

AP EUROPEAN HISTORY



QUESTION CATALOGUE

2004 AP European History Classification

UNIT I: The Renaissance, Reformation and Wars of Religion (1450 - 1648)

A. The Renaissance

- 1. The Italian Renaissance
 - a. Literature and Art..... 1
 - b. City-State Politics and Government..... 4
 - c. Foundations of Humanism (secularism, individualism)..... 4
- 2. The Northern Renaissance
 - a. Literature, Technology and Art..... 5
 - b. Christian Humanism..... 7

B. The Reformation and Wars of Religion

- 1. Reformation
 - a. Martin Luther and the Beginnings..... 7
 - b. Other reformers..... 9
 - c. Counter Reformation..... 10
 - d. Beliefs and Results..... 11
- 2. Wars of Religion
 - a. Other Religious Conflict (France, Netherlands)..... 13
 - b. The Thirty Years' War..... 15

C. The Growth of Nation States

- 1. Politics and Government
 - a. England..... 17
 - b. France..... 19
 - c. Other Countries..... 21
 - d. Exploration..... 22
 - e. Commercial Revolution and rise of middle class..... 23
- 2. Science, Culture and Society
 - a. Literature and Art..... 24
 - b. Society..... 25
 - c. Scientific Revolution..... 26

D. Essays

- 1. Thematic Essays..... 27
- 2. Document-Based Questions (DBQs)..... 30

UNIT II: Baroque, Absolutism and Enlightenment (1648 - 1789)

A. Absolutism in Western Europe

- 1. France
 - a. Louis XIV the Sun King..... 55
 - b. Louis XV..... 58
 - c. Louis XVI..... 58
- 2. England
 - a. Charles I..... 58
 - b. English Civil War..... 59
 - c. Charles II and the Restoration..... 60
 - d. James II and the Glorious Revolution..... 60
- 3. Other Nations

a. The Dutch Republic.....	61
b. Bourbon and Hapsburg Spain.....	62
c. Scandinavia.....	62
B. Enlightenment and Baroque	
1. Enlightenment	
a. Philosophy.....	64
b. Science.....	67
2. Baroque	
a. Baroque and Rococo Art and Music.....	68
C. Enlightened Despots in Eastern Europe	
1. Austria	
a. Hapsburg Empire.....	70
b. Leopold I and Charles VI.....	70
c. Maria Theresa and Joseph II.....	71
2. Russia	
a. Peter the Great.....	71
b. Catherine the Great.....	73
3. Prussia	
a. Frederick William and Frederick I.....	73
b. Frederick William I and Frederick the Great.....	73
4. Other Nations	
a. Italy and the Papacy.....	74
b. The Ottoman Empire.....	75
D. War and Economy	
1. Wars	
a. Wars of Succession.....	75
2. Economy	
a. Mercantilism.....	76
E. Essays	
1. Thematics Essays.....	77
2. Document-Based Questions (DBQs).....	80

Unit III: Revolution and Reaction (1789 - 1848)

A. French Revolution, Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna	
1. The French Revolution	
a. Causes and National Assembly.....	91
b. The Radical Stage and the Directory.....	95
2. Napoleon and Congress of Vienna	
a. Background and Consulate Period.....	97
b. Empire Period.....	99
c. Congress of Vienna.....	102
B. Industrial Revolution and -isms	
1. The Industrial Revolution	
a. Capitalism vs. Mercantilism and Adam Smith.....	104
b. Technology and Industrialization.....	105
c. Social Effects.....	109
2. -isms	

a. New Political Philosophies.....	111
b. Neoclassicism and Romanticism.....	113
c. Marxism.....	115
C. Age of Metternich	
1. Repression and Reaction	
a. Restoration in France.....	116
b. Reaction in England.....	117
c. Metternich in Eastern Europe.....	119
2. Revolutions of 1820s and 1830	
a. Growth of Democracy in England.....	120
b. The July Revolution in France.....	122
c. Greece and Eastern Europe.....	123
d. Other Revolutions.....	124
D. Essays	
1. Thematics Essays.....	125
2. Document-Based Questions (DBQs).....	127

Unit IV: The Creation of Modern Europe (1848 - 1914)

A. Revolutions of 1848	
1. Revolution	
a. Limited Success in France.....	143
b. Failure in Italy and Austrian Empire.....	144
c. Early Attempts to Unite Germany.....	146
d. Continued Growth of Democracy in Europe.....	147
B. The Rise of Nationalism	
1. Unification Movements	
a. Bismarck and German Unification.....	149
b. Cavour and the Unification of Italy.....	150
2. Democracy in Western Europe	
a. Victorian England.....	153
b. Napoleon III and The Third Republic in France.....	155
c. Smaller Countries.....	157
3. Repression and Decline in Eastern Europe	
a. Autocratic Russia.....	158
b. Decline of the Hapsburgs.....	159
c. The Crimean War and the Sick Man of Europe.....	160
C. Imperialism and the Road to War	
1. Imperialism	
a. Causes.....	161
b. Africa.....	163
c. Asia.....	165
2. Road to War	
a. Bismarck's European Diplomacy.....	166
b. Polarization of Europe After Bismarck.....	168
c. Militarism and Imperial Conflict.....	170
D. New Industry and Culture	
1. Capitalism, Socialism and Full Industrialism	

a. Industrialization.....	174
b. Socialism and Anarchism.....	175
2. Culture	
a. New Scientific Developments.....	177
b. Realism, Impressionism, and Symbolism.....	179
E. Essays	
1. Thematics Essays.....	182
2. Document-Based Questions (DBQs).....	184

Unit V: World War I and Europe in Crisis

A. World War I and Immediate Aftermath

1. World War I	
a. Outbreak and Causes.....	213
b. The Western Front.....	217
c. The Eastern Front.....	220
d. New Military Developments.....	221
2. Aftermath of World War I	
a. Paris Peace Conference.....	222
b. The Treaty of Versailles.....	224

B. The Russian Revolution

1. The Russian Revolution	
a. Causes and Events Leading to 1917.....	225
b. The February Revolution and the July Crises.....	226
c. The October Revolution.....	227
d. The Civil War.....	228
2. Development of Russian Communism	
a. The New Economic Policy.....	229
b. The Struggle for Power.....	230
c. Collectivization and Industrialization.....	231

C. Post-War Development

1. Devastated Republics After the War	
a. England and Irish Independence.....	232
b. French Instability.....	233
c. Weimar Germany.....	234
2. 1920's Science and Culture	
a. Modernist Art and Literature.....	235
b. Philosophy and Science.....	237
3. International Developments	
a. Treaties and Pacts.....	239

D. Depression and Dictatorships-Totalitarianism

1. The Great Depression	
a. Depression in the U.S., Great Britain and France.....	240
b. Depression in Germany and Weimar Politics.....	241
2. Fascism in Italy	
a. Mussolini Consolidates Power.....	242
b. Reforms and Changes Under Mussolini in Italy.....	
3. Fascism in Germany	

a. Rise of Hitler and Nazism.....	244
b. Hitler Becomes Chancellor.....	245
c. Anti-Semitic and other Domestic Policy.....	246
E. Essays	
1. Thematics Essays.....	248
2. Document-Based Questions (DBQs).....	250

Unit VI: World War II (1935 - 1945)

A. Events Leading Up To The War

1. Politics	
a. Purges and Political Trials in Soviet Russia.....	257
b. Britain, France, and other Democracies.....	258
c. Developments in Fascist Germany and Italy.....	259
2. International Events	
a. Spanish Civil War.....	260
b. The Anschluss and Munich.....	262
c. Allied guarantees and the Nazi-Soviet Pact.....	264

B. World War II

1. Beginnings of the War	
a. Long-Term Causes and the War Starts.....	265
b. Polish Invasion and Blitzkrieg.....	266
c. Phony War and Winter War.....	266
d. Japanese Involvement.....	267
2. French Defeat and Axis Victories	
a. Invasions of Norway, Denmark, and France.....	268
b. Churchill Leads in the Battle of Britain.....	270
c. The U.S. Becomes Involved and Atlantic Charter.....	271
d. Germany Moves East and Invades Russia.....	272
3. Turning of the Tide	
a. Battles Against Rommel in North Africa.....	273
b. Battle of the Atlantic.....	273
c. Germany is Stalled at Stalingrad.....	274
d. American Victories Over Japan.....	275
4. Allied Victory	
a. D-Day Invasion of France at Normandy.....	276
b. Russian Advances in the East.....	277
c. Late War Conferences.....	278
d. Atomic Bomb and Victory over Japan.....	281
e. The Holocaust.....	282

C. World War II Aftermath

1. Western Europe Restabilizes	
a. Italian Democracy Prevails.....	284
b. France Recovers as Fourth Republic.....	285
c. Germany is Split and Rebuilds.....	286
d. England Becomes a Welfare State.....	287
e. The Marshall Plan.....	288
2. Eastern Europe Communization	

a. Communist Parties Take Over East-European Govts.....	289
b. Soviet Five-Year Plans.....	291
D. Essays	
1. Thematics Essays.....	292
2. Document-Based Questions (DBQs).....	293

Unit VII: Cold War to Present (1945 - Present Day)

A. The Early Cold War	
1. Alliances Form	
a. The Marshall Plan in Effect and NATO Formed.....	301
b. European Coal and Steel Community and Common Market	302
c. Warsaw Pact is Assembled.....	302
2. Containment	
a. German Conflict and the Berlin Blockade.....	302
b. Middle East Conflict.....	303
B. Independence of European Colonies and Later Cold War	
1. Independence of Colonies	
a. Vietnam and Algerian Wars.....	303
b. End of British Empire.....	304
2. Later Cold War	
a. Khrushchev and the Secret Speech.....	305
b. Brezhnev and Prague Spring.....	306
c. The Space Race and Science.....	307
d. Solidarity and Fall of Communism.....	308
C. Recent European Events	
1. Domestic Policy Since World War II	
a. Britain.....	311
b. France.....	312
c. Germany.....	313
d. Italy.....	314
2. International Events	
a. Arab-Israeli Relations and Gulf War.....	314
b. The Reunification of Germany.....	315
c. Unification of Europe-European Union.....	316
3. Science and Culture	
a. Science and Technology.....	317
b. Literature and Art.....	318
D. Essays	
1. Thematics Essays.....	320
2. Document-Based Questions (DBQs).....	321

I. Renaissance, Reformation & Wars of Religion

A. The Renaissance

1. The Italian Renaissance

a. Literature & Art

5. The center of the Renaissance was in
(A) Venice (D) Pisa
(B) Milan (E) **Florence**
(C) Padua
6. Where did the Renaissance begin?
(A) **Italy** (D) France
(B) England (E) Spain
(C) Germany
7. Writing in the vernacular during the Renaissance was the practice of writing
(A) on subjects other than religion
(B) about classical Greece
(C) **in languages of the people rather than Latin and Greek**
(D) in a more realistic fashion
(E) about the government
9. Which Florentine wrote the *Decameron*, containing tales about the human condition?
(A) Bruni (D) Petrarch
(B) **Boccaccio** (E) Niccolo Machiavelli
(C) Baldassare Castiglione
11. Baldassar Castiglione wrote a manual on how to
(A) be a successful monarch
(B) **be a gentleman**
(C) paint in the neo-classical style
(D) form a democracy
(E) save yourself from sin
14. Rich merchants and bankers in Italian city-states were responsible for the Renaissance arts because they
(A) were trained and became some of the great artists themselves
(B) **patronized artists for huge artworks**
(C) made artist a legal profession within their cities
(D) pushed the clergy out of power
(E) did not depend on other to create art for them
17. Before the Renaissance, most art was patronized by
(A) **the Church**
(B) Kings and Queens of Europe
(C) merchants and bankers
(D) wealthy farmers
(E) individual traders
19. The invention of oil paint and the development of perspective occurred during the
(A) Baroque Period (D) Romantic Age
(B) Rococo Period (E) Neo-classical Era
(C) **Renaissance Era**
20. One technical change in painting during the Renaissance was the development of
(A) tempra paints (D) gold plating
(B) **oil paints** (E) a silk brush
(C) a new canvas
21. What Renaissance painter was known for mythological scenes in such paintings as the *Birth of Venus* and *Primavera*?
(A) Giotto (D) Leonardo Da Vinci
(B) Massaccio (E) Michelangelo
(C) **Sandro Botticelli**
22. Leonardo Da Vinci was active as all of the following EXCEPT as a
(A) painter (D) writer
(B) scientist (E) **politician**
(C) architect
23. Even though he was involved in many pursuits, Michelangelo Buonarroti was known primarily as a
(A) painter (D) architect
(B) **sculptor** (E) engineer
(C) writer
25. Boccaccio's *Decameron* differed from Medieval writings because it
(A) **amused, rather than edified its readers**
(B) was written in the more educated Latin rather than the more base Italian
(C) was patronized by the Medicis
(D) presented a collected story with common characters
(E) had a theme which did not assert that Jesus was divine
26. Dante's *Divine Comedy* asserts that
(A) life is about more than living for the afterlife
(B) **reason can only take people so far, after which God's grace must take its place**
(C) sin can be found in every man's actions, and that he must confess them
(D) man's actions have no bearing on what happens to him
(E) church practices were corrupt and needed reform
28. Baldassare Castiglione's *The Book of the Courtier* advised men to
(A) **lead an active lifestyle with effortless dignity**
(B) pursue careers in sport
(C) focus on one profession to made their life effective
(D) seek powerful positions so that they can control their lives
(E) are ruthless with no regard for their actions, only for their end

1850. Directions: The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of the following Documents and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.

For the period 1643-1715, describe and analyze the absolute monarchy of King Louis XIV of France.

Historical Background: Louis XIV (the Sun King) (September 5, 1638 - September 1, 1715) reigned as from May 14, 1643 to September 1, 1715. Louis did not effectively become ruler until after the death of in 1661. His reign generally epitomizes European ; in fact, he sometimes has the reputation of being called "the greatest absolute monarch."

1851. **Document:**

Up to this moment, I have been pleased to entrust the government...to the late Cardinal. It is now time that I govern....You will assist me...seal no orders except by my command....[R]ender account to me personally.

King Louis XIV of France, date unknown.

1852. **Document:**

This poor country is a horrible sight; it is stripped of everything. The soldiers take possession of the farms and have the corn threshed, but will not give a single grain to the owners who beg it as an alms. It is impossible to plough. There are no more horses all have been carried off. The peasants are reduced to sleeping in the woods and are thankful to have them as a refuge from murderers. And if they only had enough bread to half satisfy their hunger, they would indeed count themselves happy.

Social Conditions in seventeenth century France, From *Letters of the Abbess of Port-Royal*, 1649.

1853. **Document:**

And he that carryeth this Person, is called SOVEREIGN, and said to have *Sovereign Power*; and everyone besides, his SUBJECT . . . Consequently none of [the sovereign's] Subjects, by any pretence of forfeiture, can be freed from his Subjection.

Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*, 1651.

1854. **Document:**

Sire, it pleases Your Majesty to give some hours of his attention to the establishment, or rather the re-establishment of trade in his kingdom. This is a matter that purely concerns the welfare of his subjects but that cannot procure Your Majesty any advantage except for the future, after it has brought abundance and riches among his people. On the contrary, [the subject of trade] being unattractive in itself, Your Majesty will find it disagreeable to hear it discussed often, and, moreover, [efforts to re-establish] it will even lead to a decrease in current revenues. [For all these reasons] it is certain, Sire, that through Your Majesty's sacrifice of two things so dear and important to kings-one, the time that [Your Majesty] could use for his amusements or other pleasanter matters, the other, his revenue-[Your Majesty] by these unexampled proofs of his love for his people will infinitely increase the veneration and respect of his subjects and the admiration of foreigners.

Jean-Baptiste Colbert, French Finance Minister, *Memorandum on Trade*, 1664.

III. Revolution & Reaction

A. French Revolution, Napoleon & Congress

272. All of the following were causes of the French Revolution EXCEPT
- (A) influence of Enlightenment philosophers such as Rousseau and Locke
 - (B) the feudal obligations imposed on the French peasant class
 - (C) lack of any meaningful legislative assembly
 - (D) the loss of French territory by the monarchy in continental military affairs**
 - (E) the chaotic and non-standardized legal system
273. All of the following contributed to the debt of the French monarchy before the French Revolution EXCEPT
- (A) costly colonial wars with England
 - (B) French participation in the American Revolution
 - (C) maintaining a large army and navy
 - (D) the costs of managing the royal court at Versailles
 - (E) French continental wars with Prussia**
274. England was able to avoid revolution while France faced it in the late 18th century partly because England
- (A) was able to avoid costly colonial wars while France could not
 - (B) was uninvolved with continental wars while France was not
 - (C) was able to avoid religious conflict while France could not
 - (D) had a meaningful legislative assembly while France did not**
 - (E) gave up its North American colonies while France did not
275. The immediate cause of the French Revolution was
- (A) financial crisis caused by huge public debt**
 - (B) colonial war with England
 - (C) the chaotic legal system
 - (D) the Social Contract published by Jean-Jacque Rousseau
 - (E) riots in Paris and other large cities
276. Louis XVI summoned the Estates General because he
- (A) wanted to declare war on England in the colonies
 - (B) was unable to get the law courts to pass his new economic program**
 - (C) wanted to grant rights to Protestants
 - (D) needed to assert control over riots outside of Paris
 - (E) sought to punish a group of peasants who had revolted
284. Soon after the Tennis Court Oath, armed revolutionaries stormed which French building?
- (A) the Bastille**
 - (B) Versailles
 - (C) the Arc de Triumphant
 - (D) the Royal Palace
 - (E) the Eiffel Tower

1. The French Revolution

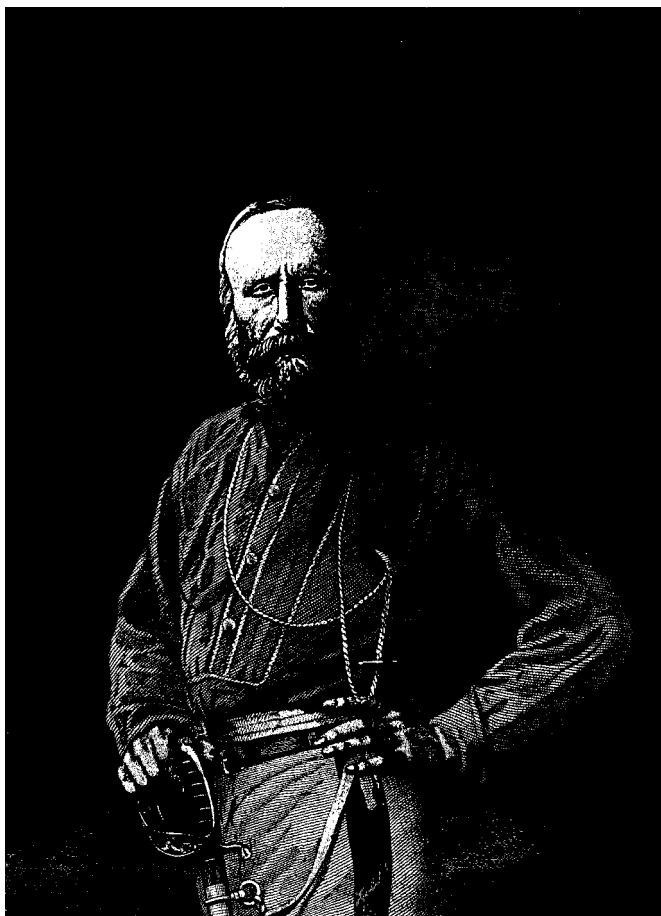
a. Causes and National Assembly

277. The Third Estate was angered when the Estates General was called in 1789 because
- (A) they were not considered part of the Estates General
 - (B) their vote would only be counted as the same as each of the First and Second Estates' votes**
 - (C) the King was unwilling to make concessions in taxing the people
 - (D) the Estates General would not be asked to pass any meaningful tax legislation
 - (E) the King intended to pass tariffs which hurt their business
278. Which statement best describes the Estates General up to the time of the French Revolution? It was
- (A) an effective legislative body, voting on taxes and wars
 - (B) a sometimes effective body which could rule on economic matters, but not foreign policy
 - (C) called every ten years, except for the reign of Louis XIV and was useful for matters of deciding new nobility and clergy
 - (D) was called at irregular intervals and used to decide minor matters
 - (E) called only twice before and served no useful purpose**
279. When the Estates General commenced, the Third Estate expected to
- (A) have as many votes as the First and Second Estates combined**
 - (B) declare war on Austria
 - (C) prevent new taxes from being passed
 - (D) elect themselves as new nobility
 - (E) overthrow the King
280. All of the following were problems facing the Third Estate in 1789 EXCEPT
- (A) severe food shortages
 - (B) feudal obligations
 - (C) overbearing tax burdens
 - (D) destruction from continental wars**
 - (E) no political representation
281. All of the following were problems with the French government that helped lead to the French Revolution EXCEPT
- (A) a chaotic legal system
 - (B) an inequitable tax system
 - (C) no uniform or codified laws
 - (D) no meaningful representative assembly
 - (E) incompetent military leadership**

IV. The Creation of Modern Europe

B. The Rise of Nationalism

787. Base your answer on the picture below.



As shown in the picture above, Garibaldi's role in the Italian unification was as a

- (A) brilliant diplomat
- (B) **patriotic guerilla fighter**
- (C) aristocratic general
- (D) persuasive orator
- (E) philosophical writer

1270. When Victor Emmanuel II was crowned King of Italy in 1861, his capital city was

- (A) **Florence**
- (B) Turin
- (C) Milan
- (D) Rome
- (E) Naples

1271. Italy was able to acquire Venetia in 1866 because of

- (A) **its alliance with Prussia preceding the German Civil War**
- (B) diplomatic bartering with Austria
- (C) military conquest by Garibaldi
- (D) open rebellion in Venetia
- (E) an alliance with France against Prussia in the Franco-Prussian War

1. Unification Movements

b. Cavour and the Unification of Italy

1272. Italy was able to acquire Rome in 1870 because the

- (A) **French troops protecting the city were sent to the front of the Franco-Prussian War**
- (B) pope wanted a unified Italy
- (C) Prussian troops were sent in to capture the city
- (D) city's isolation from the rest of Italy caused uncontrollable riots
- (E) Romans voted in a plebiscite to become a part of Italy

1273. Beginning in 1871, the capital of Italy was

- (A) **Rome**
- (B) Palermo
- (C) Milan
- (D) Florence
- (E) Venice

1288. Rome became the Italian capital after

- (A) **French troops withdrew from the city during the Franco-Prussian War**
- (B) the creation of Italy in 1861
- (C) its liberation by Garibaldi
- (D) papal consent
- (E) Cavour acquired the city through diplomatic channels

1307. Cavour used the Siccardi Law and the Law on Convents to

- (A) **reduce the influence of the Catholic Church in Piedmont**
- (B) attract the support of the Austrian Empire
- (C) give Piedmont access into the Crimean War
- (D) better his relationship with King Victor Emmanuel II
- (E) show his distaste with the *Syllabus of Errors*

1344. The collapse of the revolutionary movements of 1848 transferred leadership of Italian nationalism to

- (A) **Victor Emmanuel II and Camillo de Cavour**
- (B) Charles Albert and Giosue Carducci
- (C) Pius IX and Ferdinand II
- (D) Giuseppe Garibaldi and Benito Mussolini
- (E) Ferdinand I and Prince Metternich

1371. The nineteenth century Roman Republic refers to a

- (A) **short-lived state established in 1849 that temporarily overthrew the Papal States**
- (B) resuscitation of the old Roman Republic
- (C) plan for a unified Italian republic to be centered in Rome
- (D) secret Roman society with Socialist political views
- (E) design to modernize and beautify the city of Rome

1373. The Neo-Guelph movement

- (A) **supported a unified Italian state centered on the Papacy**
- (B) supported Italian states under foreign dominion
- (C) supported Italian unification under Garibaldi
- (D) was based in the Piedmont region of Italy
- (E) was led by Giuseppe Mazzini