

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

I. Renaissance, Reformation & Wars of Religion

B. The Reformation & Wars of Religion

145. How did the Danish phase of the Thirty Years' War end?
- (A) **The Holy Roman Emperor defeated the Danes and announced the Edict of Restitution.**
 - (B) Cardinal Richelieu pushed France into the war on the side of the Protestants.
 - (C) Hapsburg Spain sent troops to Germany to back the Catholics.
 - (D) The Edict of Restitution was revoked and the German provinces were again allowed to choose their religion.
 - (E) The Danish forces fought to a stalemate in Germany, allowing the French to stop the Hapsburg forces from the other side.
147. All of the following countries were major players in the Thirty Years' War EXCEPT
- (A) France
 - (B) Spain
 - (C) Germany
 - (D) Sweden
 - (E) **England**
148. All of the following countries fought on the Protestant side of the Thirty Years' War EXCEPT
- (A) France
 - (B) Holland
 - (C) Sweden
 - (D) Denmark
 - (E) **Spain**
149. Which agreement ended the Thirty Years' War?
- (A) Peace of Paris
 - (B) Peace of Utrecht
 - (C) **Peace of Westphalia**
 - (D) Peace of Versailles
 - (E) Peace of Portsmouth
150. How did the Treaty of Westphalia impact the Peace of Augsburg? The Peace of Augsburg was
- (A) revoked and Catholicism was the only religion offered for German princes
 - (B) reinstated as it was before the war
 - (C) **reinstated allowing Calvinism**
 - (D) expanded to include Calvinism and Anglicanism
 - (E) to include any religion supporting Jesus' divinity
151. How did the Thirty Years' War affect Protestantism? It
- (A) stagnated the growth of Protestantism in Southern Europe
 - (B) **ensured that Protestantism was safely established in some European strongholds**
 - (C) encouraged the growth of Protestantism to England
 - (D) forced France to be tolerant of both Catholics and Protestants
 - (E) helped promote a comeback for the Counter Reformation, which restricted Protestantism in Germany to the North

2. Wars of Religion

b. The Thirty Years' War

152. The royal family most damaged by the Thirty Years' War was the
- (A) **Hapsburgs**
 - (B) Romanovs
 - (C) Bourbons
 - (D) Tudors
 - (E) Medicis
153. How did the Thirty Years' War affect Germany politically? The German princes
- (A) became far more powerful than they had been before the war, which would spur Germany on in the Industrial Revolution.
 - (B) **were now all independent rulers, which delayed unification until the nineteenth century.**
 - (C) now could choose among Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Catholicism, ensuring divisiveness and war among Germany for years.
 - (D) now each controlled their own province which meant they had to defend themselves and each became military strongholds
 - (E) were often not as competent as the prior Emperor, and thus Germany's growth was stagnated.
154. The country most weakened by the Thirty Years' War was
- (A) **Spain**
 - (B) France
 - (C) England
 - (D) Sweden
 - (E) Italy
155. What two countries were made independent states with the Peace of Westphalia?
- (A) Denmark and Sweden
 - (B) **Holland and Switzerland**
 - (C) Milan and Belgium
 - (D) Austria and Bohemia
 - (E) Scotland and Finland
156. All of the following are terms of the Treaty of Westphalia EXCEPT
- (A) the Peace of Augsburg was reinstated with Calvinism as an option
 - (B) Switzerland and Holland were made independence states
 - (C) the Edict of Restitution was revoked
 - (D) German princes were made sovereign rulers
 - (E) **France, Sweden and Spain received territory**
157. After the Danish period, the Thirty Years' War could have ended if not for
- (A) **the issuing of the Edict of Restitution**
 - (B) the invasion of Western Germany by France
 - (C) the death of Swedish King Gustavus Adolphus
 - (D) the defenestration of Prague
 - (E) Cardinal Richelieu's support of the Protestants

230. Nicolaus Copernicus suggested that
- (A) **the earth and planets revolve around the sun in circular orbits**
 - (B) the planets rotate around the sun, which rotates around the earth
 - (C) the earth is in the center of the universe
 - (D) the earth is constantly rotating
 - (E) stars rotate around the earth
232. Copernicus' views were not initially widely accepted because he
- (A) could not produce scientific evidence for his views
 - (B) **contradicted the bible**
 - (C) was a Jew
 - (D) had no university degree
 - (E) had previously published disreputable beliefs
234. Unlike Copernicus, Tycho Brahe believed that the
- (A) **sun revolved around the earth**
 - (B) stars revolved around the sun
 - (C) the earth revolved around the sun
 - (D) the sun was motionless
 - (E) the planets were motionless
235. Regarding the scientific method, what important development of scientific methods did Tycho Brahe make? He believed
- (A) scientific law should be based in deductive reasoning
 - (B) **scientific beliefs should be based on systematic observation**
 - (C) scientific discoveries should be done from nature
 - (D) science is objective, not subjective
 - (E) science is tied to math
236. Tycho Brahe's discovery of a new star and a comet changed beliefs that
- (A) the sun was the only star in the sky
 - (B) everything revolved around the earth
 - (C) **the sky was unchanging**
 - (D) the earth was motionless
 - (E) the planets were inhabitable
237. Johannes Kepler reworked Copernicus' theory to add that
- (A) there was millions of stars in the sky
 - (B) **the planets moved around the sun in elliptical orbits**
 - (C) the sun was motionless
 - (D) there were eight planets
 - (E) comets passed at a regular interval
245. Galileo was one of the first to use which new invention?
- (A) Compass
 - (B) **Telescope**
 - (C) Sextant
 - (D) Microscope
 - (E) Mercury thermometer

238. Whose three laws accurately predicted the movements of planets?
- (A) **Johannes Kepler's**
 - (B) Galileo's
 - (C) Nicolaus Copernicus's
 - (D) Tycho Brahe's
 - (E) Aristotle's
244. Galileo is an important figure in the scientific revolution because he
- (A) **used quantitative experiments**
 - (B) invented the telescope
 - (C) postulated that the earth revolved around the sun
 - (D) discovered mars
 - (E) was an atheist
246. Galileo's views upset the church most because he
- (A) **believed in a heliocentric model**
 - (B) believed in a geocentric model
 - (C) discovered that two bodies fall at the same rate
 - (D) used the telescope
 - (E) was a protestant
247. After Galileo was accused by the church of heresy, he
- (A) refused to recant his beliefs
 - (B) was burned at the stake
 - (C) was eventually granted the right to teach his views
 - (D) **was sentenced to house arrest for the remainder of his life**
 - (E) was let free if he would not do it again
248. Francis Bacon most importantly devised
- (A) a heliocentric model of the universe
 - (B) **a prelude to the scientific method**
 - (C) a microscope to view small things
 - (D) a new law of physics
 - (E) calculus
249. Francis Bacon's empiricism involved the belief that
- (A) **all knowledge is the product of experience**
 - (B) man is in control of his own will
 - (C) the end justifies the means
 - (D) man can only find knowledge without religion impeding him
 - (E) knowledge is always subjective
250. Francis Bacon was a member of what school of belief?
- (A) **Empiricism**
 - (B) Rationalism
 - (C) Positivism
 - (D) Existentialism
 - (E) Secularism

II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment

A. Absolutism in Western Europe

1085. All of the following apply to the War of Devolution (First Dutch War) EXCEPT
- (A) Louis XIV claimed the Spanish Netherlands.
 - (B) France invaded the Spanish Netherlands without a declaration of war.
 - (C) England, Holland, and France formed the Triple Alliance.
 - (D) France received territory on the border of the Spanish Netherlands.
 - (E) **France received Franche-Comte (Burgundy).**
1094. The most serious challenge to royal absolutism in France in the 17th Century was the
- (A) **a series of revolts known as the Frondes.**
 - (B) the policies of Cardinal Richelieu.
 - (C) the lavish spending of Louis XIV.
 - (D) the military policies of Louis XIV.
 - (E) the instability of the French monarchy.
1095. Louis XIV was able to establish control over the French nobility for all of the following reasons EXCEPT he
- (A) **stripped the nobility of their property**
 - (B) had all the nobility move to the court at Versailles
 - (C) designated himself as the Sun King and divine descendant of God
 - (D) got his chief ministers from the middle class rather than the aristocracy
 - (E) permitted no member of the nobility to attend the daily council sessions at Versailles
1096. Jean Baptiste Colbert, French finance minister from 1661–1683, improved the French economy by
- (A) **placing excise taxes on all goods to stimulate trades.**
 - (B) reducing the number of tax collectors.
 - (C) reducing local tolls to encourage domestic trade.
 - (D) improving French system of transportation by building canals and roads.
 - (E) paying bounties to ship builders to strengthen trade.
1140. Which of the following was an economic policy under Louis XIV's finance minister Colbert?
- (A) **establishing specific manufacturing codes to improve the quality of French exports**
 - (B) raising funds through internal tariffs
 - (C) lowering tariffs and free-trade policies to encourage international competition
 - (D) reducing military spending
 - (E) ending mercantilism in French colonies
1762. "I am the state" became the credo of which absolute monarch?
- (A) **Louis XIV**
 - (B) William of Orange
 - (C) Charles II
 - (D) Frederick the Great
 - (E) Peter the Great

1. France

a. Louis XIV the Sun King

1638. Base your answer on the picture below.



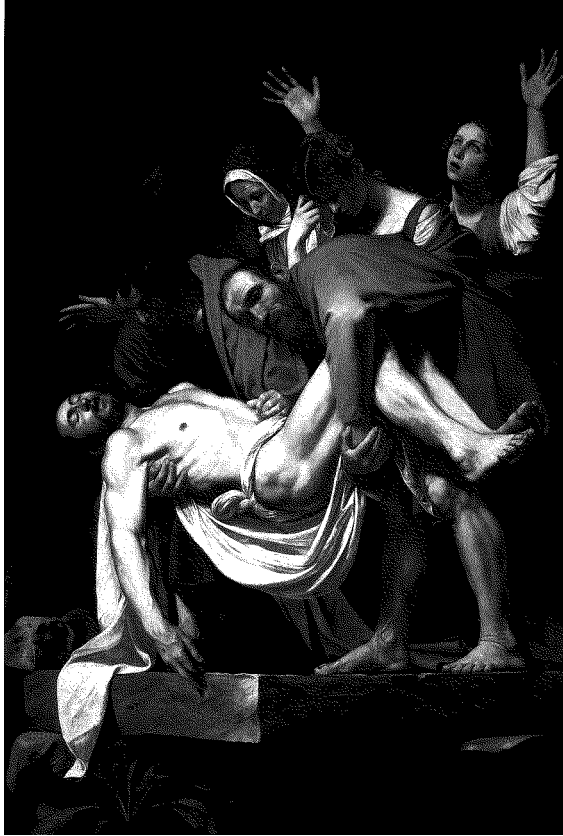
The painting above represents which ostentatious absolute monarch?

- (A) **Louis XIV of France**
 - (B) Peter the Great of Russia
 - (C) James I of England
 - (D) Phillip II of Spain
 - (E) Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire
1750. The Divine Right of Kings furthered the belief of
- (A) monarchs as Gods
 - (B) **monarchs as representative of God on Earth**
 - (C) the people's will to check the power of monarchs
 - (D) the need for constitutional monarchy
 - (E) a monarch's right to act solely in the best interest of the monarchy
1756. The intendant system in France, established by Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, centralized France's government in which of the following ways?
- I. Limited power of the nobles
 - II. Established streamlined military
 - III. Collected taxes and enforced royal decrees
 - IV. Promoted French culture throughout Europe
- (A) I only
 - (B) I, II
 - (C) **I, III**
 - (D) I, II, III
 - (E) I, II, III, IV

II. Baroque, Absolutism & Enlightenment
B. Enlightenment and Baroque

2. Baroque
a. Baroque & Rococo Art & Music

Base your answers to questions 776 and 777 on the picture below.



776. Caravaggio's Entombment as shown above is most closely associated with which movement?

- (A) Renaissance
- (B) Protestant Reformation
- (C) Counter Reformation
- (D) Scientific Revolution
- (E) Enlightenment

777. The emotion, realism, and theatricality pictured in Caravaggio's Entombment above are characteristic of

- (A) the Renaissance
- (B) the Baroque
- (C) Rococo
- (D) Romanticism
- (E) Realism

990. The musical center of Europe in the 17th and 18th Centuries was located in which capital city?

- (A) Vienna
- (B) Berlin
- (C) Paris
- (D) London
- (E) Madrid

1250. The concerto was a musical innovation from which era?

- (A) Baroque
- (B) High Renaissance
- (C) Romantic
- (D) Classical
- (E) Modern

1162. Who composed the operas *Don Giovanni* and *The Marriage of Figaro*?

- (A) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
- (B) Franz Joseph Haydn
- (C) Johann Sebastian Bach
- (D) Henry Purcell
- (E) George Frederick Handel

1251. All of the following characterize baroque music EXCEPT

- (A) liturgical music only
- (B) vastness of proportion
- (C) rich counterpoint
- (D) great splendor
- (E) highly ornamented melodic line

1252. Which baroque musician composed "St. Matthew's Passion"?

- (A) Johann Sebastian Bach
- (B) Arcangelo Corelli
- (C) Girolamo Frescobaldi
- (D) George Frederic Handel
- (E) Henry Purcell

1253. All of the following were rococo artists EXCEPT

- (A) Peter Paul Reubens
- (B) Jean-Antoine Watteau
- (C) Giacomo Amiconi
- (D) Canaletto
- (E) Francois Boucher

1255. The French artist Francois Bucher painted in what style?

- (A) Rococo
- (B) Baroque
- (C) Neoclassical
- (D) High Renaissance
- (E) Romantic

1256. Rococo characteristics can be found in which composer's music?

- (A) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
- (B) Jean-Baptiste Lully
- (C) Antonio de Cabezon
- (D) Domenico Scarlatti
- (E) Antonio Vivaldi

1471. *Paradise Regained* was a sequel to which seventeenth century author's magnum opus about the fall of Adam and Eve?

- (A) John Milton
- (B) Daniel Defoe
- (C) Jonathan Swift
- (D) John Dryden
- (E) Alexander Pope

1840. The baroque period emphasized all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) modesty
- (B) grandeur
- (C) spaciousness
- (D) unity
- (E) emotional impact of a work of art

III. Revolution & Reaction

A. French Revolution, Napoleon & Congress

308. Napoleon betrayed his meritocratic principles by
- (A) refusing to promote peasants in the military
 - (B) only putting Catholics into high civil service positions
 - (C) placing his relatives on the throne**
 - (D) putting the French in charge of all positions in his conquests
 - (E) changing the legal system with the Napoleonic code
319. Which important nineteenth century development was most directly put into motion by Napoleon's military achievements?
- (A) Italian unification
 - (B) German unification**
 - (C) France's Third Republic
 - (D) The independence of Greece
 - (E) The Constitutional Monarchy of Britain
320. At the height of his power, Napoleon ruled over all of the following nations EXCEPT
- (A) Prussia
 - (B) Spain
 - (C) Austria
 - (D) the Netherlands
 - (E) Russia**
321. The purpose of Napoleon's Continental System was to
- (A) unify the European continent under France's leadership
 - (B) starve Britain by denying them commerce**
 - (C) prevent legal inequity
 - (D) free peasants throughout Europe from serfdom
 - (E) end the monarchical dominance on the European continent
322. Napoleon's Continental System came to an end when he
- (A) defeated Austria at the Battle of Austerlitz
 - (B) lost to the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo
 - (C) replaced the Spanish king with his brother
 - (D) lost to Russia at the Battle of Nations
 - (E) invaded Russia which had withdrawn from the system**
323. Spain turned against France during the Napoleonic Era when
- (A) Napoleon instituted the Continental System
 - (B) Napoleon replaced the King with his brother**
 - (C) Napoleon lost the Battle of Nations
 - (D) Napoleon was repelled from Russia
 - (E) England invaded Spain
324. Napoleon was defeated in Russia primarily by
- (A) a strong crop of Russia generals
 - (B) British naval resistance
 - (C) the assassination of his best generals
 - (D) the brutal Russian winter**
 - (E) the ineptitude of his own generals

2. Napoleon and Congress of Vienna

b. Empire Period

325. All of the following countries were allied with Napoleon at one time EXCEPT
- (A) Great Britain**
 - (B) Prussia
 - (C) Spain
 - (D) Russia
 - (E) Austria
326. The primary general for Great Britain during the Napoleonic Wars was the Duke of
- (A) Wellington**
 - (B) Marlborough
 - (C) Sully
 - (D) York
 - (E) Manchester
328. Napoleon was defeated in 1814 for the first time at the Battle of
- (A) Waterloo
 - (B) Austerlitz
 - (C) Nations**
 - (D) Somme
 - (E) Marne
331. One lasting foreign achievement of Napoleon was the
- (A) demise of the Holy Roman Empire**
 - (B) French conquest of Northern Italy
 - (C) rule in France by ability
 - (D) division of Germany into 300 states
 - (E) destruction of Austria
335. During the Hundred Days, Napoleon
- (A) defeated Prussian forces, but then was defeated at Waterloo**
 - (B) regained all of the territory he had before abdication
 - (C) did not have popular support in France
 - (D) destroyed his former military and replaced it with a new one
 - (E) lost due to the cold Russian winter
336. The Hundred Days was the period in which
- (A) Europe was at tension before Hitler invaded France
 - (B) Napoleon returned to France after abdication**
 - (C) Otto von Bismarck defeated France in the Franco-Prussian War
 - (D) atomic war was thought likely during the Cold War
 - (E) Lenin consolidated power in Russia
337. During the Hundred Days, Napoleon was finally defeated at the Battle of
- (A) Austerlitz
 - (B) Waterloo**
 - (C) Nations
 - (D) Trafalgar
 - (E) the Nile
369. Napoleon was defeated in the Battle of the Nile and the Battle of Trafalgar by
- (A) Horatio Nelson**
 - (B) the Duke of Wellington
 - (C) the Duke of Marlborough
 - (D) the Duke of Sully
 - (E) John Burgoyne

III. Revolution & Reaction

B. Industrial Revolution & -isms

380. Which class benefited most from the Industrial Revolution?
- (A) Peasants (D) The aristocracy
(B) Urban workers (E) Royalty
(C) **The bourgeoisie**
381. How did family structures change due to the Industrial Revolution?
- (A) Women gained a more important role in the control of the household.
(B) Children were forced to forego any education past the elementary level.
(C) **Families were no longer the chief unit of production.**
(D) Men throughout most of Europe gained universal suffrage.
(E) People were able to live in nuclear, rather than extended families.
382. How did the Industrial Revolution affect the role of the city?
- (A) The city was no longer the cultural center that it had once been.
(B) **Cities became centers for working class activism.**
(C) Royalty regarded the city as more important than the rural areas, strategically.
(D) The working class began to gain rights to control the governments in the city.
(E) Cities became more important than rural areas for Democratic rulers.
383. The Industrial Revolution affected the institution of marriage in that women
- (A) gained political rights which they had not previously had
(B) worked on the farm while their husbands worked in factories
(C) **were expected to focus on domestic duties while their husbands worked**
(D) got married at an older age and had more children
(E) often took over household financial duties while their husbands worked
879. Because people were reluctant to work in factories with low wages and harsh working conditions in England during the late nineteenth century, factory owners
- (A) increased wages to the living standard of weavers and spinners
(B) **sought out child labor among orphans**
(C) made working conditions safer and more humane
(D) moved their factories to English colonies
(E) asked the government to provide them with workers

1. The Industrial Revolution

c. Social Effects

880. One result of the widespread abuse of child labor by early factories in England was
- (A) **a reformist and humanitarian movement towards children in the nineteenth century**
(B) the decrease of the English population over the course of the nineteenth century
(C) an increasing reluctance to work in factories by workers throughout England
(D) the failure of early textile factories until new technology allowed factories to pay their labor more
(E) a chance for continental factories to catch up with English factories
887. The last and most society changing development of the Industrial Revolution was
- (A) **the creation of the railroad**
(B) the development of the factory system
(C) the invention of the steam engine
(D) the commercialization of the textile industry
(E) the revival of European imperialism
903. Factory workers after 1850 experienced
- (A) **a generally increasing standard of living**
(B) steadily decreasing wages and colonial wars began
(C) increasingly unemployment due to competition from the non-Western world
(D) more power due to the successes of labor in the mid-nineteenth century
(E) less competition from unskilled workers
905. One facet that English workers from the putting-out system brought to early factories was
- (A) the freedom to take breaks in order to rest
(B) **working together with their family**
(C) conversing with other workers
(D) changing tasks at regular intervals
(E) enjoying lunch for an hour in the middle of the day
907. One consequence of the reform-minded Factory Act was that
- (A) workers received higher wages, but still did not any more purchasing power
(B) **families working together were broken up**
(C) workers were forced to work twice as many hours to make up for getting Sunday off
(D) factories were not as efficient with new safety equipment installed
(E) other countries were able to surpass Britain's industrial capacity

III. Revolution & Reaction

C. Age of Metternich

412. In the early nineteenth century, England reformed in all of the following ways EXCEPT
- (A) reforming its criminal code
 - (B) refusing to support the Congress System**
 - (C) releasing its colonies
 - (D) repealing religious restrictions on Parliament election
 - (E) updating its prison system
413. Unlike many of the other major countries, England did not experience any major revolts in the first half of the nineteenth century primarily because it
- (A) was successful in repressing any real threat to power
 - (B) had slowly reformed thus avoiding the revolutionary fervor of other countries**
 - (C) had did not have the aristocracy and royal history other nations had
 - (D) had sent the dissatisfied elements of its society to its colonies
 - (E) industrialized before the other powers
429. After passing a series of repressive laws in the early nineteenth century, England did not continue in that direction because it(s)
- (A) was forced to liberalize due to the oncoming industrial revolution
 - (B) younger Tories felt that the older Tories were leading the country away from its liberal traditions**
 - (C) measures were mostly adopted to the war with Napoleon; when it was over, the laws were repealed
 - (D) legislature was able to achieve crucial superiority over King George IV
 - (E) was no longer able to hold back its revolutionary peasant population
452. The Great Reform Bill in Britain was instrumental in
- (A) allowing peasants to own their own land
 - (B) eliminating rotten voting districts**
 - (C) dismantling ineffective factories
 - (D) regulating the safety conditions in factories
 - (E) enacting universal suffrage
914. The primary demands of the Chartists was
- (A) lowered working hours
 - (B) a six day work week
 - (C) the abolition of child labor
 - (D) universal suffrage**
 - (E) the ability to import cheap goods
953. The Whig Party in early nineteenth century Europe was known as
- (A) aristocratic liberals**
 - (D) aristocratic conservatives
 - (B) working class radicals
 - (E) peasant conservatives
 - (C) artisan liberals

2. Revolutions of 1820s and 1830

a. Growth of Democracy England

951. The conservative House of Lords and King of England were convinced to reform Parliament in the early nineteenth century because
- (A) England had lost its colonies
 - (B) of popular outcry for reform**
 - (C) revolution in France had forced the Tory government to act
 - (D) the House of Commons threatened to take military action
 - (E) factory owners demanded change
952. What was the impact of the Reform Bill of 1832 on British politics?
- (A) The Bill was reform minded but may no real changes.
 - (B) The Bill added an immense amount of new votes.**
 - (C) The Bill was passed by a reactionary House of Commons to avoid any further reform.
 - (D) The Bill was passed only when the Whigs agreed to go forward.
 - (E) The Bill was passed, but turned over within ten years of its passage.
954. The Chartist movement was inspired by
- (A) the economic distress of workers**
 - (B) the July Revolution in France
 - (C) the aristocratic takeover of the House of Commons
 - (D) the refusal to grant the vote to middle-class merchants
 - (E) the Congress of Vienna
955. Which is accurate about the success of the Chartist movement?
- (A) The Chartists were successfully in achieving universal suffrage.
 - (B) The Chartists were partially successful in achieving their goal of expanding suffrage.
 - (C) The Chartists were largely unsuccessful in achieving their goals.**
 - (D) The Chartists were able to achieve wage increases, but not universal suffrage.
 - (E) The Chartists were most successful in ending child labor practices.
956. England finally turned to full-fledged reform of its trade system in the mid-nineteenth century when
- (A) France's revolution of 1848 succeeded
 - (B) the Tory government decided to side with the Whigs for reform**
 - (C) the Concert of Europe disbanded
 - (D) the people rallied at the London Exposition
 - (E) use of the railroad became widespread

IV. The Creation of Modern Europe

A. Revolutions of 1848

1296. A result of revolutionary activity in Vienna in 1848 was the
- (A) **the resignation of Prince Metternich as Foreign Minister**
 - (B) a successful royal coup
 - (C) a firm and resolute stance towards the revolutionaries by Emperor Ferdinand I
 - (D) an outbreak of civil war
 - (E) an Austrian attempt at unifying with Germany
1297. Austrian Emperor Ferdinand I appeased revolutionaries in 1848 by
- (A) **supporting the development of a new constitution and extending individual liberties**
 - (B) having Metternich arrested and killed
 - (C) declaring Austria a republic
 - (D) stepping down from the throne
 - (E) granting autonomy to all of the ethnic groups within the empire
1298. The nationalist ambitions of the Hungarians in the mid-19th Century were furthered by
- (A) **Louis Kossuth**
 - (B) Prince Metternich
 - (C) Charles Albert
 - (D) Alfred Windischgratz
 - (E) Camillo de Cavour
1299. A significant signal of the Austrian government's willingness to undergo reform in 1848 can be seen by its
- (A) **acceptance of Hungarian autonomy within the empire**
 - (B) decision to disband the monarchy
 - (C) efforts at unification with Germany
 - (D) acceptance of Polish autonomy within the empire
 - (E) extension of universal suffrage to everyone in the empire
1301. Which regions were granted autonomy within the Austrian Empire in 1848?
- (A) **Hungary and Bohemia**
 - (B) Slovakia and Dalmatia
 - (C) Poland and Slovakia
 - (D) Dalmatia and Hungary
 - (E) Bohemia and Slovakia
1302. In 1848, the Pan-Slavic Congress hoped to
- (A) **establish an autonomous government for Czechs, Slovaks, and other Slavs within the Austrian Empire**
 - (B) incite Slavs to break away from the Austrian Empire
 - (C) initiate mainly economic reforms within the Austrian Empire
 - (D) maintain the position of Slavs in the Austrian Empire prior to 1848
 - (E) depose the Austrian Emperor

1. Revolution

b. Failure in Italy and Austrian Empire

1303. The April Decree (April 11, 1848) issued by the Hapsburg government
- (A) **pledged to eliminate the feudal services and duties that were still imposed on peasants within the empire**
 - (B) confirmed the autonomy of Hungary within the empire
 - (C) acknowledged the autonomy of Bohemia within the empire
 - (D) granted universal male suffrage to everyone in the empire
 - (E) was in response to the actions of the Pan-Slavic Congress
1304. Revolution in Italy in 1848 broke out in
- (A) **Milan**
 - (B) Florence
 - (C) Rome
 - (D) Venice
 - (E) Genoa
1305. The outbreak of rebellion in Milan in 1848 was led by
- (A) **nationalists who were interested in expelling the Austrians from Italy**
 - (B) interested nationalists who desired expelling the French from Italy
 - (C) papal supporters who wanted a unified Italy ruled by the Pope
 - (D) dissidents who wanted to establish a socialist Italian state
 - (E) peasants concerned about the economic situation in northern Italy
1306. Fighting between Austria and Sardinia and Piedmont in 1848-1849 led to the
- (A) **the abdication of King Charles Albert**
 - (B) the defeat of Radetzky von Radetz's forces at Novara
 - (C) the expulsion of Austria from Italy
 - (D) the death of King Charles Albert
 - (E) rebellion within Sardinia and Piedmont
1316. Many Italian liberals looked to Piedmont for political leadership after 1848 because
- (A) **it maintained its liberal constitution of 1848**
 - (B) the King of Piedmont was greatly respected for his leadership abilities
 - (C) of the encouragement of Pope Pius IX
 - (D) Piedmont promised to fight for Italian unification
 - (E) Piedmont was long known as a reform-minded state
1345. All of the following were Italian nationalists before Garibaldi, Cavour, and Victor Emmanuel II EXCEPT
- (A) **Umberto I**
 - (B) Charles Albert
 - (C) Giuseppe Mazzini
 - (D) Pius IX
 - (E) V. Gioberti

IV. The Creation of Modern Europe

B. The Rise of Nationalism

1274. The Parliament Act of 1911 provided that the House of Lords
- I. had no veto power over revenue bills
 - II. could only delay enactment of non-revenue bills
 - III. could effectively veto non-revenue bills
 - IV. revenue bills approved by the House of Commons automatically became law after being sent to the House of Lords
- (A) I only (D) I, II
(B) II only (E) I, IV
(C) **III only**
1275. Who established the Independent Labour Party in 1893?
- (A) **Keir Hardie** (D) William Gladstone
(B) George Bernard Shaw (E) H.M. Hyndman
(C) Benjamin Disraeli
1286. The Chartist movement in Great Britain accomplished all of its aims EXCEPT
- (A) **annual parliaments**
(B) the secret ballot
(C) equal electoral districts
(D) salaries for Parliament members
(E) abolition of property requirements for members of Parliament
1308. The Reform Bills of 1832, 1867, and 1884–85 in Great Britain resulted in the
- (A) **extension of the franchise and the redistribution of seats in Parliament**
(B) elimination of child labor abuses
(C) drastic curtailment of the power of the House of Lords
(D) addition of voting for all adults over 21
(E) betterment of the economic situation of the Irish
1319. The suffragettes gained significant attention in Great Britain because
- (A) **they used violent forms of protest**
(B) they were the first female political organization
(C) they convinced most men to accept female suffrage
(D) they were effective at galvanizing the support of women
(E) they combined political and economic demands
1358. Who advanced the argument that the British system of government was superior to the American system of government in 1867's *English Constitution*?
- (A) **Walter Bagehot** (D) John Henry Newman
(B) Robert Southey (E) John Ruskin
(C) Thomas Carlyle

2. Democracy in Western Europe

a. Victorian England

1466. Which of the following was passed while Benjamin Disraeli was British Prime Minister? The
- (A) **Reform Bill** (D) Education Act
(B) Ballot Act (E) Land Act
(C) Civil Services Reform
1467. The British government assumed responsibility for establishing and running elementary schools through the
- (A) Ballot Act (D) Artisan Dwelling Act
(B) **Education Act** (E) Reform Bill
(C) Public Health Act
1468. The Sepoy Mutiny and the American Civil War occurred during the ministry of
- (A) **Lord Palmerston** (D) Randolph Churchill
(B) Benjamin Disraeli (E) John Bright
(C) William Gladstone
1469. While Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli argued for
- (A) **the expansion of the British Empire**
(B) Irish Home Rule
(C) liberal ideals
(D) liberation of the British colonies
(E) the extension of the franchise to women
1470. While Prime Minister, William Gladstone argued for
- (A) **Irish Home Rule**
(B) British imperialism
(C) British involvement in European affairs
(D) further centralization of the British government
(E) conservative ideals
1473. Which political party gained increasing support in Great Britain in the early twentieth century? The
- (A) **Labor Party** (D) Communist Party
(B) Conservative Party (E) Tory Party
(C) Liberal Party
1474. At the outset of World War I who was Great Britain's Prime Minister?
- (A) **Herbert Asquith** (D) Benjamin Disraeli
(B) David Lloyd George (E) William Gladstone
(C) Winston Churchill
1565. All of the following legislation was passed in Britain in 1875 through Disraeli's support EXCEPT the
- (A) **Land Act**
(B) Artisan's Dwelling Act
(C) Public Health Act
(D) Food and Drug Act
(E) laws lessening the regulation of trade unions

IV. The Creation of Modern Europe

C. Imperialism and the Road to War

495. Continental Europe was divided into two rival blocs when
- (A) Germany formed the Triple Alliance with Italy and Austria
 - (B) Great Britain decided to ally with tradition rival France
 - (C) France allied with Russia after Germany declined to**
 - (D) Austria agreed with Russia to split up the remains of the Ottoman Empire
 - (E) Russia allied with Italy to isolate Austria
1313. Due to increased anti-Semitism in late nineteenth century Europe, Theodore Herzl argued that Jews needed to
- (A) create a homeland of their own**
 - (B) try to blend into the larger European population
 - (C) recommit themselves to religious tradition
 - (D) move to the United States where they would have religious freedom
 - (E) forgo their religious beliefs
1338. The German government's failure to continue the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia led to the
- (A) eventual diplomatic isolation of Germany**
 - (B) eventual diplomatic isolation of Russia
 - (C) Austrian–Russian Entente of 1894
 - (D) Russians undertaking a massive naval building program
 - (E) Russian support for an independent Poland to serve as a buffer state
1430. After the dismissal of Bismarck, the position of chancellor was filled by
- (A) Count von Caprivi**
 - (B) Paul von Hindenburg
 - (C) William II
 - (D) Prince Hohenlohe
 - (E) Prince Bernhard von Bulow
1433. Germany's dominant status in Europe in the 1890's was challenged by the
- (A) dismissal of Bismarck as Chancellor**
 - (B) Reinsurance Treaty with Russia
 - (C) Triple Alliance with Austria–Hungary and Italy
 - (D) German colonization in Africa
 - (E) deep economic recession in Germany
1479. In late nineteenth century Germany
- (A) the emperor still had the power to appoint and remove the chancellors and the ministers**
 - (B) Germany was Europe's leading colonial power
 - (C) Bismarck promoted religious tolerance
 - (D) the state grudgingly supported socialist groups
 - (E) began an intense disarmament campaign

2. Road to War

b. Polarization of Europe After Bismarck

1435. The Dual Entente between Russia and France was significant to Germany because it
- (A) neutralized the foreign policy aims of Bismarck, which sought to isolate France**
 - (B) symbolized the decaying structure of German influence in Europe
 - (C) provided a large check on German colonial ambitions in Asia
 - (D) forced the Germans to begin defense negotiations with the British
 - (E) created upheaval over the treaty forced Bismarck to resign as chancellor
1436. Germany declined British advances for an Anglo–German alliance for all of the following reasons EXCEPT the Germans
- (A) were sympathetic to the Boers
 - (B) questioned British military capability
 - (C) believed that the British could never reach an accommodation with France or Russia
 - (D) felt that their naval building program would be threatened by an alliance with Britain
 - (E) ascertained that they needed a primarily ally with social and ideological goals similar to their own**
1482. In Germany in 1912, the Social Democrats were
- (A) the largest political party in the nation**
 - (B) losing much of their influence because of the reforms made by William II
 - (C) pushing for the abdication of William II
 - (D) beginning to emerge as a political force
 - (E) backing away from many of their socialist principles in favor of more mainstream beliefs
1572. Edward Bernstein was
- (A) a leading nineteenth century Zionist in Germany
 - (B) a leader of the Socialist Democratic Party who moved the party towards a revisionist position**
 - (C) the German Chancellor after Bismarck
 - (D) a key member in formulating the ideology of the Fabian Society
 - (E) a political philosopher largely responsible for the Czech nationalist movement before World War I
1578. At the outbreak of the First World War, all of the following were independent states EXCEPT
- (A) Bosnia and Herzegovina**
 - (D) Montenegro
 - (B) Serbia
 - (E) Bulgaria
 - (C) Rumania

IV. The Creation of Modern Europe

D. New Industry and Culture

1258. Robert Owen was a leader of the
- (A) **Utopian Socialists** (D) Anarchists
(B) Chartists (E) Tory Party
(C) Third Republic in France
1310. Marx coined the term "Utopian Socialists" because of his belief that the group had
- (A) **unsystematic and unscientific ideas**
(B) insufficient funding to continue their movement
(C) anarchist leanings
(D) extreme agricultural ideas
(E) failed to account for bourgeois avarice
1312. In *Evolutionary Socialism*, Eduard Bernstein, the father of Marxist revisionism asserted that.
- (A) **workers could secure power and achieve their goals through democratic means**
(B) Marxism would need to learn to deal with the issue of unemployment
(C) workers needed to think of themselves as wage slaves before becoming proper Marxists
(D) Marxism was finished as a political force
(E) European nations would need to adjust their policies to accommodate Marxism
1318. Max Weber's *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* argued how
- (A) **capitalism grew out of Protestant religious belief**
(B) capitalism was antithetical to Protestantism
(C) Protestants should embrace capitalism
(D) John Calvin pioneered the idea of free markets
(E) modern economies have a great deal to learn from Protestant theology
1333. *What is Property*, which argued that anarchism would be achieved not through violence but through education, was written by
- (A) **Pierre Proudhon** (D) Georges Sorel
(B) William Godwin (E) Charles Fourier
(C) Michael Bakunin
1334. The Revisionist Marxist Movement
- I. gained a following during the late nineteenth century
II. encompassed the Fabian Society and the French Socialist Movement
III. attracted support only in Asia societies like China and Vietnam
IV. was the base upon which Lenin developed his support for the deployment of Communism in Russia
- (A) II only (D) I, II, III
(B) **I, II** (E) II, III, IV
(C) II, II

1. Capitalism, Socialism & Full Industri

b. Socialism and Anarchism

1393. Who promulgated the utilitarian belief of "the greatest good for the greatest number"?
- (A) **Bentham** (D) Mill
(B) Marx (E) DeMaistre
(C) Freud
1396. A Fabian Socialist would most likely support
- (A) **government-owned utilities**
(B) the "Invisible Hand" theory of economics
(C) Laissez-faire policies
(D) increased military spending
(E) government subsidies to private corporations
1401. Nietzsche saw Western Civilization as
- (A) **placing too much stress upon rational thinking**
(B) putting too much emphasis on elitist elements in society
(C) requiring a reorientation based upon Christian morality
(D) weakened because not enough emphasis was placed on social morality
(E) emphasizing that greater stress be placed upon political democracy
1410. Marx's theory of history had great appeal to many in the working class because it promoted the vision of
- (A) **a near-utopian society for the proletariat following the inevitable revolutionary process**
(B) the alliance of the working class and the middle class in triumphing over the capitalist class
(C) a revolutionary minded leadership in the form of the communist cadre
(D) the unity of the working class worldwide through the *Communist Manifesto*
(E) nationalistic sentiment
1450. Syndicalism was founded by
- (A) **Georges Sorel** (D) Michael Bakunin
(B) Giuseppe Mazzini (E) Peter Kropotkin
(C) Sidney Webb
1480. Social Democrats in the late nineteenth century
- (A) **advocated both socialism and the establishment of a republican form of government**
(B) adopted principles nearly identical to Marxism
(C) found difficulty attracting new members
(D) agitated violently for the overthrow of what they viewed as repressive European regimes
(E) were instrumental in the implementation of Bismarck's Kulturkampf

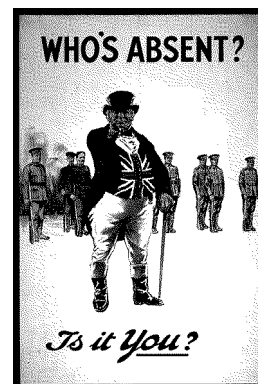
V. World War I & Europe in Crisis
A. World War I & Immediate Aftermath

514. The nation most responsible for turning a regional Balkans War into World War I was
(A) Austria-Hungary (D) France
(B) **Germany** (E) Great Britain
(C) Russia
515. By both encouraging Austria and planning an attack of France in World War I, Germany
(A) **turned a small war into a continent wide war**
(B) lost the alliance it had with Great Britain
(C) scared Italy into attacking it from the South
(D) risked losing its colonial empire in Africa
(E) ended its dominance over continental Europe
516. German leaders in 1914 believed that
(A) **other nations had conspired against it to strangle Germany**
(B) they needed to attack Russia first, and then attack France
(C) nationalist movements would destroy Germany if not checked
(D) socialist revolts were tearing the country apart
(E) Germany's African empire was at-risk against other nations
517. The dominant philosophy which spurred World War I was
(A) liberalism (D) socialism
(B) conservatism (E) futurism
(C) **nationalism**
518. What was the widespread popular reaction to the outbreak of World War I? People saw the war as
(A) continuing escalating violence and saw peace as a better option.
(B) an aristocratic venture which prevented them from eating.
(C) **a patriotic exercise which would fairly defend the interests of their nation.**
(D) a way to overturn their own conservative social governments.
(E) a chance to take valuable colonial empires.
519. The countries of World War I were initially united in support of war by
(A) military draft laws
(B) **patriotic unity**
(C) repressive police measures
(D) aristocratic control of government
(E) economic takeover by the central government

1. World War I
a. Outbreak & Causes

520. The popular masses believed that World War I would be a(n)
(A) **short war, bringing the troops home by Christmas**
(B) long grueling war with many casualties
(C) opportunity for social revolution at home
(D) chance to provoke nationalist revolts throughout Europe
(E) way to end Germany's status as a major power
536. How did Germany deal with socialists at the beginning of World War I?
(A) Germany used harsh repressive measures, placing socialist leaders in jail without charging them.
(B) Germany exiled its socialist leaders from the country.
(C) **Harsh measures were unnecessary as the socialists backed the war.**
(D) Socialists were all intimidated by the idea of war with Russia.
(E) Socialists were brought to Germany's colonies in Africa.
537. Government control of the economies of European nations in World War I served to
(A) **support the socialist theory of economics**
(B) allow Germany to produce more submarines than Britain could stop
(C) incite the United States to war
(D) lead the colonies to attempt independence movements
(E) keep the war moving back and forth

Base your answers to questions 773 and 774 on the picture below.



773. The World War I recruitment poster above tried to bring in new soldiers by
(A) promising economic aid (D) referring to their bravery
(B) ensuring their safety (E) paying them well
(C) **calling up their patriotism**

V. World War I & Europe in Crisis
B. Russian Revolution

1. The Russian Revolution
c. October Revolution

553. The Bolsheviks were able to take power in 1917 because the
- (A) Allies were being massacred by the Central Powers
 - (B) Bolsheviks had far more competent leadership than the Tsar or provisional government**
 - (C) Provisional government yielded to a rightist coup in September
 - (D) peasants needed food for their starving families
 - (E) workers demanded that they had control of factories
554. In order to get Russia out of World War I, Lenin had to
- (A) cede territory on which a third of Russia's population was living**
 - (B) allow the Germans to occupy Moscow
 - (C) pay grievous reparations to the Germans
 - (D) prevent Socialist revolution in Germany
 - (E) fight a Civil War within Russia
555. Lenin's first law, granting land to the peasants, was
- (A) merely approving something that had already happened**
 - (B) Marxist in character
 - (C) unable to please the mass of peasants
 - (D) targeted towards the factory workers and peasants
 - (E) effective in mobilizing peasant support
556. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- (A) granted Germany the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine
 - (B) allowed Russia to exit World War I**
 - (C) gave Great Britain full control over the Suez Canal
 - (D) combined Austria and Hungary
 - (E) unified Italy completely

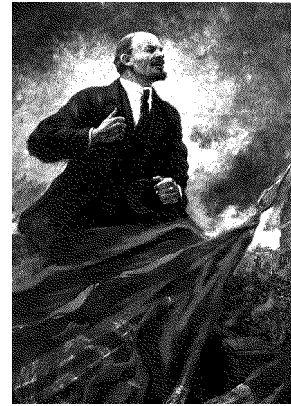
1646. Base your answer on the picture below.



The above painting portrays

- (A) Tsar Nicholas II
- (B) Rasputin
- (C) Leon Trotsky
- (D) Joseph Stalin
- (E) Vladimir Lenin**

1645. Base your answer on the picture below.



The painting above glorifies

- (A) Lenin's role in the February Revolution
- (B) Lenin's role in the October Revolution**
- (C) Lenin's New Economic Policy
- (D) Soviet military victories during the First World War
- (E) Lenin's contribution to the Provisional Government

1664. Base your answer on the picture below.



Vladimir Lenin, pictured above, gained power in a coup against the Provisional Government led by

- (A) Leon Trotsky
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) **Alexander Kerensky**
- (D) Georgy Lvov
- (E) Sergei Kirov

812. The theory that time and space are relative to the viewpoint of the observer and that the speed of light is constant was postulated by
- (A) **Albert Einstein**
 - (B) Werner Heisenberg
 - (C) Ernest Rutherford
 - (D) Max Planck
 - (E) Marie Curie
813. Compared to traditional Newtonian physics, the new physics of the twentieth century
- (A) explained and answered many questions which had been left open
 - (B) **created laws based on probabilities and tendencies rather than simpler rational laws**
 - (C) focused on the large universe rather than the microscopic
 - (D) dealt with larger questions of philosophy with which Newton was not familiar
 - (E) solved the problem of assigning a relative value to the speed of light depending on one's location
815. According to Freud, the unconscious is driven by
- (A) a will to power
 - (B) **sexual and pleasure-seeking desires**
 - (C) instilled moral values
 - (D) concern for survival
 - (E) rational thought
828. Guglielmo Marconi is best known as the inventor of
- (A) **radio**
 - (B) x-rays
 - (C) the microwave
 - (D) jetliners
 - (E) television
970. In his statement "God is Dead", Nietzsche implied that he had been murdered by`
- (A) atheists who consistently denied his existence
 - (B) Catholics who were too dogmatic in their belief system
 - (C) **modern Christians who no longer truly believed in him**
 - (D) industrialists who made people focus on money rather than principles
 - (E) inventors who created technology which meant believing impossible
971. Nietzsche postulated that the only hope for individuals was to
- (A) accept the meaningless of existence and gain liberation through that
 - (B) take action on their beliefs in any way possible
 - (C) **seek the kindness of a forgiving God**
 - (D) prevent the human race from ending
 - (E) search for a greater truth than man could explain
972. Logical empiricism posited that
- (A) **most traditional philosophical concerns were not worth debating**
 - (B) hope can only be found after one accepts the meaningless of existence
 - (C) man must resort to a blind faith in God and Christianity
 - (D) science and rationality are needed to answer the great philosophical debates
 - (E) man can not debate philosophy until all the problems of the world are solved
973. Ludwig Wittgenstein believed that many great philosophical issues were worthless to debate because
- (A) existence had no real meaning
 - (B) man needed to have complete faith in God
 - (C) **they could not be tested by science or math**
 - (D) the right answers had already been proven
 - (E) science ended the need for debate
974. Existentialist thinkers shared a united belief in that they
- (A) **must search for moral values in a desolate world of uncertainty**
 - (B) must turn to Christianity in order to assure themselves of right and wrong
 - (C) needed to fight all those who believed in a God until they extinguished that belief
 - (D) had to act by fighting the forces that subdued the world's peoples
 - (E) were the super men Nietzsche referred to and had the responsibility to lead
975. French existentialists Jean–Paul Sartre and Albert Camus believed that man
- (A) **needed to give meaning to life through actions**
 - (B) could only turn towards the benevolent feelings of a greater God
 - (C) was stuck attempting to live knowing his own meaningfulness
 - (D) would always try to defeat himself
 - (E) thought that he was superior to anyone else
977. Post–World War I Christian belief based a contact with a remote God was influenced by the works of
- (A) Immanuel Kant
 - (B) **Soren Kierkegaard**
 - (C) George Hegel
 - (D) George Berkeley
 - (E) Friedrich Nietzsche
978. Max Planck is best known for his
- (A) **exploration of quantum theory**
 - (B) invention the uncertainty principle
 - (C) proof that atoms could be split
 - (D) discovery of a special relativity principle
 - (E) creation of a table of subatomic particles

572. The primary focus of Hitler's regime and philosophy was
- (A) ending communism
 - (B) crushing capitalism
 - (C) finding living space for Germans**
 - (D) suppressing free speech
 - (E) militarizing his nation
583. After he was appointed chancellor, Hitler moved to consolidate power by
- (A) passing legislation that would give him dictatorial powers**
 - (B) illegalizing all of his opposition parties
 - (C) burning down the Reichstag building
 - (D) having the President assassinated
 - (E) moving his personal army into Berlin
585. Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels' quote that "When I hear the word 'culture' I reach for my gun" was evidence of the fact that Nazism
- (A) shut down all of the modernist cultural movements in Germany**
 - (B) destroyed publishing houses and orchestra houses in Germany
 - (C) would not allow books to be written
 - (D) murdered all writers and musicians in Germany
 - (E) did not allowed music or art
586. The inefficiency and departmental rivalries which characterized early Nazism benefited Hitler because he was able to
- (A) gain final decision making capacity since the chain-of-command was chaotic**
 - (B) use his private army to crush all of the existing institutions
 - (C) pass legislation which gave him dictatorial powers to control the bureaucracy
 - (D) use the army to resolve the differences between parties
 - (E) close down the German bureaucracy peacefully
588. The SA, or brown shirts, was a problem for Hitler after he had taken power for all of the following reasons EXCEPT they
- (A) wanted a "second revolution" against capitalism
 - (B) expected top positions in the army
 - (C) scared away Hitler's big business allies
 - (D) were three million members large
 - (E) expected a fight against the Soviet Union**
591. The diabolical leader of Hitler's elite guard, the SS was
- (A) Joseph Goebbels
 - (B) Heinrich Himmler**
 - (C) Leni Riefenstahl
 - (D) Herman Goring
 - (E) Albert Speer

589. The Night of the Long Knives was a night on which
- (A) Hitler had leaders of the SA and other political enemies executed**
 - (B) Mussolini marched on Rome and took control of the government
 - (C) Jewish synagogues, stores and homes were destroyed in Germany
 - (D) Bolshevik leaders upended the Kerensky government
 - (E) French fascists marched on Paris and forced the prime minister to resign
590. After his ascent to power, Hitler dealt with the problem of the growing SA by
- (A) replacing their head
 - (B) assassinating their leaders**
 - (C) having the army attack them
 - (D) exiling them to the far reaches of East Prussia
 - (E) giving them bureaucratic positions
592. The purpose of the Nuremburg laws was to
- (A) deprive all German Jews of citizenship rights**
 - (B) punish all those involved in genocide
 - (C) crush free speech
 - (D) keep Germany from rearming
 - (E) end the Communist insurrection
593. The reaction of most Germans to the discrimination carried against Jews was most clearly a sign of
- (A) the helplessness of individuals in Nazi Germany
 - (B) Hitler's popularity**
 - (C) racist sentiment among most of Germany's population
 - (D) the police state
 - (E) German nationalism
594. The first tangible evidence of the benefits of Nazi rule could be seen by most people in the
- (A) lack of unemployment**
 - (B) production of consumer goods
 - (C) upgrades in technology
 - (D) territorial conquests
 - (E) new food and drink
595. For all those who were not homosexual, Jewish or in other persecuted groups, Hitler's government represented
- (A) greater equality and more opportunity**
 - (B) more restricted roles under army control
 - (C) a chance to gain respect in the army
 - (D) religious and political freedom
 - (E) opportunity for women

VI. World War II

A. Events Leading up to the War

1081. The Munich Agreement (1938) was significant because it
- (A) **represented the appeasement of the Nazis by France and Great Britain**
 - (B) halted Japanese aggression in Manchuria
 - (C) prevented the German annexation of the Sudetenland
 - (D) brought about the creation of the Rome–Berlin–Tokyo Axis
 - (E) resulted in the collapse of the French Popular Front government
1494. Austria was formally incorporated into Germany in 1938 through the
- (A) **Anschluss**
 - (B) Nuremberg Laws
 - (C) Munich Accord
 - (D) occupation of the Rhineland
 - (E) occupation of the Sudetenland
1497. What was a major reason that German and Austria failed to unite in 1934?
- (A) **Mussolini was opposed to the union**
 - (B) The German government rejected the plan
 - (C) Austria threatened war if the union was carried out
 - (D) Britain and France were opposed to it
 - (E) Hitler did not want to merge with Austria
1504. The Sudeten question and the Munich Conference focused on the
- (A) **ethnic Germans in the western portions of Czechoslovakia**
 - (B) unification of German and Austria
 - (C) free city of Danzig
 - (D) territory disputed between Poland and Germany
 - (E) introduction of German troops into the demilitarized Rhineland
1769. Germany was able to initially annex Austria through
- (A) a plebiscite
 - (B) **Hitler's bullying tactics**
 - (C) international diplomatic pressure
 - (D) military invasion
 - (E) assassination of the Austrian chancellor
1770. Which Austrian Nazi chancellor invited German troops into Austria in 1938?
- (A) **Arthur Seyss–Inquart**
 - (B) Engelbert Dollfuss
 - (C) Joachim von Ribbentrop
 - (D) Kurt von Schuschnigg
 - (E) Heinrich Himmler
1774. After the Anschluss, Germany next looked to acquire
- (A) **the Sudetenland**
 - (B) Czechoslovakia
 - (C) Poland
 - (D) Hungary
 - (E) the Netherlands

2. International Events

b. The Anschluss & Munich

1771. How did Britain and France respond to the Anschluss?
- (A) **They took no action.**
 - (B) They sent military forces into Vienna.
 - (C) They imposed economic sanctions on Germany.
 - (D) They blockaded German ports.
 - (E) They censured Germany in the League of Nations.
1772. In 1938, Konrad Henlein of Czechoslovakia
- (A) **issued the Karlsbad program, demanding autonomy for the Sudetenland**
 - (B) served as Czechoslovakian president when Germany annexed the Sudetenland
 - (C) was a resistance fighter against German occupation of Czechoslovakia
 - (D) opposed Hitler's call for Lebensraum
 - (E) wrote a series of pamphlets and articles denouncing Hitler's foreign policy
1773. The Anschluss
- (A) **united Germany and Austria**
 - (B) brought Germany significant territory in Czechoslovakia
 - (C) was a British attempt at appeasing Hitler
 - (D) instituted Nazi racial policy against Austrian Jews
 - (E) was not favored by the majority of Austrians
1775. Neville Chamberlain pursued a policy of appeasement with Hitler because
- (A) **Chamberlain believed that Hitler's demands were fundamentally just and if they were met, peace in Europe would be assured**
 - (B) Chamberlain feared German military capabilities
 - (C) Chamberlain did not care about the sovereignty of Eastern European nations
 - (D) aggressive tactics with Hitler would have ended the Chamberlain ministry
 - (E) British popular support was in favor of German territorial expansion
1776. Chamberlain's error in pursuing a policy of appeasement was
- I. his failure to realize Hitler's never-ending lust for conquest
 - II. his failure to realize Hitler's military capability
 - III. his disregard for domestic calls for war with Hitler
 - IV. his underestimation of Hitler's charismatic leadership qualities
- (A) **I, II, III, IV**
 - (B) I, II
 - (C) I, IV
 - (D) III, IV
 - (E) II, IV

1003. The bulk of the Soviet war effort was borne by
 (A) **the peasants** (D) industrial workers
 (B) communist party officials (E) small factory owners
 (C) military officers
1004. The only country in World War II to use women as combatants was
 (A) **the Soviet Union** (D) Britain
 (B) Germany (E) France
 (C) the United States
1045. The Germans subjected the Soviet Union to which of the following?
 I. Destroyed many Soviet cities and industrial facilities
 II. Forced Soviet prisoners to work in German labor camps
 III. Confiscated food, oil, and minerals from the Soviet Union
 IV. Sacked and looted Moscow and Leningrad
 (A) I, II (D) **I, II, III**
 (B) I, III (E) I, II, III, IV
 (C) II, III
1046. Shostakovich's Leningrad Symphony evoked heroic emotions and strengthened Russian resolve during
 (A) **World War II** (D) the Napoleonic Wars
 (B) World War I (E) the Great Purge
 (C) the Crimean War
1069. Operation Barbarossa was the term used for
 (A) **the German invasion of the Soviet Union**
 (B) the German invasion of Denmark and Norway
 (C) the planned German invasion of Britain
 (D) the German invasion of Greece
 (E) the German invasion of Poland
1071. Operation Barbarossa, the German plan to invade Russia, hinged on defeating Russia
 (A) with the help of Italian forces
 (B) **before winter could set in**
 (C) after the British had been defeated
 (D) through the Caucasus mountains
 (E) within a month of the initial invasion
1072. The German invasion of Russia was codenamed Operation
 (A) **Barbarossa** (D) Herkules
 (B) Sea Lion (E) Felix
 (C) Tannenbaum

1077. Which of the following were consequences of Mussolini's decision to invade Greece?
 I. Italian conquest of Greece
 II. German occupation of Greece and Yugoslavia
 III. A six week delay in the launching of Operation Barbarossa
 IV. British conquest of Italian-held Libya
 (A) I only (D) II, IV
 (B) I, II (E) II, III, IV
 (C) **II, III**
1078. The German invasion of Russia was pushed back six weeks from its original date because
 (A) **Hitler had to send troops to Africa and the Balkans**
 (B) of an attempted military coup against Hitler in Germany
 (C) Hitler did not want to take attention away from Mussolini's attempt to conquer Greece
 (D) Hitler wanted to mobilize as many troops as possible for a march on Moscow
 (E) of disagreements between Hitler and his general staff over where to initiate the invasion
1200. Germany's failure to quickly defeat the Soviet Union in World War II led to all of the following EXCEPT
 (A) food could no longer be imported from the east in needed quantities
 (B) Germany had to mobilize for total war
 (C) the German government demanded major sacrifices from the people
 (D) morale among German citizens decreased dramatically
 (E) **German soldiers and citizens enthusiastically resolved to defeat the Soviets at all costs**
1207. As a result of World War II, the Nazi Party
 (A) **gained direct influence over every area of the German economy and society**
 (B) lost nearly all of its influence within the German government
 (C) sought to remove Hitler from power and install Karl Donitz in his place
 (D) developed a rift in its leadership and ideology that seriously undermined the war effort
 (E) boasted a membership rate of nearly all of Germany's citizens

VII. Cold War to Present

B. Independence of Colonies & Late Cold

638. In order to avoid the humiliation Soviet leaders had felt after Khrushchev's involvement in the Cuban crisis, the Brezhnev administration
- (A) **submitted to American demands**
 - (B) underwent a great arms build up
 - (C) invaded Afghanistan
 - (D) went to war in Southeast Asia
 - (E) allowed the Eastern bloc governments to liberalize
639. After Khrushchev was overthrown, the Brezhnev administration
- (A) **re-emphasized Stalin's good points**
 - (B) tried to fight with the Americans
 - (C) invaded Afghanistan
 - (D) ended the Soviet nuclear bomb program
 - (E) gave aid to the Viet Minh
657. The leader of Czechoslovakia during the Prague Spring was
- (A) Molotov
 - (B) **Dubcek**
 - (C) Chernenko
 - (D) Walesa
 - (E) Andropav
659. The Soviet Union crushed the Prague Spring because it
- (A) **worried that Czechoslovakia would abandon the Warsaw Pact for the West**
 - (B) believed that Dubcek did not really believe in communism
 - (C) thought that Czechoslovakia was en route to developing its own nuclear weapons
 - (D) needed Czechoslovakia's large oil reserves
 - (E) tried to keep the reforms from spreading to Eastern Germany or Poland, without success
660. During the Prague Spring
- (A) **censorship was relaxed**
 - (B) communism was abandoned for new socialism
 - (C) Alexander Dubcek was overthrown in a coup d'etat
 - (D) the leaders received very little popular support
 - (E) the Soviet Union supported reforms as an experiment
661. Alexander Dubcek, as leader of Czechoslovakia during the Prague Spring
- (A) **declared his support for the Warsaw Pact**
 - (B) tried to export his reforms to neighboring East Germany
 - (C) was executed by Soviet leaders
 - (D) attempted to ally militarily with the west
 - (E) abandoned communism

2. Late Cold War

b. Brezhnev & Prague Spring

662. In response to the Prague Spring, Soviet leaders
- (A) **removed Czechoslovakia from the Warsaw Pact**
 - (B) arrested the leader of Czechoslovakia
 - (C) lightened censorship in other Warsaw Pact countries
 - (D) attempted to export Czech reforms elsewhere
 - (E) took resources from Czechoslovakia
663. After the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968 after the Prague Spring, the people of Czechoslovakia
- (A) began a guerilla campaign of resistance
 - (B) **did not attempt armed resistance**
 - (C) fought them with all the weapons they had
 - (D) used the communist bureaucracy to elect another progressive leader
 - (E) attempted to leave the Warsaw Pact
664. The Brezhnev Doctrine gave the Soviet Union the right to
- (A) **intervene in any Socialist country in which they saw a threat**
 - (B) invade any non-socialist country with a strong socialist party
 - (C) nationalize factories and farms
 - (D) declare war on nations which are threatening Warsaw Pact nations
 - (E) prevent free press in any Soviet dominated country
707. During the 1970's, which pro-Soviet government requested military support in an effort to put down an internal rebellion?
- (A) Somalia
 - (B) **Afghanistan**
 - (C) Angola
 - (D) Egypt
 - (E) Yemen
708. The response of continental European nations to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was to
- (A) send troops to Afghanistan to fight the Soviets
 - (B) attack the Soviets from the east
 - (C) place economic sanctions on the Soviets
 - (D) **do nothing**
 - (E) attempt to knock down the Berlin Wall
709. The only European nation which followed the American policy of placing economic sanctions on the Soviet Union after its invasion of Afghanistan was
- (A) **the United Kingdom**
 - (B) France
 - (C) West Germany
 - (D) Italy
 - (E) Spain
722. The Brezhnev regime dealt with dissidents most often by
- (A) executing them
 - (B) sending them to Siberia
 - (C) **blacklisting them**
 - (D) putting them in prison
 - (E) placing them in psychiatric hospitals

643. All of the following contributed to the international youth counter culture movement in the 1960s EXCEPT
- (A) mass communication and youth travel
 - (B) postwar prosperity which gave them more purchasing power
 - (C) the postwar baby boom led youth to have a large influence on society
 - (D) prosperity meant that good jobs were readily available
 - (E) **political instability led youths to become active**
644. The youth culture fused with counter culture in the 1960s because
- (A) violent wars on the European continent led young people to rebel
 - (B) the large number of young people could not be supported by the economy
 - (C) youths were unoccupied to their lack of jobs
 - (D) **decades of war their parents experienced led to a generational gap**
 - (E) republics which had been fermented in Europe were coming apart
648. Unlike in the United States, student protest in the 1960s in Europe was fought against
- (A) the atrocities of the United States in Vietnam
 - (B) **higher education and technocrats**
 - (C) all politicians in power
 - (D) problems of social change
 - (E) capitalism in Western Europe
650. What did European students in the late 1960s see as the solution to educational problems?
- (A) A publicly funded higher education system which students could attend free of charge
 - (B) More focus on ancient Greek and Roman studies, along with other humanities
 - (C) **Democratic decision making in large organizations**
 - (D) Younger people more in touch with students running university organizations
 - (E) Universities run by students rather than by a paid professional staff aside from professors
683. The average age for a newly married couple rose in the 1980s due to the
- (A) **desire to put careers ahead of love**
 - (B) lack of money to provide for a family
 - (C) increase in the amount of time needed for college
 - (D) movement of jobs to third world countries
 - (E) necessity of providing for ones parents before moving on

684. Students in the 1980s could best be described as
- (A) **austere**
 - (B) idealist
 - (C) romantic
 - (D) temperamental
 - (E) activist
685. What was the role of women in the workforce in the 1980s?
- (A) **Two thirds of all married women were working.**
 - (B) Half of all married women were working.
 - (C) Only poorer married women were consistently working.
 - (D) The number of married women working declined since the seventies.
 - (E) Most women worked for fulfillment, rather than for the money.
688. The difference in the nature of work for women after marriage from the nineteenth century to the late twentieth century was that women
- (A) **rarely worked from the home by the late twentieth century**
 - (B) worked predominantly in factories in the nineteenth century
 - (C) worked mostly as teachers in the late twentieth century
 - (D) often worked as servants in the nineteenth century
 - (E) only of higher classes worked outside the home in the nineteenth century
689. Influential work on the role of women *The Second Sex* was written by
- (A) **Simone de Beauvoir**
 - (B) Mary Wollstonecraft
 - (C) Pearl Buck
 - (D) Gloria Steinham
 - (E) George Sand
690. Simone de Beauvoir argued that women
- (A) **were essentially free but had been trapped by conditions**
 - (B) could never be free
 - (C) were trapped by the excesses of men
 - (D) needed to revolt violently
 - (E) could never be free in a capitalism society
691. Simone de Beauvoir argued that in order to liberate themselves women must
- (A) **assert their own creativity**
 - (B) work outside of the home
 - (C) avoid marrying
 - (D) undergo child birth early
 - (E) find men who respected them