1. Literacy rates in eighteenth-century Europe:
   a. were about equal for men and women
   b. were distributed evenly across class lines
   c. were closely related to primary education
   d. actually declined from the seventeenth century
   e. were higher in Catholic nations

2. Which of the following was invented in the eighteenth century?
   a. jigsaw puzzle
   b. telescope
   c. astrolabe
   d. barometer
   e. microscope

3. The Rococo artistic style of the eighteenth century was:
   a. highly formal and geometric
   b. known for its light-hearted subject matter in painting
   c. heavily influenced by the French Academy of Art
   d. banned by the French kings
   e. a conspiracy to undermine good taste

4. All of the following were common characteristics of the Old Regime in eighteenth-century Europe EXCEPT:
   a. aristocratic elites
   b. state religions
   c. guilds
   d. feudal dues
   e. large factories

5. In eighteenth-century Europe, the most important imperial rivalries existed among which three of the following?
   a. Russia, France, and Great Britain
   b. The German states, the Italian states, and Great Britain
   c. The German states, the Italian states, and France
   d. France, Russia, and Spain
   e. Spain, France, and Great Britain

6. Adam Smith maintained that:
   a. workers’ real wages decrease in the long run
   b. population always tends to outstrip food supplies
   c. monopolies benefit the state
   d. competition is socially beneficial
   e. social revolution is inevitable

7. Improvements associated with the Agricultural Revolution of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries began in:
   a. France and Spain
   b. the Low Countries and Britain
   c. Prussia and Saxony
   d. Poland
   e. Russia

8. A major revolutionary idea spread throughout Europe by the French armies during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic period was that:
   a. careers should be open to talented individuals from all classes
   b. workers have the right to form labor unions and bargain collectively
   c. every individual is entitled to a free, public education
   d. private property should be abolished
   e. the aged and infirm should have the right to public support

9. During 1793-94, Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety owed much of their influence to the support of:
   a. Catholics angered by the Civil Constitution of the Clergy
   b. liberal nobles eager to promote economic progress
   c. a group of small property owners & wage laborers in Paris concerned about high food prices
   d. industrial workers in Paris and Lyons angry about conditions in the newly opened cotton mills
   e. provincial middle-class businessmen concerned about excessive centralization of government

10. How did the American Revolution affect the French Revolution?
    a. it proved the weakness of England and inspired the French to war against their hated enemy
    b. it actually had little effect on European attitudes
    c. Americans became convinced to expand their ideals abroad and fight for French liberty
    d. it led to new innovations in warfare widely used during the subsequent conflicts
    e. it further bankrupted the French treasury and deepened the financial crisis

11. Which of the following caused the deepest and most persistent internal opposition to the French Revolution?
    a. The Great Fear
    b. The storming of the Bastille
    c. The publication of Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France
    d. The advent of the Thermidorean reaction
    e. The Civil Constitution of the Clergy

12. Which group "started" the French Revolution?
    a. bourgeoisie upset over aristocratic privileges
    b. peasants in the countryside tired of feudalism
    c. lower middle-class artisans of Paris angered by high bread prices
    d. nobles who refused king's efforts at taxation
    e. clergy threatened by Louis XVI's church reforms
12. Which of the following best demonstrates the new importance of nationalism in revolutionary France?
   - levee-en-masse
   - Cult of the Supreme Being
   - abolishing of slavery
   - revolutionary calendar
   - execution of the king

13. What best describes the role of the sans culottes during the French Revolution?
   - they desired peace with other European countries
   - they exercised sustained control over the direction of the revolution
   - they hoped to restore the monarchy
   - they intervened intermittently at moments of crisis
   - they shared the feelings of the bourgeoisie

14. Which of the following actions by Napoleon I aided the cause of German unification?
   - The elimination of many small states and the political reorganization of territory
   - The incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein into Prussia
   - The expulsion of the Turks occupying the European territory where German was spoken
   - The reversal of the long-standing policy of French support for the Holy Roman Empire
   - The requirement that all people in conquered lands speak a common language, French

15. Napoleon Bonaparte's repressive occupation sparked a violent popular revolt in
   - Spain
   - Italy
   - Austria
   - Poland
   - Great Britain

16. The basic goal of Napoleon’s Continental System was to
   - isolate Russia diplomatically
   - weaken England economically
   - unite France and Spain
   - unify Germany
   - conquer Italy

17. Which of the following would be considered the most radical response to the Industrial Revolution?
   - laissez-faire
   - trade unionism
   - Chartism
   - Factory Acts
   - Marxism

18. The Industrial Revolution was responsible for all of the following developments in Great Britain EXCEPT:
   - an increase in the mobility of the work force
   - the improvement of the transportation network
   - increased emigration to the colonies
   - an increase in annual national income
   - an increase in the number of small landowners

19. Which of the following early nineteenth-century political figures was most closely identified with the concept of “the concert of Europe”?
   - Castlereagh
   - Napoleon I
   - Talleyrand
   - Alexander I
   - Metternich

20. A factor accelerating the British government's repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 was the:
   - South Sea Bubble scandal
   - American Revolution
   - Irish potato famine
   - development of relatively inexpensive ocean transport
   - worldwide mechanization of grain farming

21. A major result of the revolutions of 1848 was:
   - the creation of a group of independent yet cooperative nation-states
   - the fulfillment of worker goals of socialism
   - a turn toward conservative nation-building
   - a validation of the Romantic outlook
   - the establishment of a constitution for Russia

22. Prince Klemens von Metternich used the German Confederation to:
   - oppose liberalism and nationalism in Central Europe
   - encourage the penetration of France into the German states
   - prevent British military domination of the European continent
   - aid the spread of radicalism in the German states
   - make Prussia the dominant power among the German states

24. Which of the following sets of ideas is most closely associated with Liberalism in the mid nineteenth century?
   - free trade, universal male suffrage, and rule by the bourgeoisie
   - equality of property, republican government, limited suffrage
   - laissez faire, limited suffrage, religious toleration
   - limited suffrage, opposition to organized religion, equality of property
   - state churches, rule by bourgeoisie, limited suffrage

25. The disease most common in industrialized areas of nineteenth-century Europe was:
   - bubonic plague
   - tuberculosis
   - smallpox
   - malaria
   - leprosy
26. The Crystal Palace, shown above, was built in 1851 in London primarily as a:
   a. private summer residence for the royal family
   b. memorial to those who fought in the Crimean War
   c. celebration of British technological and industrial dominance
   d. performance hall for musicals and opera
   e. museum for artifacts from Africa and Asia

27. A major goal of the English Chartists in the 1840s was:
   a. equal distribution of wealth
   b. protective tariffs for farm products
   c. war with France
   d. abolition of the monarchy
   e. the vote for all men

28. The Romantic movement in late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century Europe was characterized by:
   a. reaction against the principles of the Enlightenment
   b. contempt for organized religion
   c. an interest in science and technology
   d. a view of the natural world as a “machine”
   e. important discoveries of planetary motion

29. Which of the following is the best characterization of the impact of industrialization on the family in the first half of the nineteenth century?
   a. Working-class wives generally became the primary wage-earners.
   b. Class differences in family structures narrowed.
   c. For the first time children played a role in household production.
   d. The sexual division of labor tended to increase.
   e. Protective legislation improved working conditions for women in the home

30. Urban life in the major European cities during the Industrial Revolution was characterized by
   a. rapid social mobility among recent migrants from the countryside
   b. overcrowded living conditions and unsafe working conditions for the working poor
   c. the adoption of laissez-faire attitudes by industrial workers
   d. government control of major industrial companies
   e. an increase in the nobility’s power over the urban population