, society, and the church.
 - c. Feminists staged public protests to press their demands for rights for women.
 - d. Women increased their representation in legislative bodies in many nations.
- _____ 2. **Which of the following sixteenth-century developments best exemplifies Argula von Grumbach’s claim to represent the “church of Christ”?**
- a. Secular authorities attempted to assert complete control over religious institutions.
 - b. Martin Luther established new interpretations of Christian doctrine and practice.
 - c. Some Protestants refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the state.
 - d. Though Christianity fragmented in Europe, religious uniformity remained the ideal.

_____ 3. Which of the following theological reforms is best illustrated by Argula von Grumbach's interpretation of the Bible?

- a. The Reformation placed new emphasis on the individual's direct relationship to God.
- b. Social dislocation during the Reformation left city governments with the task of regulating public morals.
- c. The growth of secular power played a critical role in the success of the Protestant Reformation.
- d. Protestant denominations clashed with the Catholic Church and with each other to establish new religious practices and social values.

_____ 4. What was a long-term outcome of the conflicts represented in the excerpt above?

- a. Martin Luther was excommunicated and executed.
- b. Indulgences were permanently accepted in both Catholic and Protestant theology.
- c. Martin Luther supported the violent actions of the peasants.
- d. The Catholic Church in Europe was permanently fragmented.

The following 3 questions refer to the excerpt below.

"I shall speak very briefly on the study of the liberal arts, which for humans is useful and honorable, pleasurable and enlightening since everyone, not only philosophers but also the most ignorant man, knows and admits that it is by reason that man is separated from beasts. For what is it that so greatly helps both the learned and the ignorant? What so enlarges and enlightens men's minds the way that an education in and knowledge of literature and the liberal arts do?"

Cassandra Fedele, *Oratio pro Bertucio Lamberto*, a Latin speech in praise of the arts and sciences at her male cousin's graduation from the University of Padua, 1487. Translated by Diana Robin (2000). Found on p. 364 of *A History of Western Society, 11th Edition, since 1300 for AP**

_____ 5. Which of the following best reflects the type of education described by the author?

- a. the study of literature and ancient texts
- b. the application of scientific understanding to society and institutions
- c. the study of nature, emotions, and individuality
- d. the application of psychology in understanding human behavior

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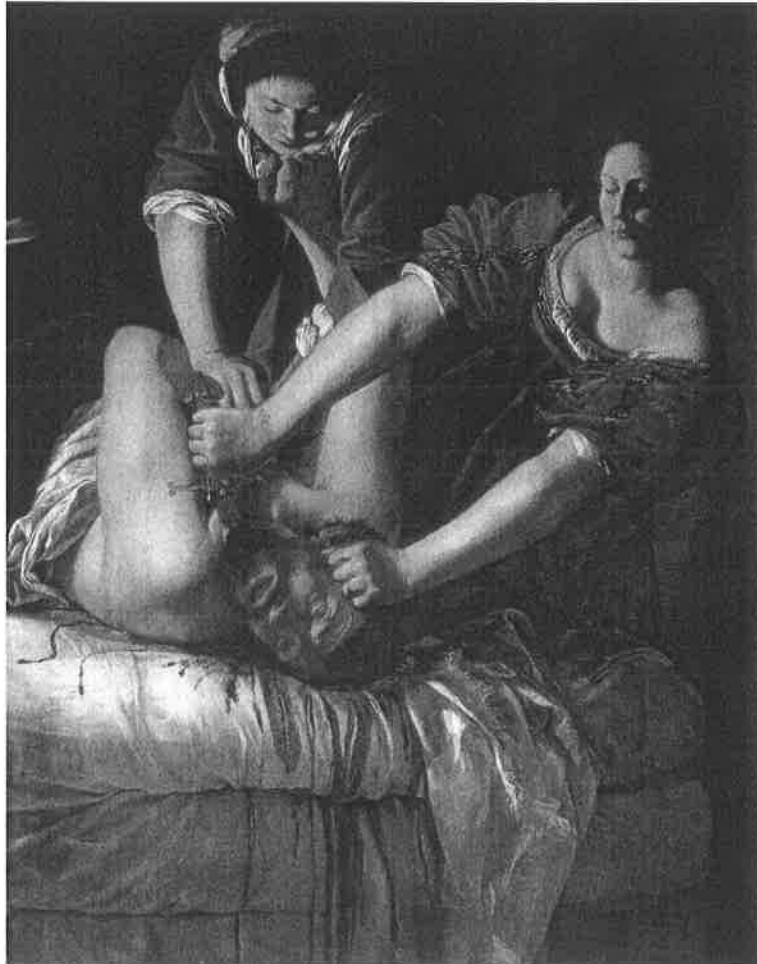
_____ 6. **The type of education described in the excerpt above most directly contributed to which subsequent historical development?**

- a. the Enlightenment
- b. the Industrial Revolution
- c. the Scientific Revolution
- d. the Thirty Years' War

_____ 7. **Which of the following developments most directly contributed to the dissemination of the type of education described in the above excerpt?**

- a. innovations in banking and finance
- b. advances in navigation and cartography
- c. inventions such as the printing press
- d. new ideas and methods in astronomy

The following 2 questions refer to the painting below.



Artemisia Gentileschi, *Judith and Holofernes*, 1610

_____ 8. Which of the following viewpoints is best reflected in this painting?

- a. an emphasis on irrationality, impulse, and abstraction
- b. an emphasis on emotion, nature, individuality, and intuition
- c. an emphasis on subjectivity, the subconscious, and satire
- d. an emphasis on drama, illusion, and distortion

_____ 9. The painting most directly portrays

- a. a focus on experimentation and self-expression.
- b. a representation of rational views and objectivity.
- c. a reflection of religious themes and goals.
- d. an emphasis on private life and public good.

The following 2 questions refer to the excerpt below.

“VI. And in order to leave no occasion for troubles or differences between our subjects, we have permitted, and herewith permit, those of the said religion called Reformed [Protestant] to live and abide in all the cities and places of this our kingdom and countries of our sway, without being annoyed, molested, or compelled to do anything in the matter of religion contrary to their consciences,...upon condition that they comport themselves in other respects according to that which is contained in this our present edict.”

King Henri IV of France, *The Edict of Nantes*, 1598

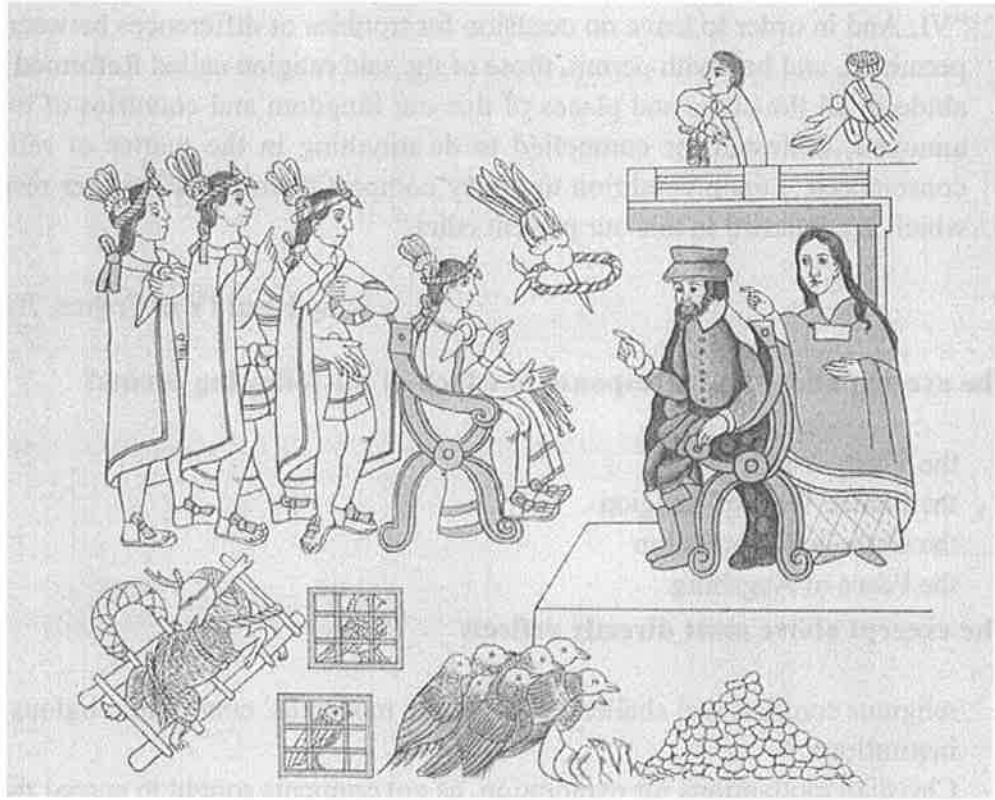
_____ 10. The excerpt above was a response to which of the following events?

- a. the Thirty Years' War
- b. the French Wars of Religion
- c. the Catholic Reformation
- d. the Peace of Augsburg

_____ 11. The excerpt above most directly reflects

- a. religious conflicts that challenged European monarchs' control of religious institutions.
- b. Christian motivations for exploration, as governments sought to spread the faith.
- c. some Protestants' refusal to recognize the subordination of the church to the state.
- d. monarchs' tolerance of religious pluralism in order to maintain domestic peace.

The following 2 questions refer to the image below.



Lienzo de Tlaxcala (The Linen of Tlaxcala), c. 1560-1585.

Here, Doña Marina (also known as Malintzin or La Malinche) translates for Hernán Cortés during his meeting with Moctezuma II (also known as Montezuma) in Tenochtitlan on November 8, 1519. Found on p. 442 of *A History of Western Society, 11th Edition, since 1300, for AP**

12. The interaction above most directly reflects which of the following developments?

- Europe's expansion led to the exchange of plants and animals, creating economic opportunities.
- New communication and transportation technologies allowed for the creation of European empires.
- As non-Europeans became familiar with Western values, they modernized their economy and society.
- Europeans expanded the slave trade in response to the establishment of a plantation economy.

- _____ 13. Which of the following was the most direct result of the interaction shown in the image above?
- disease, subjugation, and destruction of indigenous populations
 - the establishment of Native American trade networks throughout Europe
 - widespread revolts across European colonies
 - indigenous nationalist movements in European colonies

”Anno Domini 1618, a great comet appeared in November. To see the thing was terrible and strange, and it moved me and changed my disposition so that I started to write, because I thought that it meant something big would occur, as then really did happen. . . . Anno Domini 1619, Ferdinand became the Holy Roman Emperor, under whom a great persecution happened through war, unrest, and the spilling of the blood of Christians. . . . First, he started a big war in Bohemia, which he then oppressed and subjugated under his religion, then almost the whole of Germany was conquered, all of which I can hardly describe and explain.”

Hans Herberle, shoemaker in Ulm, southern Germany, personal chronicle compiled in the 1630s

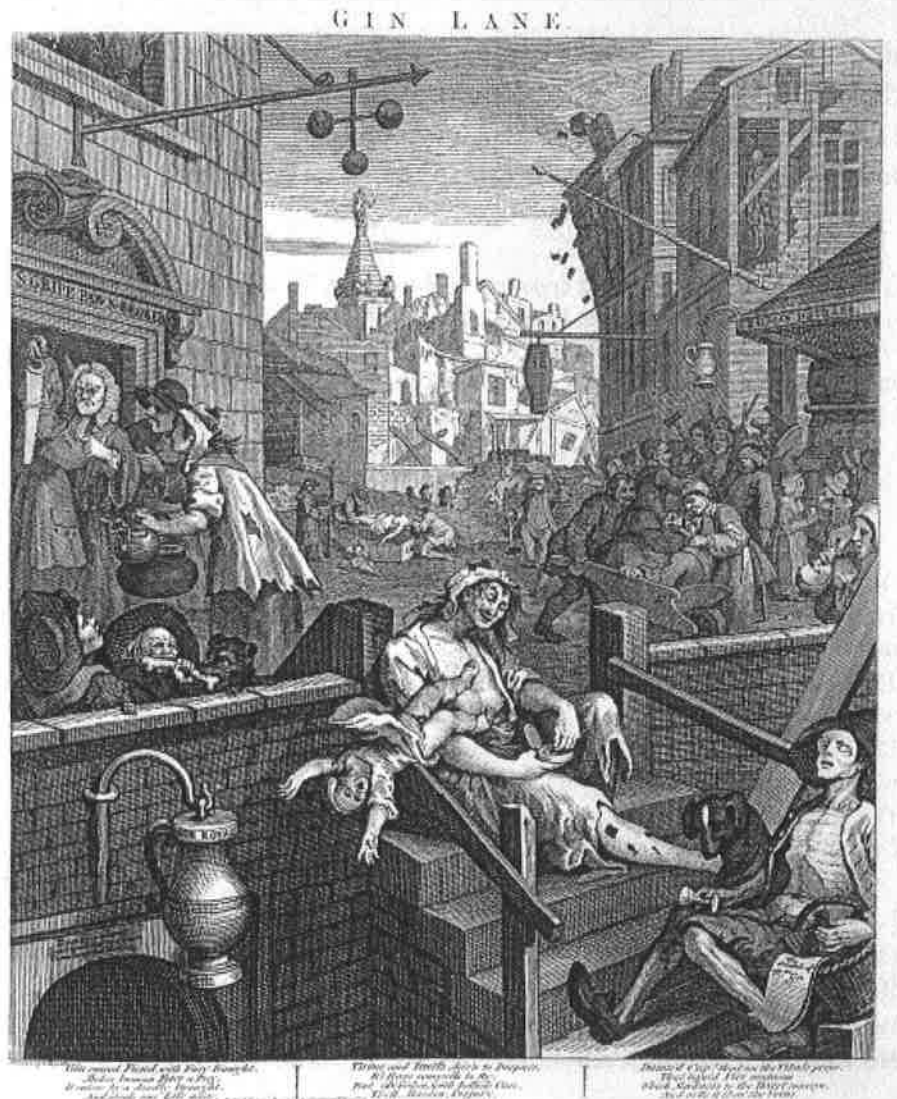
- _____ 14. The conflict that Herberle describes in his chronicle resulted in which of the following?
- The establishment of several religiously pluralistic and tolerant states within the German-speaking regions
 - The weakening of the Holy Roman Empire and the strengthening of smaller sovereign states within its boundaries
 - The virtual extinction of all Christian denominations except Lutheranism and Roman Catholicism within the German-speaking regions
 - The political unification of most of the German-speaking regions under a Protestant, rather than a Catholic monarch

- _____ 15. Based on the passage, which of the following can be safely inferred about Herberle’s religious affiliation?
- He was a member of a Lutheran church.
 - He was a member of a Calvinist church.
 - He was not a member of any established church
 - He was not a Roman Catholic

- _____ 16. A historian could best use Herberle’s discussion of the comet as evidence for which of the following features of early modern intellectual life?
- The diffusion of new scientific knowledge in the general population of Europe
 - The continued popularity of astrology among members of the elite
 - The persistence of a traditional view of the world as governed by supernatural forces
 - The growing tension between religious and scientific explanations of natural phenomena

- _____ 17. The ability of someone of Herberle’s social status in seventeenth-century Germany to read and write was most likely the result of which of the following?
- The diffusion of Renaissance humanist ideas to areas outside Italy
 - The Protestant Reformation’s emphasis on individual study of the Bible
 - The establishment of mandatory systems of national education
 - The growth of representative forms of government as alternatives to absolutism

The following 3 questions refer to the engraving below.



William Hogarth, *Gin Lane*, engraving, 1751.

The verse below the image reads as follows:

*Gin, cursed Fiend, with Fury fraught,
 Makes human Race a Prey.
 It enters by a deadly Draught
 And steal our Life away.
 Virtue and Truth, driv'n to Despair
 Its Rage compells to fly,
 But cherishes with hellish Care
 Theft, Murder, Perjury.
 Damned Cup! that on the Vitals preys
 That liquid Fire contains,
 Which Madness to the heart conveys,
 And rolls it thro' the Veins.*

- _____ 18. **The image above was created as an eighteenth-century response to which of the following?**
- a. an increase in wealth in the expanding urban Europe
 - b. the erosion of traditional values in larger urban areas
 - c. increased migration from rural areas to urban areas
 - d. an increase in political corruption in urban Europe
- _____ 19. **One social impact of the events depicted in the image was**
- a. the increase in the rate of illegitimate births in eighteenth-century Europe.
 - b. the transformation of unhealthy and overcrowded cities caused by government reform.
 - c. the gradual decline in efforts to police marginal groups in urban areas.
 - d. the growth of extended families in urban areas caused by a decrease in infant mortality.
- _____ 20. **The growth of urban areas during the eighteenth century was driven by**
- a. advances in medical knowledge that led to declining urban mortality rates.
 - b. the policies of absolutist monarchs.
 - c. increased migration from rural areas.
 - d. increased birthrates in urban areas.

The following 2 questions refer to the excerpt below.

“Article I: Woman is born free and lives equal to man in her rights....

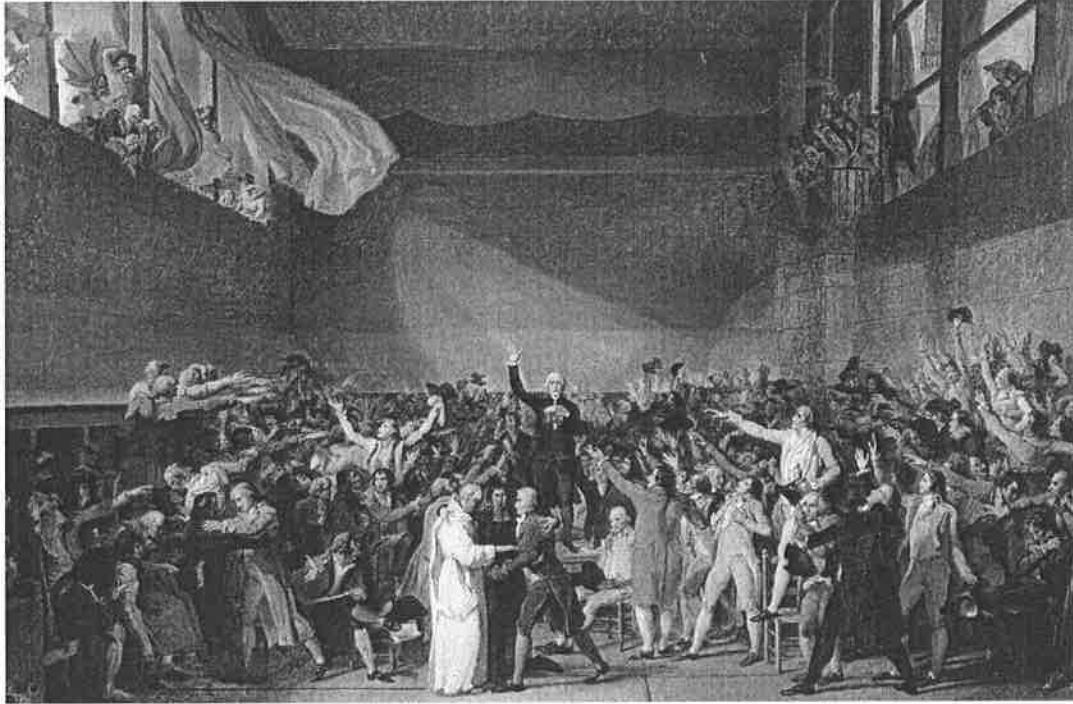
Article II: The purpose of any political association is the conservation of the natural...rights of woman and man; these rights are liberty, property, security, and especially resistance to oppression.....

Article VI: The law must be the expression of the general will;...it must be the same for all: male and female citizens, being equal in the eyes of the law, must be equally admitted to all honors, positions, and public employment according to their capacity and without other distinctions besides those of their virtues and talents....”

Olympe de Gouges, *Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen*, 1791

- _____ 21. In this excerpt, Olympe de Gouges is responding to
- romantic and nationalist challenges to the Enlightenment’s overemphasis on reason.
 - new arguments proposed by Enlightenment philosophes like Rousseau promoting the continued exclusion of women from political life.
 - universal demands for greater religious tolerance.
 - the works of Diderot that applied the principles of the scientific revolution to society.
- _____ 22. Which of the following eighteenth-century trends would support the argument Olympe de Gouges makes in this excerpt?
- Men and women in urban and rural households generally worked at separate but complementary tasks.
 - Citizenship in the first French republic was restricted to men.
 - Women participated enthusiastically in the early phases of the French Revolution.
 - The 1700s saw an increasing focus on gender roles defined by the “cult of domesticity.”

The following 2 questions refer to the painting below.



Jacques-Louis David, *The Tennis Court Oath, June 20, 1789, 1794*

*Found on p. 621 of A History of Western Society, 11th Edition, since 1300, for AP**

- _____ 23. Which of the following phases of the French Revolution is most directly reflected in the painting above?
- A radical republic was created that challenged the pre-existing political and social order.
 - Revolutions developed to challenge the conservative order and the Concert of Europe.
 - A constitutional monarchy was established to increase popular participation in the government.
 - Napoleon Bonaparte claimed to defend the ideals of the French Revolution and took control of Europe.
- _____ 24. Which of the following social classes was most directly challenged by the actions shown in the painting?
- an economic elite based on the growth of commerce
 - a nobility based on hierarchy and status
 - a bourgeois class focused on consumerism
 - liberals whose ideals emphasized popular sovereignty

The following 2 questions refer to the excerpt below.

“Civil law...should regulate the government of the family.... Man and woman have similarities and differences. What they have in common derives from the species; the differences come from the sex.”

Jean-Étienne-Marie Portalis, *Preliminary Discourse on the Civil Code*, 1801

- _____ 25. Which of the following concepts is best reflected in the excerpt?
- a. Napoleon’s new military tactics
 - b. the increasing role of religion in people’s public lives
 - c. Napoleon’s defense of the ideals of the French Revolution
 - d. the increasing role of nationalism in people’s lives
- _____ 26. Which of the following authors’ writings expressed views most similar to those of Portalis in the excerpt above?
- a. Charles Darwin
 - b. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - c. Voltaire
 - d. Karl Marx

The following 3 questions refer to the excerpt below.

“...to assure the possession of the islands to the West India Company [The West India Company was a privately owned company that was granted a royal charter and monopolistic privileges to trade in the West Indies] that His Majesty has created, to fortify its commerce, in excluding foreigners, and to oblige the inhabitants to submit themselves willingly to the regulations and ordinances of the Company.”

Jean Baptiste Colbert, economic advisor to King Louis XIV of France. Instructions to M. de la Rabesnieres de Treillebois, West India Company ship captain, October 1, 1667.

- _____ 27. Which of the following economic developments is best reflected in the passage above?
- a. capitalism
 - b. mercantilism
 - c. serfdom
 - d. subsistence agriculture

- _____ 28. **Which of the following was NOT a direct result of the actions described in the excerpt above?**
- a. Europeans, driven by nationalist rivalries, sought direct political control of colonies.
 - b. Overseas products and influences contributed to the development of a consumer culture in Europe.
 - c. The transatlantic slave-labor system expanded as demand for new products increased.
 - d. Foreign lands provided raw materials, finished goods, laborers, and markets for Europe.
- _____ 29. **Which of the following pieces of evidence illustrates how non-Europeans responded to French rule during the eighteenth century?**
- a. Non-Europeans published writing and created art widely shared in France, provoking debate about the acquisition of colonies.
 - b. Non-Europeans quickly embraced French values and sought to modernize their own economies and societies.
 - c. Non-Europeans, inspired by revolutionary ideas, led revolts in French colonies, with some becoming independent.
 - d. Non-Europeans migrated to France, causing debate and conflict over the role of religion in social and political life.

The following 2 questions refer to the excerpts below.

“From the above debate arises whether it is better to be loved than feared or the contrary. The answer is that one would want to be both the one and the other, but...it is much safer to be feared than loved.... Numbered among the admirable actions of Hannibal is...that while he led a very great army, mixed with infinite kinds of men...there never arose any dissension.... This could not have arisen from anything other than his inhuman cruelty, which...made him always venerable and terrible in the sight of his soldiers.”

Niccolò Machiavelli, *The Prince*, 1513

“I do not deny that fear, in certain moments, is very powerful. But I suggest that any king whose politics has making himself feared as its only end will rule over slaves.... I conclude, therefore, that a cruel prince exposes himself to being betrayed more than a good-natured one, since cruelty is intolerable.”

King Frederick II of Prussia, *Anti-Machiavel*
(a refutation of Machiavelli’s *The Prince*), 1740

- _____ 30. **Machiavelli references Hannibal, a Carthaginian commander from the era of the Roman Republic, to support his argument. This is an example of which of the following sixteenth-century developments?**
- a. a general desire in Italians to revive the political structure of the Roman Republic
 - b. an increasing Humanist focus on Greek and Roman texts as opposed to Christian texts
 - c. Renaissance-era challenges to classical views of the cosmos and nature
 - d. the use of deductive reasoning promoted by Francis Bacon and René Descartes
- _____ 31. **Which of the following would best explain the reason for the difference of opinion between Niccolò Machiavelli and Frederick II?**
- a. Machiavelli was a writer and humanist during a time of conflict among Italian city-states, whereas Frederick II was an emperor at a time when the sovereign state had been consolidated as the principal form of political organization across Europe.
 - b. Machiavelli used Greek and Roman texts as sources for his political theories, whereas Frederick II did not have access to classical texts.
 - c. Machiavelli was primarily interested in secular models for individual and political behavior, whereas Frederick II was interested in experimenting with enlightened absolutism.
 - d. Frederick II had more support from his subjects than did Italian princes during Machiavelli’s time.

The following 3 questions refer to the image below.



The Villa Capra, designed by Venetian architect Andrea Palladio, constructed for a papal official in 1566. *Found on p. 377 of A History of Western Society, 11th Edition, since 1300, for AP**

- _____ 32. **The building depicted in the image above is an example of**
- a. a building commissioned by a Russian czar to enhance his prestige by imitating Western styles.
 - b. new movements in architecture satirizing Western society and its values.
 - c. a building based on classical styles emphasizing ideals of perfection and balance.
 - d. a romantic design emphasizing nature and emotion.
- _____ 33. **The architectural style shown the image above best characterizes which of the following periods in European history?**
- a. the Renaissance
 - b. the Baroque era
 - c. the Napoleonic era
 - d. the interwar period

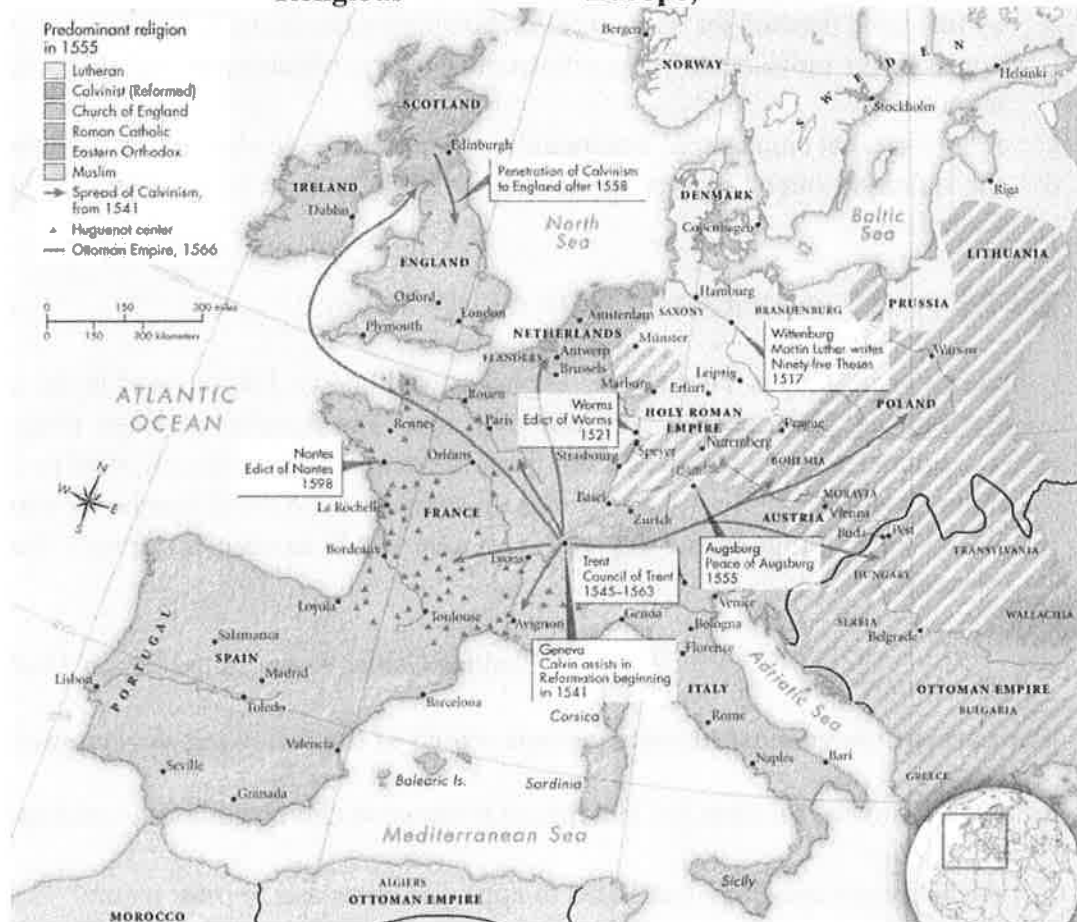
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- _____ 34. Which of the following themes is most directly reflected in this architecture from the sixteenth century?
- a. prestige and power
 - b. an emphasis on emotion
 - c. subjectivity and subconscious ideas
 - d. bourgeois values

The following 2 questions refer to the map below.

Religious Divisions in Europe, ca. 1555



Found on p. 415 of *A History of Western Society*, 11th Edition, since 1300, for AP*

35. Which of the following most directly contributed to the religious divisions shown on the map above?
- Secular political theories promoted by Machiavelli established a new concept of the state and challenged church authority.
 - Religious reformers like Martin Luther, John Calvin, and the Anabaptists introduced new interpretations of Christian doctrine.
 - Religious reform both increased state control of religious institutions and provided challenges to state authority.
 - The Catholic Reformation sought to revive the Catholic Church.

_____ 36. **To which of the following later developments did the conflicts over the spread of Protestantism shown on the map most directly contribute?**

- a. an increased demand for religious toleration during the Enlightenment
- b. conservative movements in the nineteenth century, which supported religious authorities
- c. relativism that emphasized irrationality and impulse over objectivity of knowledge
- d. the Habsburg rulers' success in restoring religious unity in this region under Catholicism

The following 3 questions refer to the excerpt below.

“Some years ago, as Your Serene Highness well knows, I discovered in the heavens many things that had not been seen before our own age. The novelty of these things, as well as some consequences which followed from them in contradiction to the physical notions commonly held among academic philosophers, stirred up against me no small number of professors—as if I had placed these things in the sky with my own hands in order to upset nature and overturn the sciences.”

Galileo Galilei, *Letter to the Grand Duchess Christina*, 1615

_____ 37. **The excerpt above most directly reflects which of the following developments?**

- a. New astronomical ideas led individuals to question church authorities and ancient texts.
- b. Alchemy and astrology continued to appeal to elites and to most natural philosophers.
- c. Europeans increasingly believed that divine and demonic forces controlled the cosmos.
- d. Developments in the natural sciences undermined an objective description of nature.

_____ 38. **The ideas expressed by Galileo in the excerpt above most directly contributed to which of the following developments?**

- a. Secular political theories, such as those described in Machiavelli's *The Prince*, provided a new concept of the state.
- b. Intellectuals began to apply the principles of the scientific revolution to society and human institutions.
- c. Philosophy and science moved from rational interpretations of nature and human society to irrationality.
- d. The challenge to the uncertainties of the Newtonian universe in physics opened the door to uncertainty in other fields.

- _____ 39. Which person would most likely disagree with Galileo's views?
- a. Isaac Newton
 - b. René Descartes
 - c. Martin Luther
 - d. William Harvey
- _____ 40. Besides Galileo's discoveries in astronomy, what new scientific ideas and observations arose during the period 1450-1648?
- a. anatomical and medical discoveries presenting the body as an integrated system
 - b. the emergence of Romanticism as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality
 - c. positivism, or the idea that science alone provides knowledge
 - d. the emergence of alchemy and astrology as challenges to classical views of the universe

The following 3 questions refer to the excerpts below.

“The only way to erect such a common power, as may be able to defend them from the invasion of foreigners, and the injuries of one another, and thereby to secure them in such sort as that by their own industry and by the fruits of the earth they may nourish themselves and live contentedly, is to confer all their power and strength upon one man....”

Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*, 1651

“87. Man being born, as has been proved, with a title to perfect freedom and an uncontrolled enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of the law of Nature, equally with any other man, or number of men in the world, hath by nature a power...to preserve his property—that is, his life, liberty and estate against the injuries and attempts of other men....”

John Locke, *Second Treatise of Civil Government: Vindication for the Glorious Revolution*, 1690

- _____ 41. The excerpts above can best be described as a response to
- a. conflicts between the British monarchy, Parliament, and other elites over their respective roles in the political structure
 - b. conflicts between monarchs and elites over control of religious life, morality, and religious reform.
 - c. conflicts resulting from controversial Enlightenment ideas, exacerbated by short-term fiscal and economic crises.
 - d. conflicts stemming from the development of mass politics and nationalism.

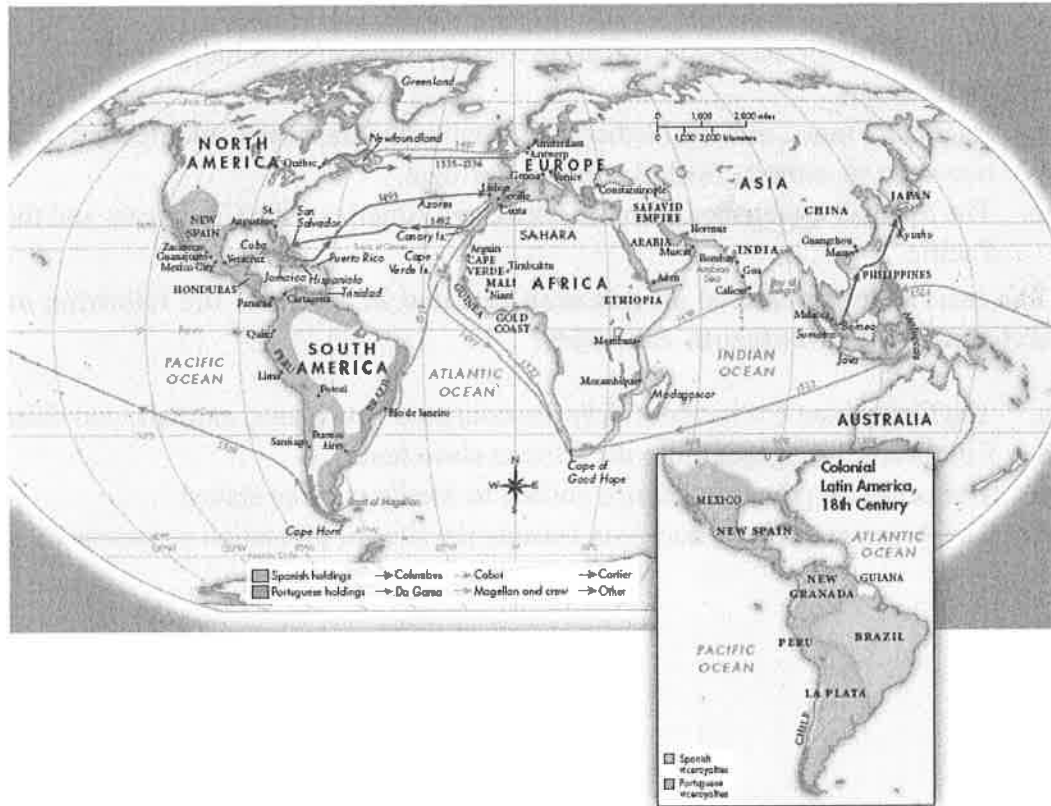
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- _____ 42. **Thomas Hobbes and John Locke would most likely agree on which of the following statements?**
- a. Enlightened absolutism is an ideal form of government.
 - b. Governments originate from the consent of the governed.
 - c. Divine right authorizes the rule of absolute monarchs.
 - d. A republic is an ideal form of government.
- _____ 43. **Which of the following would most directly challenge the ideas of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke?**
- a. an absolute monarch
 - b. the aristocracy
 - c. mass political parties
 - d. the bourgeoisie

The following 4 questions refer to the map below.

Overseas Exploration and Conquest in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries



Found on p. 436 of *A History of Western Society, 11th Edition, since 1300, for AP**

44. Which of the following reasons for exploration can be inferred from the evidence presented in the map?

- Rising population pressures contributed to price increases, lowering living standards for some.
- Christianity served as a stimulus for exploration as governments sought to spread the faith.
- European states sought direct access to spices and luxury goods to enhance state power.
- The rise of mercantilism gave the state a new role in promoting commercial development and the acquisition of colonies overseas.

_____ 45. **The events depicted by the map resulted in which of the following historical developments?**

- a. Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of European financial centers.
- b. Christianity served as a justification for the subjugation of indigenous civilizations.
- c. England, France, and the Netherlands established their own colonies and trading networks to compete with Spain and Portugal.
- d. The Spanish established colonies across the Americas, the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

_____ 46. **The interactions depicted on this map resulted in which of the following outcomes in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?**

- a. The Columbian Exchange widely disseminated new plants, animals, and diseases.
- b. Europeans disengaged from the African slave trade.
- c. The center of power in Europe shifted to Mediterranean states.
- d. The Americas, Africa, and Asia became the sites of plantation economies.

The following 3 questions refer to the painting below.



Francisco Goya, *The Third of May 1808*, 1814

- _____ 47. The painting above was most likely a response to which of the following events?
- a. the rise of autocratic rulers
 - b. Napoleon's expanding empire throughout Europe
 - c. revolutionary uprisings of enslaved people in French colonies
 - d. Francisco Franco's use of military force to assert his authority
- _____ 48. The painting above reflects which artistic movement?
- a. Impressionism
 - b. Baroque
 - c. Romanticism
 - d. Neoclassicism

“To Versailles like bragging lads
We brought with us all our guns
We had to show, though we were but women,
A courage that no one can reproach us for.

Now we won't have to go so far
When we want to see our King
We love him with a love without equal,
Since he's come to live in our Capital.”

Song of the *Poissardes* (Paris market women), October 1789

- _____ 49. The events referred to in the song led most directly to which of the following?
- The formalization of a constitutional monarchy in France
 - The creation of a republican government in France
 - The installation of Napoleon as Emperor of the French
 - The restoration of the Bourbon monarchy
- _____ 50. The *poissardes* and other participants in the events described in the song were motivated most strongly by which of the following?
- An economic crisis brought about by food shortages
 - The desire to institute free-market principles in the French economy
 - The failure of France to gain substantial advantages from its wars with Britain
 - The fear that Enlightenment ideas about government would undermine the basis of monarchy
- _____ 51. The participation of women such as the *poissardes* led to which of the following during the early phases of the French Revolution
- Wage equality for women
 - Permanent legal equality for women, but no political rights
 - Temporary improvements in women's legal status
 - Loss of rights previously held by women

Short Answer: RESPOND TO BOTH SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (12 MINUTES EACH IS RECOMMENDED)

1. **Directions:** Read the following question carefully and write your response in complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable.



Matthias Gerung, *Sale of Indulgences*, woodcut, Germany, 1546

Question: Use the image above to answer parts a, b, and c.

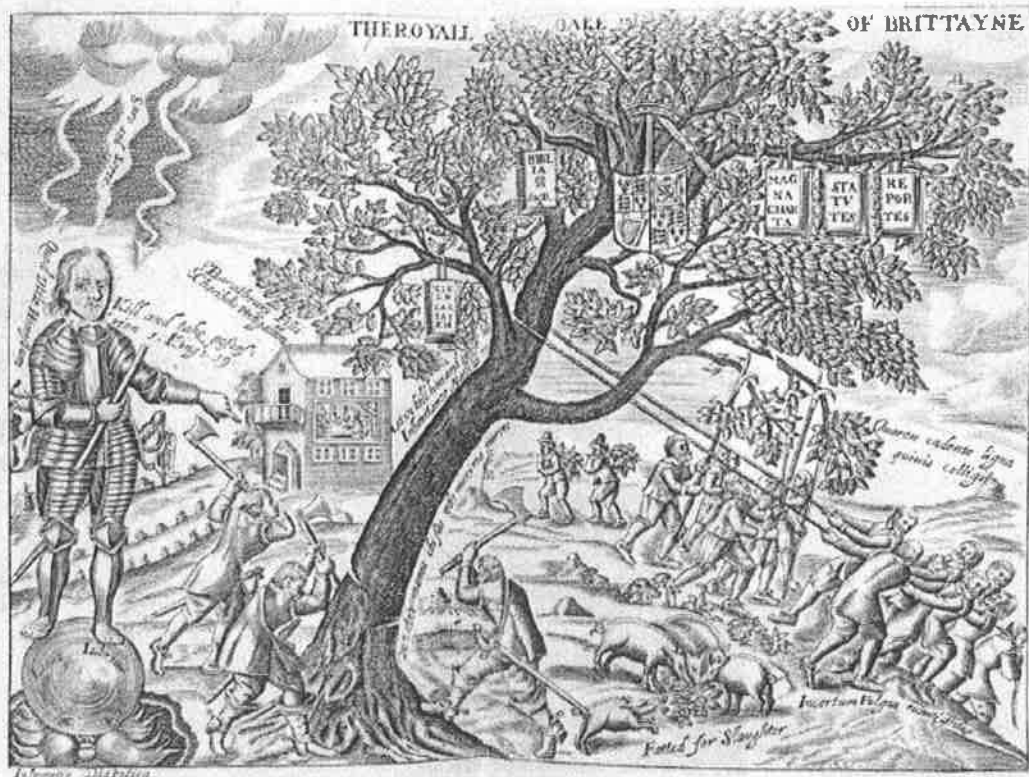
- a) Briefly explain the point of view expressed through the image about ONE of the following:
- The Papacy
 - Indulgences
 - Social class
- b) Briefly explain ONE way in which a specific Protestant reform movement sought to reform Catholic practices.

Name: _____

ID: A

- c) Briefly explain ONE way in which the Catholic (or Counter-) Reformation sought to oppose the spread of Protestantism.

2. **Directions:** Read the following question carefully and write your response in complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable.

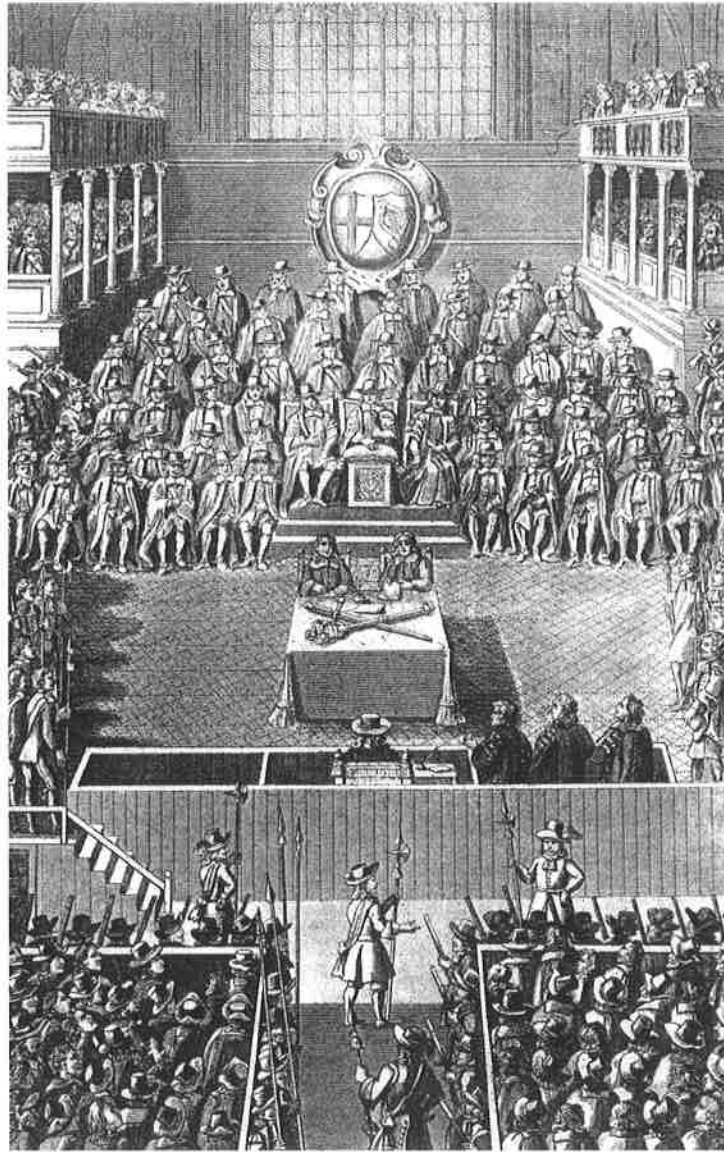


“The Royall Oake of Brittainne,” frontpiece to “Anarchie Anglicana, or, The History of Independency, the Second Part,” Clement Walker, 1649

Found on p. 494 of *A History of Western Society, 11th Edition, since 1300, for AP**

Captions

lightning (upper left of cartoon)	“Sero sed serio”—Latin for “Late, but in earnest.”
Oliver Cromwell’s extended arm (far left of cartoon)	“Kill and take possession 1 Kings 19.”—a reference to a line from the King James Bible (1 Kings 21:19—“And thou shalt speak unto him, saying, Thus saith the LORD, Hast thou killed, and also taken possession?”).
Cromwell’s shoulder	“Quod Utile, Honestum”—Latin for “That which is useful is right.”
Cromwell’s sword hilt	“Lex terrae”—Latin for “Law of the land.”
Hell at Cromwell’s feet	“Locus Lubricus”—Latin for “slippery place.”
documents suspended from tree	The Eikon Basilike (a purported spiritual autobiography attributed to Charles I); the Bible; the crown, scepter, and royal coat of arms; the Magna Carta; other legal statutes
tree trunk (left side)	“Let us kill him and seyse his Inheritance Math 21 38”—a reference to a line from the King James Bible (Matt. 21:38—“But when the husbandmen saw the son, they said among themselves, This is the heir; come, let us kill him, and let us seize on his inheritance.”).
pigs (bottom center)	“Fatted for Slaughter”



Engraving of Westminster Hall at the trial of Charles I, *A True Copy of the Journal of the High Court of Justice for the Tryal of K. Charles I*, John Nalson, London, 1684

Setting

Lord President Bradshaw sits in the midst of a large group of commissioners appointed to try the king. Directly facing Bradshaw, the king sits in a box, alone, wearing the hat he refused to remove in deference to the court's authority. Standing on Charles's right are John Cook, the prosecutor, and his two assistants; as was customary in treason trials, there was no defense attorney. On the clerks' table in the center, between the king and the commissioners, lie the mace and sword of state, as well as a copy of the charge. The court is full of spectators and soldiers situated behind the king as well as above and on each side of the commissioners.

Question: Use the images above to answer parts a, b, and c.

Name: _____

ID: A

- a) Briefly explain ONE difference in the points of view about the English Civil War and overthrow of Charles I expressed through each of the images above.
- b) Explain ONE piece of historical evidence from 1600 to 1660 that could be used to support the point of view expressed in “The Royall Oake of Brittainne.”
- c) Explain ONE piece of historical evidence from 1600 to 1660 that could be used to support the point of view expressed in the engraving of Westminster Hall at the trial of Charles I.

Essay

1.

Long Essay Question: DO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING

Directions: You are advised to spend **35 minutes** writing your answer. In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay.

1. **Evaluate the extent to which 1648 can be considered a turning point in European political, economic, and social history.**
2. **Analyze the extent to which the Scientific Revolution (ca. 1540-1690) contributed to political, social, and economic change in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Europe.**

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS -- LOUIS XIV

NOT for Extra Credit

By the end of the Middle Ages, kings, not nobles, held power in Europe. The greatest of these absolute monarchs was Louis XIV of France, who set the standard in the 17th century for wealth, ceremony, and power. His word was law to more than twenty million people. The highest nobles of the land were expected to wait on him as servants.

The clues below deal with life in Europe during the reign of Louis XIV. In the answer spaces, each number always stands for the same letter. Correct answers will give the code to decipher the quotation, which tells, in Louis' own words, why he thought a king had the right to so much power.

Civil war in which Paris rebelled against the crown

14 4 21 17 1 7

Prime minister in Louis' youth

3 6 22 6 4 2 17

Louis' minister of finance

19 21 8 15 7 4 9

Treaty which ended Louis' war with Britain, Holland, and Austria

4 10 20 5 2 19 12

Flattering nickname given Louis XIV

20 11 17 12 2 17 16

French protestants

13 11 16 11 7 17 21 9 20

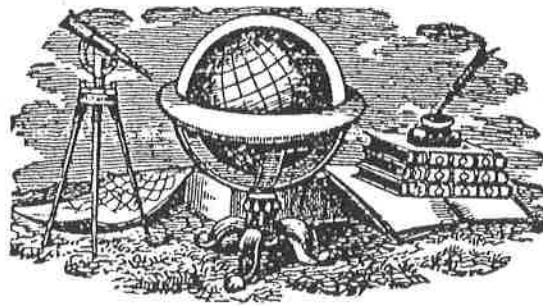
Ruling dynasty of Spain and Austria

13 6 18 20 15 11 4 16 20



9 13 7 12 2 17 16 2 20 20 11 18 7 4 2 21 4 9 21 6 8 8
 21 9 13 7 4 3 7 17 13 7 20 7 7 20 9 13 2 17 16 20 3 21 4 7
 18 7 4 14 7 19 9 8 10 9 13 6 17 9 13 7 10 1 21 6 17 1 13 7
 21 11 16 13 9 9 21 9 4 11 20 9 9 21 9 13 7 2 17 17 7 4
 8 2 16 13 9 4 6 9 13 7 4 9 13 6 17 9 21 2 17 14 21 4 3 6
 9 2 21 17 5 13 2 19 13 4 7 6 19 13 7 20 13 2 3 14 4 21 3
 21 11 9 20 2 1 7 21 19 19 11 18 10 2 17 16 9 13 7 18 8 6 19 7 21 14
 16 21 1 5 7 20 7 7 3 9 21 15 7 20 13 6 4 7 4 20 21 14 13 2 20
 12 17 21 5 8 7 1 16 7 6 17 1 13 2 20 6 11 9 13 21 4 2 9 10 16 21 1
 13 6 20 6 18 18 21 2 17 9 7 1 12 2 17 16 20 9 13 7 20 21 8 7
 16 11 6 4 1 2 6 17 20 21 14 9 13 7 18 11 15 8 2 19 16 21 21 1

THE AGE OF REASON
CODED QUOTE



NOT
FOR
EXTRA
CREDIT

Correct answers to these clues, entered in the spaces provided, will give you the code you need to decipher the quote below.

French critic of government, who advocated
a government of checks and balances
The "enlightened despot" of Prussia

10 5 17 11 7 6 14 13 3 7 13

20 16 7 9 7 16 3 21 15

11 2 7 23 16 7 8 11

The British government group which gained
in power during the 18th century

21 8 24 3 17 7 11

A summary of knowledge by French
intellectuals

7 17 21 22 21 4 5 1 7 9 3 7

A French philosopher, author of Candide

12 5 4 11 8 3 16 7

Scottish writer on economics

8 9 8 10 6 10 3 11 2

The law existing before and outside
of governments

17 8 11 13 16 8 4 4 8 18

11 5 9 7 6 21 16 3 24 7 11 2 7 1 2 7 17 5 10 7 17 8

5 20 17 8 11 13 16 7 11 5 20 3 17 9 11 2 7 3 16 21 8 13 6 7 6

8 17 9 11 5 3 17 14 13 3 16 7 3 17 11 5 11 2 7 18 2 5 4 7

21 5 17 6 11 3 11 13 11 3 5 17 5 20 11 2 7 13 17 3 12 7 16 6 7

3 6 11 2 7 24 13 6 3 17 7 6 6 5 20 17 8 11 13 16 8 4

1 2 3 4 5 6 5 1 2 22 7 12 7 16 22 8 23 7 18 3 4 4

8 9 9 11 5 11 2 7 21 5 10 10 5 17 6 11 5 21 15 5 20

15 17 5 18 4 7 9 23 7 11 2 7 10 22 6 11 7 16 3 7 6 6 11 3 4 4

21 5 17 21 7 8 4 7 9 3 17 17 8 11 13 16 7 10 8 22 24 7

23 16 8 9 13 8 4 4 22 5 1 7 17 7 9 8 17 9 10 8 17 15 3 17 9

18 3 4 4 3 10 1 16 5 12 7 8 6 11 2 7 22 8 1 1 16 5 8 21 2

8 1 7 16 20 7 21 11 15 17 5 18 4 7 9 23 7 5 20 17 8 11 13 16 7

NFEC

Puzzle 1 – Easy

5		9	8				2	
	1			9				
7	3					8		9
8		6		7	9			
		1	4		3	5		
			5	2		7		1
3		7					1	6
				8			3	
	2				1	9		7

Puzzle 2 – Easy

			7			6		
1		4	9		8			
3	6	7	4	2			5	8
9		2						7
				7				
7						1		5
4	7			9	2	3	1	6
			3		5	8		9
		3			7			

Puzzle 3 – Easy

	1		9				7	3
8				3		1		6
5	7	3	2		6			
7	4					6		
6								1
		9					4	8
			1		3	4	2	5
1		7		4				9
2	3				5		1	

Puzzle 4 – Easy

7	9		1			3	5	
	3	4	2				7	
		2				6		
8			9	5			4	
3		6	8		1	5		9
	7			3	2			8
		7				8		
	9				3	2	1	
	1	3		6		4		7

Puzzle 5 – Easy

							7	2
		3	4	9		8	1	6
2				7	6		5	
4		1		8	5			
9				3				5
			9	6		1		8
	8		5	1				3
3	9	4		2	7	5		
1	7							

Puzzle 6 – Easy

6		8			9	1	2	
	4	2	3	1				
	7		6	2				8
	8	9						3
		3	8		2	5		
4						7	8	
3				7	5		9	
				8	6	4	3	
	5	4	1			2		6

NFEC

Puzzle 7 – Medium

	9				1		
8				9	7	5	6
			3	1			7
5				8	6		7
2		4	7				1
	8			6	3		
	1	6	2	4			8
		2					9

Puzzle 8 – Medium

							5
6	9		5	8			
	5		7	2	1		4
		8		7			6
3		9		6		5	8
2				5		7	
4			3	9	5		8
				4	6		2
9							

Puzzle 9 – Medium

2				5		7	
	5	1		3		2	
7	8	4		2		6	
6	1		4				5
4				7		1	6
		8		3		1	4
	6		1			5	8
	4		5				2

Puzzle 10 – Medium

		3	8		1		7
	7				4		
			6		7	8	2
	5	2					1
4							6
6						5	4
	4	8	5		9		
			4				6
7			1		8	3	

Puzzle 11 – Medium

7			5			9	6
	9				6		5
		8			4		1
		6					5
	4		1		8		6
8						4	
5			4			3	
	8		3				9
1		3			2		4

Puzzle 12 – Medium

1	9			8	4		
5	7				2		
		4				3	9
		9		2	3		
	2		7		8		3
			9	4		8	
	8	1				4	
			8				2
			4	7			8

NPEC

Puzzle 13 – Hard

	8					6		
		1		9		8		
		2			4	5		3
				3	6	2		
3			8		9			5
		5	7	4				
1		7	9			3		
		8		5		9		
		3						5

Puzzle 14 – Hard

			4					6
			5	7			3	4
					6			2
					9	3		8
9	8			1			3	2
		1		8	7			
		9			5			
		5	3			1	2	
7							4	

Puzzle 15 – Hard

		6	2			9	7	
	1			5	6			
	8						4	6
				2				5
	5		8		4		6	
7				6				
4	3						8	
			7	4				1
	7	2			8	6		

Puzzle 16 – Hard

					5		8	
			9	8			4	5
						6		7
7	3		1					8
	6		2		8		5	
8					3		1	4
1		6						
2	5			4	1			
	8		6					

Puzzle 17 – Hard

	3		6	4	8	7		
					3		4	
				7	1	3		
						5	9	
2		1				4		6
	6	9						
		7	1	5				
	2		3					
		6	8	2	7		3	

Puzzle 18 – Hard

	5			7	2	6		1
3								5
	4	1						
		4	9		6			7
		8				5		
1			8		3	4		
						9	5	
2								4
7		5	1	8				2

NPEL

Puzzle 19 – Evil

			5			7	
	8			7	4	2	
			4	3			9
	9	3			1		
5							8
		4			2	6	
9				2	8		
	2	1		9			8
	3			7			

Puzzle 20 – Evil

		5			2		
				6			8
7			4			9	
				2	4		6
5	4	8				1	3
	7		5	1			
		2			6		1
9				4			
			1			3	

Puzzle 21 – Evil

		7	9	3			
	6		1				
				6	8	3	
	4	5			6		
3		6				9	8
			2			6	4
		2	7	5			
					4		1
				1	3	5	

Puzzle 22 – Evil

8				6		4	
	7						
1		3				8	9
4	8			2			
			1		9		
				4			5
	3	4				5	2
						6	
	1		9				7

Puzzle 23 – Evil

8		6					4
2			6	8			
9				2		1	
			7		3		8
		5				3	
1			5		2		
		7		9			4
				7	1		2
	1					6	7

Puzzle 24 – Evil

	2		9	8			
	6	1					
5			3				7
				3	4	6	7
	9	5	2	6			
4					3		8
						4	1
			6	7		2	