

EUROPEAN HISTORY

1999

SECTION I

Time—55 minutes

80 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. Renaissance humanism is primarily defined as
 - (A) a curriculum based on the study of the classics, rhetoric, and history
 - (B) an antireligious program dedicated to the destruction of the Church
 - (C) an artistic style that portrayed the depraved state of human beings
 - (D) a philosophical movement that emphasized the beauty of nature
 - (E) a religious movement that attempted to make Christianity relevant to daily experience
2. The Roman Catholic Council of Trent (1545-1563) had as its primary result
 - (A) a compromise with Protestants to reunite Christians
 - (B) a political compromise with the Protestant princes of central Europe
 - (C) reform within the Catholic church and reaffirmation of Catholic doctrine
 - (D) the firm reestablishment of conciliar power over the papacy
 - (E) creation of a balance of power between the papacy and the heads of the great Catholic states
3. Family relations in western Europe in the period 1500-1750 were generally similar to modern ones in that
 - (A) the core of the family was nuclear
 - (B) the legal power of the father over the family steadily declined
 - (C) divorce on the basis of irreconcilable differences increased dramatically
 - (D) family chapels, directed by fathers, dominated community services
 - (E) children left home and established separate households soon after puberty
4. A major difference between Calvinism and Lutheranism relates to
 - (A) clerical marriage
 - (B) the place of women in society
 - (C) emphasis on predestination
 - (D) infant baptism
 - (E) monasticism

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5. In the eighteenth century, the effectiveness of the Russian monarchy was limited by
- the enormous land area of the country
 - the independent position of the Orthodox church
 - a united, rebellious nobility
 - a prosperous middle class located in fortified towns
 - a newly free class of former serfs
6. Hobbes and Rousseau would have agreed that
- a monarch has absolute power
 - the state is based on a social contract
 - the state of nature is peaceful and harmonious
 - political authority should be shared by the monarch and representatives of the people
 - citizens have a right to revolt
7. Which of the following best characterizes eighteenth-century France just prior to the Revolution of 1789?
- The economic status of the peasantry was improving dramatically.
 - The aristocracy's power had eroded completely.
 - The privileges of the clergy were declining.
 - The French monarchy was experiencing a deepening financial crisis.
 - The participation of the bourgeoisie in legislative affairs was increasing dramatically.
8. The 1834 Zollverein (Prussian customs union) was designed to do which of the following?
- Create a common currency
 - Achieve national unification
 - Promote European colonial expansion
 - Create an enlarged trading area
 - Slow the construction of railroads



THE GAME LAWS;

OR, THE SACRIFICE OF THE PEASANT TO THE HARE.

Courtesy of Punch.

9. Which of the following best summarizes the point of this 1842 cartoon about Great Britain's game laws?
- The game laws should be enforced only by the king.
 - The punishment for violating the game laws should be enforced more rigorously.
 - The game laws are unjust and reflect outdated social distinctions.
 - Enforcement of the game laws protects animals from overhunting.
 - Poaching game in violation of the law is wrong.

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10. The revolution in understanding the nature, treatment, and prevention of infectious diseases was largely due to the discoveries of

(A) Darwin, Huxley, and Wallace
 (B) Herder, Chateaubriand, and de Staël
 (C) Gobineau, Chamberlain, and Nietzsche
 (D) Fontenelle, Diderot, and d'Alembert
 (E) Jenner, Lister, and Pasteur

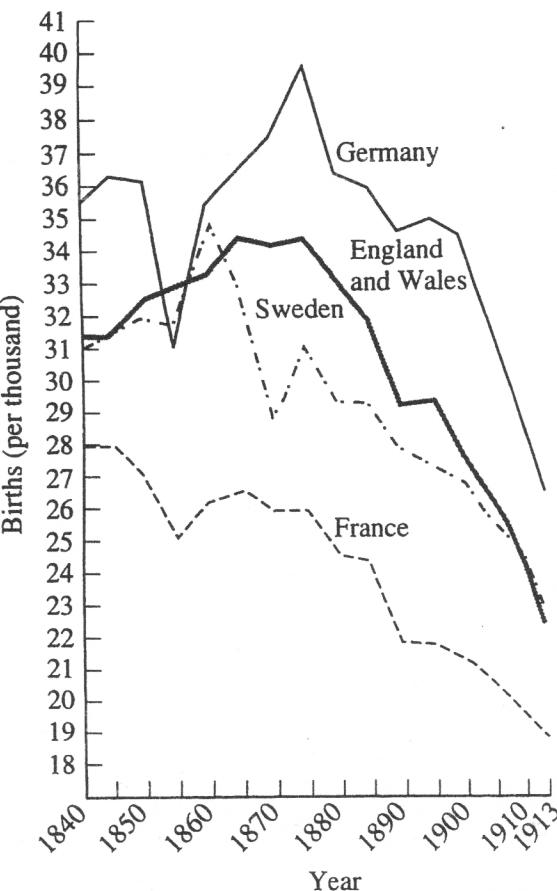
11. "I accuse the war office of having led a vile campaign in the press in order to misdirect public opinion and cover up its sins.

"I accuse the first court-martial of having violated all human rights in condemning a prisoner on testimony kept secret from him."

The quotation above by Émile Zola was written to

- (A) protest against the trials of the Jacobin government during the Reign of Terror
 (B) defend Napoleon after his defeat at the Battle of Waterloo
 (C) protect the reputation of General de Gaulle during the Second World War
 (D) challenge the behavior of the French army during the Vichy regime in the Second World War
 (E) attack the actions of the French military during the Dreyfus Affair

THE DECLINE OF BIRTH RATES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND SWEDEN, 1840–1913



12. The major reason for the pattern shown in the graph above is

- (A) parents' decision to have smaller families
 (B) a declining standard of prenatal care for pregnant women
 (C) a decrease in the marriage rate of women
 (D) increased use of birth control pills
 (E) the spread of infanticide

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13. "The Allied and Associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage . . . as a consequence of the war."

—Treaty of Versailles, 1919

Which of the following best states one purpose of the treaty clause above?

- (A) To give the League of Nations the power to impose economic and military sanctions
 - (B) To provide a basis for international disarmament talks
 - (C) To encourage independence for European colonies
 - (D) To include Germany in the peace negotiations
 - (E) To justify large reparations payments from Germany
14. Which of the following is the best description of the condition of Great Britain's national economy in the 1920's?
- (A) A renewed prosperity in the traditional manufacturing industries
 - (B) Increased national wealth as a result of mounting export of British goods
 - (C) A stagnant manufacturing sector and a widening gulf between rich and poor
 - (D) Dislocation brought about by a shift from manufacturing to agriculture
 - (E) A resurgent national prosperity caused by increased working-class wealth
15. Which of the following best summarizes Nazi aims in the systematic killing of millions of Jews along with large numbers of communists, disabled people, Gypsies, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, and socialists?
- (A) To fulfill the terms of the Nazi-Soviet Pact
 - (B) To eliminate allegedly inferior and undesirable peoples
 - (C) To prevent these people from collaborating with the Allies
 - (D) To meet the demands of the German electorate
 - (E) To prevent the rest of the civilian population from defecting to the Allies

16. During the 1950's many Western European countries experienced
- (A) a significant rise in the unemployment rate
 - (B) strict governmental controls over the size of families
 - (C) a rapid increase in the birth rate
 - (D) rising mortality rates due to deterioration in health care
 - (E) acute poverty due to a series of food shortages
17. The ability of relatively small European forces to conquer the powerful Aztec and Incan empires can be attributed to all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) lack of immunity to European diseases among Aztec and Incan peoples
 - (B) superior European military technology
 - (C) ineffective defenses of Aztec and Incan cities
 - (D) indigenous people's lack of familiarity with horses
 - (E) successful European missionary activity
18. Advocates of northern humanism believed which of the following?
- (A) The fusion of Christian and Classical ideals provides the best definition of virtuous conduct.
 - (B) The conventions of romantic love enhance social respect for women.
 - (C) Education and scholarship should be equally open to men and women.
 - (D) The new poetic forms, such as the sonnet, could be used to articulate their beliefs.
 - (E) Political rights should be extended to all men.

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Section I

19. The great scientific discoveries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries led European scholars to believe that
- (A) everything in nature and society operated in ways similar to those of a living organism
 - (B) the universe was orderly and operated according to fixed rules
 - (C) religious tradition formed the basis for all scientific truths and assumptions
 - (D) the experimental method was an unreliable vehicle for scientific inquiry
 - (E) only that which could be seen and examined was real
20. By the late seventeenth century, witchcraft trials and executions had declined in western Europe in part because of
- (A) popular uprisings and peasant resistance against persecution
 - (B) growing feminist protest against persecution
 - (C) official church rejection of the concept of witches
 - (D) increased disbelief among elites in the concept of witches
 - (E) a declining number of women practicing midwifery
21. Which of the following is an accurate characterization of England in the period 1688-1715?
- (A) A Puritan theocracy
 - (B) An absolute monarchy
 - (C) A democracy practicing religious toleration
 - (D) A merchant republic increasingly under Dutch dominance
 - (E) A constitutional monarchy controlled by an aristocratic oligarchy
22. Adam Smith's *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* advocated a system of
- (A) imperialism
 - (B) free trade
 - (C) protective tariffs
 - (D) socialism
 - (E) mercantilism
23. Which of the following best describes the enclosure movement?
- (A) A system of high tariffs erected by Philip II of Spain
 - (B) A military maneuver developed by Henry V of England
 - (C) The fencing of common farmland in England for private use
 - (D) A network of improved roads and bridges
 - (E) The erection of a fortified line between France and Germany
24. The establishment and growth of St. Petersburg during the early eighteenth century was part of Peter the Great's attempt to do which of the following?
- (A) Strengthen his alliances with the Baltic states
 - (B) Improve relations with the Orthodox church
 - (C) Remake Russian institutions to be as effective as those in western Europe
 - (D) Reduce the high cost of government in the old capital of Moscow
 - (E) Discourage further Russian expansion eastward into Asia
25. ". . . it must be love of fatherland that governs the state by placing before it a higher object than the usual one of maintaining internal peace, property, personal freedom, and the life and well-being of all. For this higher object alone, and with no other intention, does the state assemble an armed force."
- The quotation above best reflects which of the following?
- (A) Nationalism
 - (B) Feudalism
 - (C) Democracy
 - (D) Imperialism
 - (E) Deism

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26. The main purpose of the women's march to Versailles in October 1789 was to
- provide the National Assembly and the king with a declaration of support
 - protest the seizure of Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette by the National Guard
 - present the women's concerns to Marie-Antoinette
 - ensure the king's support for the Declaration of Rights and cheap bread for Paris
 - protest the lack of representation for women in the National Assembly
27. In the period between 1871 and 1914, European governments regarded public education for the masses as important primarily because it would
- discourage emigration to the New World
 - ensure that children received comprehensive religious instruction
 - ensure that laborers were informed participants in the union movement
 - provide society with well-informed and responsible citizens
 - lead to woman suffrage
28. "Inasmuch as the regime, because of its rigidity, will find it increasingly more difficult to raise industrial output, it is obvious that the standard of living in many sectors of our society may be threatened."
- The statement above was most likely written by a contemporary observer of
- France after the death of Robespierre
 - Nazi Germany after the purge of the SA (stormtroopers)
 - Western Europe during the 1968 student revolts
 - the Soviet Union at the time of Brezhnev
 - Great Britain at the time of Margaret Thatcher
29. A major goal of English Chartists in the 1840's was
- equal distribution of wealth
 - protective tariffs for farm products
 - war with France
 - abolition of the monarchy
 - the vote for all men



RIGHT LEG IN THE BOOT AT LAST.

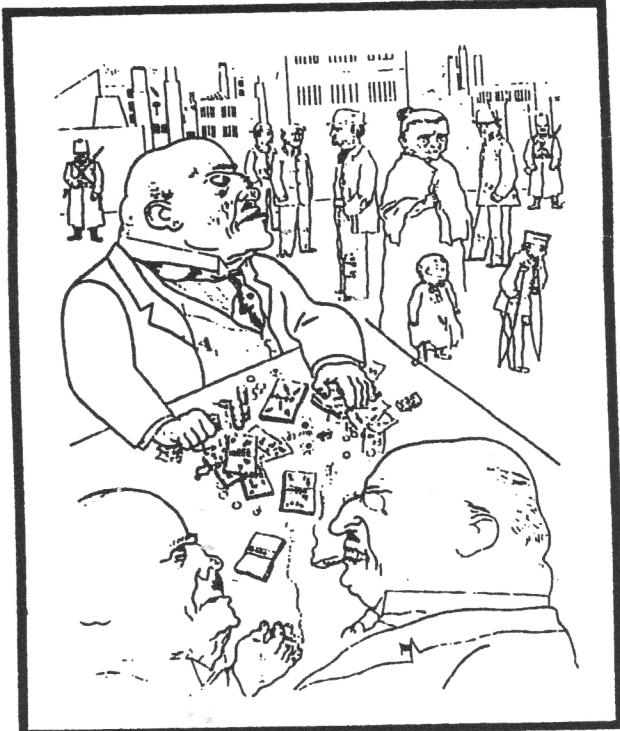
GARIBALDI. "IF IT WON'T GO ON, SIRE, TRY A LITTLE MORE POWDER."

Courtesy of Punch.

30. The 1860 cartoon above illustrates which of the following?
- Garibaldi presenting liberated Italian territory to Victor Emmanuel
 - Garibaldi replacing Cavour as Victor Emmanuel's principal adviser
 - Garibaldi asking for more ammunition from Victor Emmanuel to help free southern Italy
 - Napoleon III's military support for Garibaldi
 - The complete unification of Italy, including Rome

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31. Which of the following best describes the relationship of the western European working class to organized religion in the late nineteenth century?
- Renewed and strengthened by religious revivalism
 - Strengthened by church support for unions
 - Weakened, especially in highly industrialized areas
 - Weakened, especially in Ireland
 - Solidified and stable
32. The new physics caused much scientific controversy in the early twentieth century primarily because it
- led to the use of x-rays for medical diagnosis
 - inspired the first attempts to build an atomic bomb
 - placed Germany at the forefront of fundamental scientific research
 - challenged traditional notions of causality, time, and space
 - showed that God could not intervene in the universe except spiritually



The Granger Collection

33. The 1921 German drawing by George Grosz shown above reflects the
- reaction against capitalism and war profiteering following the First World War
 - cooperation between industrialists and the working classes during the First World War
 - high level of support for the Nazis among German capitalists
 - efforts by the government to provide assistance to the elderly and those unable to find work
 - high level of self-consciousness and solidarity among the European working classes after the First World War

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34. Which of the following occurred during Stalin's First Five-Year Plan?
- (A) The execution of the Romanovs
(B) The introduction of women's suffrage
(C) The establishment of the New Economic Policy
(D) The liquidation of the kulaks as a class
(E) The Soviet invasion of Poland
35. Which of the following had the greatest influence on the work of the French Surrealist painters in the period between the First and Second World Wars?
- (A) Freudian psychology
(B) Rules of painting developed during the Renaissance
(C) Seventeenth-century Dutch landscape painters
(D) Nineteenth-century theological speculation
(E) The clean, sharp lines of African art
36. As described in the Treaty of Rome (1957), the European Economic Community most closely resembled
- (A) a military alliance
(B) a federal form of government
(C) an international court of law
(D) a tariff union
(E) a communications corporation
37. Vesalius and other sixteenth-century physicians, who made important contributions to medical knowledge, had which of the following in common?
- (A) A realization that microscopic infection caused disease
(B) A heavy reliance on hospitals to treat serious injuries
(C) Knowledge of a primitive system of vaccination
(D) Anatomical knowledge based on dissection of apes
(E) A willingness to challenge Greco-Roman medical authority
38. Which of the following is true of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden?
- (A) He was a devout Roman Catholic.
(B) He was a major participant in the Thirty Years' War.
(C) He defeated the Russian army at the Battle of Borodino.
(D) He established Calvinism as the Swedish state religion.
(E) He set up an organization to mediate international disputes.
39. The major drawback of the open-field (three-field) agricultural system was that
- (A) it relied on individual farming methods
(B) it prohibited the communal use of oxen and other farm animals
(C) every year a substantial portion of the land was not planted
(D) insects regularly devastated the crops and infected the herds
(E) thieves were able to steal crops easily
40. By the early seventeenth century, which of the following European nations was the greatest commercial power in Europe?
- (A) England
(B) France
(C) The Netherlands
(D) Spain
(E) Sweden
41. Historians attribute the "population explosion" of the eighteenth century primarily to
- (A) the elimination of childhood diseases
(B) a more abundant food supply
(C) the widespread introduction of piped water and sewers
(D) the eradication of childbirth fever
(E) new sanitary procedures in hospitals

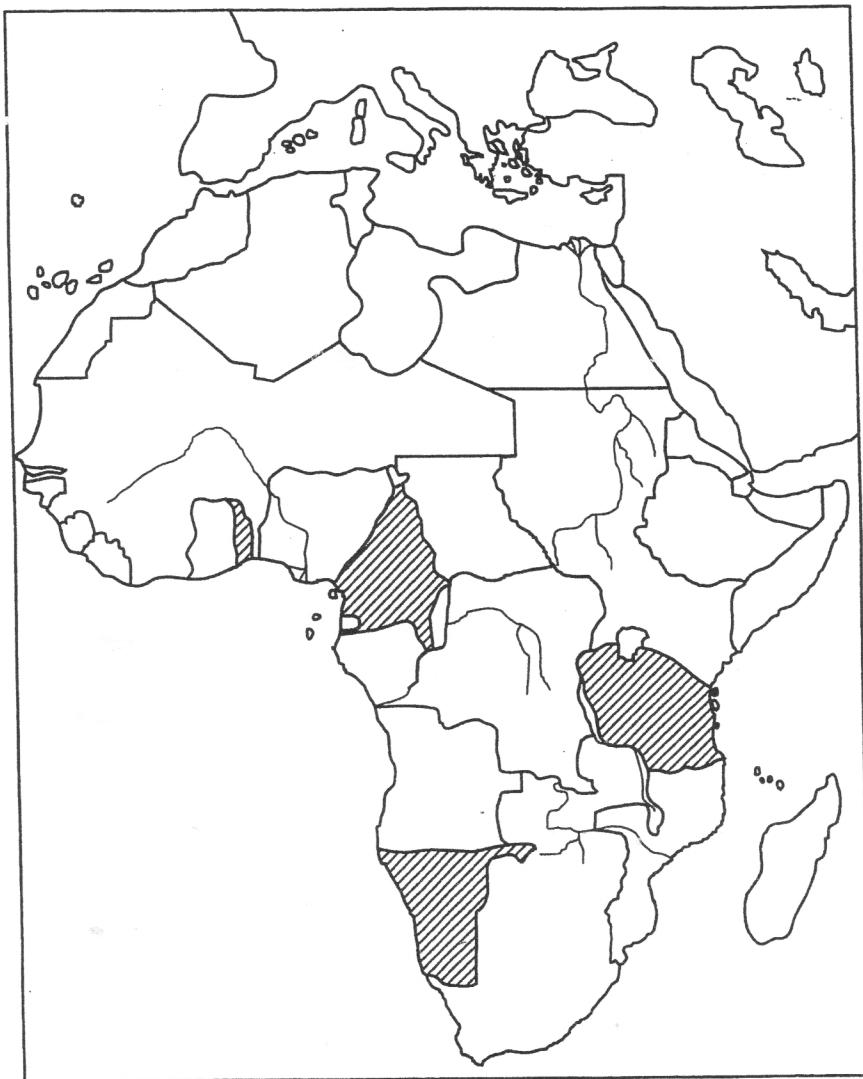
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Section I

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42. The group most severely criticized in the works of Voltaire, the French philosophé, was the
- (A) English people
 - (B) French middle class
 - (C) German peasantry
 - (D) Roman Catholic clergy
 - (E) Italian ruling class
43. The Romantic movement in late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century Europe was characterized by
- (A) reaction against the principles of the Enlightenment
 - (B) contempt for organized religion
 - (C) an interest in science and technology
 - (D) a view of the natural world as a “machine”
 - (E) important discoveries about planetary motion
44. Napoleon’s primary aim in establishing the Continental System was to
- (A) unite the German states
 - (B) end the military threat from Russia
 - (C) provide new governments in French-occupied territories
 - (D) destroy Great Britain’s economy
 - (E) create a tariff-free zone throughout Europe
45. When Charles Darwin published *On the Origin of Species* in 1859, he used the phrase “origin of species” to mean which of the following?
- (A) The beginning of life on Earth
 - (B) The original appearance of the species first described in the book of Genesis
 - (C) The earliest distillation of genera into species
 - (D) The transmutation of any species into another over time
 - (E) The degeneration of primal species into variations
46. “The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles.”
- The quotation above is from the writings of
- (A) Robespierre and Danton
 - (B) Saint-Simon
 - (C) Marx and Engels
 - (D) Malthus
 - (E) Bismarck

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AFRICA, 1914



47. The shaded areas on the map shown above formed part of the colonial empire of

- (A) France
- (B) Germany
- (C) Great Britain
- (D) Belgium
- (E) Portugal

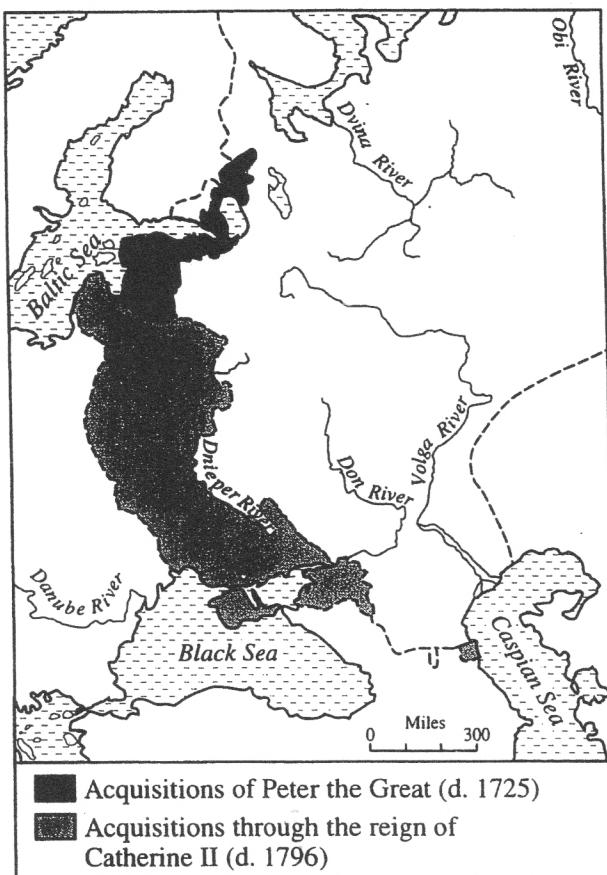
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Section I

48. The growth in Europe's population in the late nineteenth century can be attributed primarily to
- (A) falling mortality rates
 - (B) a decline in emigration
 - (C) a growing trend toward larger families
 - (D) falling marriage rates in western Europe
 - (E) population growth rates that were higher in western than in central Europe
49. Which of the following resulted from the Spanish Civil War?
- (A) Agrarian reform was carried out in the Spanish countryside.
 - (B) The forces of the Spanish Second Republic were victorious.
 - (C) The borders of Spain were redrawn to include territory formerly held by France.
 - (D) Spain's territories in Africa were lost.
 - (E) An authoritarian regime was established in Spain.
50. One of the first actions taken by Mikhail Gorbachev when he became leader of the Soviet Union in 1985 was to
- (A) dismantle the communist system in which he no longer believed
 - (B) propose a series of reforms designed to save the failing communist regime
 - (C) purge political opponents in both the Soviet Union and the Eastern European nations
 - (D) expand Soviet military commitments in Afghanistan and Eastern Europe
 - (E) stamp out democratic movements throughout the Soviet bloc
51. In addition to the conquest of the last Muslim outpost in Spain at Granada and Columbus' voyage to the Americas, which of the following occurred in 1492?
- (A) Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon.
 - (B) Portugal was united with Spain.
 - (C) The Spanish defeated the Turks at Lepanto.
 - (D) The plague broke out in Spain.
 - (E) The Jewish population was expelled from Spain.
52. The Edict of Nantes issued by Henry IV of France did which of the following?
- (A) Recognized the rights of French Protestants.
 - (B) Made public the king's conversion to Roman Catholicism.
 - (C) Settled the Bourbons on the French throne.
 - (D) Ordered the Spanish out of France.
 - (E) Announced French entry into the war between the Spanish and the Dutch.
53. The individual who first provided mathematical formulas supporting the Copernican theory and explaining planetary motion was
- (A) Galileo Galilei
 - (B) Isaac Newton
 - (C) Tycho Brahe
 - (D) René Descartes
 - (E) Johannes Kepler
54. Which of the following was a major characteristic of the English monarchy in the eighteenth century?
- (A) A return to its "divine right" position of the seventeenth century
 - (B) A steadily widening discrepancy between its theoretical and its real powers
 - (C) Its growth in power because of its many victories over the French
 - (D) Its refusal to support the emerging cabinet system
 - (E) Its growing wealth due to effective taxation policies

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RUSSIA'S GROWTH IN EUROPE, 1721–1796



55. According to the map above, during the eighteenth century, Russia expanded in Europe primarily by gaining territory from

(A) Austria
(B) the Ottoman Empire
(C) Poland
(D) Prussia
(E) Sweden

56. The armies of revolutionary France enjoyed which of the following advantages over the armies of the major European monarchs?
- (A) A better supply system
(B) Superior training and more practice in drills
(C) Technologically advanced weaponry
(D) Older and more experienced soldiers
(E) Greater patriotism and morale
57. Of the following, which was the central issue for nineteenth-century European advocates of women's rights?
- (A) The right of women to control their own property
(B) Equal pay for equal work
(C) The right to serve in the military
(D) Alimony and child support in cases of divorce
(E) The right to civil marriage ceremonies
58. After 1850, which of the following groups of countries accounted for the most investment in the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Russia?

(A) Great Britain, France, and Switzerland
(B) Great Britain, France, and Germany
(C) France, the Netherlands, and Germany
(D) Germany, Italy, and Great Britain
(E) Austria, Germany, and France

59. In the second half of the nineteenth century, the balance of power in Europe was greatly changed by
- (A) the rapid increase of the French population
(B) Britain's decision to concentrate on empire building in Africa and Asia
(C) Austria's interest in the Balkans
(D) the unifications of Germany and of Italy
(E) the emergence of an Ottoman threat to eastern Europe

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A BRITISH IDEA OF A RENDEZVOUS OF THE DICTATORS



Cartoon by permission of The David Low Trustees and The London Evening Standards.

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60. The cartoon above by the British caricaturist David Low was published
 - (A) just after the seizure of power by the Nazis in Germany in 1933
 - (B) at the outset of the Spanish Civil War in 1936
 - (C) in the wake of the 1939 nonaggression pact between Germany and Russia
 - (D) after the defeat of France in 1940 by the German invaders
 - (E) in response to the German invasion of Russia in 1941
-
61. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) moved its headquarters in the 1960's because
 - (A) de Gaulle wanted to build a French military policy independent of NATO
 - (B) the Soviet Union became increasingly aggressive
 - (C) Great Britain offered a base for NATO military operations
 - (D) West Germany was already occupied by three Western powers
 - (E) Adenauer wanted to strengthen the status of Bonn as the capital city of West Germany
62. In 1713 Emperor Charles VI sought approval of the Pragmatic Sanction in order to guarantee the
 - (A) indivisibility of the Hapsburgs' lands
 - (B) borders between Holland and the Austrian Netherlands
 - (C) dynastic union of the Hapsburgs and the Romanovs
 - (D) succession of the Bourbons to the Spanish throne
 - (E) succession of the Hanover family to the English throne

63. Which of the following pairs of European rulers is generally identified as “enlightened” monarchs?

- (A) Anne of England and Louis XV
- (B) Joseph II and Catherine the Great
- (C) Frederick William I and George III
- (D) Elizabeth I and Mary Stuart
- (E) Peter the Great and Catherine de Médicis

64. The incentive for the development of large factories associated with England’s early Industrial Revolution was primarily connected with which of the following?

- (A) The establishment of railroads
- (B) The discovery of new methods of iron production
- (C) The increasing demand for weaponry due to imperial warfare
- (D) The mechanization of the spinning process in the textile industry
- (E) The expansion of the canal system

65. Absolute monarchy declined in pre-1789 France primarily because of the

- (A) growth of judicial and aristocratic opposition
- (B) strength of peasant uprisings
- (C) increased power of the Estates-General
- (D) king’s refusal to involve France in foreign wars
- (E) decline in the French population

66. The Concert of Europe, which existed between the Congress of Vienna and the outbreak of the Crimean War, operated as a

- (A) commonwealth system that sought to promote an economic union of European nations
- (B) supranational institution that governed the continent of Europe
- (C) multilateral agency to control territories in the Middle East and Africa
- (D) loose forum to achieve consensus among the major powers on foreign policy questions
- (E) cultural exchange program among Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Britain

67. The first European country to develop a state social welfare system was

- (A) Great Britain
- (B) Sweden
- (C) France
- (D) Belgium
- (E) Germany

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68. Which of the following first appeared as major industries in Europe between 1860 and 1914 ?
(A) Textiles, mining, and railroads
(B) Shoemaking, food processing, and petroleum
(C) Steelmaking, chemicals, and petroleum
(D) Iron smelting, mining, and shipbuilding
(E) Textiles, iron smelting, and machine-tool manufacturing
69. All of the following concepts are associated with Sigmund Freud's theories of psychoanalysis EXCEPT
(A) superego
(B) sublimation
(C) collective unconscious
(D) Oedipus complex
(E) repression
70. After the death of Stalin, Khrushchev modified Soviet policy by
(A) emphasizing the production of consumer goods
(B) ending censorship of newspapers and books
(C) privatizing heavy industry
(D) eliminating the death penalty
(E) bringing the Cold War to an end
71. Women's suffrage was first achieved at the national level in Germany and Great Britain in the period
(A) 1848-1870
(B) 1871-1885
(C) 1886-1900
(D) 1901-1913
(E) 1914-1930
72. The political strength of the Medici family in Florence was initially based on
(A) a close alliance with the papacy
(B) the influence and wealth of their bank
(C) the support of the lower classes
(D) the support of a powerful citizen militia
(E) their tenure in various municipal offices
73. Martin Luther's response to the German Peasants' War of 1524-1525 demonstrated his
(A) ignorance of the economic plight of the peasantry
(B) emphasis on the social aspects of Christ's teaching
(C) refusal to comment on social or political issues
(D) belief in the necessity of a unified German state
(E) support of the prevailing social and political order

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Musée Carnavalet, Paris

74. The point of view of the artist in the caricature of eighteenth-century French society shown above is that
- (A) the peasants' misery results from unfair treatment by foreigners
 - (B) the peasantry is exploited both by the church and by the nobility
 - (C) the economic welfare of the nation depends upon cooperation among the classes
 - (D) the clergy, nobility, and peasantry contribute equally to French society
 - (E) French women of all social classes are exploited by the government

75. The eighteenth-century Enlightenment philosophes were primarily concerned with
- (A) the advancement of theological and metaphysical knowledge
 - (B) the setting of limits on the human ability to change
 - (C) pure skepticism and the negation of reason
 - (D) mystical sciences such as numerology and astrology
 - (E) critical and inquiring approaches to knowledge

76. Improvements associated with the Agricultural Revolution of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries began in
- (A) France and Spain
 - (B) the Low Countries and Britain
 - (C) Prussia and Saxony
 - (D) Poland
 - (E) Russia

77. All of the following were major goals of the European feminist movement of the late 1960's and 1970's EXCEPT
- (A) expanded employment opportunities for women
 - (B) better and more affordable child-care facilities
 - (C) suffrage for women over the age of 21
 - (D) reform of civil legislation on marriage and divorce
 - (E) improved access to birth control information and technology

78. The ideology of Italian fascism was based on
- (A) a socialist government founded on military conquest
 - (B) a radical democracy with a socialist economy
 - (C) limited democracy and a capitalist economy
 - (D) nationalism and a communist economy
 - (E) an authoritarian state and a corporate economy

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Section I

79. Unlike Marx, Lenin emphasized that

- (A) revolution is not necessary for the triumph of communism
- (B) the peasantry rather than the proletariat would lead the communist revolution
- (C) the elimination of private control of the means of production is necessary to bring about a socialist society
- (D) the working class, on its own, would not develop revolutionary consciousness
- (E) communist cooperation with liberal political parties is necessary to bring about socialism

80. A major goal of the 1991 Maastricht Treaty was to

- (A) adopt a single language and curriculum for all European Union schools
- (B) negotiate trade accords between the European Union and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- (C) unify all of the European Union national armies into a single force
- (D) create a single currency and central bank for the European Union
- (E) empower the International Court of Justice as the Supreme Court of Europe

END OF SECTION I

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Part I Answer Sheet / Amenedo Sheet

Period

Course

NAME

1. A	21. E	41. B	61. A	81.
2. C	22. B	42. D	62. A	82.
3. A	23. C	43. A	63. B	83.
4. C	24. C	44. D	64. D	84.
5. A	25. A	45. E	65. A	85.
6. B	26. D	46. C	66. D	86.
7. D	27. D	47. B	67. E	87.
8. D	28. D	48. A	68. C	88.
9. C	29. E	49. E	69. C	89.
10. E	30. A	50. B	70. A	90.
11. E	31. C	51. E	71. E	91.
12. A	32. D	52. A	72. B	92.
13. E	33. A	53. E	73. E	93.
14. C	34. D	54. B	74. B	94.
15. B	35. A	55. C	75. E	95.
16. C	36. D	56. E	76. B	96.
17. E	37. E	57. A	77. C	97.
18. A	38. B	58. B	78. E	98.
19. B	39. C	59. D	79. D	99.
20. D	40. C	60. C	80. D	100.