

CLEP

Western Civilization I

Time—120 Minutes
120 Questions

For each question below, choose the best answer from the choices given.

1. The earliest human-like creatures, hominids, existed in Africa as early as
 - (A) 25,000 years ago
 - (B) 50,000 years ago
 - (C) 1 million years ago
 - (D) 2 million years ago
 - (E) 3 to 4 million years ago

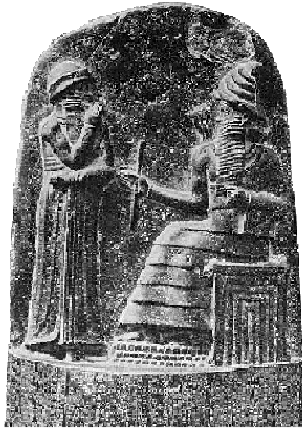
2. The Sumerians
 - (A) defeated the Hittites in 2600 BCE
 - (B) were plagued by incessant warfare between their many city-states
 - (C) had a complicated religion with a sophisticated belief in life after death
 - (D) were warriors who instituted totalitarian government
 - (E) were divine-right monotheists

3. Sumerian writing
 - (A) was originally pictographic but became cuneiform
 - (B) could only be used for simple record keeping
 - (C) could not express educational concepts
 - (D) could not be used for epic poetry
 - (E) was used by a majority of Sumerians

4. The Code of Hammurabi
 - (A) helped keep Babylonian society relatively equal
 - (B) was a harsh law code that afforded some justice for all social classes
 - (C) had little to do with criminal laws as such
 - (D) does not provide us with the value system in Mesopotamia
 - (E) was written first in hieroglyphics

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5.



The technical term for the structure on which Hammurabi's Code was written is

- (A) pillar
- (B) column
- (C) post
- (D) mast
- (E) stela

6. The Hyksos were

- (A) a Semitic people who infiltrated Egypt in the seventeenth century BCE
- (B) Indo-European peoples who were recruited into the Egyptian military
- (C) priests/astronomers in Egypt during the Old Kingdom
- (D) victorious over the Egyptians in the ninth century BCE
- (E) Egyptian monotheists

7. Many scholars today

- (A) believe the Hebrew Bible is a completely accurate historical record
- (B) contend that the Hebrew Bible was originally written in the fifth century CE
- (C) doubt that the early books of the Hebrew Bible reflect the true history of the Israelites
- (D) argue that the Hebrew Bible was first written in Greek
- (E) believe that the Hebrew Bible was originally written in an Indo-European language

8. All of the following are true of the Hebrew conception of God EXCEPT

- (A) he was the creator, but not an inherent part, of nature
- (B) all peoples of the world were subject to him
- (C) that he would punish those not following his will
- (D) there was no room for personal relationships with him, as his word was law
- (E) he was a god of mercy and love

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9. Amenhotep IV is BEST known for

- (A) the temporary installation of monotheism in Egyptian culture
- (B) expelling the Hyksos and leading Egypt along an imperialistic path
- (C) increasing the power of the Amon-Re priesthood
- (D) combating the invasion of the Sea Peoples
- (E) building the pyramids during the period of the Old Kingdom

10.



As is apparent from the artistic style, this example of Egyptian art is from the

- (A) Old Kingdom, during the era of the pyramids
- (B) Middle Kingdom era, as evidenced by the image of the sun
- (C) Hyksos period because the figures portrayed are obviously not Egyptian
- (D) New Kingdom during the reign of Akhenaten
- (E) first millennium BCE and shows the influence of Assyrian artistic motifs

11. At its height, the Assyrian Empire was ruled by

- (A) the superintendent of the palace
- (B) the priesthood of the chief deity Ashur
- (C) a king whose power was absolute
- (D) a system of independent governorships
- (E) a representative body dominated by the landed aristocracy

12. Cambyses' GREATEST achievement as king of the Persian Empire was

- (A) calming the hatred of subject peoples caused by Cyrus's intolerant policies
- (B) building a canal to link the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea
- (C) bringing Egypt under Persian control
- (D) causing a revolt of Ionian Greek cities in 499 BCE
- (E) defeating the Greeks at the Battle of Thermopylae

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13. The Persian Empire's system of satrapies allowed for

- (A) subject peoples to play a dominant role in civil administration
- (B) a sensible system of collecting tribute based on an area's productive capacity
- (C) noble offices to be filled by election rather than hereditary means
- (D) widespread corruption by the satraps, who acted without the king's knowledge
- (E) direct military rule of the empire

14. The decline of the Hittites and Egyptians around 1200 BCE

- (A) brought an end to Near Eastern civilization
- (B) created a power vacuum that allowed several small states to emerge and temporarily flourish
- (C) allowed the Persians under Cyrus the Great to immediately establish an empire
- (D) was caused by Assyrian conquest
- (E) allowed the Persians to immediately assume power in the Middle East

15. The chief center of Minoan Crete was

- (A) Athens
- (B) Sparta
- (C) Ilium
- (D) Thebes
- (E) Knossus

16. During the migrations of the Greek Dark Age, many Ionians

- (A) occupied northern Greece
- (B) took control of the Peloponnesus
- (C) crossed the Aegean Sea to settle in Asia Minor
- (D) moved to Crete
- (E) occupied southern Italy and the island of Sicily

17. Which of the following statements about Greece from c. 750 to c. 500 BCE is correct?

- (A) It was a period of social cohesion and great Greek empires.
- (B) The Greeks' colonization efforts in the Aegean and Black Seas came to an end.
- (C) The *polis* evolved into the central institution in Greek life.
- (D) It was a period of incessant warfare.
- (E) It is known as the era of the Greek Dark Ages.

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18. Tyranny in the Greek *polis* arose as

- (A) the people became complacent due to the egalitarian nature of Greek society
- (B) the response to the cry for strong leadership from the established aristocratic oligarchies
- (C) the religious beliefs of the Greeks collapsed
- (D) a consequence of aristocratic power and a widening gulf between the rich and the poor
- (E) a response to too much democratic chaos and anarchy

19.



The statue of the young male is from

- (A) Egypt during the era of Akhenaten
- (B) Minoan Crete
- (C) Archaic Greece
- (D) Classical Greece
- (E) Hellenistic Alexandria

20. The Lycurgan reforms resulted in

- (A) the establishment of a permanent military state in Sparta
- (B) more constitutional rights for Spartans
- (C) outlawing religion in Sparta
- (D) revolt among Spartan slaves
- (E) the abolishment of slavery in Sparta

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21. Typical of Greek culture in the Archaic Age was

- (A) Homeric epic poetry
- (B) the symposium, the sophisticated drinking party uniting all ranks of society
- (C) lyric poetry as found in the works of Sappho
- (D) the poetry of Hesiod emphasizing the superiority of the aristocratic class
- (E) the dialogues of Plato

22. The Peloponnesian War resulted in

- (A) the consolidation of Pericles' power
- (B) the unification of the Greek city-states under Thebes
- (C) a great Greek victory over the Persians
- (D) Athenian control of Sicily
- (E) the defeat of Athens and the collapse of its empire

23. The Greek historian Thucydides differed from Herodotus in that the former

- (A) was unconcerned with spiritual forces as a factor in history
- (B) exhibited a critical attitude toward his sources but Herodotus did not
- (C) devoted much of his writing to economic history
- (D) was unconcerned with teaching lessons based on history
- (E) wrote about the Persian War, while Herodotus was the historian of the Peloponnesian War

24. Early Greek philosophy attempted to

- (A) eliminate divinity from the world
- (B) explain the universe on the basis of unifying principles
- (C) undermine traditional Greek society
- (D) turn all Greeks away from the world and toward contemplation
- (E) deny the reality of physical matter

25. "The unexamined life is not worth living" is MOST closely associated with the philosophy of

- (A) Pericles
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Plato
- (D) Pythagoras
- (E) Socrates

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26. Alexander the Great's conquests in Asia occurred despite

- (A) his lack of military expertise prior to his father's assassination
- (B) the Persian king Darius III's refusal to make any peace settlements
- (C) the lack of a strong cavalry and inability to capture Egypt
- (D) his eventual difficulties in convincing his troops to fight so far from home
- (E) his lack of any Greek troops or support

27. The Hellenistic dynasty that lasted the longest was the

- (A) Antigonid
- (B) Alexandrine
- (C) Seleucid
- (D) Attalid
- (E) Ptolemaic

28. What was the GREATEST difference between education during the Hellenistic and Classical periods?

- (A) Hellenistic education became the responsibility of city governments rather than private schools.
- (B) Poor and middle-class Greeks alike were allowed to go to Hellenistic schools.
- (C) The core curriculum became music and art rather than history, rhetoric, and philosophy.
- (D) An elective system was introduced that allowed students to choose their preferred course of study.
- (E) Education in the Hellenistic era was taught in the international language of Aramaic.

29. The MOST famous achievement of the Alexandrian scholar Euclid was

- (A) systematizing the study of geometry
- (B) calculating the earth's circumference
- (C) formulating and synthesizing the predominant elements in military science
- (D) transferring the capital of Hellenistic science from Athens to Alexandria
- (E) positing a heliocentric universe

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30.



The sculpture of *Laocöon and His Sons* and the *Old Market Woman* are from

- (A) the Archaic Age of Greece
- (B) Classical Greece
- (C) the Hellenistic world
- (D) the late Etruscan era
- (E) the early Roman Republic

31. The widespread popularity of Stoicism and Epicureanism in the Hellenistic world

- (A) demonstrated the renewed strength and belief in the *polis*
- (B) occurred despite the continued growth of traditional Greek religious practices
- (C) suggested a new openness to thoughts of universality
- (D) amounted to proof of a growing homogenization of Greek thought
- (E) showed the rejection of Athens as a philosophical center

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32. How did Greek religion change during the Hellenistic period?

- (A) It changed to various kinds of emperor worship.
- (B) Fertility gods took the place of the classical Greek gods.
- (C) The Greeks became very receptive to the eastern religious mystery cults.
- (D) The Greeks reverted back to a form of animism.
- (E) There was no change from the classical period.

33. The Jews of the Hellenistic cities

- (A) were never fully integrated into Hellenistic culture
- (B) had no political and judicial rights, unlike other urban residents
- (C) were denied citizenship despite all their attempts
- (D) were harshly treated by the Seleucids after a failed rebellion in Jerusalem in 164 BCE
- (E) generally abandoned Judaism in favor of one or another of the many mystery religions

34. For the Romans, Italy's geography

- (A) provided little productive land for agriculture
- (B) divided the peninsula into small isolated communities
- (C) made Rome a natural crossroads and an area easy to defend
- (D) made the conquering of the Mediterranean a difficult task
- (E) had no impact upon the political unification of the Italian peninsula

35. Rome's conquest of the Italian peninsula by 264 BCE can be attributed to

- (A) superb diplomacy
- (B) a direct policy of expansion
- (C) the use of heavy cavalry
- (D) Rome's feeling of security
- (E) the ethnic inferiority of Rome's neighbors

36. In defeating the Greek colonies in Italy, Rome

- (A) employed mercenary armies from Persia and Asia Minor
- (B) faced large, well-trained armies from the Greek colonies
- (C) gained a sense of security and demobilized its military
- (D) had to defeat the mercenaries under King Pyrrhus, sent against them by the Greeks
- (E) used biological warfare through plague-infected items of commerce and trade

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37. The immediate cause of the First Punic War was
- (A) Carthaginian treachery in the Pyrrhic Wars
 - (B) Roman colonization in North Africa
 - (C) Carthaginian expansion along the Spanish and Italian coasts
 - (D) Rome sending an army to Sicily
 - (E) a Roman invasion of Carthaginian Spain
38. The result of the Third Punic War was
- (A) an alliance between Rome and Carthage
 - (B) the complete destruction and subjugation of Carthage
 - (C) the loss of Rome's mastery of the Mediterranean Sea
 - (D) the sacking of Rome
 - (E) the restoration of Carthage's empire in Spain
39. Marius initiated which of the following military innovations that became a threat to the Roman Republic?
- (A) Employing Greek mercenaries
 - (B) Recruiting destitute volunteers who swore an oath of allegiance only to him
 - (C) Robbing the state treasury's tax revenues to buy weapons
 - (D) Forming a triumvirate with Pompey and Julius Caesar
 - (E) All of the above
40. Which Roman writer is MOST closely associated with the development of a new poetry at the end of the Roman Republic?
- (A) Sallust
 - (B) Cicero
 - (C) Virgil
 - (D) Plutarch
 - (E) Catullus
41. The Roman Praetorian Guard was
- (A) made up of elite troops given the task of protecting the emperor
 - (B) a mobile unit meant to patrol the boundaries of the empire
 - (C) often used to train the gladiators
 - (D) a cavalry unit used to spearhead military offensives
 - (E) responsible for the conquered Gaul under the leadership of Julius Caesar

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42. Among Augustus' key innovations in Roman provincial rule was his
- (A) abandonment of North Africa because of the economic drain on imperial finances
 - (B) division of provinces into those ruled directly by the *princeps* and those administered by the Senate
 - (C) use of military governors alone
 - (D) complete revision of provincial tax policies
 - (E) his enforcement of the imperial cult and the prohibition of all other religious practices
43. Livy was BEST known in the Augustan Age for his
- (A) *Aeneid*
 - (B) *Metamorphoses*
 - (C) *Satires*
 - (D) *Meditations*
 - (E) *History of Rome*
44. Which of the following trends developed during the reigns of the Julio-Claudian emperors?
- (A) Emperors increasingly took responsibilities of ruling the empire away from the old Senate.
 - (B) All efforts to achieve bureaucratic organization of imperial government eventually failed.
 - (C) Emperors turned over more and more of the daily affairs of government to the Senate.
 - (D) The power of imperial military forces stationed in Rome declined.
 - (E) None of the Julio-Claudians were competent rulers.
45. The prolific "silver age" writer Seneca
- (A) rejected the Stoic ideal of political service for a carefree life of opulence
 - (B) satirized Rome's new rich class in his *Satyricon*
 - (C) composed philosophical letters on the theme of Stoicism
 - (D) died in a state of abject poverty despite remaining close friends with Nero
 - (E) was the first major intellectual figure of Rome to convert to Christianity
46. One of the MOST famous jurists of the Early Empire responsible for completing the basic natural rights principles vital to the Western world was
- (A) Galen
 - (B) Alcon
 - (C) Seneca
 - (D) Acilius
 - (E) Ulpian

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47. Paul of Tarsus

- (A) founded the Christian church at Rome
- (B) preached Christianity only to the non-Jews
- (C) believed Christianity should be preached to Jews and non-Jews
- (D) was unable to put his beliefs into writing before his execution
- (E) became the first pope

48. The Roman Empire's persecution of Christians in the first two centuries after Christ's death

- (A) began during the reign of Tiberius
- (B) was sporadic and local
- (C) forced most Christians into participating in Roman public, religious festivals
- (D) was known as the Agape
- (E) was increased by the emperor Constantine

49. The political, economic, and social policies of the restored empire under Diocletian and Constantine

- (A) meant the destruction of the civil and military bureaucracies
- (B) renewed the support of the Roman peasants and lower classes for the Empire
- (C) led to the economic rejuvenation of the Empire
- (D) were based on coercion and the loss of individual freedom
- (E) returned political power and authority to the senate

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50.



Which emperor used awe-inspiring statues, such as this 8 foot, 6 inch massive head, throughout the Roman Empire in an attempt to unite the population under his leadership?

- (A) Julius Caesar
- (B) Augustus Caesar
- (C) Mark Antony
- (D) Marcus Aurelius
- (E) Constantine

51. Which Roman emperor's overthrow by barbarians marked the end of the Roman Empire in 476 CE?

- (A) Valens
- (B) Romulus Augustulus
- (C) Odovacer
- (D) Theodosius
- (E) Eugenius

52. The heresy of Arianism

- (A) questioned the divinity of Jesus
- (B) denied the existence of God the Father
- (C) denied the existence of the Holy Spirit
- (D) reverted to Roman polytheistic religious beliefs
- (E) was accepted as true doctrine by the church at the Council of Nicaea in 325

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53. Benedictine monasticism was NOT characterized by

- (A) asceticism and extremism
- (B) an ideal of moderation
- (C) the communal life
- (D) isolated, self-sustaining communities
- (E) rules and vows

54. Neoplatonism was

- (A) a Christian movement to reject all Greek philosophy
- (B) a new heresy condemned by the church
- (C) an effort to establish Latin language schools attached to Christian churches
- (D) a Christian revival of Platonic ideas using Greek language and thought to enrich Christian philosophy
- (E) a total rejection of Christianity and a return to Plato's pagan philosophy

55. The Frankish palace official Charles Martel successfully defended the civilization of the new western European kingdoms in 732 by

- (A) destroying the Visigoths
- (B) pushing the Burgundians back across the Rhone River
- (C) defeating Moorish Muslim armies at the battle of Tours
- (D) sacking Rome
- (E) making himself the new Roman Emperor in the west

56. Justinian's MOST important contribution to Western civilization was his

- (A) opposition to the Arian heresy
- (B) reconquest of western Europe
- (C) preventing the migration of eastern peoples to the west
- (D) spreading the use of Latin
- (E) codification of Roman law

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57.



The mosaic pictured is _____ and portrays the figure of _____.

- (A) Persian, Cyrus the Great
- (B) Greek, Pericles
- (C) Roman, Constantine
- (D) Byzantine, Justinian
- (E) Carolingian, Charlemagne

58. The staple food in the Carolingian diet was

- (A) bread
- (B) mutton
- (C) beef
- (D) pork
- (E) corn

59. The division of Europe into three kingdoms after the death of Louis the Pious led to

- (A) the capture of the eastern German lands by Muslim forces
- (B) an incessant struggle between Louis the German, Charles the Bald, and their heirs over disputed territories
- (C) two centuries of relative calm
- (D) the eventual emergence of Lothair as the next ruler of a united Europe
- (E) the reuniting of east and west by Justinian the Great

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60.



The ship in the illustration is

- (A) a Greek trireme
- (B) a Chinese junk
- (C) an Arab merchantman
- (D) a Viking longship
- (E) a Venetian barge-gondola

61. Under the feudalism of the Early Middle Ages

- (A) the major obligation of a vassal to his lord was to provide military service
- (B) a vassal was not required to provide legal assistance at his lord's court
- (C) a lord had no formal responsibilities toward his vassals
- (D) there was no outlet for the breaking of the bond between lord and vassal
- (E) serfs fought for their lords, but only as foot-soldiers

62. The English king who helped establish a unified Anglo-Saxon monarchy by defeating the Danish Vikings was

- (A) Hugh Capet
- (B) Alfred the Great
- (C) Edgar of Anglia
- (D) Conrad of Franconia
- (E) Edward the Confessor

63. The capital city of the Umayyad Caliphate and center of an Islamic empire was

- (A) Jerusalem
- (B) Cairo
- (C) Damascus
- (D) Mecca
- (E) Medina

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64. The dramatic increases in European population between 1000 and 1300

- (A) occurred despite detrimental climatic patterns
- (B) especially benefited women of child-bearing age
- (C) were primarily due to increased security and increased agricultural production
- (D) led to populations with many more women than men due to constant warfare
- (E) instigated emigration to the New World

65. Marriages among the aristocracy of the High Middle Ages

- (A) were more frequently motivated by the love brides and grooms felt for one another
- (B) still included violent blood rituals of betrothal dating back to pagan times
- (C) usually occurred when both bride and groom were in their teens
- (D) were expected to establish political alliances between families and increase their wealth
- (E) were condemned by the church as being motivated by material rather than spiritual concerns

66. The revival of long-distance trade in the eleventh and twelfth centuries was due to all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) trade links with eastern Mediterranean cities forged by Italian port towns during the Crusades
- (B) the emergence of Flanders as a great center of cloth production
- (C) the demise of local trade throughout Europe's rural world
- (D) the establishment of trading fairs by local northern European nobles
- (E) the revival of urban society in northern Italy

67. The first university to be founded in Europe appeared in

- (A) Bologna
- (B) Paris
- (C) Oxford
- (D) Frankfurt
- (E) Rome

68. The renaissance of the twelfth century was primarily caused by

- (A) the university movement of the previous century
- (B) circulation in the West of many ancient philosophical and scientific works
- (C) the elaborate and dialectical writings of St. Thomas Aquinas
- (D) the generous financial support of scholars by new European monarchs
- (E) the paintings and sculptures of Michelangelo, da Vinci, and Raphael

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69. *The Song of Roland* is one of the finest examples of

- (A) the medieval *chanson de geste*
- (B) twelfth-century courtly romance
- (C) the Arthurian legend
- (D) Latin religious verse
- (E) the love poetry of the troubadours

70. William of Normandy's survey of his new royal possessions in England was recorded in

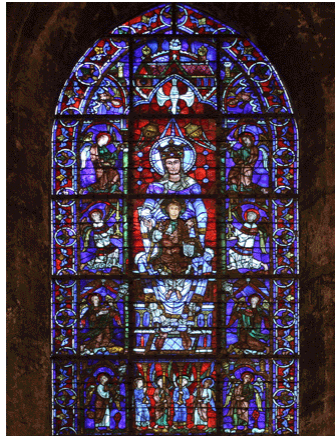
- (A) the king's royal pipe rolls
- (B) *Magna Carta*
- (C) Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*
- (D) the diary of his son, Henry I
- (E) his Domesday book

71. Gothic cathedrals seem to soar upward as light and airy constructions due to all of the following innovations EXCEPT

- (A) ribbed vaults
- (B) flying buttresses
- (C) thin walls pierced by huge stained glass windows
- (D) barrel vaults and massive pillars and walls
- (E) pointed arches

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72.



The stained-glass window in the illustration is characteristic of

- (A) Islamic architecture
- (B) Carolingian architecture
- (C) Romanesque architecture
- (D) Gothic architecture
- (E) Renaissance architecture

73. When the rule of the Capetians began at the end of the tenth century,

- (A) France was the most powerful country in Europe
- (B) the French king only controlled the area known as the Ile-de-France
- (C) the French had just defeated the English in the Hundred Years' War
- (D) Bordeaux was the French capital
- (E) the Normans conquered England

74. Pope Gregory VII

- (A) claimed that popes had the right to depose emperors
- (B) stated that popes should not be involved in the everyday activities of the church
- (C) increased the Church's missionary activities to China
- (D) collected new taxes to finance building programs
- (E) begged forgiveness from the Holy Roman Emperor, Henry IV, at Canossa

75. The Islamic world in the mid-eleventh century was unified and dominated by the

- (A) Fatimids
- (B) Ottomans
- (C) Berbers
- (D) Abbasids
- (E) Seljuks

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76. All of the following were aspects of the Fourth Crusade EXCEPT

- (A) the Venetian use of Christian forces to attack their economic rivals
- (B) the sack of Constantinople by Christian crusaders
- (C) the restoration of the Byzantine Empire as a great Mediterranean power
- (D) the establishment of the Latin Empire of Constantinople
- (E) the failure of the crusaders to get to the Holy Land and the city of Jerusalem

77. The devastation of the great plague in the fourteenth century led to

- (A) the perception of life as something cheap and passing
- (B) a decrease in crime due to an increase in religious piety
- (C) an increase in the number of clergy
- (D) a rise in the urban population but a decrease in the rural population
- (E) a reduction in the persecution of religious minorities

78. The European aristocracy responded to the adversity of the great plague by

- (A) seeking to lower wages, especially for farm laborers
- (B) producing only the most basic foodstuffs, such as grain
- (C) petitioning kings to order the relocation of laborers
- (D) forming agricultural cooperatives linking landowners, laborers, and city consumers
- (E) becoming merchants and artisans

79. Joan of Arc

- (A) helped defeat the British at the Battle of Agincourt
- (B) liberated Orleans and the Loire Valley from English control
- (C) saw her task accomplished when Henry V was crowned king of France in 1429
- (D) confessed to the charges of heresy but recanted and was exiled to Germany
- (E) became the patron saint of Spain

80. England under the reign of Edward III witnessed

- (A) the temporary demise of Parliament
- (B) the House of Commons dominating the House of Lords in Parliament
- (C) the defeat of Richard II in the War of the Roses
- (D) the crown's acceptance of Parliament's right to approve royal taxation
- (E) England's defeat at the Battle of Crecy in 1346

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81. The Italian *condottieri* were

- (A) Italian political leaders supporting the pope
- (B) leaders of mercenary bands in cities occasionally ruling as military dictators
- (C) Italian merchants working in northern Europe
- (D) reformers within the Catholic Church
- (E) humanist scholars and experts in ancient late and Greek languages

82. One overall result of the Great Schism was to

- (A) put an end to the Church's previous financial abuses
- (B) introduce doctrinal uncertainty into the lives of Christians
- (C) rejuvenate Christianity as it had been on the decline throughout Europe
- (D) end the abuse of pluralism
- (E) condemn humanism and Renaissance excesses

83. What was Boccaccio's MOST famous work?

- (A) *The Divine Comedy*
- (B) *The Decameron*
- (C) *The Prince*
- (D) *Spiritual Exercises*
- (E) *Canterbury Tales*

84. The word "Renaissance" means

- (A) humanism
- (B) new world
- (C) maturation
- (D) escape
- (E) rebirth

85.



The painting in the illustration is by the early Renaissance artist

- (A) Michelangelo
- (B) Leonardo da Vinci
- (C) Raphael
- (D) Donatello
- (E) Giotto

86. The cultural center of the European Renaissance was

- (A) London
- (B) Florence
- (C) Paris
- (D) Rome
- (E) Geneva

87. Banquets during the Renaissance

- (A) expressed the simplicity of the life idealized in courtly society
- (B) were not held on holy days and on such celebrations as weddings
- (C) were used to express the wealth and power of aristocratic families
- (D) were banned by the papacy
- (E) were exclusively a rural phenomenon

88. Marriages in Renaissance Italy were

- (A) based on love and mutual affection
- (B) easy to dissolve or annul
- (C) an economic necessity of life involving complicated family negotiations
- (D) often worked out hastily with little thought
- (E) exclusively secular affairs, with no religious or church involvement

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89. By the fifteenth century, Italy was

- (A) a centralized state
- (B) dominated exclusively by the Papal States
- (C) ruled by France
- (D) the foremost European power
- (E) dominated by five major regional independent powers

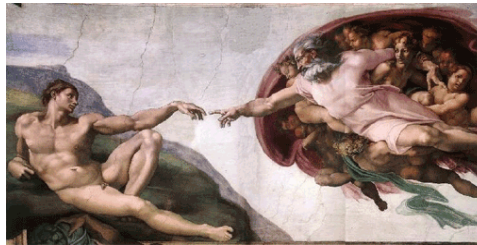
90. Machiavelli's ideas as expressed in *The Prince* achieve a model for a

- (A) republican state in Italy
- (B) new attitude of moral responsibility among politicians
- (C) modern secular concept of power politics
- (D) deeply religious conception of the sanctity of the state
- (E) defense of divine right monarchy

91. Italian artists in the fifteenth century began to

- (A) ignore nature and paint for expression
- (B) experiment in areas of perspective
- (C) copy the works of previous artists
- (D) move away from the study of anatomical structure
- (E) replicate medieval art but using softer and milder colors

92.



The painting of the *Creation of Adam* is found in

- (A) Florence's Duomo
- (B) Milan's Cathedral
- (C) the Papal Library
- (D) the Sistine Chapel
- (E) Florence's Baptistry

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93. The Habsburg dynasty ruled in

- (A) Poland
- (B) Italy
- (C) France
- (D) Russia
- (E) the Holy Roman Empire

94. The Renaissance papacy

- (A) was exemplified by the Spartan existence of Leo X
- (B) saw popes build dynasties over several generations to maintain power
- (C) was little concerned with war and politics, as shown by Julius II
- (D) was often seen as debauched and corrupt, especially under a pope like Alexander VI
- (E) restored the simplicity and purity of the early Church

95. Northern European humanists studiously learned Greek expressly to

- (A) better understand the pagan culture of ancient Greece
- (B) read the New Testament in its original Greek version
- (C) avoid use of lowly vernacular languages
- (D) outshine southern civic humanist competitors in public debate
- (E) communicate with their contemporaries in Greece

96. According to Luther, “justification” is

- (A) how we explain our acts to God through prayer
- (B) how the faithful must demand proofs of their pastors’ intelligence and educational
- (C) the act by which a person is made deserving of salvation
- (D) how Christians must demand that politicians live up to the rules of moral behavior set down
- (E) the explanation of the ways of God to man

The end of answer choice D is missing the words "in the Bible"

97. Concerning the sacraments of the Catholic Church, Luther

- (A) accepted all seven
- (B) rejected all of them except baptism and communion, or the Lord’s Supper
- (C) claimed marriage as the only true sacrament
- (D) eliminated extreme unction
- (E) did not believe in any of the sacraments

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98. Millenarianism is the belief that

- (A) all Christians go to heaven
- (B) all priests are impious
- (C) the end of the world is imminent
- (D) private property among Christians is immoral
- (E) the world is symbolically recreated at the beginning of each millennium

99. England's break with the Roman Church became official with the passage of the

- (A) Act of Supremacy
- (B) Six Articles
- (C) Act of Toleration
- (D) Act of Succession
- (E) Act of Revocation

100. Which of the following is among the chief characteristics of John Calvin's reform movement?

- (A) Calvin's acceptance of "justification by faith alone"
- (B) Predestination and the absolute sovereignty of God
- (C) The belief that humans must obey secular authorities
- (D) A belief in congregational church covenant
- (E) A free will in gaining access to salvation and into heaven

101. The Reformation successfully abolished all of the following from the lives of Europe's Protestant community EXCEPT for

- (A) indulgences
- (B) the celebrations of special religious holy days
- (C) taverns
- (D) clerical celibacy
- (E) monasteries and nunneries

102. The Council of Trent

- (A) compromised with the Protestants on the doctrine of Justification by Faith
- (B) agreed with most Protestants that there were only two sacraments
- (C) asserted the importance of doctrine over ritual
- (D) reaffirmed traditional Catholic beliefs against the Reformation
- (E) agreed that Europe's secular rulers could determine the religion of their subjects

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103. The Edict of Nantes did all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) acknowledge that Catholicism was the official religion in France
- (B) expel the Huguenots from France
- (C) recognize the rights of the Protestant minority
- (D) provide a political solution
- (E) recognize the principle of religious toleration

104.



The painting illustrates the

- (A) massacre of the people of the Jerusalem by the crusaders of the First Crusade in 1099
- (B) flagellants beating and whipping each other to atone for their sins during the Black Death of
- (C) looting and mayhem that occurred in London during the Peasants' Revolt in England in 1381
- (D) Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre in 1572 that saw the murder of 3,000 Huguenots
- (E) fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks in 1453

"1347" is missing from the end of answer choice B

105. When he began to envision his voyage across the Atlantic, Columbus had a copy of

- (A) *The Travels of John Mandeville*
- (B) Machiavelli's *The Prince*
- (C) Ptolemy's *Portolani*
- (D) Marco Polo's *Travels*
- (E) *The Memoirs of Kublai Kahn*

106. The Pole Star as a navigational device was useless

- (A) in the Western Hemisphere
- (B) north of the equator
- (C) in the seas of Northern Europe
- (D) in the north Pacific Ocean
- (E) south of the equator

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107. The first known circumnavigation of the earth was by

- (A) Amerigo Vespucci
- (B) Ferdinand Magellan
- (C) John Cabot
- (D) Christopher Columbus
- (E) Vasco da Gama

108. In reality, the *encomienda* made the natives of the new world

- (A) equal to the Spanish
- (B) slaves of the Spanish
- (C) masters of the Spanish
- (D) local rulers for the Spanish
- (E) subject to rule by Aztec nobles

109. Portugal's attempts to dominate Southeast Asian trade were made more difficult mainly because

- (A) Portugal was too far away
- (B) Portugal lacked sufficient population to govern an empire
- (C) the Portuguese were too religious
- (D) the Portuguese were satisfied by their control of Brazil
- (E) the Portuguese were expelled from the Spice Islands by Spain

110. Japan was closed to all European trade EXCEPT for trade with the

- (A) Spanish
- (B) English
- (C) Dutch
- (D) Portuguese
- (E) Belgians

111. The major difference between England's North American colonies and those of France was that

- (A) French Canada had a larger European population than did England's colonies
- (B) the English colonial population was considerably less than the population of New France
- (C) the English colonial population was much greater than the French colonial population
- (D) there were no natural resources in New France to export to Europe
- (E) England's colonial population was Catholic, while France's was Protestant

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112. Which of the following was NOT a result of European expansion and exploration?

- (A) The influx of tremendous amounts of precious metals into Europe
- (B) The introduction of new foods into Europe
- (C) The establishment of the Catholic faith in many areas of the New World
- (D) The introduction of smallpox into Europe
- (E) The introduction of horses and cattle to the New World

113. A multiracial society appeared first in

- (A) British North America
- (B) Latin America
- (C) Northern Europe
- (D) Southern Europe
- (E) Central Europe

114. Christianity failed to take root in China in part because of

- (A) papal condemnation of ancestor worship
- (B) lack of interest on the part of Catholic religious orders
- (C) opposition by Muslims
- (D) the inability of Westerners to learn Chinese
- (E) the Great Wall

115. Recent scholarship cites which of the following reasons for the witchcraft craze of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

- (A) The outbreak of religious fervor of the same period
- (B) Social conditions that threatened old communal values
- (C) Local politicians used “witches” as scapegoats for their own political problems
- (D) The direct result of the Protestant–Catholic struggle
- (E) Fear of immigration and the undermining of Europe’s traditional culture

116. As Louis XIII’s chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu was MOST successful in

- (A) evicting the Huguenot presence from France after the La Rochelle rebellion
- (B) strengthening the central role of the monarchy in domestic and foreign policy
- (C) creating a reservoir of funds for the treasury
- (D) emerging victorious in the Fronde revolts of the nobility
- (E) converting most of the French population to Protestantism

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117. As a result of the Peace of Westphalia of 1648

- (A) the German population was to be converted to Catholicism
- (B) all German states could choose their own religions, any religion except for Calvinism
- (C) the German states were allowed to determine their religion
- (D) the institution of the Holy Roman Empire was to rule Germany for the next 100 years
- (E) the Habsburgs were forced to abdicate as the Holy Roman Emperors

118. The Parliamentarians were successful in the English Civil War because

- (A) they received aid from the French
- (B) their weaponry was superior to that of the King's forces
- (C) their army was much larger than the Royalist army
- (D) of the effectiveness of Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army
- (E) they were able to hold King Charles I in prison for the entire war

119. The patriotic enthusiasm and pride of the English during the era of Queen Elizabeth is BEST characterized by

- (A) the philosophy of John Cabot
- (B) the plays of William Shakespeare
- (C) the New Model Army
- (D) the paintings of Constable and Turner
- (E) the Puritan work ethic

120.



El Greco's painting in the illustration depicts strong emotions and is an example of which period of art?

- (A) Gothic
- (B) Early Renaissance
- (C) High Renaissance
- (D) Mannerist
- (E) Baroque

1. **The correct answer is E.** According to the archeological evidence, paleo-anthropologists, experts who study ancient human societies, believe that earliest hominids date back approximately four million years. The evidence is limited, and new evidence could be discovered in the future, as well as new interpretations made of the evidence.
2. **The correct answer is B.** The Sumerians of Mesopotamia were the world's first civilized peoples, establishing an urban society with written records and monumental architectural and engineering projects in the fourth millennium BCE. There were approximately twenty Sumerian city-states, often at war with one another, thus politically and militarily similar to the Greek city-states three thousand years later.
3. **The correct answer is A.** Like many original writings, Sumerian writing was originally pictographic. However, it eventually evolved into a number of characters that were cuneiform, or wedge-shaped. Marks and symbols were pressed into soft clay that was later dried into hard clay tablets. Only a minority of Sumerians were literate, and although the script probably originally was used for record keeping, in time it expressed educational concepts and epic poetry, notably *Gilgamesh*.
4. **The correct answer is B.** The famous Code of Hammurabi was a system of harsh laws, but one which afforded some justice for all social classes. It treated the lower classes more harshly than the ruling elite and thus reflects the value system of ancient Babylonian society.
5. **The correct answer is E.** Hammurabi's famous law code was carved upon what is known to archeologists as a stela. The upper section of the stela shows Hammurabi standing in front of the sun god Shamash, who has ordered Hammurabi to write down the laws. The lower section of the stela contains the code itself.
6. **The correct answer is A.** The Hyksos, a Semitic people probably from Asia Minor, infiltrated Egypt in the seventeenth century BCE, an era that coincided with the end of the Middle Kingdom. Whether the Hyksos were the cause or the consequences of the decline of the Middle Kingdom is debated, but the Hyksos ruled Egypt until the rise of Egypt's New Kingdom in the sixteenth century BCE.
7. **The correct answer is C.** Many biblical scholars, relying in part upon recent archeological evidence, doubt that the early books of the Hebrew Bible reflect the true history of the Israelites. Written centuries after the events described, the writings reflect what the ancient Israelites had come to believe about their origins.
8. **The correct answer is D.** The ancient Hebrews believed that their God ruled all peoples, that he was a transcendent God that created nature but was outside of nature, and that he was a just God but also merciful and loving to those who worshiped him and obeyed him.
9. **The correct answer is A.** Amenhotep IV (r. 1364–1347) took the name Akhenaten after introducing the worship of Aten, god of the sun disk, as his and Egypt's god. He closed the temples of the other gods, particularly those of Amon-Re, and established a form of monotheism. However, it did not outlast his reign, and under Tutankhamen (r. 1347–1338) the old gods returned.
10. **The correct answer is D.** Akhenaten and his wife, Nefertiti, and their daughters are portrayed in this carved relief. The work shows the rays of Aten, god of the sun disk, shining down on the royal family. Akhenaten's religious revolution carried over into art, and instead of the formal style of most Egyptian art,

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here the characters are shown in a relaxed and apparently more realistic pose.

- 11. The correct answer is C.** At the height of the Assyrian empire in the eighth century, a king whose power was absolute ruled the vast kingdom. The priests of Ashur were under royal control; there were no independent governors or representative institutions under the control of Assyria's landed aristocracy.
- 12. The correct answer is C.** Cyrus the Great established the great Persian Empire, but it was his son and successor, Cambyses, who incorporated Egypt into the empire, taking the title of pharaoh in 525 BCE. Cambyses' successor, Darius, invaded Greece but was forced to withdraw after his defeat at the Battle of Marathon in 490.
- 13. The correct answer is B.** The Persian Empire created by Cyrus the Great was the largest empire yet in world history. Efficiently governed, the empire was divided into twenty or so provinces called satrapies that proved to be an effective system for collecting taxes, administering justice, and maintaining military security. The governors, or satraps, were Persian nobles, and the office was often hereditary.
- 14. The correct answer is B.** About 1200 BCE, the so-called Sea Peoples destroyed the Hittite empire and at the same time seriously weakened the Egyptian empire, although the latter survived. The resulting vacuum allowed minor states to emerge in modern Syria and Palestine, including the kingdom of Israel.
- 15. The correct answer is E.** Minoan civilization on the island of Crete dominated the Aegean and traded throughout the eastern Mediterranean Sea from about 2000 to 1450 BCE. The palace at Knossos was the royal center of the Minoan kings, but after the collapse of Minoan civilization, it totally disappeared from human knowledge until discovered by the English archeologist Arthur Evans in 1900.
- 16. The correct answer is C.** During the twelfth century, new waves of Greek-speaking people invaded Greece, coinciding with the collapse of the Greek Mycenaean civilization. During the Dark Ages that followed (c. 1100–750 BCE), many of the earlier Greeks fled east across the Aegean Sea to Asia Minor, which became known as Ionia.
- 17. The correct answer is C.** In the eighth century, after the end of the Dark Ages, the *polis*, or city-state, emerged as the central institution in Greek civilization. The *polis* could vary in size and was a true community of citizens, encompassing political (from *polis*), economic, social, and cultural activities of the Greeks. There was considerable rivalry between the city-states, and warfare was endemic.
- 18. The correct answer is D.** After the Dark Ages, local aristocrats dominated polis society and politics. A widening gap between the rich and the poor as well as the rise of commercial and industrial groups saw the emergence of tyrants in many city-states. Tyrants could be good or bad. What defined a tyrant was someone who ignored the existing laws. In the city-states, the landed aristocracy benefited from the existing laws, thus the tyrants represented the poorer groups and the new commercial wealth.
- 19. The correct answer is C.** The sculpture dates from c. 600 BCE and is an example of Archaic Greek art. The nude statue is a *kouros* sculpture, which were to be found in temples and meant to be portrayals of the faithful worshippers of the gods. A female figure from the same era is known as a *korai*.
- 20. The correct answer is A.** Sparta, located in the southern Peloponnesus, was an expansionist city-state.
-

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After taking over the Loconians and the nearby Messinians and making them helots, or slaves, the outnumbered Spartans made the decision that for security reasons Sparta must create a military state society.

21. The correct answer is C. Greek culture of the Archaic Age (c. seventh century) is exemplified by the lyric poetry of Sappho, whose verse focuses upon personal emotions and the power of love. Hesiod's *Works and Days* is also a product of the Archaic Age, but, as a farmer, he distrusted the aristocrats and their values of pride and war. Homer's works represent the earlier heroic era, and the symposium and Plato were of the later fifth and fourth centuries.

22. The correct answer is E. In the aftermath of the Persian War (499–479 BCE), the Delian League was formed to resist a possible Persian return. Athens transformed the League into its own empire, which led to the Peloponnesian War when Sparta and others became fearful of Athenian imperialism. The Peloponnesian War (431–404) resulted in Athens' defeat and the loss of its empire.

23. The correct answer is A. Thucydides, the historian of the Peloponnesian War, is considered to be the greatest historian of the ancient world. Unlike Herodotus, who wrote of the earlier Persian War, Thucydides did not see history as the product of divine forces or the gods but as the result of the actions of human beings.

24. The correct answer is B. Early Greek philosophy attempted to explain the universe on the basis of unifying principles. Thales of Miletus claimed water was the unifying principle, and Pythagoras stated that music and numbers formed the essence of the universe. The early philosophers did not deny the divine but identified it with the underlying universal forces.

25. The correct answer is E. Socrates (469–399 BCE) believed that all real knowledge is within each person and a critical examination of one's self could reveal it, thus his belief that the "unexamined life is not worth living." Plato was a student of Socrates. Aristotle and Pythagoras were also philosophers, and Pericles was an Athenian statesman and politician.

26. The correct answer is D. After conquering most of the Persian Empire and capturing the Persian capitals of Susa and Persepolis, Alexander continued his campaign into the eastern regions of the Persian Empire. When he reached the lands of India, he was initially victorious at the Battle of the Hydaspes River in 326 BCE, and wished to go on and conquer the rest of India, but his troops rebelled, weary of so many years of battles and campaigns.

27. The correct answer is E. Upon his death in 323 BCE, Alexander left only an infant son as his heir, and his generals fought for control of his empire. Ptolemy gained possession of Egypt (and Alexander's corpse, which was entombed in Alexandria) and established a dynasty which ended only with the death of Cleopatra in 30 BCE. Egypt's Ptolemaic dynasty outlasted the Antigonid in Macedonia, which fell to Rome in 148 BCE, and the Seleucid dynasty in the Near East, which fell in the 60s BCE, also to Rome.

28. The correct answer is A. In classical Greece, education was a private matter as evidenced by Socrates' informal band of students and in Plato's Academy. In the Hellenistic era, Greek cities often took responsibility for educational matters. The curriculum generally focused upon music, physical exercise, and literature, particularly the Homeric epics.

29. The correct answer is A. Euclid (c. 300 BCE) established a school in Egypt's Alexandria, but he is most

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famous for his book *Elements*, which was a systematic organization of the previously established fundamental elements of geometry. It became the standard text of plane geometry and remained in use until modern times.

30. The correct answer is C. The two sculptures are from the Hellenistic era. Many of the artists continued to be Greek, but instead of the idealism of the classical period, artists now emphasized a more emotional and realistic portrayal of humans and often used children, old women, and drunks as subjects.

31. The correct answer is C. The philosophies of Stoicism and Epicureanism addressed individual needs for personal happiness and fulfillment rather than the communal values of the polis. In the cosmopolitan cities of the Hellenistic civilization, with their mixtures of peoples and cultures, there was also a new openness to ideas' universality, particularly among Stoics. Through it all, Athens remained a philosophical center.

32. The correct answer is C. In the Hellenistic era, the vitality of the traditional Olympian religion declined as the civic cults associated with the Olympian gods no longer satisfied the emotional needs of the Greeks. The quest for emotional satisfaction made the Greeks receptive to the many eastern religious cults, including the mystery religions with their secret initiation ceremonies and promises of individual salvation.

33. The correct answer is A. There were large Jewish communities outside of Judea, particularly in Alexandria and other cities of Asia Minor and Syria. Although some cities gave them political rights through the formation of political associations, the Jews were usually not fully integrated into Hellenistic culture because of their monotheistic religion that prohibited worship of the cities' gods.

34. The correct answer is C. Rome was founded on the Tiber River, eighteen miles from the sea and from the nearest river crossing. From this position, it had access to the sea but was safe from piracy. The city was built on seven easily defendable hills south of the Tiber. Italy itself had fewer rugged mountains than Greece, facilitating the political unification of the peninsula.

35. The correct answer is A. Although Roman control over much of Italy was gained on many battlefields, it was diplomatic genius that ratified and made permanent those military victories. Unlike the Greeks, the Romans were superb diplomats, not least in extending Roman citizenship with its rights and privileges to non-Romans and allowing non-Roman cities considerable autonomy in domestic affairs.

36. The correct answer is D. Greeks had colonized much of southern Italy in the seventh and sixth centuries BCE. As the influence of Rome spread into the south, conflict arose between Romans and Greeks. Lacking standing armies, the Greeks hired mercenaries, notably Pyrrhus of Epirus in Greece, to defend them against the Romans. Pyrrhus defeated two Roman armies, but each victory was so costly to Pyrrhus that he withdrew back to Greece, thus the expression "Pyrrhic victory."

37. The correct answer is D. The first war between Rome and Carthage (known as the First Punic War) occurred when Rome sent an army to Sicily to intervene in a conflict between two Sicilian cities. Carthage claimed that Sicily was in its sphere of influence and thus Rome's dispatch of an army was cause for war. The war lasted from 264 to 242, with Rome victorious at the end and Carthage required to pay an indemnity.

38. The correct answer is B. After the Second Punic War, all that remained of Carthage was the city-state

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of Carthage; Rome had become the imperial power of the entire western Mediterranean. However, some Romans, notably Cato, wanted more. At the conclusion of every speech Cato addressed to Rome's senate, Cato argued "Carthage must be destroyed." The Third Punic War (149–146) was in essence Cato's war. Carthage was destroyed and Africa became a Roman province.

39. The correct answer is B. In 107 BCE, Marius obtained from the Senate a military command to subdue a North African uprising against Rome. Traditionally, the Roman army was made up of small farmers. Since the number of small farmers had declined, Marius recruited an army from the rural and urban landless workers. Marius promised his recruits land, and they swore an oath of allegiance to him rather than to the Senate, thus weakening the governing institutions of the Republic.

40. The correct answer is E. Toward the end of the Republic, Roman writers produced a new poetry that was less dependent upon epic themes and expressed more intimate and personal feelings about people, social and political life, and love. The writer most closely associated with the new poetry was Catullus (c. 87–54 BCE), particularly in his passionate love for Clodia, a promiscuous married woman whom he called Lesbia.

41. The correct answer is A. The Praetorian Guard, which numbered about 9,000 elite troops, was established by Augustus and was responsible for protecting the *princeps*, or the emperor. Recruited from Italy, they were Roman citizens and served a 16-year enlistment. Because of their close access to the emperor, they also at times played a role in getting rid of emperors and choosing new ones.

42. The correct answer is B. Augustus established a new system to govern the many provinces of the Roman Empire. Some of the provinces, the most important, were directly under his rule and governed by legates, while other provinces were the responsibility of the senate and governed by proconsuls and proprietors. In practice, Augustus could overrule the senate's governors, thus giving the *princeps* effective control over all the provinces.

43. The correct answer is E. Livy's *History of Rome* is the most famous Latin prose work of Rome's Golden Age, although only 35 of the original 142 books have survived. For Livy, human character was the key to history. *Meditations* was written in the second century CE by Marcus Aurelius, *Satires* was composed by Horace, the *Aeneid* was Virgil's great epic poem, and Ovid wrote *Metamorphoses*.

44. The correct answer is A. Tiberius (r. 14–37 CE), Augustus' successor, initially tried to involve the Senate in government, but as time went on, he and the other Julio-Claudians (Caligula, Claudius, and Nero) relied upon the developing imperial bureaucracy rather than the senate. Increasingly, the Julio-Claudians acted less like *princeps*, or "the first citizens of the state," and more like emperors.

45. The correct answer is C. Seneca (c. 4 BCE–65 CE) served as a teacher and later as a chief advisor to the emperor Nero (r. 54–68). A stoic, Seneca wrote a series of letters on the basic themes of stoicism, including living according to nature, to accept events dispassionately, and to love humanity. In 65, Seneca was accused of plotting against Nero and was forced to commit suicide.

46. The correct answer is E. The classical age of Roman law was in the second and early third centuries CE. Laws were codified and the basic legal principles established. The major legal figure was Ulpian (d. 228), who claimed that the law of nations was equivalent to natural law, including natural rights such as the principle that all men are born equal and should be equal before the law. It was many centuries before these

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principles were universally adopted.

47. The correct answer is C. Other than Jesus, the key figure of early Christianity was Paul of Tarsus. Paul, a Jewish Roman citizen, taught that Jesus was the Son of God who had come to earth to atone for humanity's sins through his death and resurrection. By believing in Jesus, all could look forward to individual salvation. Paul preached the Christian message to both Jews and non-Jews. Although tradition has it that Paul died in Rome, the first bishop of Rome, or first pope, was Peter.

48. The correct answer is B. Romans were generally tolerant of the many religions of the empire and initially perceived Christianity as merely a Jewish sect. However, some came to believe that Christians practiced ritual murder, and more claimed that since Christians refused to participate in public festivals honoring other gods, they were traitors. Useful scapegoats, Christians were blamed by Nero for the great fire that ravaged Rome, but generally Roman persecution of Christians was only sporadic and local.

49. The correct answer is D. In response to the numerous disasters of the third century, Diocletian (r. 284–305) and Constantine (r. 306–337) created a new imperial structure. The army and the civil service were enlarged at considerable financial cost. Wages and price controls were instituted, occupations were made hereditary, and taxes increased. Although the empire was temporarily strengthened, it was only done so by coercion and the loss of individual freedom.

50. The correct answer is E. As the empire declined in the third and fourth centuries, emperors such as Diocletian and Constantine increased the autocratic and dictatorial nature of imperial rule. Constantine (r. 306–337), here pictured, was noted for the massive statues and busts that he used in an attempt to hold the empire together.

51. The correct answer is B. The Western Roman Empire survived into the late fifth century in spite of numerous disasters. In 410, the German barbarian Visigoths sacked the city of Rome, and in 455, another German barbarian tribe, the Vandals, again sacked Rome. In 476, Odovacer, a German military leader, deposed Romulus Augustulus, the last of the Western Roman emperors. The Western Roman Empire had ceased to exist, but the Eastern Roman Empire survived another thousand years.

52. The correct answer is A. Arius was a priest from Alexandria who claimed that Jesus was human and thus not truly God. The Council of Nicaea, called by Constantine in 325, condemned Arianism as a heresy, stating that Jesus was of "the same substance" as God. However, Arianism continued to be a threat to Orthodox Christianity for some considerable time, particularly among many German tribes and kingdoms where Arian Christianity remained influential.

53. The correct answer is A. St. Benedict of Nursia (c. 480–c. 543) rejected the asceticism and extremism, as frequently practiced by early Christian monks, in favor of the ideal of moderation when he established his monastery. A monk had to take vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and Benedict's rules divided the day into a series of activities, with the emphasis upon prayer and manual labor.

54. The correct answer is D. Many early Christians rejected entirely the pagan or non-Christian culture of ancient Greece and Rome, claiming that the Bible contained all necessary knowledge. Others, however, such as St. Augustine (354–430), argued that pagan culture could be used in the service of Christianity. Neoplatonism was particularly influential in the third century CE and was used in attempts to connect the

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invisible spiritual world with the visible material world using reason.

55. The correct answer is C. In 732, Charles Martel, the mayor of the Frankish kingdom of Austrasia and the most powerful figure among the Franks, defeated the Muslim armies from Spain at the Battle of Tours, near the city of Poitiers. The Battle of Tours is often considered to be a watershed event. If Charles had lost the battle, the history of western civilization might have been considerably different. Islam retained a political and military presence in Spain until 1492.

56. The correct answer is E. Justinian (r. 527–565) was the most important of all the Eastern Roman, or Byzantine, emperors. He invaded Italy and destroyed the Gothic kingdom, but was unable to complete his conquests. After a fire in Constantinople, the city was rebuilt, including the church of the Hagia Sophia, or Holy Wisdom, one of the world's great buildings. However, Justinian's most important contribution was his codification of the Roman law. Written in Latin, *Corpus Iuris Civilis* (*The Body of Civil Law*) was the basis of imperial law until the fall of the Byzantine Empire in 1453, and in time became the basis of the legal system of all of continental Europe.

57. The correct answer is D. Among the finest examples of Byzantine mosaics are those to be found in the Church of San Vitale at Ravenna in northern Italy. Pictured here is a mosaic of Justinian (r. 527–565). Across the aisle from Justinian and his court is an equally fine mosaic of the empress Theodora.

58. The correct answer is A. For both the rich and the poor in the Carolingian world, the staple food was bread, particularly among the peasants. The upper classes had a more varied diet, including pork and wild game. It rarely included beef or mutton, because cows were used for dairy products and sheep produced wool. Corn, or maize, did not arrive in Europe until after 1492.

59. The correct answer is B. Charlemagne's son and heir, Louis the Pious (r. 814–140) divided up the Carolingian Empire at the time of his death. His three sons each received a portion, with Charles the Bald gaining the west, Louis the German the east, and Lothair awarded a "Middle Kingdom." None were satisfied, and they and their heirs struggled and warred over the disputed territories for many centuries.

60. The correct answer is D. The Vikings, from modern Scandinavia, were superb shipbuilders and sailors. Long and narrow, the ships had a shallow draft that allowed them to be sailed up rivers. Banks of oars as well as a single great sail propelled the boats. With these ships, the Vikings journeyed far out into the Atlantic and to the western hemisphere and down the rivers of Russia to the Black Sea and beyond.

61. The correct answer is A. Feudalism was a relationship between lords and vassals. All lords and vassals belonged to the ruling class, and represented a relatively small percentage of the total population. In feudalism, the lord distributed land to the vassal and the vassal provided military service or support to his lord. Lords in turn supported their vassals when necessary. Disputes between lords and vassals could lead to war and often did. In the Middle Ages, serfs worked but did not fight.

62. The correct answer is B. The Vikings who invaded Anglo-Saxon England were the Danes, and the northern part of England that they occupied became known as the Danelaw. In 879, the king of Wessex, Alfred the Great (r. 871–879), defeated a Danish army, and in 866 he made peace with the Danes. His successors reconquered the Danelaw area and by the reign of Edgar (r. 959–975), a unified Anglo-Saxon monarchy was established.

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- 63. The correct answer is C.** In 661, Muawiya, the governor of Syria, became the caliph, or the temporal leader of the Islamic community. He established a ruling dynasty known as the Umayyads, which moved the capital of the Muslim empire from Medina in Arabia to Damascus in Syria. A hundred years later the Abbasids would replace the Umayyads and move the capital further east to Baghdad in modern Iraq.
- 64. The correct answer is C.** Between 1000 and 1300 the population of Europe doubled. The explanations for this population explosion are twofold. The end of the Viking and other invasions of the Early Middle Ages had ended, bringing greater security and stability. Additionally, agricultural production increased dramatically due to an increase in the area of cultivated land and improved technology such as the *carruca*, a heavy wheeled-plow with an iron plowshare, the horse collar, and iron horseshoes.
- 65. The correct answer is D.** Throughout history, those with power maintained and increased their power through marriage alliances arranged between families, and that had little or nothing to do with feelings of love or romance. The medieval aristocracy was no different. Aristocratic girls were married in their mid-teens, although males were generally married at a later age.
- 66. The correct answer is C.** By the eleventh century, long-distance trade had returned to Europe, accompanied by an urban revival that initially evolved in northern Italy and in Flanders in northern Europe. Trade fairs proliferated, the most famous being the fairs organized by the counts of Champagne. Local trade did not decline in Europe's rural world. Rather it increased, as it established closer ties to the developing urban society.
- 67. The correct answer is A.** The first European university appeared in Bologna, Italy. It coincided with the rediscovery of Justinian's *The Body of Civil Law*. Bologna became the center for the study of Roman law, attracting students from all over Europe, particularly because of the teaching of Irnerius (1088–1025). The University of Paris was the first university in northern Europe. By the end of the Middle Ages there were 80 universities in Europe.
- 68. The correct answer is B.** By the twelfth century, there was a renewed interest in the scientific and philosophical writings of the classical world. Greek works, notably those of Aristotle, filtered into the West through Islam, particularly through Islamic Spain. Muslim and Jewish scholars translated the Greek writings from Arabic into Latin, making them accessible in the non-Greek-reading West.
- 69. The correct answer is A.** *The Song of Roland* (*Chanson de Roland*) is the earliest and finest example of the medieval heroic epic, or *chanson de geste*. Written not in Latin but in a French dialect that had evolved from Latin and become the vernacular language, *The Song of Roland* appeared around 1100. The chief events described in the *chanson de geste* are battles and political conflicts that appealed to the male society of the Middle Ages.
- 70. The correct answer is E.** One of the most famous dates in medieval history is 1066. In that year, William, Duke of Normandy, defeated Harold at the Battle of Hastings and became England's king. In 1086, William the Conqueror ordered a survey of his new kingdom and land ownership in England. The results were compiled in the Domesday Book. *Magna Carta* is associated with an almost equally famous date in English history, the year 1215.
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71. The correct answer is D. Barrel vaults and massive pillars and walls were characteristic of Romanesque architecture of the eleventh and early twelfth centuries. The later Gothic churches used ribbed vaults and pointed arches, allowing the churches to be built higher and giving the impression of upward movement. Flying buttresses on the outside distributed the weight outward and downward, thus eliminating the heavy walls of the Romanesque architecture. The first Gothic church was the Abbey church of Saint-Denis outside of Paris, constructed c. 1150.

72. The correct answer is D. Stained-glass windows are a feature of Gothic architecture. Although Gothic churches were higher than the Romanesque, the flying buttresses on the exterior distributed the weight outward and downward, thus eliminating the heavy walls of the Romanesque. Thinner and lighter walls allowed the use of stained-glass windows, as illustrated here by the Chartres Cathedral in France.

73. The correct answer is B. When the Capetians ascended to the French throne following the expiration of the Carolingian dynasty in the late tenth century, they controlled only the lands around Paris known as the Ile-de-France. Many of the vassals of the early Capetian rulers were in reality much more powerful than the French kings. It was only in the early thirteenth century that the Capetians achieved significant control over their vassals.

74. The correct answer is A. Pope Gregory VII (r. 1073–1085) was one of the most powerful of the medieval popes. In 1075, he issued his papal dictates, which included the claim that popes had the right to depose emperors, that the pope could cancel oaths of fealty, and that he could be judged by no one, king or council. In 1077, Gregory deposed the German emperor, Henry IV, over lay investiture, or the selecting of church officials. To regain his throne, Henry had to beg Gregory's forgiveness at Canossa in northern Italy, a famous event in the Middle Ages that illustrated the power of the church over the state.

75. The correct answer is E. By the mid-eleventh century the Islamic world was largely unified and dominated by the Seljuk Turks, a nomadic people from Central Asia who converted to Islam and served the Abbasid caliphs as mercenary soldiers. In 1055, a Seljuk Turk captured the Abbasid capital of Baghdad, ending the Abbasid empire, and took the title of sultan. The Fatimids ruled in Egypt and controlled much of North Africa, while the Ottoman Turks emerged later, in the twelfth century.

76. The correct answer is C. The Fourth Crusade of 1204 was notorious among the many crusades. Instead of reaching the Holy Land, the crusaders allied themselves with the Venetians and captured and sacked the Byzantine Empire's capital of Constantinople. In the aftermath, the Venetians established the Latin Empire of Constantinople. Although the Byzantines regained Constantinople in 1261, the restored empire was in permanent decline and never again achieved the status of a great Mediterranean power.

77. The correct answer is A. The Black Death, mainly the bubonic plague, arrived in the West in 1347, and within a short time had killed between 25% and 50% of the population. Many, believing that death was near, lived only for the moment. Crime and other anti-social behavior increased and many turned away from the institutional church. The death rate from the plague was much higher in crowded urban areas than in the more isolated countryside.

78. The correct answer is A. The Black Death cut the European population almost in half, creating a labor shortage and thus improving the bargaining position for peasants and other laborers. The landed aristocracy,

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who faced reduced demand for the agriculture products they produced, attempted to reduce wages for farm laborers. This led to a number of peasant rebellions in the later half of the fourteenth century.

79. The correct answer is B. Although she was a woman from a peasant family, Joan of Arc (1412–1431) persuaded Charles the Dauphin, heir to the French throne, to give her a military command against the English. The French troops, inspired by her religious faith, captured the city of Orleans from the English in 1429 and quickly liberated the entire Loire Valley. In 1430, Joan was captured. She was put on trial and accused of heresy. Convicted, she was burnt at the stake in 1431.

80. The correct answer is D. During the reign of Edward III (1327–1377), the influence of Parliament increased. Needing funds to fight France in the Hundred Years' War, Edward agreed not to levy any taxes without Parliament's consent and to allow Parliament to examine the government's expenditures to ensure that the tax money was being spent properly. During that era, the House of Lords had more influence than did the House of Commons.

81. The correct answer is B. Italy was not politically united during the Renaissance. Instead, there were numerous "states," and some of them, like Florence, were mere city-states. To fight their wars, they hired mercenaries rather than relying upon their own citizens, most of which were merchants and artisans. The leaders of the mercenary bands were known as *condottieri*. Some of the *condottieri* were Italian but others came from elsewhere, and a few became military dictators of the states that had originally hired them.

82. The correct answer is B. In the early fourteenth century, the Church and its leaders were forced by the French monarchy to take up residence at Avignon, an enclave in southern France. In 1377, Pope Gregory XI returned to Rome. After his death the following year, there was a disputed papal election, with the result that two "popes" claimed to be the bishop of Rome. One, Urban VI, took up residence in Rome, but the other, Clement VII, returned to Avignon. The Great Schism of two rival claimants to the papal throne introduced doctrinal uncertainty into western Christendom.

83. The correct answer is B. Boccaccio's most famous work, *The Decameron*, is set during the time of the Black Death. The stories represent society during the plague years from a secular viewpoint. *The Prince* was written by Machiavelli; Ignatius Loyola was the author of *Spiritual Exercises*; Chaucer wrote *Canterbury Tales*; and the *Divine Comedy* was written by Dante.

84. The correct answer is E. "Renaissance" is the French word for rebirth, specifically a renewed interest in and a rediscovery of the intellectual and artistic accomplishments of ancient Greece and Rome. The dates of the Italian Renaissance were c. 1300–1550, while the Northern Renaissance occurred somewhat later. Concepts characteristic of the Renaissance include humanism, secularism, and individualism.

85. The correct answer is E. Giotto (1266–1337) painted with a new kind of realism with the aim of imitating nature by using three-dimensional depth. Michelangelo, da Vinci, and Raphael are painters of the High Renaissance of the late fifteenth and sixteenth century, while Donatello was mainly a sculptor, most famous for his nude statue of the adolescent David.

86. The correct answer is B. Florence was the cultural center of the Renaissance, particularly in the fifteenth century. Florence was one of Europe's major financial centers and home to bankers such as the Medici family. Ideals of civic humanism and patriotism inspired many Florentines, resulting in an

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environment that produced such notable figures as Dante, Giotto, Masaccio, Ghiberti, Donatello, Brunelleschi, Botticelli, Michelangelo, and Machiavelli.

87. The correct answer is C. As in ancient Greece and Rome, banquets not only provided the opportunity to consume good food and enjoy interesting conversation and entertainment, but were an opportunity to impress others with the power and wealth of one's family. The more ostentatious, showy, and grandiose a banquet, presumably the higher one's social status. For the wealthy, Renaissance society was based upon conspicuous consumption.

88. The correct answer is C. Marriages in the Renaissance were more family mergers than the culmination of love and romance. Marriages were designed to strengthen business, political, or family ties and were arranged by the family. Young lovers rarely had the opportunity to choose whom they would marry. Women were generally married between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, while men were usually in their late twenties or thirties.

89. The correct answer is E. During the fifteenth century, Italy was dominated by five major powers. In the north was the duchy of Milan and the republic of Venice. The republic of Florence dominated the region of Tuscany, and the Papal States controlled much of central Italy. The kingdom of Naples ruled most of southern Italy and the island of Sicily. There were also other smaller states. Political disunity in Italy allowed more powerful non-Italian nations, such as France and Spain, to periodically invade and ravage the peninsula.

90. The correct answer is C. Machiavelli's *The Prince* (1513) expressed the modern secular conception of power politics. A Florentine, Machiavelli had earlier been a member of the state's government. He was also a student of contemporary Italian politics and had great knowledge of ancient Greece and Rome. In contrast to late medieval political theorists who claimed that rulers should always act morally and ethically, Machiavelli argued that princes should do whatever necessary in order to gain and keep power and not be restricted by moral considerations. The end justifies the means.

91. The correct answer is B. In the fifteenth century, Italian artists experimented with the use of perspective. The search for naturalism resulted in increased study of the anatomical structure of human beings, which had become the major subject matter for painters. One of the earliest and most influential painters to use the laws of perspective was the Florentine painter Masaccio (1421–1428), known for his frescos in Florence's Brancacci Chapel.

92. The correct answer is D. Michelangelo was already widely famous for his statue of David, which stood in the city square in Florence, when Pope Julius II requested that Michelangelo decorate the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. Michelangelo reluctantly agreed, and the result was one of the greatest works of art in the history of western civilization.

93. The correct answer is E. After 1438, the Habsburg dynasty ruled the Holy Roman Empire. Habsburg success came not on the battlefield but through a series of marriage alliances. Although the Holy Roman Empire failed to develop a strong centralized monarchy—unlike France, England, and Spain—the Habsburgs continued to reign as Holy Roman Emperors until the empire was abolished by Napoleon in the early nineteenth century.

94. The correct answer is D. The Renaissance popes were generally great patrons of Renaissance culture as

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exemplified by Pope Julius II (r. 1503–1513), who selected Michelangelo to paint the ceiling in the Sistine Chapel. However, many of the popes were also debauched and corrupt, such as Alexander VI (1492–1503), who appointed his son as head of the papal army and made cardinals of another son, a nephew, and the brother of one of his mistresses.

95. The correct answer is B. Northern humanists, or Christian humanists, deeply immersed themselves in the study of Greek, not because of their admiration for Plato, Aristotle, and other classical figures, but to be able to read the Christian Bible in its original written language and to better understand the writings of the early church fathers. An example is Desiderius Erasmus (1466–1536), who edited the Greek text of the Christian New Testament and then published it with a new Latin translation in 1516.

96. The correct answer is C. The Catholic Church had traditionally emphasized that personal salvation depended upon a combination of faith and good works. Luther believed that no one could do a sufficient number of "good works" to justify or merit salvation. A professor of Christian theology, Luther found his solution in the Christian Bible: one is justified, or saved, by faith alone.

97. The correct answer is B. The medieval church had established seven sacraments as vehicles of grace, and partaking of the sacraments was necessary for salvation. Luther rejected the seven sacraments, keeping only the sacraments of baptism and communion—the Lord's Supper, the equivalent of the Catholic mass. However, Luther denied that the two he retained had any impact on one's chances of getting into heaven, but were signs or symbols indicating the promise of salvation.

98. The correct answer is C. Protestants rejected the authority and the doctrines of the Catholic Church, but there was often little agreement among Protestants. Among the most radical Protestants were the Anabaptists who advocated a voluntary rather than a state-sponsored church and believed in adult rather than infant baptism. Some Anabaptists believed in millenarianism, or that the end of the world was imminent and the kingdom of God would be established.

99. The correct answer is A. When England's Henry VIII (r. 1509–1547) was unable to persuade the Catholic Church to grant him a divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, his advisors urged him to turn to Parliament for the solution. Parliament passed legislation stating that there could be no appeals from an English court to Rome. England's break with the Catholic Church became official in Parliament's Act of Supremacy of 1534, which stated that the king was the "supreme head on earth of the Church of England."

100. The correct answer is B. John Calvin (1509–1564) generally agreed with Luther's criticisms of the Catholic Church and Luther's theological beliefs. However, Calvin stressed the omnipotence and omniscience, or the all-powerful and all-knowing nature, of God. This absolute sovereignty of God logically led Calvin to the concept of predestination: that God had predestined some to be saved and others to be damned. One did not have free will to save one's self.

101. The correct answer is C. The Reformation ended or reduced many religious practices associated with Catholicism, including clerical celibacy, the veneration of relics, the purchases of indulgences, the elimination of saints, and the numerous religious holy days. However, Protestant reformers were unsuccessful in their attempts at more secular reforms, such as closing the taverns.

102. The correct answer is D. The Council of Trent (1545–1563) was one of the most significant councils

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in the history of the Catholic Church. In its final decrees, the council reaffirmed traditional Catholic beliefs over the beliefs and practices of the Protestant Reformation. The council affirmed the Church's teachings on the necessity of both faith and good works for salvation, the existence of seven sacraments, and the excellence of clerical celibacy. The council also initiated a number of reforms to end corruption in the Church and to establish seminaries for the training of priests.

103. The correct answer is B. Henry of Navarre assumed the French throne in 1589 as Henry IV. Although he was a Huguenot, or French Protestant, he faced opposition from the Catholic majority. To end the religious dispute, Henry converted to Catholicism. To reconcile his former coreligionists, in 1598, Henry issued the Edict of Nantes, which recognized Catholicism to be the official religion of France but also guaranteed Protestants the right to worship in selected areas, ostensibly recognizing the principle of religious toleration. Henry's decision was based upon political considerations.

104. The correct answer is D. Sixteenth-century France suffered from a number of civil wars. The causes varied, and some participants were motivated by political considerations, but the murderous struggle between the Catholic majority and the Protestant Huguenot minority was at the root of the conflict. The German painting portrays the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre in all its gore.

105. The correct answer is D. In the late thirteenth century, the Venetian Marco Polo and his father and uncle journeyed to China, spending a number of years in that country, which was then ruled by Kublai Khan. After returning to Venice, Polo dictated his memoirs, which became one of the earliest books to be published by Gutenberg's printing press. Columbus had a copy of Marco Polo's *Travels* when he began to envision his voyage across the Atlantic on his way, he believed, to China.

106. The correct answer is E. New ships and new technologies facilitated European attempts to venture out into the Atlantic. Although the use of the quadrant and knowledge of the Pole Star allowed sailors to calculate the latitude, the technique was useless south of the equator where the Pole Star was no longer visible. The compass and the astrolabe, however, compensated for its absence.

107. The correct answer is B. Ferdinand Magellan successfully accomplished the first known circumnavigation of the earth. Magellan, who embarked in 1519, died in the Philippines in 1521, but one of his five ships eventually returned to Spain. Columbus led four voyages to the New World beginning in 1492. In 1498, Vasco da Gama reached India by sailing around Africa. John Cabot, a Venetian, explored the New England coastline for England. Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, made several voyages to the New World, and his letters describing its geography led to the New World being called "America."

108. The correct answer is B. After the Spanish conquest of much of the New World, native peoples were made subjects of Queen Isabella and Castile. The *encomienda* was instituted to allow the Spanish to use the natives as laborers and to collect tribute from them. Many of the natives were brutally abused as workers in mines and on plantations, effectively living as slaves.

109. The correct answer is B. Because of its small population, Portugal was unable to successfully colonize Southeast Asia and monopolize its trade. Although Spain gained control over the Philippines, the major threat to Portugal's position came from the better financed Dutch and the English. Ultimately, the Dutch evicted the Portuguese from the Spice Islands and took over their lucrative trade.

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110. The correct answer is C. Though the Portuguese were the first Europeans to reach Japan, only the Dutch were allowed to remain and trade through the port of Nagasaki after disputes, particularly over religion, led to the expulsion of the Europeans by the mid-sixteenth century. Japan remained "closed" until it was opened by the American Matthew C. Perry in the 1850s.

111. The correct answer is C. English colonization of North America began in the early seventeenth century. Migration was fueled by religious, social, and economic motives. The French, also, had a colonial empire in North America, but Canada was administered autocratically under the French crown exclusively as a trade entity and thus it never acquired the population of "New" England. By the mid-eighteenth century, the European population of Canada was estimated at 15,000 in contrast to the 1.5 million in England's thirteen mainland colonies.

112. The correct answer is D. European exploration and expansion to the New World had considerable consequences. New foods such as potatoes, corn, tomatoes, and chocolate were imported to Europe, while horses, cattle, and wheat were exported from Europe to the New World. There was an exchange of diseases also. It is probable that syphilis was a New World disease that spread throughout Europe in the sixteenth century, while smallpox, a European disease, devastated the native populations of the western hemisphere.

113. The correct answer is B. Post-conquest Latin America was the first multi-racial society. Many of the Spanish and Portuguese who immigrated to the New World were males, who consequently married female natives. The offspring of Europeans and Native Americans became known as Mestizos. Africans were imported to the Western hemisphere as slaves, and the offspring of Europeans and Africans were known as mulattoes. In contrast to Latin America, British North America had a more balanced population of European men and women.

114. The correct answer is A. Catholic Christian missionaries, particularly Jesuits, were active in China in the seventeenth century. However, the arrival of the Dominicans and the Franciscans led to rivalries between the several Catholic religious orders. In gaining Chinese converts to Christianity, the Jesuits had allowed converts to continue to venerate their ancestors. The pope condemned ancestor worship and the result was that Chinese authorities suppressed Christianity.

115. The correct answer is B. Although religious disputes between Catholics and Protestants played a part in the witchcraft craze of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, recent historical interpretations have focused upon the decline of traditional communal values due in part to the increasing economic individualism of the era. The poor, particularly old women, became obvious scapegoats of those communal fears.

116. The correct answer is B. Cardinal Richelieu was the chief minister to Louis XIII between 1624 and 1642. His policies, largely successful, led to the strengthening of the central role of the French monarchy in both domestic and foreign areas. He used spies against overly ambitious nobles; he eliminated the private armies of the aristocracy and tore down the walls of cities under Huguenot control. One problem he was unable to solve, however, was the plight of the government's economic woes, and the French debt continued to rise during his tenure.

117. The correct answer is C. The Treaty of Westphalia of 1648 ended the disastrously destructive Thirty Years' War. The treaty stated that each of the German states was allowed to determine its own religion: Catholicism, Lutheranism, or Calvinism. The Holy Roman Empire was weakened, and the more than 300

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states that made up the empire became virtually independent. However, the Habsburgs continued to rule as emperors.

118. The correct answer is D. The major reason for Parliament's success over Charles I and his Royalist supporters was the effectiveness of Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army. Many of Cromwell's soldiers were radical Puritans who believed that they were fighting for God. Although Parliament's weaponry was no different than that of the Royalists, Cromwell trained his disciplined army in the latest military tactics. England's Protestant Parliament received no aid from the Catholic French.

119. The correct answer is B. William Shakespeare (1564–1616) best captures the patriotic enthusiasm and pride of the English during the Elizabethan era, perhaps most famously in his play *Richard II* and the excerpt "This royal throne, this sceptered isle,/This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,/This other Eden, demi-Paradise/....This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England."

120. The correct answer is D. The secularism, confidence, and balance of the High Renaissance painters such as Raphael and da Vinci gave way, under the religious impulses of the Reformations, to the school of Mannerism, of which El Greco (1541–1614) is the most notable figure. In El Greco's works, the artist strives to portray intense emotion as here in his painting of *The Laocoon*.