

Question 1:

This question refers to the following information.

In order to make the title of this discourse generally intelligible, I have translated the term "Protoplasm," which is the scientific name of the substance of which I am about to speak, by the words "the physical basis of life." I suppose that, to many, the idea that there is such a thing as a physical basis, or matter, of life may be novel—so widely spread is the conception of life as something which works through matter. ... Thus the matter of life, so far as we know it (and we have no right to speculate on any other), breaks up, in consequence of that continual death which is the condition of its manifesting vitality, into carbonic acid, water, and nitrogenous compounds, which certainly possess no properties but those of ordinary matter.

Thomas Henry Huxley, "The Physical Basis of Life," 1868

From the passage, one may infer that Huxley argued that "life" was, A. 'a force that works through matter', B. 'essentially a philosophical notion', C. 'merely a property of a certain kind of matter', D. 'a supernatural phenomenon'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

Question 2:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the the following quotation to answer questions.

The various modes of worship which prevailed in the Roman world were all considered by the people as equally true; by the philosopher as equally false; and by the magistrate as equally useful.

Edward Gibbon, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, 1776–1788

Gibbon's interpretation of the state of religious worship in ancient Rome could be summarized as', A. 'In ancient Rome, religious worship was decentralized and tended to vary with one's social position.', B. 'In ancient Rome, religious worship was the source of much social tension and turmoil.', C. 'In ancient Rome, religious worship was homogeneous and highly centralized.', D. 'In ancient Rome, religious worship was revolutionized by the introduction of Christianity.'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: A

Question 3:

This question refers to the following information.

The following quote is from Voltaire in response to the 1755 Lisbon earthquake.

My dear sir, nature is very cruel. One would find it hard to imagine how the laws of movement cause such frightful disasters in the best of possible worlds. A hundred thousand ants, our fellows, crushed all at once in our ant-hill, and half of them perishing, no doubt in unspeakable agony, beneath the wreckage from which they cannot be drawn. Families ruined all over Europe, the fortune of a hundred businessmen, your compatriots, swallowed up in the ruins of Lisbon. What a wretched gamble is the game of human life! What will the preachers say, especially if the palace of the Inquisition is still standing? I flatter myself that at least the reverend father inquisitors have been crushed like others. That ought to teach men not to persecute each other, for while a few holy scoundrels burn a few fanatics, the earth swallows up one and all.

—Voltaire, in a letter, 1755

The ideas expressed by Voltaire, above, best illustrate which of the following characteristics of Enlightenment intellectuals? A. 'Many were accomplished scientists, who added important pieces to human understanding of the universe.' B. 'They utilized new methods of communicating their ideas, such as salons and inexpensive printed pamphlets.' C. 'Most rejected religion altogether and adopted atheism as the only credo of a rational man.' D. 'Many believed that the new scientific discoveries justified a more tolerant and objective approach to social and cultural issues.'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: D

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Question 4:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the following memoir.

Not only did he expect all persons of distinction to be in continual attendance at Court, but he was quick to notice the absence of those of inferior degree; at his lever, his couches, his meals, in the gardens of Versailles (the only place where the courtiers in general were allowed to follow him), he used to cast his eyes to right and left; nothing escaped him[.] he saw everybody. If anyone habitually living at Court absented himself he insisted on knowing the reason; those who came there only for flying visits had also to give a satisfactory explanation; anyone who seldom or never appeared there was certain to incur his displeasure. If asked to bestow a favor on such persons he would reply haughtily: "I do not know him"; of such as rarely presented themselves he would say, "He is a man I never see"; and from these judgments there was no appeal.

No one understood better than Louis XIV the art of enhancing the value of a favor by his manner of bestowing it; he knew how to make the most of a word, a smile, even of a glance.

He loved splendor, magnificence, and profusion in all things, and encouraged similar tastes in his Court; to spend money freely on equipages and buildings, on feasting and at cards, was a sure way to gain his favor, perhaps to obtain the honor of a word from him. Motives of policy had something to do with this; by making expensive habits the fashion, and, for people in a certain position, a necessity, he compelled his courtiers to live beyond their income, and gradually reduced them to depend on his bounty for the means of subsistence.

—Duke Saint-Simon, *Memoirs of Louis XIV and His Court and His Regency*, c. 1750

Which of the following is the best explanation of the bias found in the document above?'. A. 'The duke, as a member of the French nobility, is sympathetic to King Louis.'. B. 'The duke, as a member of the French nobility, is biased against the king because of his suppression of the nobility.'. C. 'The duke, as a member of the French nobility, supported the extension of the administrative, financial, military, and religious control of the central state over the French population.'. D. 'The duke, as a member of the French nobility, supported King Louis's preservation of the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges, while he removed their power.'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: B

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Question 5:

This question refers to the following information.

For the catastrophe of 1914 the Germans are responsible. ... Germany, in this matter, was unfortunate enough to allow herself (in spite of her skill at dissimulation) to be betrayed into an excess of candour by her characteristic tendency to go to extremes. Deutschland über alles. Germany above everything! ... There you have the ultimate framework of an old but childish race.

Georges Clemenceau, *Grandeur and Misery of Victory*, 1930

From the passage, one may infer that Clemenceau believed', A. 'that the lyrics from the popular song Deutschland über alles (which eventually became the German national anthem) were the reason Germany started the war', B. 'that the lyrics from the popular song Deutschland über alles (which eventually became the German national anthem) were evidence of Germany's aggressive attitude', C. 'that the reason Germany lost the war was that it was betrayed from within', D. 'that Germany provided the ultimate framework for modern warfare'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: B

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Question 6:

This question refers to the following information.

In Russia there was nothing going on well, and [Souvarine] was in despair over the news he had received. His old companions were all turning to the politicians; the famous Nihilists who made Europe tremble-sons of village priests, of the lower middle class, of tradesmen-could not rise above the idea of national liberation, and seemed to believe that the world would be delivered-when they had killed their despot&...

"Foolery! They'll never get out of it with their foolery."

Then, lowering his voice still more, in a few bitter words he described his old dream of fraternity. He had renounced his rank and his fortune; he had gone among workmen, only in the hope of seeing at last the foundation of a new society of labour in common. All the sous in his pockets had long gone to the urchins of the settlement; he had been as tender as a brother with the colliers, smiling at their suspicion, winning them over by his quiet workmanlike ways and his dislike of chattering. But decidedly the fusion had not taken place.

His voice changed, his eyes grew bright, he fixed them on Étienne, directly addressing him:

"Now, do you understand that? These hatworkers at Marseilles who have won the great lottery prize of a hundred thousand francs have gone off at once and invested it, declaring that they are going to live without doing anything! Yes, that is your idea, all of you French workmen; you want to unearth a treasure in order to devour it alone afterwards in some lazy, selfish corner. You may cry out as much as you like against the rich, you haven't got courage enough to give back to the poor the money that luck brings you. You will never be worthy of happiness as long as you own anything, and your hatred of the bourgeois proceeds solely from an angry desire to be bourgeois yourselves in their place."

Émile Zola, French writer, *Germinal*, 1885

A nineteenth-century Russian historian evaluating this passage would probably be most interested in', A. 'the Russian interest in French culture', B. 'the spirit of camaraderie amongst the miners', C. 'the sense of continual class struggle', D. 'the need for noblesse oblige'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

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Question 7:

This question refers to the following information.

Florence is more beautiful and five hundred forty years older than your Venice. ... We have round about us thirty thousand estates, owned by nobleman and merchants, citizens and craftsman, yielding us yearly bread and meat, wine and oil, vegetables and cheese, hay and wood, to the value of nine thousand ducats in cash. ... We have two trades greater than any four of yours in Venice put together—the trades wool and silk. ... Our beautiful Florence contains within the city ... two hundred seventy shops belonging to the wool merchant's guild, from whence their wares are sent to Rome and the Marches, Naples and Sicily, Constantinople ... and the whole of Turkey. It contains also eighty-three rich and splendid warehouses of the silk merchant's guild.

Benedetto Dei, "Letter to a Venetian," 1472

From the passage, one may argue that wealth in Renaissance Italy was measured in', A. 'the size of landed estates', B. 'the number of estates owned by an individual', C. 'the monetary value of goods', D. 'the amount of gold held'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

Question 8:

This question refers to the following information.

The pair of excerpts below is written by explorer Christopher Columbus and the Dominican Bishop of Chiapas, Mexico, Bartholomew de las Casas.

Source 1

Indians would give whatever the seller required. . . . Thus they bartered, like idiots, cotton and gold for fragments of bows, glasses, bottles, and jars; which I forbad as being unjust, and myself gave them many beautiful and acceptable articles which I had brought with me, taking nothing from them in return; I did this in order that I might the more easily conciliate them, that they might be led to become Christians, and be inclined to entertain a regard for the King and Queen, our Princes and all Spaniards, and that I might induce them to take an interest in seeking out, and collecting and delivering to us such things as they possessed in abundance, but which we greatly needed.

—Christopher Columbus: letter to Raphael Sanchez, 1493

Source 2

It was upon these gentle lambs . . . that from the very first day they clapped eyes on them the Spanish fell like ravening wolves upon the fold, or like tigers and savage lions who have not eaten meat for days. The pattern established at the outset has remained unchanged to this day, and the Spaniards still do nothing save tear the natives to shreds, murder them and inflict upon them untold misery, suffering and distress, tormenting, harrying and persecuting them mercilessly. We shall in due course describe some of the many ingenious methods of torture they have invented and refined for this purpose, but one can get some idea of the effectiveness of their methods from the figures alone. When the Spanish first journeyed there, the indigenous population of the island of Hispaniola stood at some three million; today only two hundred survive. Their reason for killing and destroying such an infinite number of souls is that the Christians have an ultimate aim, which is to acquire gold, and to swell themselves with riches in a very brief time and thus rise to a high estate disproportionate to their merits.

—Bartholomew de las Casas: A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies, 1542

Which of the following would best account for the differences between the interactions of the Spaniards and the natives as described in the two accounts?; A. 'De las Casas was exaggerating to support the start of African slavery.'; B. 'Columbus was biased in favor of himself in his writings.'; C. 'Columbus's men were nicer to the natives than were later expeditions.'; D. 'De las Casas wanted the Spanish to leave the Americas.'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: B

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Question 9:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the the following petition to answer questions.

The Scribbling-Machines have thrown thousands of your petitioners out of employ, whereby they are brought into great distress, and are not able to procure a maintenance for their families, and deprived them of the opportunity of bringing up their children to labour. ... The number of Scribbling-Machines extending about seventeen miles south-west of Leeds exceed all belief, being no less than one hundred and seventy! And as each machine will do as much work in twelve hours, as ten men can in that time do by hand, ... [And, as the machines do] as much work in one day as would otherwise employ twenty men, ... [a] full four thousand men are left to shift for a living how they can, and must of course fall to the Parish, if not timely relieved. ... How are those men, thus thrown out of employ to provide for their families; and what are they to put their children apprentice to, that the rising generation may have something to keep them at work, in order that they may not be like vagabonds strolling about in idleness? ... Many more evils we could enumerate, but we would hope, that the sensible part of mankind, who are not biased by interest, must see the dreadful tendency of their continuance; a depopulation must be the consequence; trade being then lost, the landed interest will have no other satisfaction but that of being last devoured.

Leeds Woolen Workers Petition, 1786

This document can be used as evidence for', A. 'the spread of revolutionary ideas among the British working class in the eighteenth century', B. 'the rise of the Luddite movement in Britain in the eighteenth century', C. 'the replacing of traditional laborers by machines in the industrialization of Britain in the eighteenth century', D. 'an increase in the use of child labor in eighteenth-century Britain'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

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Question 10:

This question refers to the following information.

Florence is more beautiful and five hundred forty years older than your Venice. ... We have round about us thirty thousand estates, owned by nobleman and merchants, citizens and craftsman, yielding us yearly bread and meat, wine and oil, vegetables and cheese, hay and wood, to the value of nine thousand ducats in cash. ... We have two trades greater than any four of yours in Venice put together—the trades wool and silk. ... Our beautiful Florence contains within the city ... two hundred seventy shops belonging to the wool merchant's guild, from whence their wares are sent to Rome and the Marches, Naples and Sicily, Constantinople ... and the whole of Turkey. It contains also eighty-three rich and splendid warehouses of the silk merchant's guild.

Benedetto Dei, "Letter to a Venetian," 1472

The passage may be used as evidence for the existence of which of the following Renaissance cultural characteristics? A. 'Pride in the mastery of the military arts', B. 'Chivalry', C. 'Civic pride', D. 'Patronage of the arts'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

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Question 11:

This question refers to the following information.

The assumption by a government of the office of Reliever-general to the poor is necessarily forbidden by the principle that a government cannot rightly do anything more than protect. In demanding from a citizen contributions for the mitigation of distress ... the state is ... reversing its function. ... To enforce the fundamental law—to take care that every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man. ... [But that] is quite a separate thing from insuring him satisfaction. ...

The poverty of the incapable, the distresses that come upon the imprudent, the starvation of the idle, and those shoulderings aside of the weak by the strong ... are the decrees of a large, farseeing benevolence. ... When regarded not separately, but in connection with the interests of universal humanity, these harsh fatalities are seen to be full of the highest beneficence.

Herbert Spencer, *Social Statistics: Survival of the Fittest Applied to Humankind*, 1851

From the passage, one may infer that Spencer advocated which social philosophy?, A. 'Utopian socialism', B. 'Social conservatism', C. 'Romanticism', D. 'Social Darwinism'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: D

Question 12:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the following governmental regulation.

Press Law

So long as this decree shall remain in force no publication which appears in the form of daily issues, or as a serial not exceeding twenty sheets of printed matter, shall go to press in any state of the union without the previous knowledge and approval of the state officials. Writings which do not belong to one of the above-mentioned classes shall be treated according to the laws now in force, or which may be enacted, in the individual states of the union. . . . Each state of the union is responsible, not only to the state against which the offense is directly committed, but to the whole Confederation, for every publication appearing under its supervision in which the honor or security of other states is infringed or their constitution or administration attacked. . . .

—Carlsbad Resolutions adopted by the Germanic States, 1819

The Carlsbad Resolutions were another of Metternich's schemes, like the Concert of Europe, which aimed to accomplish which of the following? A. 'Establish control of European states by democracy in the tradition of the Enlightenment.', B. 'Suppress all voices in government other than his own and control all aspects of his citizens' lives.', C. 'Suppress all nationalist revolutions across the continent.', D.

'Suppress all speech but that of monarchs and the churches that they approve of.'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

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Question 13:

This question refers to the following information.

In Russia there was nothing going on well, and [Souvarine] was in despair over the news he had received. His old companions were all turning to the politicians; the famous Nihilists who made Europe tremble-sons of village priests, of the lower middle class, of tradesmen-could not rise above the idea of national liberation, and seemed to believe that the world would be delivered-when they had killed their despot&...

"Foolery! They'll never get out of it with their foolery."

Then, lowering his voice still more, in a few bitter words he described his old dream of fraternity. He had renounced his rank and his fortune; he had gone among workmen, only in the hope of seeing at last the foundation of a new society of labour in common. All the sous in his pockets had long gone to the urchins of the settlement; he had been as tender as a brother with the colliers, smiling at their suspicion, winning them over by his quiet workmanlike ways and his dislike of chattering. But decidedly the fusion had not taken place.

His voice changed, his eyes grew bright, he fixed them on étienne, directly addressing him:

"Now, do you understand that? These hatworkers at Marseilles who have won the great lottery prize of a hundred thousand francs have gone off at once and invested it, declaring that they are going to live without doing anything! Yes, that is your idea, all of you French workmen; you want to unearth a treasure in order to devour it alone afterwards in some lazy, selfish corner. You may cry out as much as you like against the rich, you haven't got courage enough to give back to the poor the money that luck brings you. You will never be worthy of happiness as long as you own anything, and your hatred of the bourgeois proceeds solely from an angry desire to be bourgeois yourselves in their place."

émile Zola, French writer, *Germinal*, 1885

The radical movement known as anarchism, alluded to in the first paragraph, had been related to all of the following EXCEPT, A. 'the International Workingman's Association', B. 'Pierre-Joseph Proudhon', C. 'the Congress of Vienna', D. 'the Paris Commune'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

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Question 14:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the documents below.

Source 1

If then by the Use of Machines, the Manufacture of Cotton, an Article which we import, and are supplied with from other Countries, and which can everywhere be procured on equal Terms, has met with such amazing Success, may not greater Advantages be reasonably expected from cultivating to the utmost the Manufacture of Wool, the Produce of our own Island, an Article in Demand in all Countries, almost the universal Clothing of Mankind?

In the Manufacture of Woollens, the Scribbling Mill, the Spinning Frame, and the Fly Shuttle, have reduced manual Labour nearly One third, and each of them at its-first Introduction carried an Alarm to the Work People, yet each has contributed to advance the Wages and to increase the Trade, so that if an Attempt was now made to deprive us of the Use of them, there is no Doubt, but every Person engaged in the Business, would exert himself to defend them.

—Statement by the Cloth Merchants of Leeds, 1791

Source 2

Come, cropper lads of high renown,
Who love to drink good ale that's brown,
And strike each haughty tyrant down,
With hatchet, pike, and gun!
Oh, the cropper lads for me,
The gallant lads for me,
Who with lusty stroke,
The shear frames broke,
The cropper lads for me!
What though the specials still advance,
And soldiers nightly round us prance;
The cropper lads still lead the dance,
With hatchet, pike, and gun!
Oh, the cropper lads for me,
The gallant lads for me,
Who with lusty stroke
The shear frames broke,
The cropper lads for me!

—Luddite Song, The Cropper's Song, c. 1812

Which of the following economic theories is Source 1 above referencing in support of the expansion and use of machines? A. 'Laissez-faire capitalism', B. 'Mercantilism', C. 'Industrialization', D. 'Bullionism'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

Question 15:

This question refers to the following information.

"A specter is haunting Europe—the specter of Communism. All the powers of old Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this specter; Pope and Czar, Metternich and Guizot, French radicals and German police spies.

Two things result from this fact.

I. Communism is already acknowledged by all European powers to be in itself a power.

II. It is high time that Communists should openly, in the face of the whole world, publish their views, their aims, their tendencies, and meet this nursery tale of the Specter of Communism with a Manifesto of the party itself."

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, The Communist Manifesto, 1848

In this passage, Marx and Engels seem to be chiefly preoccupied with', A. 'provoking fear to drive their readers to action', B. 'attacking the extreme communists who threatened to sink the entire movement',

C. 'demonstrating the understanding of the others in point of fact', D. 'explaining the reasons for debunking opponents of communism'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: D

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Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: D

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Question 16:

This question refers to the following information.

As with a Commander of the Army, or leader of any enterprise, so it is with the mistress of the house. Her spirit will be seen through the whole establishment; and just in proportion as she performs her duties intelligently and thoroughly, so will her domestics follow in her path. Of all of those acquirements, which more particularly belong to the feminine character, there are none which take a higher rank, in our estimation, than such as enter into a knowledge of household duties; for on these are perpetually dependent the happiness, comfort, and well-being of the family.

Isabella Beeton, Book of Household Management, 1861

From the passage, one may infer that the subject of Beeton's book was', A. 'the role of women in army regiments', B. 'the running of a school for domestic servants', C. 'the running of a school for girls', D. 'the role of a woman in running her own domestic household'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: D

Question 17:

This question refers to the following information.

First we must remark that the cosmos is spherical in form, partly because this form being a perfect whole requiring no joints, is the most complete of all, partly because it makes the most capacious form, which is best suited to contain and preserve everything; or again because all the constituent parts of the universe, that is the sun, moon and the planets appear in this form; or because everything strives to attain this form, as appears in the case of drops of water and other fluid bodies if they attempt to define themselves. So no one will doubt that this form belongs to the heavenly bodies. ...

That the earth is also spherical is therefore beyond question, because it presses from all sides upon its center. Although by reason of the elevations of the mountains and the depressions of the valleys a perfect circle cannot be understood, yet this does not affect the general spherical nature of the earth. ...

As it has been already shown that the earth has the form of a sphere, we must consider whether a movement also coincides with this form, and what place the earth holds in the universe. ... The great majority of authors of course agree that the earth stands still in the center of the universe, and consider it inconceivable and ridiculous to suppose the opposite. But if the matter is carefully weighed, it will be seen that the question is not yet settled and therefore by no means to be regarded lightly. Every change of place which is observed is due, namely, to a movement of the observed object or of the observer, or to movements of both. ... Now it is from the earth that the revolution of the heavens is observed and it is produced for our eyes. Therefore if the earth undergoes no movement this movement must take place in everything outside of the earth, but in the opposite direction than if everything on the earth moved, and of this kind is the daily revolution. So this appears to affect the whole universe, that is, everything outside the earth with the single exception of the earth itself. If, however, one should admit that this movement was not peculiar to the heavens, but that the earth revolved from west to east, and if this was carefully considered in regard to the apparent rising and setting of the sun, the moon and the stars, it would be discovered that this was the real situation."

Nicolas Copernicus, *The Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies*, 1543

From the passage, one may say that Copernicus's argument for a spherical cosmos was based on', A. 'observation and induction', B. 'ancient textual authority', C. 'experimentation', D. 'deduction from first principles'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: A

Question 18:

This question refers to the following information.

"Buckingham Palace, 10th May 1839.

The Queen forgot to ask Lord Melbourne if he thought there would be any harm in her writing to the Duke of Cambridge that she really was fearful of fatiguing herself, if she went out to a party at Gloucester House on Tuesday, an Ancient Concert on Wednesday, and a ball at Northumberland House on Thursday, considering how much she had to do these last four days. If she went to the Ancient Concert on Wednesday, having besides a concert of her own here on Monday, it would be four nights of fatigue, really exhausted as the Queen is.

But if Lord Melbourne thinks that as there are only to be English singers at the Ancient Concert, she ought to go, she could go there for one act; but she would much rather, if possible, get out of it, for it is a fatiguing time&....

As the negotiations with the Tories are quite at an end, and Lord Melbourne has been here, the Queen hopes Lord Melbourne will not object to dining with her on Sunday?"

The Letters of Queen Victoria, Volume 1 (of 3), 1837-1843: A Selection from Her Majesty's Correspondence Between the Years 1837 and 1861

A similar fondness for entertainment amongst the nobility was taken to its most outrageous degree in which of the following eras and places?, A. 'Sixteenth-century Spain', B. 'Seventeenth-century Netherlands', C. 'Eighteenth-century France', D. 'Nineteenth-century Prussia'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

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Question 19:

This question refers to the following information.

The pair of excerpts below is written by explorer Christopher Columbus and the Dominican Bishop of Chiapas, Mexico, Bartholomew de las Casas.

Source 1

Indians would give whatever the seller required. . . . Thus they bartered, like idiots, cotton and gold for fragments of bows, glasses, bottles, and jars; which I forbad as being unjust, and myself gave them many beautiful and acceptable articles which I had brought with me, taking nothing from them in return; I did this in order that I might the more easily conciliate them, that they might be led to become Christians, and be inclined to entertain a regard for the King and Queen, our Princes and all Spaniards, and that I might induce them to take an interest in seeking out, and collecting and delivering to us such things as they possessed in abundance, but which we greatly needed.

—Christopher Columbus: letter to Raphael Sanchez, 1493

Source 2

It was upon these gentle lambs . . . that from the very first day they clapped eyes on them the Spanish fell like ravening wolves upon the fold, or like tigers and savage lions who have not eaten meat for days. The pattern established at the outset has remained unchanged to this day, and the Spaniards still do nothing save tear the natives to shreds, murder them and inflict upon them untold misery, suffering and distress, tormenting, harrying and persecuting them mercilessly. We shall in due course describe some of the many ingenious methods of torture they have invented and refined for this purpose, but one can get some idea of the effectiveness of their methods from the figures alone. When the Spanish first journeyed there, the indigenous population of the island of Hispaniola stood at some three million; today only two hundred survive. Their reason for killing and destroying such an infinite number of souls is that the Christians have an ultimate aim, which is to acquire gold, and to swell themselves with riches in a very brief time and thus rise to a high estate disproportionate to their merits.

—Bartholomew de las Casas: A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies, 1542

Which of the following motives for exploration is de las Casas most likely to think is most important in Source 2? A. 'Converting the natives to Christianity', B. 'Financial gain', C. 'Personal glory', D. 'Finding new mates'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: B

=====

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: B

=====

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: B

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Question 20:

This question refers to the following information.

For a long time, educated Germans answered it in the positive, initially by laying claim to a special German mission, then, after the collapse of 1945, by criticizing Germany's deviation from the West. Today, the negative view is predominant. Germany did not, according to the now prevailing opinion, differ from the great European nations to an extent that would justify speaking of a "unique German path." And, in any case, no country on earth ever took what can be described as the "normal path."

Heinrich August Winkler, Germany: The Long Road West, Volume 1, 2006

From this passage, one may infer that the belief that Germany had a unique mission in history', A. 'resulted from Germany's defeat in World War II', B. 'was unaffected by Germany's defeat in World War II', C. 'was proven correct by Germany's defeat in World War II', D. 'was discredited by Germany's defeat in World War II'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: D

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Question 21:

This question refers to the following information.

I am of opinion that the principal and true profession of the Courtier ought to be that of arms; which I would have him follow actively above all else, and be known among others as bold and strong, and loyal to whomsoever he serves. . . .

I would have him well built and shapely of limb, and would have him show strength and lightness and suppleness, and know all bodily exercises that befit a man of war; whereof I think the first should be to handle every sort of weapon well on foot and on horse, to understand the advantages of each, and especially to be familiar with those weapons that are ordinarily used among gentlemen. . . .

Our Courtier then will be esteemed excellent and will attain grace in everything, particularly in speaking. . . .

I would have him more than passably accomplished in letters, at least in those studies that are called the humanities, and conversant not only with the Latin language but with the Greek, for the sake of the many different things that have been admirably written therein. Let him be well versed in the poets, and not less in the orators and historians, and also proficient in writing verse and prose, especially in this vulgar [vernacular] tongue of ours. . . .

You must know that I am not content with the Courtier unless he be also a musician and unless, besides understanding and being able to read notes, he can play upon divers instruments. . . .

I wish our Courtier to guard against getting the name of a liar or a boaster, which sometimes befalls even those who do not deserve it.

—From Baldassare Castiglione's *Book of the Courtier*, 1528

Which of the following skills that Castiglione recommends for a courtier would be valued LEAST by a European gentleman at the end of the twentieth century? , A. 'Expertise with multiple languages', B. 'Being strong and attractive', C. 'Expertise with many kinds of weapons', D. 'Ability to write poetry and prose'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

Question 22:

This question refers to the following information.

At last it seems to me that I have come to understand why man is the most fortunate of all creatures and consequently worthy of all admiration. ... The nature of all other beings is limited. ... Imagine! The great generosity of God! The happiness of man! To man it is allowed to be whatever he chooses to be!

Pico della Mirandola, Oration on the Dignity of Man, 1486

From the passage, one may infer that Pico was participating in which cultural movement?, A. 'The Renaissance', B. 'The Reformation', C. 'The Scientific Revolution', D. 'The Enlightenment'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: A

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Question 23:

This question refers to the following information.

"The substitution of Plato for the scholastic Aristotle was hastened by contact with Byzantine scholarship. Already at the Council of Ferrara (1438), which nominally reunited the Eastern and Western churches, there was a debate in which the Byzantines maintained the superiority of Plato to Aristotle. Cosimo and Lorenzo de Medici were both addicted to Plato; Cosimo founded and Lorenzo continued the Florentine Academy, which was largely devoted to the study of Plato&...The humanists of the time, however, were too busy acquiring knowledge of antiquity to be able to produce anything of value."

Bertrand Russell, British philosopher, History of Western Philosophy, 1946

In what way does this passage best exemplify the view of twentieth-century philosophers and thinkers? A. 'Faced with an unprecedented number of social and technological changes, the twentieth century embraced innovation as one of the most valued characteristics of life.' B. 'Overwhelmed by the unprecedented number of social and technological changes, the twentieth century sought refuge in the longstanding traditions of the past.' C. 'After the devastation of World Wars I and II erased the possibility of finding a unified meaning to life, philosophers occupied themselves with finding small differences between the philosophies of past thinkers.' D. 'Nihilists typically find ways to doubt the postulations of those who came before them.'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

Question 24:

This question refers to the following information.

As a Jew, I have never believed in collective guilt. Only the guilty were guilty.

Children of killers are not killers but children. I have neither the desire nor the authority to judge today's generation for the unspeakable crimes committed by the generation of Hitler.

But we may—and we must—hold it responsible, not for the past, but for the way it remembers the past. And for what it does with the memory of the past. In remembering, you will help your own people vanquish the ghosts that hover over its history. Remember: a community that does not come to terms with the dead will continue to traumatize the living.

We remember Auschwitz and all that it symbolizes because we believe that, in spite of the past and its horrors, the world is worthy of salvation; and salvation, like redemption, can be found only in memory.

Elie Wiesel, "Reflections of a Survivor," 1987

From the passage, one may infer that Wiesel believed that the current generation of Germans', A. 'shared their ancestors' guilt for the Holocaust', B. 'had a responsibility to remember the Holocaust', C. 'shared in the responsibility for the Holocaust', D. 'had no responsibility where the Holocaust was concerned'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: B

Question 25:

This question refers to the following information.

"The Government of the German Reich and The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics desirous of strengthening the cause of peace between Germany and the U.S.S.R., and proceeding from the fundamental provisions of the Neutrality Agreement concluded in April, 1926 between Germany and the U.S.S.R., have reached the following Agreement:

Article I. Both High Contracting Parties obligate themselves to desist from any act of violence, any aggressive action, and any attack on each other, either individually or jointly with other Powers.

Article II. Should one of the High Contracting Parties become the object of belligerent action by a third Power, the other High Contracting Party shall in no manner lend its support to this third Power.

Article III. The Governments of the two High Contracting Parties shall in the future maintain continual contact with one another for the purpose of consultation in order to exchange information on problems affecting their common interests.

Article IV. Should disputes or conflicts arise between the High Contracting Parties shall participate in any grouping of Powers whatsoever that is directly or indirectly aimed at the other party.

Article V. Should disputes or conflicts arise between the High Contracting Parties over problems of one kind or another, both parties shall settle these disputes or conflicts exclusively through friendly exchange of opinion or, if necessary, through the establishment of arbitration commissions."

Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, 1939

This agreement allowed both nations involved to freely invade which country?, A. 'Denmark', B. 'Finland', C. 'France', D. 'Poland'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: D

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Question 26:

This question refers to the following information.

"XI. As the present sciences are useless for the discovery of effects, so the present system of logic is useless for the discovery of the sciences.

XIX. There are and can exist but two ways of investigating and discovering truth. The one hurries on rapidly from the senses and particulars to the most general axioms, and from them, as principles and their supposed indisputable truth, derives and discovers the intermediate axioms. This is the way now in use. The other constructs its axioms from the senses and particulars, by ascending continually and gradually, till it finally arrives at the most general axioms, which is the true but unattempted way.

XXII. Each of these two ways begins from the senses and particulars, and ends in the greatest generalities&...

XXXVI. We have but one simple method of delivering our sentiments, namely, we must bring men to particulars and their regular series and order, and they must for a while renounce their notions, and begin to form an acquaintance with things."

Francis Bacon, English philosopher and essayist, *Novum Organum*, 1620

By the 1800s, the method of empirical reasoning reflected in the passage had undergone which of the following changes?'. A. 'It had weakened to the point of irrelevance.'. B. 'It had become a core principle of European culture.'. C. 'It had been refined and changed by so many people that it had become unrecognizable to those such as Bacon who had pioneered it.'. D. 'It had stagnated to the point that the common person had begun to search for a new organizing principle of life.'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: B

Question 27:

This question refers to the following information.

The following entries are in the diary of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Paris has a short memory. If I remain longer doing nothing, I am lost. In this great Babylon one reputation quickly succeeds another. After I have been seen three times at the theatre, I shall not be looked at again. I shall therefore not go very frequently. (diary, 1798)

If the press is not bridled, I shall not remain three days in power. (diary, 1799)

The presence of a general is necessary; he is the head, he is the all in all of an army. It was not the Roman army that conquered Gaul, it was Caesar, it was not the Carthaginians that made the armies of the Roman republic tremble at the very gates of Rome, it was Hannibal. (diary, 1801)

My power proceeds from my reputation, and my reputation from the victories I have won. My power would fall if I were not to support it with more glory and more victories. Conquest has made me what I am; only conquest can maintain me. (diary, 1802)

The revolution in France is over and now there is only one party in France and I shall never allow the newspapers to say anything contrary to my interests. They may publish a few little articles with just a bit of poison in them, but one fine day I shall shut their mouths forever. (diary, 1805)

While Napoleon was often praised for implementing his Napoleonic Code and a meritocracy in the army, the domestic issue that he was most often criticized for was which of the following?, A. 'Placing his relatives on foreign thrones', B. 'Changing the criminal code of France', C. 'Financial mismanagement', D. 'Curtailement of citizens' rights'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: D

Question 28:

This question refers to the following information.

As a Jew, I have never believed in collective guilt. Only the guilty were guilty.

Children of killers are not killers but children. I have neither the desire nor the authority to judge today's generation for the unspeakable crimes committed by the generation of Hitler.

But we may—and we must—hold it responsible, not for the past, but for the way it remembers the past. And for what it does with the memory of the past. In remembering, you will help your own people vanquish the ghosts that hover over its history. Remember: a community that does not come to terms with the dead will continue to traumatize the living.

We remember Auschwitz and all that it symbolizes because we believe that, in spite of the past and its horrors, the world is worthy of salvation; and salvation, like redemption, can be found only in memory.

Elie Wiesel, "Reflections of a Survivor," 1987

From the passage, one may infer that Wiesel asserted that remembering the Holocaust, A. 'was necessary for the German people to become reconciled to their own history', B. 'hindered the healing process for the German people', C. 'would ensure that it never occurred again', D. 'would allow the Jews to forgive the German people'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: A

Question 29:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the following governmental report.

Of the 450 sick persons whom the inhabitants were unable to relieve, 200 were turned out, and these we saw die one by one as they lay on the roadside. A large number still remain, and to each of them it is only possible to dole out the least scrap of bread. We only give bread to those who would otherwise die. The staple dish here consists of mice, which the inhabitants hunt, so desperate are they from hunger. They devour roots which the animals cannot eat; one can, in fact, not put into words the things one sees. . . . This narrative, far from exaggerating, rather understates the horror of the case, for it does not record the hundredth part of the misery in this district. Those who have not witnessed it with their own eyes cannot imagine how great it is. Not a day passes but at least 200 people die of famine in the two provinces. We certify to having ourselves seen herds, not of cattle, but of men and women, wandering about the fields between Rheims and Rhétel, turning up the earth like pigs to find a few roots; and as they can only find rotten ones, and not half enough of them, they become so weak that they have not strength left to seek food. The parish priest at Boult, whose letter we enclose, tells us he has buried three of his parishioners who died of hunger. The rest subsisted on chopped straw mixed with earth, of which they composed a food which cannot be called bread. Other persons in the same place lived on the bodies of animals which had died of disease, and which the curé, otherwise unable to help his people, allowed them to roast at the presbytery fire.

—Report of the Estates of Normandy, 1651

Which of the following would be most responsible for ending the problems of hunger mentioned above?’, A. ‘The elimination of the Black Plague in Europe during the seventeenth century’, B. ‘The elimination of fallow fields through the agricultural revolution during the seventeenth century’, C. ‘The creation of a strong putting-out system that allowed people to be paid for their work’, D. ‘A declining population during the seventeenth century that led to better food yields and less hunger as Europe urbanized’

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: B

Question 30:

This question refers to the following information.

"But you, my dear Pangloss," said Candide, "how can it be that I behold you again?"

"It is true," said Pangloss, "that you saw me hanged&....A surgeon purchased my body, carried home, and dissected me. He began with making a crucial incision on me from the navel to the clavícula. One could not have been worse hanged than I was. The executioner of the Holy Inquisition was a sub-deacon, and knew how to burn people marvellously well, but he was not accustomed to hanging. The cord was wet and did not slip properly, and besides it was badly tied; in short, I still drew my breath, when the crucial incision made me give such a frightful scream that my surgeon fell flat upon his back&...[At length he] sewed up my wounds; his wife even nursed me. I was upon my legs at the end of fifteen days&....

One day I took it into my head to step into a mosque, where I saw an old Iman and a very pretty young devotee who was saying her paternosters&....She dropped her bouquet; I picked it up, and presented it to her with a profound reverence. I was so long in delivering it that the Iman began to get angry, and seeing that I was a Christian he called out for help. They carried me before the cadí, who ordered me a hundred lashes on the soles of the feet and sent me to the galleys. I was chained to the very same galley and the same bench as the young Baron. On board this galley there were four young men from Marseilles, five Neapolitan priests, and two monks from Corfu, who told us similar adventures happened daily. The Baron maintained that he had suffered greater injustice than I&....We were continually disputing, and received twenty lashes with a bull's pizzle when the concatenation of universal events brought you to our galley, and you were good enough to ransom us."

"Well, my dear Pangloss," said Candide to him, "when you had been hanged, dissected, whipped, and were tugging at the oar, did you always think that everything happens for the best?"

"I am still of my first opinion," answered Pangloss, "for I am a philosopher and I cannot retract, especially as Leibnitz could never be wrong; and besides, the pre-established harmony is the finest thing in the world, and so is his plenum and materia subtilis."

Voltaire, French Enlightenment writer, Candide, 1759

The themes of the passage and the mode in which Pangloss tells them show the influence of, A. 'Medievalism', B. 'Empiricism', C. 'Rationalism', D. 'Romanticism'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

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Question 31:

This question refers to the following information.

About the year 1645, while I lived in London ... I had the opportunity of being acquainted with diverse worthy persons, inquisitive into natural philosophy, and other parts of human learning; and particularly of what has been called the "New Philosophy" or "Experimental Philosophy." We did by agreements ... meet weekly in London on a certain day, to treat and discourse of such affairs. ... Our business was (precluding matters of theology and state affairs), to discourse and consider of Philosophical Enquiries, and such as related thereunto: as physic, anatomy, geometry, astronomy, navigation, statics, magnetics, chemics, mechanics, and natural experiments; with the state of these studies, as then cultivated at home and abroad. We then discoursed of the circulation of the blood, the valves in the veins, the venae lactae, the lymphatic vessels, the Copernican hypothesis, the nature of comets and new stars, the satellites of Jupiter, the oval shape (as it then appeared) of Saturn, the spots in the sun, and its turning on its own axis, the inequalities and selenography of the moon, the several phases of Venus and Mercury, the improvement of telescopes, and grinding of glasses for that purpose, the weight of air, the possibility, or impossibility of vacuities, and nature's abhorrence thereof, the Torricellian experiment in quicksilver, the descent of heavy bodies, and the degrees of acceleration therein; and divers other things of like nature. Some of which were then but new discoveries, and others not so generally known and embraced, as now they are. ...

We barred all discourses of divinity, of state affairs, and of news, other than what concerned our business of Philosophy. These meetings we removed soon after to the Bull Head in Cheapside, and in term-time to Gresham College, where we met weekly at Mr. Foster's lecture (then Astronomy Professor there), and, after the lecture ended, repaired, sometimes to Mr. Foster's lodgings, sometimes to some other place not far distant, where we continued such enquiries, and our numbers increased.

Dr. John Wallis, Account of Some Passages of his Life, 1700

The passage may be used as evidence for the development of, A. 'an independent society for the study of natural philosophy in the seventeenth century', B. 'the study of natural philosophy in the royal courts in the seventeenth century', C. 'new universities for the study of natural philosophy in the seventeenth century', D. 'the study of natural philosophy in the Church in the seventeenth century'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: A

Question 32:

This question refers to the following information.

"In 1500 that work appeared which Erasmus had written after his misfortune at Dover, and had dedicated to Mountjoy, the *Adagiorum Collectanea*. It was a collection of about eight hundred proverbial sayings drawn from the Latin authors of antiquity and elucidated for the use of those who aspired to write an elegant Latin style. In the dedication Erasmus pointed out the profit an author may derive, both in ornamenting his style and in strengthening his argumentation, from having at his disposal a good supply of sentences hallowed by their antiquity. He proposes to offer such a help to his readers. What he actually gave was much more. He familiarized a much wider circle than the earlier humanists had reached with the spirit of antiquity.

Until this time the humanists had, to some extent, monopolized the treasures of classic culture, in order to parade their knowledge of which the multitude remained destitute, and so to become strange prodigies of learning and elegance. With his irresistible need of teaching and his sincere love for humanity and its general culture, Erasmus introduced the classic spirit, in so far as it could be reflected in the soul of a sixteenth-century Christian, among the people. Not he alone; but none more extensively and more effectively. Not among all the people, it is true, for by writing in Latin he limited his direct influence to the educated classes, which in those days were the upper classes.

Erasmus made current the classic spirit. Humanism ceased to be the exclusive privilege of a few. According to Beatus Rhenanus he had been reproached by some humanists, when about to publish the *Adagia*, for divulging the mysteries of their craft. But he desired that the book of antiquity should be open to all."

Johan Huizinga, twentieth-century Dutch philosopher, *Erasmus and the Age of Reformation*, 1924

According to Huizinga, Erasmus's legacy was more significant than that of earlier humanists because', A. 'he had more support from the Church', B. 'he wrote in a language that was understandable to the masses, unlike his predecessors', C. 'he wrote exclusively about religious matters', D. 'he valued educating the masses more than his predecessors had'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: D

Question 33:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the excerpts below.

This corruption is repeatedly designated by Paul by the term sin . . . such as adultery, fornication, theft, hatred, murder, revellings, he terms, in the same way, the fruits of sin, though in various passages of Scripture . . . we are, merely on account of such corruption, deservedly condemned by God, to whom nothing is acceptable but righteousness, innocence, and purity.

—John Calvin, from *The Institutes of Christian Religion*, Book 2: Chapter 1, 1545

The covenant of life is not preached equally to all, and among those to whom it is preached, does not always meet with the same reception. This diversity displays the unsearchable depth of the divine judgment, and is without doubt subordinate to God's purpose of eternal election. But if it is plainly owing to the mere pleasure of God that salvation is spontaneously offered to some, while others have no access to it, great and difficult questions immediately arise, questions which are inexplicable, when just views are not entertained concerning election and predestination[,] . . . the grace of God being illustrated by the contrast, viz., that he does not adopt all promiscuously to the hope of salvation, but gives to some what he denies to others.

—John Calvin, from *The Institutes of Christian Religion*, Book 3: Chapter 21, 1545

Which of the following is the biggest contrast between the ideas of Calvinists when compared to their fellow Protestant Lutherans?’, A. ‘Calvinists believed that the state is absolutely subordinate to the religious organization.’, B. ‘Calvinists believed in consubstantiation while Lutherans believed in transubstantiation.’, C. ‘Lutherans used the reformed faith to their political advantage to break free from domination from the pope and the Holy Roman Empire.’, D. ‘Lutherans insisted upon maintaining all of the seven sacraments while the Calvinists chose to honor only two of them.’

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: A

Question 34:

This question refers to the following information.

"The substitution of Plato for the scholastic Aristotle was hastened by contact with Byzantine scholarship. Already at the Council of Ferrara (1438), which nominally reunited the Eastern and Western churches, there was a debate in which the Byzantines maintained the superiority of Plato to Aristotle. Cosimo and Lorenzo de Medici were both addicted to Plato; Cosimo founded and Lorenzo continued the Florentine Academy, which was largely devoted to the study of Plato&...The humanists of the time, however, were too busy acquiring knowledge of antiquity to be able to produce anything of value."

Bertrand Russell, British philosopher, History of Western Philosophy, 1946

It can be inferred from the passage that the Council of Ferrara', A. 'laid the foundation for the Florentine Academy', B. 'permanently reconciled the differences between the Eastern and Western churches', C. 'accelerated the rediscovery of classical philosophy in Western Europe', D. 'allowed the Byzantines to learn from Florentine scholarship'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

Question 35:

This question refers to the following information.

"But you, my dear Pangloss," said Candide, "how can it be that I behold you again?"

"It is true," said Pangloss, "that you saw me hanged&....A surgeon purchased my body, carried home, and dissected me. He began with making a crucial incision on me from the navel to the clavícula. One could not have been worse hanged than I was. The executioner of the Holy Inquisition was a sub-deacon, and knew how to burn people marvellously well, but he was not accustomed to hanging. The cord was wet and did not slip properly, and besides it was badly tied; in short, I still drew my breath, when the crucial incision made me give such a frightful scream that my surgeon fell flat upon his back&...[At length he] sewed up my wounds; his wife even nursed me. I was upon my legs at the end of fifteen days&....

One day I took it into my head to step into a mosque, where I saw an old Iman and a very pretty young devotee who was saying her paternosters&....She dropped her bouquet; I picked it up, and presented it to her with a profound reverence. I was so long in delivering it that the Iman began to get angry, and seeing that I was a Christian he called out for help. They carried me before the cadí, who ordered me a hundred lashes on the soles of the feet and sent me to the galleys. I was chained to the very same galley and the same bench as the young Baron. On board this galley there were four young men from Marseilles, five Neapolitan priests, and two monks from Corfu, who told us similar adventures happened daily. The Baron maintained that he had suffered greater injustice than I&....We were continually disputing, and received twenty lashes with a bull's pizzle when the concatenation of universal events brought you to our galley, and you were good enough to ransom us."

"Well, my dear Pangloss," said Candide to him, "when you had been hanged, dissected, whipped, and were tugging at the oar, did you always think that everything happens for the best?"

"I am still of my first opinion," answered Pangloss, "for I am a philosopher and I cannot retract, especially as Leibnitz could never be wrong; and besides, the pre-established harmony is the finest thing in the world, and so is his plenum and materia subtilis."

Voltaire, French Enlightenment writer, Candide, 1759

Candide's statement that "everything always happens for the best" can be seen as a reflection of the Enlightenment belief that', A. 'society can be perfected if you apply the scientific method to it', B. 'a people without a strong central authority are doomed to live in a state of nature', C. 'the only purpose of a government is to secure the rights of life, liberty, and property', D. 'only free markets can lead nations to wealth and happiness'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: A

Question 36:

This question refers to the following information.

The excerpts below are from the Navigation Acts of 1651.

[A]fter the first day of December, one thousand six hundred fifty and one, and from thence forwards, no goods or commodities whatsoever of the growth, production or manufacture of Asia, Africa or America, or of any part thereof; or of any islands belonging to them, or which are described or laid down in the usual maps or cards of those places, as well of the English plantations as others, shall be imported or brought into this Commonwealth of England, or into Ireland, or any other lands, islands, plantations, or territories to this Commonwealth belonging, or in their possession, in any other ship or ships, vessel or vessels whatsoever, but only in such as do truly and without fraud belong only to the people of this Commonwealth, or the plantations thereof, as the proprietors or right owners thereof; and whereof the master and mariners are also of the people of this Commonwealth, under the penalty of the forfeiture and loss of all the goods that shall be imported contrary to this act, , , ,

[N]o goods or commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe, or of any part thereof, shall after the first day of December, one thousand six hundred fifty and one, be imported or brought into this Commonwealth of England, or any other lands or territories to this Commonwealth belonging, or in their possession, in any ship or ships, vessel or vessels whatsoever, but in such as do truly and without fraud belong only to the people of this Commonwealth, and in no other, except only such foreign ships and vessels as do truly and properly belong to the people of that country or place, of which the said goods are the growth, production or manufacture.

Which of the following was the desired outcome of the above legislation by the Rump Parliament of England in 1651? A. 'To prevent England's colonies from being bombarded with cheap goods manufactured by their mainland European competitors', B. 'To reclaim domination of the slave trade from Portugal in order to meet the growing need for slaves for sugar plantations in the English Caribbean colonies', C. 'To end Dutch domination of maritime trade by limiting their ability to move goods between England and her colonies as well as goods to and from England from other countries', D. 'To extricate the French from the Atlantic sea trade as well as the cod and whaling industries which at this time were dominated by the French'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

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Question 37:

This question refers to the following information.

Apart from the desire to produce beautiful things, the leading passion of my life has been and is hatred of modern civilization. What shall I say of it now, when the words are put into my mouth, my hope of its destruction—what shall I say of its supplanting by Socialism?

What shall I say concerning its mastery of and its waste of mechanical power, its commonwealth so poor, its enemies of the commonwealth so rich, its stupendous organization—for the misery of life! Its contempt of simple pleasures which everyone could enjoy but for its folly? Its eyeless vulgarity which has destroyed art, the one certain solace of labor? All this I felt then as now, but I did not know why it was so. The hope of the past times was gone, the struggles of mankind for many ages had produced nothing but this sordid, aimless, ugly confusion; the immediate future seemed to me likely to intensify all the present evils by sweeping away the last survivals of the days before the dull squalor of civilization had settled down on the world.

This was a bad lookout indeed, and, if I may mention myself as a personality and not as a mere type, especially so to a man of my disposition, careless of metaphysics and religion, as well as of scientific analysis, but with a deep love of the earth and the life on it, and a passion for the history of the past of mankind.

William Morris, *How I Became a Socialist*, 1896

From the passage, one may infer that Morris', A. 'chose to become a socialist because he was appalled by the great waste of resources and general misery caused by modern society', B. 'chose to become a socialist because of the persuasiveness of Marx's arguments', C. 'rejected socialism because it produced nothing but ugly confusion', D. 'rejected socialism because of a deep love of the Earth and the life on it'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: A

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Question 38:

This question refers to the following information.

The pair of excerpts below is written by explorer Christopher Columbus and the Dominican Bishop of Chiapas, Mexico, Bartholomew de las Casas.

Source 1

Indians would give whatever the seller required. . . . Thus they bartered, like idiots, cotton and gold for fragments of bows, glasses, bottles, and jars; which I forbad as being unjust, and myself gave them many beautiful and acceptable articles which I had brought with me, taking nothing from them in return; I did this in order that I might the more easily conciliate them, that they might be led to become Christians, and be inclined to entertain a regard for the King and Queen, our Princes and all Spaniards, and that I might induce them to take an interest in seeking out, and collecting and delivering to us such things as they possessed in abundance, but which we greatly needed.

—Christopher Columbus: letter to Raphael Sanchez, 1493

Source 2

It was upon these gentle lambs . . . that from the very first day they clapped eyes on them the Spanish fell like ravening wolves upon the fold, or like tigers and savage lions who have not eaten meat for days. The pattern established at the outset has remained unchanged to this day, and the Spaniards still do nothing save tear the natives to shreds, murder them and inflict upon them untold misery, suffering and distress, tormenting, harrying and persecuting them mercilessly. We shall in due course describe some of the many ingenious methods of torture they have invented and refined for this purpose, but one can get some idea of the effectiveness of their methods from the figures alone. When the Spanish first journeyed there, the indigenous population of the island of Hispaniola stood at some three million; today only two hundred survive. Their reason for killing and destroying such an infinite number of souls is that the Christians have an ultimate aim, which is to acquire gold, and to swell themselves with riches in a very brief time and thus rise to a high estate disproportionate to their merits.

—Bartholomew de las Casas: A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies, 1542

Which of the following motives for exploration does de las Casas seem to be criticizing in Source 2? A. 'Converting the natives to Christianity', B. 'Financial gain', C. 'Personal glory', D. 'Finding new mates'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: B

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: B

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Question 39:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the following excerpt.

Never were talents of the highest genius of the most exalted kind, more profusely bestowed upon a human being. The genius of Napoleon is astounding. All branches of human knowledge seemed alike familiar to his gigantic mind. His conversations at St. Helena, scattered through the numerous and voluminous memorials of those who gleaned them, are replete with intensest interest. During the long agony of his imprisonment and his death, he conversed with perfect freedom upon the events of his marvelous career, and upon all those subjects or morals, politics, and religion, which most deeply concern the welfare of our race. There is no mind which will not be invigorated by familiarity with these profound thoughts, expressed with so much glow of feeling and energy of diction.

—John S. C. Abbott, historian, Napoleon at St. Helena, 1855

Which of the following features of the French empire under Napoleon does Abbott seem most impressed with?, A. 'Napoleon's secret police', B. 'Napoleon's domestic reforms', C. 'Napoleon's suppression of women's rights', D. 'Napoleon's military tactics'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: B

Question 40:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the following quote.

I had now decided beyond all question that there existed in the heavens three stars wandering about Jupiter as do Venus and Mercury about the sun, and this became plainer than daylight from observations on similar occasions which followed. Nor were there just three such stars; four wanderers complete their revolutions about Jupiter, and of their alterations as observed more precisely later on we shall give a description here. Also I measured the distances between them by means of the telescope. . . .

Such are the observations concerning the four Medicean planets recently first discovered by me, and although from this data their periods have not yet been reconstructed in numerical form, it is legitimate at least to put in evidence some facts worthy of note. Above all, since they sometimes follow and sometimes precede Jupiter by the same intervals, and they remain within very limited distances either to east or west of Jupiter, accompanying that planet in both its retrograde and direct movements in a constant manner, no one can doubt that they complete their revolutions about Jupiter and at the same time effect all together a twelve-year period about the center of the universe.

—Galileo Galilei, 1610

Which of the following Polish thinkers was most likely the person whose ideas convinced Galileo to have written the statement above? A. 'Nicolaus Copernicus', B. 'Johannes Kepler', C. 'Galileo Galilei', D. 'Josef Pilsudski'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: A

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Question 41:

This question refers to the following information.

The following quote is from Voltaire in response to the 1755 Lisbon earthquake.

My dear sir, nature is very cruel. One would find it hard to imagine how the laws of movement cause such frightful disasters in the best of possible worlds. A hundred thousand ants, our fellows, crushed all at once in our ant-hill, and half of them perishing, no doubt in unspeakable agony, beneath the wreckage from which they cannot be drawn. Families ruined all over Europe, the fortune of a hundred businessmen, your compatriots, swallowed up in the ruins of Lisbon. What a wretched gamble is the game of human life! What will the preachers say, especially if the palace of the Inquisition is still standing? I flatter myself that at least the reverend father inquisitors have been crushed like others. That ought to teach men not to persecute each other, for while a few holy scoundrels burn a few fanatics, the earth swallows up one and all.

—Voltaire, in a letter, 1755

Which of the following Enlightenment philosophes questioned reliance on reason and began the Romantic Movement for the rationale given?’, A. ‘Jean-Jacques Rousseau because he thought society corrupted noble souls.’, B. ‘Baron Montesquieu because he thought that governments were not capable of being fair.’, C. ‘Mary Wollstonecraft because she railed against the subjugation of women emotionally.’, D. ‘Adam Smith because he stated that reason could not be used to understand how another feels.’

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: A

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: A

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Question 42:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the the following poem to answer questions.

Take up the White Man's burden—

Send forth the best ye breed—

Go bind your sons to exile

To serve your captives' need;

To wait in heavy harness,

On fluttered folk and wild—

Your new-caught, sullen peoples,

Half-devil and half-child.

...

Take up the White Man's burden—

The savage wars of peace—

Fill full the mouth of Famine

And bid the sickness cease;

And when your goal is nearest

The end for others sought...

Watch sloth and heathen Folly

Bring all your hopes to naught.

Rudyard Kipling, *The White Man's Burden*, 1899

The poem describes which kind of attitude toward the native peoples who were under the rule or influence of the British Empire? , A. 'They are "exiled sons" of the British race.', B. 'While "savage," they fight wars for the sake of a lasting peace.', C. 'They are ready for conversion to Christianity.', D. 'They are the product of a less-civilized and less-developed civilization.'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: D

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Question 43:

This question refers to the following information.

The excerpts below are from the Navigation Acts of 1651.

[A]fter the first day of December, one thousand six hundred fifty and one, and from thence forwards, no goods or commodities whatsoever of the growth, production or manufacture of Asia, Africa or America, or of any part thereof; or of any islands belonging to them, or which are described or laid down in the usual maps or cards of those places, as well of the English plantations as others, shall be imported or brought into this Commonwealth of England, or into Ireland, or any other lands, islands, plantations, or territories to this Commonwealth belonging, or in their possession, in any other ship or ships, vessel or vessels whatsoever, but only in such as do truly and without fraud belong only to the people of this Commonwealth, or the plantations thereof, as the proprietors or right owners thereof; and whereof the master and mariners are also of the people of this Commonwealth, under the penalty of the forfeiture and loss of all the goods that shall be imported contrary to this act, , , ,

[N]o goods or commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe, or of any part thereof, shall after the first day of December, one thousand six hundred fifty and one, be imported or brought into this Commonwealth of England, or any other lands or territories to this Commonwealth belonging, or in their possession, in any ship or ships, vessel or vessels whatsoever, but in such as do truly and without fraud belong only to the people of this Commonwealth, and in no other, except only such foreign ships and vessels as do truly and properly belong to the people of that country or place, of which the said goods are the growth, production or manufacture.

The aforementioned 1651 Navigation Acts above conflict with which of the following economic philosopher's theories and beliefs?; A. 'Thomas Malthus', B. 'Josiah Child', C. 'Adam Smith', D. 'Jean-Baptiste Colbert'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

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Question 44:

This question refers to the following information.

Perestroika [Restructuring] is an urgent necessity arising from the profound processes of development in our socialist society. This society is ripe for change. It has long been yearning for it. Any delay in beginning perestroika could have led to an exacerbated internal situation in the near future, which, to put it bluntly, would have been fraught with serious social, economic, and political crises.

Mikhail Gorbachev, Perestroika: New Thinking for Our Country and the World, 1987

From the passage, one may infer that Gorbachev argued that', A. 'a restructuring of the socialist society of the Soviet Union was inevitable', B. 'a restructuring of the socialist society of the Soviet Union would exacerbate the current situation', C. 'a restructuring of the socialist society of the Soviet Union was necessary in order to avoid a crisis', D. 'a restructuring of socialist society was necessary in order to avoid the collapse of the Soviet Union'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

Question 45:

This question refers to the following information.

From this moment until that in which the enemy shall have been driven from the soil of the Republic, all Frenchmen are in permanent requisition for the service of the armies. The young men shall go to battle; the married men shall forge arms and transport provisions; the women shall make tents and clothing and shall serve in the hospitals; the children shall turn old linen into lint; the aged shall betake themselves to the public places in order to arouse the courage of the warriors and preach the hatred of kings and the unity of the Republic. ...

The Committee of Public Safety is charged to take all necessary measures to set up without delay an extraordinary manufacture of arms of every sort which corresponds with the ardor and energy of the French people. It is, accordingly, authorized to form all the establishments, factories, workshops, and mills which shall be deemed necessary for the carrying on of these works, as well as to put in requisition, within the entire extent of the Republic, the artists and workingmen who can contribute to their success.

The representatives of the people sent out for the execution of the present law shall have the same authority in their respective districts, acting in concert with the Committee of Public Safety; they are invested with the unlimited powers assigned to the representatives of the people to the armies.

The Levée en Masse, August 23, 1793

It could be argued that the passage represents a turning point in the history of warfare in modern European history because', A. 'it represented the introduction of weaponry produced by large-scale industrialization', B. 'it advocated the total extinction of a nation's enemies', C. 'it was war run by a committee', D. 'it advocated total war'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: D

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: D

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Question 46:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the following excerpt.

If civilized education developed in every child its natural inclinations, we should see nearly all rich children enamored of various very plebeian occupations, such as that of the mason, the carpenter, the smith, the saddler. I have instanced Louis the XVI, who loved the trade of locksmith; an Infanta of Spain preferred that of shoemaker; a certain king of Denmark gratified himself by manufacturing syringes; the former king of Naples loved to sell the fish he had caught in the market-place himself; the prince of Parma, whom Condillac had trained in metaphysical subtleties, in the understanding of intuition, of cognition, had no taste but for the occupation of church-warden and lay-brother.

The great majority of wealthy children would follow these plebeian tastes, if civilized education did not oppose the development of them; and if the filthiness of the workshops and the coarseness of the workmen did not arouse a repugnance stronger than the attraction. What child of a prince is there who has no taste for one of the four occupations I have just mentioned, that of mason, carpenter, smith, saddler, and who would not advance in them if he beheld from an early age the work carried on in blight workshops, by refined people, who would always arrange a miniature workshop for children, with little implements and light labor?

—Charles Fourier, On Education, 1838

Many in Fourier's circles advocated for universal male suffrage, which was propagated most by which of the following groups? A. 'Luddites', B. 'Liberals', C. 'Benthamites', D. 'Chartists'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: D

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: D

Question 47:

This question refers to the following information.

I am of opinion that the principal and true profession of the Courtier ought to be that of arms; which I would have him follow actively above all else, and be known among others as bold and strong, and loyal to whomsoever he serves. . . .

I would have him well built and shapely of limb, and would have him show strength and lightness and suppleness, and know all bodily exercises that befit a man of war; whereof I think the first should be to handle every sort of weapon well on foot and on horse, to understand the advantages of each, and especially to be familiar with those weapons that are ordinarily used among gentlemen. . . .

Our Courtier then will be esteemed excellent and will attain grace in everything, particularly in speaking. . . .

I would have him more than passably accomplished in letters, at least in those studies that are called the humanities, and conversant not only with the Latin language but with the Greek, for the sake of the many different things that have been admirably written therein. Let him be well versed in the poets, and not less in the orators and historians, and also proficient in writing verse and prose, especially in this vulgar [vernacular] tongue of ours. . . .

You must know that I am not content with the Courtier unless he be also a musician and unless, besides understanding and being able to read notes, he can play upon divers instruments. . . .

I wish our Courtier to guard against getting the name of a liar or a boaster, which sometimes befalls even those who do not deserve it.

—From Baldassare Castiglione's *Book of the Courtier*, 1528

Which of the following themes of the Renaissance era is the above writing most connected to? A. 'Secularism', B. 'Individualism', C. 'Humanism', D. 'Perspective'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: B

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: B

Question 48:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the following excerpt.

The revolutionary seed had penetrated into every country and spread more or less. It was greatly developed under the régime of the military despotism of Bonaparte. His conquests displaced a number of laws, institutions, and customs; broke through bonds sacred among all nations, strong enough to resist time itself; which is more than can be said of certain benefits conferred by these innovators.

The monarchs will fulfil the duties imposed upon them by Him who, by entrusting them with power, has charged them to watch over the maintenance of justice, and the rights of all, to avoid the paths of error, and tread firmly in the way of truth. Placed beyond the passions which agitate society, it is in days of trial chiefly that they are called upon to despoil realities of their false appearances, and to show themselves as they are, fathers invested with the authority belonging by right to the heads of families, to prove that, in days of mourning, they know how to be just, wise, and therefore strong, and that they will not abandon the people whom they ought to govern to be the sport of factions, to error and its consequences, which must involve the loss of society.

Union between the monarchs is the basis of the policy which must now be followed to save society from total ruin. . . .

Let them not confound concessions made to parties with the good they ought to do for their people, in modifying, according to their recognized needs, such branches of the administration as require it.

Let them be just, but strong; beneficent, but strict.

Let them maintain religious principles in all their purity, and not allow the faith to be attacked and morality interpreted according to the social contract or the visions of foolish sectarians.

Let them suppress Secret Societies; that gangrene of society.

—Klemens von Metternich, Political Confession of Faith, 1820

The final result of the negotiations led by Metternich during the Congress of Vienna is being referenced in the document above in which of the following ways?, A. 'Metternich's statement about the military despotism of Bonaparte led to the elimination of all empires in Europe.', B. 'Metternich's statement about fulfilling duties indicated his support for the Holy Alliance that controlled the fate of Europe.', C. 'Metternich's statement about the unity of monarchs alludes to the creation of the Concert of Europe.', D. 'Metternich's disgust for secret societies led to the creation of the Carlsbad Decrees.'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

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Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

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Question 49:

This question refers to the following information.

The assumption by a government of the office of Reliever-general to the poor is necessarily forbidden by the principle that a government cannot rightly do anything more than protect. In demanding from a citizen contributions for the mitigation of distress ... the state is ... reversing its function. ... To enforce the fundamental law—to take care that every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man. ... [But that] is quite a separate thing from insuring him satisfaction. ...

The poverty of the incapable, the distresses that come upon the imprudent, the starvation of the idle, and those shoulderings aside of the weak by the strong ... are the decrees of a large, farseeing benevolence. ... When regarded not separately, but in connection with the interests of universal humanity, these harsh fatalities are seen to be full of the highest beneficence.

Herbert Spencer, Social Statistics: Survival of the Fittest Applied to Humankind, 1851

From the passage, one may infer that Spencer was an advocate of which nineteenth-century political philosophy?, A. 'Conservatism', B. 'Anarchism', C. 'Liberalism', D. 'Socialism'

=====

Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C

Question 50:

This question refers to the following information.

Read the list of complaints below.

Article 3: Frenchmen should regard as laws of the kingdom those alone which have been prepared by the national assembly and sanctioned by the king.

Article 11: Personal liberty, proprietary rights and the security of citizens shall be established in a clear, precise and irrevocable manner. All lettres de cachet shall be abolished forever, subject to certain modifications which the States General may see fit to impose.

Article 12: And to remove forever the possibility of injury to the personal and proprietary rights of Frenchmen, the jury system shall be introduced in all criminal cases, and in civil cases for the determination of fact, in all the courts of the realm.

Article 17: All distinctions in penalties shall be abolished; and crimes committed by citizens of the different orders shall be punished irrespectively, according to the same forms of law and in the same manner. The States General shall seek to bring it about that the effects of transgression shall be confined to the individual and shall not be reflected upon the relatives of the transgressor, themselves innocent of all participation.

Article 21: No tax shall be legal unless accepted by the representatives of the people and sanctioned by the king.

—Cahiers of the Third Estate of Versailles, 1789

Which of the following was NOT one of the problems in France that caused the French Revolution referenced in the document above? A. 'Financial problems caused by debts and low revenues.', B. 'The legal system of France was not equitable.', C. 'The proliferation of Enlightenment ideals.', D. 'There was a lot of social and political inequality in France in 1789.'

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Answer Option 1:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 2:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 3:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 4:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 5:

Final Answer: C

Answer Option 6:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 7:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 8:

Final Answer: A

Answer Option 9:

Final Answer: C
