

1. During the great witchcraft persecutions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, those most often tried as witches were:

- a. young girls
- b. young boys
- c. older women**
- d. members of the clergy
- e. members of the aristocracy

2. Johannes Kepler improved on Copernicus' theories by:

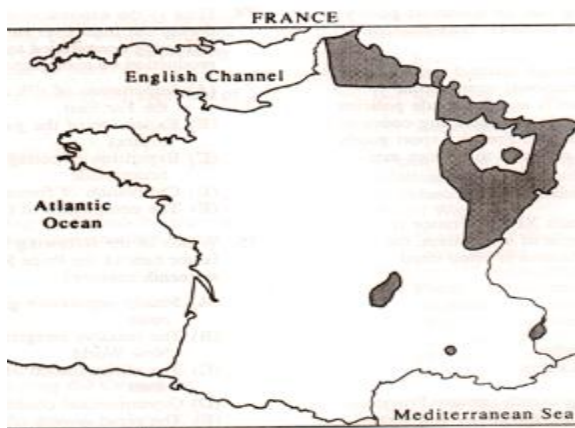
- a. introducing the concept of heliocentrism
- b. demonstrating the laws of gravitational attraction
- c. being the first to question the theory of crystalline spheres
- d. demonstrating that planets have elliptical orbits**
- e. charting the epicycles of the planets

3. What area of Europe was generally the most tolerant, attracting skilled artisans and intellectuals?

- a. France
- b. Great Britain
- c. Poland
- d. Netherlands**
- e. Spain

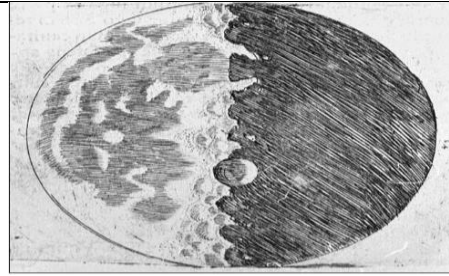
4. Empiricism as related to the Scientific Revolution can be defined as:

- a. logical deduction from known principles
- b. reliance on sensory observation to gather data**
- c. controlled and systematic experiments
- d. use of mathematics to devise universal scientific laws
- e. the rejection of positive knowledge in favor of skepticism



5. The shaded areas of the map of early eighteenth-century France shown above represent:

- a. lands controlled by peasants revolting against feudal obligations
- b. territorial acquisitions during the reign of Louis XIV**
- c. land controlled by foreign rulers within the kingdom of France
- d. Huguenot strongholds that still existed after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes
- e. former Spanish territories on the border of France



6. The sketch above, drawn by Galileo in 1610, was used to argue that the Moon:

- a. has no phases
- b. has an irregular surface**
- c. is one of the planets
- d. does not revolve around the Earth
- e. is illuminated by Mars

7. The great scientific discoveries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries led European scholars to believe that:

- a. everything in nature and society operated in ways similar to those of a living organism
- b. the universe was orderly and operated according to fixed rules**
- c. religious tradition formed the basis for all scientific truths and assumptions
- d. the experimental method was an unreliable vehicle for scientific inquiry
- e. only that which could be seen and examined was real

8. Which of the following is true of Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642)?

- a. He led the French church in opposition to the monarchy.
- b. He expelled the Huguenots from France.
- c. He strengthened the *intendant* method of local government.**
- d. He effectively abolished the sale of offices and tax farming in France.
- e. He supported the French nobility against the monarchy.

9. In the second half of the seventeenth century, which of the following countries dominated European culture, politics, and diplomacy?

- a. England
- b. Spain
- c. Russia
- d. France**
- e. Prussia

10. Which of the following was a primary result of the Glorious Revolution of 1688?

- a. the establishment of universal male suffrage
- b. the restoration of Roman Catholicism to both England and Scotland
- c. the limitation of the monarchy's power**
- d. the execution of James II
- e. the triumph of Puritanism

Year	1300	1500	1550	1600	1650	1700
England	3.5	2.8	3	4	5	5.8
France	15	16	18			19
Italy	8	6	11	13	12	12.5
Spain		8.3	6.3	7.6	5.2	7
Russia			9	11	9.5	16
All Europe	75	60	85	100	80	100

11. Which of the following can be concluded from the chart above?

- Overall European population fluctuated between periods of growth and decline.**
- Spain's population decline was closely related to its persecution of religious minorities.
- Italy experienced the greatest percentage population increase in the period.
- Continuous war led to a massive decline in population from 1550-1700.
- Renaissance improvements in medicine account for the sixteenth-century population increase.

12. John Locke based his *Two Treatises on Government* primarily on which of the following views of human nature?

- People are basically rational and learn from practical experience.**
- People are weak and sinful and need the guidance of organized religion.
- People are fallible and need guidance from the cumulative wisdom of tradition.
- People are quarrelsome and should be encouraged to revolt against state authority.
- People are born with all knowledge, and learning is the process of remembering innate ideas.

13. Which of the following characterized European warfare between the Peace of Utrecht (1713) and the outbreak of the French Revolution (1789)?

- standing armies pursuing limited strategic goals**
- citizen armies fighting for their native lands
- feudal armies fighting for their lords
- mass armies pursuing global strategies
- highly mobile armies unhampered by traditional defenses

14. In seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Prussia, the *Junkers* supported the monarchy and served in the army in return for:

- the right to sell their lands
- control of an independent national parliament
- toleration of their religious diversity
- exemption from all taxes
- virtually absolute power over their serfs**

15. According to the theory of mercantilism, colonies should be

- granted independence as soon as possible
- acquired as markets and sources of raw materials**
- considered an economic burden for the colonial power
- used as settlement areas for surplus populations
- encouraged to develop their own industries

16. Which of the following was the most significant challenge faced by the Austrian Habsburgs after 1648?

- loss of major territories to the Spanish Habsburgs
- the difficulty of centralizing a multi-ethnic empire**
- continual raids by Muslim pirates in the Mediterranean
- Russian efforts to expand in the Baltic
- French aggression in the Seven Years War (1756-63)

17. Poland's decline as a major political entity during the seventeenth century can be attributed largely to:

- the failure of the papacy to recognize the legitimacy of the Polish kings
- a population decline resulting from the Thirty Years' War
- the conquest of the kingdom by the Ottoman Turks
- failure of universities to create a literate aristocracy
- the absence of a powerful central authority**

18. Which set of states was in serious decline during the eighteenth century?

- Sweden, Austria, Prussia
- Poland, Britain, and Ottoman Empire
- Sweden, Poland, and Ottoman Empire**
- Poland, Ottoman Empire, and Prussia
- Russia, France, and Netherlands

19. Which of the following was NOT an accomplishment carried out by Peter the Great of Russia?

- assertion of control over boyars
- secular control of Orthodox Church
- acquisition of Poland**
- building of St. Petersburg
- defeat of Swedes and Ottomans

20. Mercantilist economic policies can best be described as:

- state intervention to achieve positive trade balances**
- laissez-faire
- avoidance of imperial responsibilities
- hostility to innovation
- focus on agricultural development

21. The War of Spanish Succession ended with:

- the Habsburgs reigning in Spain
- Louis XIV's grandson as king of Spain**
- Silesia granted to Frederick II
- Italy united under French rule
- Britain withdrawing from its colonies

Unit 2-

22. The Dutch Republic rose to prominence in seventeenth-century Europe because of which of the following factors?

- a. Its agricultural innovations
- b. Its military strength
- c. Its literary creativity
- d. Its religious unity
- e. Its **shipping and commerce**

23. Which of the following best explains the decline of Sweden as a major European power in the early eighteenth century?

- a. a series of weak leaders who led the nation into bankruptcy
- b. significant population decline due to famine and disease
- c. internal religious conflict between Lutherans and Calvinists
- d. Prussian invasion and occupation of the country
- e. **rivalry with the larger and more resource-rich Russia**

24. Which of the following represents the final defeat of efforts by the Ottoman Empire to acquire large areas of central Europe?

- a. The battle of Poltava (1709)
- b. The battle of Lepanto (1571)
- c. The battle of Nördlingen (1634)
- d. **The siege of Vienna (1683)**
- e. The fall of Constantinople (1453)

"Since my accession to the throne, I have very been anxious to conquer prejudices and to gain the confidence of my people. I granted toleration, and removed the yoke which had oppressed Protestants for centuries. Tolerance is a convincing proof of the improvement of the human mind."

25. The author of the quotation above was most likely a

- a. German ruler who had declared for Lutheranism
- b. monarch devoted to the concept of absolutism
- c. **ruler influenced by Enlightenment precepts**
- d. sixteenth-century Russian tsar
- e. Catholic ruler in the time of the Catholic Reformation

26. A major result of the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713) and the Treaty of Utrecht (1713-1714) was to

- a. unite the Spanish and French thrones under a Bourbon ruler
- b. finalize the decline of the British navy after a short-lived domination
- c. cause a long-term decline in international commerce and trade
- d. introduce significant new developments in weapons and warfare
- e. **prevent France from upsetting the balance of power**

27. The *Social Contract*, published in 1762, was written by:

- a. Turgot
- b. Necker
- c. Diderot
- d. Beccaria
- e. **Rousseau**



28. The above painting by Jan Vermeer illustrates which of the following about Dutch society in the seventeenth century:

- a. the Dutch monarchy's taste for elegance and power in art
- b. **the prosperity of the Dutch and their celebration of domesticity**
- c. the involvement of Dutch women in scientific research
- d. the sacrifices made by families during the war against Spain for independence
- e. the relative poverty of the Dutch upper class

29. Which of the following is most closely associated with Baroque art?

- a. Calvinist ideas regarding predestination
- b. the development of republican government
- c. voyages of exploration and global trade
- d. the mechanistic concepts of the Scientific Revolution
- e. **Roman Catholic efforts to reinvigorate spirituality**

30. "The law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have a right to concur either personally or by their representatives in its formation. The law should be the same for all, whether it protects or whether it punishes."

The quotation above is a formulation of the ideas of:

- a. Frederick the Great
- b. **Jean-Jacques Rousseau**
- c. Adam Smith
- d. Condorcet
- e. Voltaire

In class

31. In his *On Crimes and Punishments*, Cesare Beccaria:

- a. criticized physical punishments and advocated legal reform**
- b. championed the cause of barristers in the courts
- c. argued for a unified Italian legal code
- d. noted the importance of the common people in the making of laws
- e. suggested the building of maximum security prisons

32. 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

33. Which of the following is true of women during the Enlightenment?

- a. the vast majority of *philosophes* accepted the equality of women
- b. Mary Wollstonecraft's attack on women's domestic role led to a decline in the marriage rate
- c. though several prominent women participated in salons, most women were unaffected**
- d. enlightened monarchs established universities specifically designed for women's education
- e. women contributed significant intellectual breakthroughs in the area of philosophy

34. 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**

35. "The salon was a weekly gathering held in the home of one of the dominant ladies of the society, at which dinner was usually served, cards usually played, but conversation led by the hostess predominated. A few salons were known as having the ideal mixture of leading intellectuals, open-minded nobles, and clever, elegant women." The passage above describes an important aspect of social life in which of the following?

- a. Geneva during the Reformation
- b. Florence during the Renaissance
- c. London during the Glorious Revolution
- d. Paris during the Enlightenment**
- e. Moscow in the time of Peter the Great

36. Which of the following best expresses Voltaire's views concerning religion?

- a. Catholics should obediently follow the dictates of the pope.
- b. Protestants should be excluded from French government service.
- c. Religious unity is fundamental to enlightened monarchies.
- d. Organized religion perpetuates superstition and ignorance.**
- e. Criticism of religious doctrines and authorities should be condemned.

37. "I will allow that bodily strength seems to give man a natural superiority over woman; and this is the only solid basis on which the superiority of men over women can be built." The passage above reflects the argument of:

- a. John Locke
- b. Thomas Hobbes
- c. Mary Wollstonecraft**
- d. Jane Austen
- e. Emily Bronte

38. The eighteenth-century Enlightenment philosophes were primarily concerned with:

- a. the advancement of theological and metaphysical knowledge
- b. the setting of limits on the human ability to change
- c. pure skepticism and the negation of reason
- d. mystical sciences such as numerology and astrology
- e. critical and inquiring approaches to knowledge**

39. Which of the following is most characteristic of Voltaire's ideas?

- a. Empiricism and religious toleration are to be celebrated.**
- b. The branches of government should be balanced.
- c. Future progress is inevitable and limitless.
- d. The General Will is the ideal basis for good government.

e. Sensory experience can never be verified.

40. Jean-Jacques Rousseau differed significantly from other Enlightenment philosophes in his:

a. emphasis on emotions and his admiration for the “noble savage”

b. emphasis on the importance of science to social progress

c. belief in traditional religious customs

d. belief in determinism

e. belief in the divine right of kings