**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.

1. The most outstanding social effect of the development of a division of labor system of production was
	1. increased volume of manufactured goods
	2. unemployment or decreased wages for skilled craftsman
	3. increased profits for manufacturers
	4. increased efficiency
	5. decreased volume of manufactured goods
2. The development of the Bessemer process was significant because it
	1. doubled cotton production
	2. facilitated the move away from human and water power
	3. shifted the balance of military power in the nineteenth century
	4. allowed for the manufacture of iron and steel more cheaply and in larger quantities
	5. doubled the speed with which goods could be transported
3. Throughout the Industrial Revolution, the country that held the lead in innovation and industrial production was
	1. Russia
	2. France
	3. Germany
	4. Great Britain
	5. Holland
4. Of the nineteenth-century ideologies, the one that most staunchly defended the institution of monarchy was
	1. conservatism
	2. liberalism
	3. socialism
	4. communism
	5. anarchism
5. The doctrine of *laissez-faire*, often attributed to the Scottish philosopher Adam Smith, argued that
	1. people should be able to do whatever they want
	2. Scotland should be free of English rule
	3. governments should not try to interfere with the natural workings of an economy
	4. welfare laws would retard the evolution of human society
	5. imperial expansion was a necessary outcome of natural laws
6. Utilitarians differed from other liberals in their
	1. support of tradition
	2. emphasis on individual liberty
	3. tendency to be more supportive of government intervention
	4. call for the abolition of private property
	5. advocacy of violence
7. Which of the following was a tenet of Martin Luther's theology?
	1. salvation through good works
	2. Church tradition as a source of knowledge about God
	3. predestination
	4. millenarianism
	5. salvation by faith alone
8. The greatest significance of the Council of Trent for the history of Europe was
	1. its triumph over Protestantism
	2. its successful reform of the Roman Church
	3. its pledge, on the part of the German princes, not to go to war over religion
	4. that it signified a defeat for those who wished for reconciliation between Protestants and the Roman Church
	5. that it served as an anti-Protestant force all over the globe
9. The relative peace of the Restoration Period in England broke down when
	1. Oliver Cromwell died
	2. James II ascended to the throne
	3. Charles II ascended to the throne
	4. Elizabeth I ascended to the throne
	5. a Protestant fleet invaded from the Netherlands
10. The degree of absolutism achieved by the seventeenth-century Bourbon monarchy in France is best explained by
	1. the relatively low degree of religious turmoil in seventeenth-century France
	2. the fact that seventeenth-century France was a republic
	3. the series of "little ice ages" that characterized the climate of the 1600s
	4. the availability of cheap housing for the rural poor
	5. the brilliance of Louis XIV
11. The baroque style was popular in buildings built by
	1. the aristocratic class only
	2. all the classes of eighteenth-century Europe
	3. absolute monarchs of seventeenth-century Europe
	4. the lower classes
	5. the bourgeoisie of nineteenth-century Europe
12. In early-twentieth-century Britain, the organization that advocated a broader notion of women's rights was the
	1. Women's Social and Political Union
	2. Fabian Society
	3. Social Democrats
	4. National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies
	5. Zionists
13. In Britain, the political party that made the largest gains in the first decade of the twentieth century was the
	1. Conservative Party
	2. Liberal Party
	3. Labour Party
	4. British Union of Fascists
	5. Democratic Party
14. Which of the following was a serious problem faced by the government of the Weimar Republic?
	1. Its form was largely alien to the German people.
	2. It was perceived to have been imposed on Germany by its vengeful war enemies.
	3. It was blamed for the humiliating nature of the Treaty of Versailles.
	4. It was faced with insurmountable economic problems.
	5. All of the above.
15. Lenin's plan to allow small-scale private enterprise in order to stimulate the Russian economy was known as
	1. the five-year plan
	2. the New Economic Plan
	3. the Soviet Constitution of 1923
	4. socialism in one country
	5. the collectivization of agriculture
16. Of the following, which is true of the fascists' rise to power in Italy?
	1. They seized power illegally through a military coup.
	2. They appealed to the working classes by promising to abolish private property and bring about a classless society.
	3. They gathered massive public support by opposing the socialists and giving a sense of purpose to the disillusioned and unemployed.
	4. They were opposed by the Church.
	5. They were opposed by industrialists who feared that the fascists would nationalize industry.
17. The settlement which followed World War II differed from that which followed World War I because
	1. It blamed Germany for the war.
	2. It was a settlement imposed by the victors.
	3. It dismantled the Hapsburg Empire.
	4. It created national boundaries that ignored significant ethnic and nationalist differences.
	5. There was no formal treaty or series of treaties signifying formal acceptance of the settlement.
18. The *Risorgimento* failed because
	1. it failed to attract intellectuals
	2. it was not sufficiently nationalist
	3. it failed to win the support of the masses
	4. it failed to win German support
	5. the military was not strong enough
19. The successful nineteenth-century drive for unification in Germany differed from that in Italy in which of the following ways?
	1. It was led by a conservative aristocrat.
	2. It was free of direct foreign domination.
	3. It sought to rally support around a popular monarch.
	4. Its strategy was characterized by opportunism.
	5. It required the provocation of war.
20. European imperialism in Asia differed from that in Africa in which of the following ways?
	1. It lacked economic motives.
	2. It was facilitated by technological innovations in weaponry and transportation.
	3. It was connected to nationalism.
	4. It was connected to the development of mass politics.
	5. It was exerted through control of local elites.
21. The term "Détente" refers to
	1. the efforts of Czechoslovakian communists to reform their society in 1968
	2. the post–World War II division of Europe into a West of United States–backed Western powers and an East dominated by the Soviet Union
	3. the 51-member international organization created to promote international peace and cooperation
	4. the U.S. mission to fly supplies into West Berlin in response to a Soviet shutdown of supply lines
	5. a period of U.S.–Soviet relations characterized by a number of nuclear test-ban treaties and arms-limitation talks
22. The Warsaw Pact
	1. was a military alliance among the countries of Eastern Europe
	2. formed a military alliance between Poland and Russia
	3. offered economic assistance to the countries of Eastern Europe
	4. was a military alliance between the United States and Western European powers
	5. offered military and economic aid to countries threatened by communist takeover
23. The theory which came to be known as Copernicanism
	1. argued that each piece of matter in the universe was attracted to every other particle of matter by a universally operating force.
	2. promoted a geocentric model of the cosmos
	3. declared that all matter was made up of four elements
	4. promoted a heliocentric model of the cosmos
	5. argued that the universe was infinite
24. Mary Wollstonecraft's criticism, in 1792, of the subjugation of women in European society on the grounds that the subjugation was irrational identifies her as
	1. a conservative
	2. an Enlightenment *philosophe*
	3. a socialist
	4. an anarchist
	5. a suffragist
25. "Man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains." This quotation summarizes the view of human nature of
	1. John Locke
	2. Martin Luther
	3. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
	4. Voltaire
	5. Jeremy Bentham
26. The Middle Passage refers to
	1. Scripture
	2. the shipping channel that connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea
	3. the advent of rural manufacturing
	4. the route to China that was the backbone of the silk trade
	5. the transportation of African slaves across the Atlantic to the Americas and the West Indies
27. Which of the following was NOT a way in which European armies changed in the eighteenth century?
	1. They became larger.
	2. The discipline and training became harsher and more extensive.
	3. The officer corps became full-time servants of the state.
	4. Troops came to consist predominantly of conscripts.
	5. The officer corps were chosen and promoted on the basis of merit.
28. The decision by the representatives of the Third Estate to declare themselves, on 17 June 1789, to be the National Assembly of France signified
	1. their intention to form a republic
	2. their belief that political sovereignty belonged to the nation as a whole
	3. their intention to overthrow the monarchy
	4. their belief in democracy
	5. their willingness to go to war with Germany
29. The agreement signed by Napoleon and the pope that stipulated that French clergy would be chosen and paid by the French state but consecrated by the pope is known as the
	1. Concordat of 1801
	2. Napoleonic Code
	3. Consulate
	4. Treaty of Tilsit
	5. Continental System
30. The principle of "he who rules; his religion" was established by
	1. the Edict of Nantes
	2. the Papacy in Rome
	3. the Geneva Convention
	4. the Peace of Augsburg in 1555
	5. the Inquisition
31. Which of the following were part of the structure of Calvinist communities?
	1. pastors
	2. doctors
	3. deacons
	4. elders
	5. all of the above
32. The period of British history 1649–1660, in which Britain was ruled without a monarch, is known as
	1. the Restoration
	2. the Glorious Revolution
	3. the Commonwealth
	4. the English Civil War
	5. the Norman Conquest
33. Neoplatonism was an important component of the Scientific Revolution because
	1. it encouraged the development of a tradition of chemical experimentation
	2. it promoted the scientific method
	3. it argued that scientific knowledge had practical implications
	4. it denied the existence of God
	5. it stimulated interest in a mathematical approach to the investigation of the natural world
34. In *Crime and Punishment* (1764), the Italian philosopher Cesare Beccaria extended the Enlightenment line of thought by arguing that
	1. the purpose of punishment should be to rehabilitate and reintegrate the individual into society
	2. an all-powerful ruler was necessary to keep order and prevent crime
	3. the death penalty should be abolished
	4. the punishment for crimes should be standard in all kingdoms
	5. society corrupts human nature, which is naturally good
35. The significance of the Masons in eighteenthcentury Europe was
	1. their impact on the architecture of the period
	2. their plot to assassinate the pope
	3. that they provided a home for revolutionary plots
	4. that their lodges formed a network for the communication for new ideas and ideals
	5. the reform of currency they carried out
36. Which of the following were factors in the breaking of the traditional population cycle in eighteenth-century Europe?
	1. the Black Death
	2. the Hundred Years War
	3. the development of heavy industry
	4. the development of rural manufacturing
	5. the advent of steam power
37. Which of the following helps to account for the death of the liberal–nationalist alliance in nineteenth-century Europe?
	1. the liberals' emphasis on individual liberty
	2. the nationalists' tendency to mythologize the past
	3. the liberals' emphasis on limited government
	4. the failure of the liberals to hold and use the power they had seized at the beginning of 1848
	5. all of the above
38. Bismarck's strategy of increasing Prussia's power by whatever means and strategies were necessary and useful has come to be known as
	1. détente
	2. *Lebensraum*
	3. *Realpolitik*
	4. the Schlieffen Plan
	5. the *Kulturkampf*
39. The radical break with tradition and convention ushered in by the French Revolution was experienced in the world of art through
	1. the development of impressionism
	2. a rejection of realism
	3. the re-adoption of religious subject matter
	4. the rejection of the dominant rococo aesthetic in favor of a neoclassical style
	5. works like Caravaggio's *Calling of St. Matthew* and *Conversion of St. Peter*
40. Which of the following did NOT contribute to the outbreak of World War I?
	1. the Anglo-German rivalry
	2. the Alliance System
	3. the rise of a unified Germany as an industrial and military power in Europe
	4. German military planning
	5. the remilitarization of the Rhineland
41. In late-nineteenth-century France, the Dreyfus affair illustrated
	1. the weakness of French nationalism
	2. the strength of ultranationalist and anti- Semitic sentiment in the French establishment
	3. the subjugation of women in French society
	4. France's lack of military preparation
	5. France's desire for war with Germany



1. The above propaganda poster from the period 1917–1920
	1. depicts Germans mistreating Russian Army prisoners
	2. illustrates Stalin's collectivization of agriculture
	3. depicts Stalin purging his political enemies
	4. depicts Trotsky as a Jewish devil and Bolsheviks as foreigners
	5. illustrates the atrocities of the Holocaust
2. The most significant aspect of the social composition of the Renaissance art world was
	1. the high degree of women's participation in it
	2. its apprentice system
	3. the large proportion of artists who came from the elite classes
	4. the lack of a patronage system
	5. the high degree of specialization that was demanded
3. In France, England, and Spain the Renaissance was centered in
	1. the great independent city-states
	2. the royal courts
	3. small independent religious communities
	4. the great universities
	5. all of the above
4. The Anglican Church, as created by Henry VIII, differed from other Protestant churches in that it
	1. was congregational
	2. remained loyal to Rome
	3. had an episcopal structure
	4. broke with Rome
	5. abolished the sacraments
5. The landholding nobles of Central and Eastern Europe differed from those in Western Europe in the period 1600–1715 in that they
	1. were drastically reduced in number
	2. made an alliance with the middle classes
	3. triumphed in their struggle with the monarchs
	4. lost control of their lands
	5. retained control of vast estates worked by serfs
6. The publication, in 1632, of the *Dialogue on the Two Chief Systems of the World* resulted in Galileo being called before the Inquisition because
	1. it described the Copernican system
	2. it blatantly ridiculed the Aristotelian system in the vernacular Italian
	3. it denied the existence of God
	4. it was a Protestant text
	5. it claimed that the Copernican system was actually true
7. Enlightened despotism refers to
	1. the idea that powerful rulers would act to reform and rationalize European society
	2. Prussian militarism
	3. the rule of law
	4. the extensive, international correspondence network of the *philosophes*
	5. a network of fraternities linked together by a Grand Lodge
8. The enclosure movement in Britain was most directly a result of
	1. the development of the manorial system
	2. the failure of mercantilism
	3. the collectivization of agriculture
	4. the development of the Bessemer process
	5. the development of market-oriented agriculture
9. In the French Revolution, the March to Versailles that occurred in October of 1789 illustrates
	1. the conservative nature of the *sans-culottes*
	2. the power of the French army
	3. the beginning of the radical phase of the revolution
	4. the fact that the crowds of Paris did not yet look upon Louis XVI as their enemy
	5. the brilliance of Napoleon as a military leader
10. The celebratory mood at the outset of World War I is best explained by
	1. a fascination with militarism that pervaded European culture
	2. feelings of fraternity or brotherhood that a war effort brought out in people who lived in an increasingly fragmented and divided society
	3. a sense of romantic adventurism that cast war as an alternative to the mundane, working life of industrial Europe
	4. expectations that the war would be short
	5. all of the above
11. American entry into World War I was mostly triggered by
	1. America's economic rivalry with Germany
	2. America's desire to seize German colonies
	3. the sinking of American vessels by German U-boats
	4. the fall of Paris to the Germans
	5. the Zimmerman Note
12. Abstractionist painters of the early twentieth century
	1. sought to depict a world of emotional and psychological states
	2. sought to accurately and honestly render the life around them in meticulous detail
	3. sought to "analyze" the essence of perception and experience
	4. sought to evoke the glory and power of ancient Rome
	5. sought to reflect the grandeur of the aristocracy
13. Which of the following helps to explain the British policy of appeasement of Germany during the 1930s?
	1. The British public wanted no part of renewed hostilities.
	2. Many of the British leaders privately agreed with the Germans that the Versailles Treaty had been unprecedented and unwarranted.
	3. British leaders believed that a decision to pursue a military response to Hitler's demands was politically unwise.
	4. Britain and her allies were not prepared militarily to back up any ultimatums they might give to Hitler.
	5. All of the above.
14. Which of the following did NOT occur following World War II?
	1. Germany was divided into Western and Eastern Sectors.
	2. Germany, in what came to be known as "the war guilt clause," was forced to accept full blame for the war
	3. Poland's border with Germany was pushed westward.
	4. The United Nations was created.
	5. Pro-Soviet governments were installed in Eastern Europe.
15. The treatment received by Alexander Solzhenitsyn illustrated the Soviet regime's
	1. preference for technocratic expertise
	2. total immunity to pressure from the West
	3. insistence on absolute conformity
	4. new, more democratic policies
	5. commitment to *glasnost*
16. The main motivation of the architects of the process of European integration that has culminated in the European Union was to
	1. stand on more equal footing with the superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union
	2. end communism
	3. rebuild a war-torn economy
	4. increase iron and steel production
	5. all of the above
17. The most prevalent form of religious belief among the *philosophes* was
	1. Catholicism
	2. Lutheranism
	3. Islam
	4. deism
	5. atheism
18. Which of the following was NOT a component of the triangle of trade?
	1. guns
	2. silk
	3. cotton
	4. timber
	5. slaves
19. The cottage industry or putting-out system that had a dramatic effect on European economic and social life in the eighteenth century primarily produced
	1. steel
	2. iron
	3. cotton
	4. guns
	5. textiles
20. During the French Revolution, Robespierre asserted that terror was necessary because
	1. there was no God
	2. the revolution fought against genuine tyranny
	3. the aims of the revolution were virtuous
	4. the people were not loyal
	5. the king had betrayed the people
21. The Frankfort Assembly's decision in 1848 to offer Frederick William IV of Prussia the crown of a united Germany illustrates
	1. the power of parliamentary traditions in Germany
	2. the weakness of the Germany monarchy
	3. the role of liberalism in the unification of Germany
	4. the tension between liberalism and nationalism in mid-nineteenth-century Europe
	5. the charisma of Frederick William IV
22. The advantage of electrical power over steam power that came to be exploited towards the end of the nineteenth century was the
	1. speed of electricity
	2. reliability of electrical power
	3. greater versatility and ease of transportation of electrical generators
	4. cheaper cost of electrical power
	5. greater energy output of electrical generators
23. Which of the following was an outgrowth of the strain of thought known as social Darwinism?
	1. eugenics
	2. poor relief
	3. workhouses
	4. child labor laws
	5. women's suffrage
24. In order to increase the power of the newly unified Spanish monarchy, Ferdinand and Isabella
	1. instituted liberal reforms
	2. bought the loyalty of the Spanish nobility by strengthening the institution of serfdom
	3. allowed Protestantism to flourish in Spain
	4. signed an alliance with Britain and France
	5. used the Church to build national unity
25. The work of art that both captures the emphasis on human form and illustrates the last and most heroic phase of Renaissance art is
	1. Giotto's *Life of St. Francis*
	2. Picasso's *Guernica*
	3. Donatello's *David*
	4. Michelangelo's *David*
	5. St Peter's Basilica
26. After the publication of Newton's *Principia Mathematica* in 1687,
	1. mathematics became the "queen of the sciences"
	2. people spoke of a universe instead of a cosmos
	3. it was known that Jupiter had four moons
	4. it was understood that the cosmos was geocentric
	5. Newton was condemned by the Catholic Church
27. The *Enyclopedia* of the late eighteenth century was considered radical because it
	1. was printed in English rather than Latin
	2. was the first multivolume publication
	3. labeled anything not based on reason as superstition
	4. called for a revolution and overthrow of the monarchy
	5. was a Protestant encyclopedia
28. Russia participated in the expansionist trend of the late eighteenth century by
	1. defeating the Ottoman Turks in 1774
	2. single-handedly conquering Poland in 1775
	3. invading Prussia in 1770
	4. enacting the Pragmatic Sanction
	5. invading Finland in 1774
29. The event most responsible for turning the people of Paris against Louis XVI was
	1. his attempt to flee Paris in June of 1791
	2. his decision to execute Robespierre
	3. his decision to raise taxes
	4. his decision to crush the Paris Commune
	5. his decision to issue the Civil Constitution of the Clergy
30. The Boulanger Affair in the late 1880s
	1. testified to the strength of anti-Semitism in France
	2. led to the fall of the Second Republic
	3. was evidence of the radical nature of the French working class
	4. led to the election of a socialist popular front
	5. underscored the fragility of French democracy and the volatility of mass politics in France
31. The Sepoy Rebellion of 1857
	1. was a vast nationalist uprising
	2. demonstrated anti-Western sentiment in China
	3. drove the British from Burma
	4. led the British government to begin to rule India directly
	5. led the British to concentrate on bringing liberal reforms to India
32. The Taiping Rebellion is connected to European history because
	1. the rebels were demanding Western-style reform
	2. it was a result of the Russo-Japanese war
	3. Western encroachment undermined the power of the ruling dynasty
	4. it was caused by fighting in World War II
	5. the rebels were acting at the instigation of Westerners
33. In the interwar years, the reconstituted nations of East-Central Europe, Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia,
	1. flourished economically
	2. became satellite states of the Soviet Union
	3. ceased to exist
	4. came to be ruled by right-wing, authoritarian regimes
	5. were ruled by liberal-democratic parliaments
34. The German election of 1932 was significant because
	1. it brought a socialist coalition to power
	2. the Nazi Party won 35 percent of the vote
	3. Hitler was elected Chancellor of Germany
	4. a coalition of right-wing parties was elected
	5. it was never held; Hitler seized power in order to prevent an expected socialist victory
35. The Marshall Plan of 1947 demonstrates that the U.S. was
	1. an imperialist country
	2. fearful of Soviet military expansion into Western Europe
	3. mindful of the role that economic hopelessness had played in the rise of fascism
	4. ready to enter World War II
	5. fearful of Germany rising again



1. Which of the following is connoted by the cartoon above?
	1. support for the women's suffrage movement
	2. skepticism about claims that marriage abuses many women
	3. the need for child labor laws
	4. the need for the protection of abused women
	5. the need for a larger police force
2. Which of the following accurately illustrates the reciprocal nature of innovation in the Second Industrial Revolution?
	1. the increase in the demand for coal created by the introduction of steam power
	2. the demand for more and improved steam engines created by the development of the iron and steel industries
	3. the need for a railway system to transport iron and steel
	4. the increased demand for iron and steel created by the development of the railroad
	5. all of the above
3. In the first decades of the twentieth century, the "nationalities problem" referred to
	1. the absence of an international organization to coordinate diplomacy
	2. the Anglo-German arms race
	3. the rise of ultranationalist parties
	4. the agitation of linguistic and ethnic minorities within the Hapsburg Empire
	5. the agitation of southern Slavs for independence from the Russian Empire
4. Fritz Lang's film *Metropolis* (1925) illustrates
	1. the feeling of gaiety that permeated "the Roaring Twenties"
	2. the futuristic style of architecture that was prevalent in the interwar years
	3. the deep anxiety over the future that existed in the 1920s
	4. the Romantic sensibilities of the era
	5. the year for the pastoral that characterized the films of the era

**STOP. End of Section I**

**Section II**

**Part A**

**(Suggested writing time—45 minutes)**

**Directions:** The following question is based on the accompanying Documents 1–10. (The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.)

This question is designed to test your ability to work with and understand historical documents. Write an essay that:

* has a relevant thesis and supports that thesis with evidence from the documents
* uses the majority of the documents
* addresses all parts of the question
* analyzes the documents by organizing them in as many appropriate ways as possible and does not simply summarize the documents individually
* takes into account both the sources of the documents and the authors' points of view

You may refer to relevant historical information not mentioned in the documents.

1. Compare and contrast the ideologies presented below concerning the proper form and role of government in society.

**Historical background:** From the late eighteenth through to the early twentieth centuries, Europe saw the development of mass politics and political parties. In response, nineteenth-century intellectuals codified their attitudes about society into ideologies which served as the basis of a political platform for their parties. Often, they were responding to each other.



**Section II**

**Part B**

**(Suggested planning and writing time—35 minutes)**

**Directions:** You are to answer ONE question from the three questions below. Make your selection carefully, choosing the question that you are best prepared to answer thoroughly in the limited time permitted. You should spend five minutes organizing or outlining your answer.

Write an essay that:

* has a relevant thesis
* addresses all parts of the question
* supports the thesis with specific evidence
* is well organized
1. Analyze the achievement of the Renaissance art world. Discuss both specific achievements and the context that produced them.
2. Discuss the impact of the Scientific Revolution on European society and culture.
3. Discuss the revolutions of 1848 and their lasting impact.

**Section II**

**Part C**

**(Suggested planning and writing time—35 minutes)**

**Directions:** You are to answer ONE question from the three questions below. Make your selection carefully, choosing the question that you are best prepared to answer thoroughly in the limited time permitted. You should spend five minutes organizing or outlining your answer.

Write an essay that:

* has a relevant thesis
* addresses all parts of the question
* supports the thesis with specific evidence
* is well organized
1. Discuss the relationship between the settlement which followed World War I and the causes of World War II.
2. Discuss the causes and processes of European integration and unity in the second half of the twentieth century.
3. Compare and contrast the causes and outcomes of the French Revolution (1789–1799) and the Russian Revolution (1917–1924).

**STOP. End of Section II**

**Answers and Explanations**

1. **B**. The creation of unemployment and decreased wages for skilled craftsmen created by the division of production into simple, unskilled tasks was an outstanding social effect of the development of a division of labor system of production. Choice A is incorrect because the increased volume of manufactured goods was not, in itself, a social effect. Choice C is incorrect because the increased profit for manufacturers is not, in itself, a social effect. Choice D is incorrect because the increased efficiency is not, in itself, a social effect. Choice E is incorrect because volume was increased, not decreased, by the division of labor.
2. **D**. The Bessemer process was a new process, developed in the 1850s, for smelting iron ore that allowed for the manufacture of iron and steel more cheaply and in larger quantities. Choice A is incorrect because the Bessemer process did not affect cotton production. Choice B is incorrect because it was the steam engine that facilitated a move away from human and water power. Choice C is incorrect because the Bessemer process did not affect the military balance of power. Choice E is incorrect because the Bessemer process did not affect transportation speed.
3. **D**. The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread east throughout Europe. Great Britain, therefore, developed and maintained a lead in innovation and industrial production that was not surpassed until after World War I.
4. **A**. The basic tenet of conservatism, that traditions were time-tested, organic solutions to social and political problems, led conservatives to defend most staunchly the institution of monarchy. Choice B is incorrect because liberals' belief that the purpose of government was to protect individual liberty led them to frequently challenge the institution of monarchy. Choice C is incorrect because socialism's emphasis on class welfare led socialists to oppose the monarchy. Choice D is incorrect because communists' belief in class struggle led them to oppose the monarchy. Choice E is incorrect because anarchists' belief that the state made men worse led them to oppose all state institutions, including the monarchy.
5. **C**. Smith's doctrine of *laissez-faire* (or hands-off ) argued that it is futile for governments to interfere with the natural workings of an economy, because the natural laws that govern human economic behavior will always win out in the end. Choice A is incorrect because*laissez-faire* is a doctrine that refers only to human economic behavior. Choice B is incorrect because *laissezfaire* was not concerned with political relations. Choices D and E are incorrect because they contain notions of social Darwinism, which developed long after Smith wrote and which are best attributed to Herbert Spencer.
6. **C**. Utilitarianism, which argued that all human laws and institutions ought to be judged by their usefulness in promoting "the greatest good for the greatest number" of people, tended to be more supportive of government intervention than other liberal ideologies, calling, for example, for legislation to limit the hours that women and children could work in factories. Choice A is incorrect because it was the conservatives who supported tradition. Choice B is incorrect because utilitarians tended to place *less* emphasis on individual liberty than other liberals. Choice D is incorrect because it was the communists who called for the abolition of private property. Choice E is incorrect because it was the anarchists who advocated violence.
7. **E**. The belief that salvation could not be earned, but was a gift given by God to those who had true faith was a major tenet of Luther's theology. Choices A and B are incorrect because both were tenets of the Roman Church's theology, which Luther opposed. Choice C is incorrect because predestination was a major tenet of Calvin's theology, not Luther's. Choice D is incorrect because, though there is evidence of millenarianism in Luther's thought, it was not a major tenet of his theology.
8. **D**. The Council of Trent symbolized a defeat for those who wished for reconciliation between Protestants and the Roman Church because it continued to insist that the Roman Church was the final arbiter in all matters of faith. Choice A is incorrect because Protestantism was not "defeated" at any point in European history. Choice B is incorrect because the reforms instituted by the Council of Trent failed to significantly affect the split between Catholics and Protestants. Choice C is incorrect because it was the Peace of Augsburg that contained the pledge of the German Princes not to go to war over religion. Choice E is incorrect because it was the Society of Jesus (or Jesuits) that served as an anti- Protestant force all over the globe.
9. **B**. The relative peace of the Restoration Period in England broke down when James II, a Stuart with a Catholic wife and a desire to revenge his executed father, ascended to the throne. Choice A is incorrect because Cromwell died before the Restoration Period. Choice C is incorrect because Charles II was the first king of the Restoration Period and his restraint allowed for the period of relative peace. Choice D is incorrect because the reign of Elizabeth I predates both the civil war and the Restoration. Choice E is incorrect because the invasion of a Protestant fleet, led by William of Orange, from the Netherlands was the culmination of the new period of hostilities that broke out following James II ascending to the throne.
10. **A**. A series of religious and dynastic wars in the sixteenth century produced a kingdom in which the religious issue had been settled firmly in favor of the Catholic majority. The lack of religious turmoil in the seventeenth century allowed the French monarchy to cement an alliance with both the clergy and middle class, and to use the great administrative expertise of both to build a powerful centralized government. Choice B is incorrect because seventeenth-century France was a monarchy, not a republic. Choice C is incorrect because the "little ice ages" that characterized the climate of the 1600s had no significant affect on the construction of an absolutist regime in France. Choice D is incorrect because the struggle to impose absolutism took place between the monarch and his administrators and the provincial nobility. Choice E is incorrect because, while Louis XIV was more capable than his predecessor, both relied heavily upon talented members of the Church and the middle classes.
11. **C**. The baroque style appealed to the absolute monarchs of seventeenth-century Europe, who believed that its inherent grandeur reflected the grandeur of their power and influence. Choice A is incorrect because the baroque also appealed to the bourgeoisie of seventeenth-century Europe, who adopted it to reflect what they saw as the grandeur of their bustling centers of trade and learning. Choice B is incorrect because it incorrectly places the baroque in the eighteenth century; baroque was the dominant artistic style of the seventeenth century. Choice D is incorrect because the lower classes did not have the wealth to build in the grand style of baroque. Choice E is incorrect because it places the baroque in the nineteenth century; baroque was the dominant artistic style of the seventeenth century.
12. **A**. The Women's Social and Political Union led by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters Christabel and Sylvia campaigned, often violently, for a broader notion of women's rights. Choice B is incorrect because the Fabian Society was an organization of British socialists that did not focus specifically on women's rights. Choice C is incorrect because the Social Democrats were a German socialist party. Choice D is incorrect because the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies headed by Millicent Garrett Fawcett confined their campaign to the issue of women's voting rights. Choice E is incorrect because the Zionists advocated a homeland for Jews in Palestine.
13. **C**. The increasing participation of the working class in British politics that resulted from accumulated reforms accounted for large gains by the Labour Party in the first decade of the twentieth century. Choice A is incorrect because Conservative gains did not match those of the Labour Party. Choice B is incorrect because the Liberal Party lost support in the first decade of the twentieth century. Choice D is incorrect because the British Union of Fascists made only modest gains, and those were made during the interwar years, not during the first decade of the twentieth century. Choice E is incorrect because there was no Democratic Party in Britain.
14. **E**. All of the choices are correct. Choice A is correct because the Weimar Republic was a liberal democracy, a form of government largely alien to the German people, whose allegiance had been to the Kaiser. Choice B is correct because the leader of the Weimar Republic, the moderate Social Democrat Friedrich Ebert, had been chosen at the Peace Conference and was therefore perceived to have been imposed on Germany by its vengeful war enemies. Choice C is correct because the leaders of the Weimar Republic were wrongly blamed for the humiliating nature of the Treaty of Versailles, when in fact they had no leverage with which to negotiate. Choice D is correct because the government of the Weimar Republic was plagued by both the general economic difficulties of interwar Europe and Germany's need to pay the huge war reparations imposed on it.
15. **B**. Lenin's New Economic Plan, launched in the early 1920s, allowed rural peasants and small business operators to manage their own land and businesses and to sell their products in order to stimulate the Russian economy. Choice A is incorrect because the five-year plan was Stalin's attempt to industrialize Russia rapidly. Choice C is incorrect because the Soviet Constitution of 1923 created a Federal State named the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Choice D is incorrect because the phrase "socialism in one country" refers to Stalin's abandonment of a worldwide socialist revolution and his decision to concentrate instead on making the Soviet Union a successful socialist state.
16. **C**. In Italy, the fascists, led by Mussolini, garnered massive public support by casting themselves as the party that would save the country from socialism and put everyone to work (and in uniform) by rebuilding Italy into a world power. Choice A is incorrect because, although the Fascists did engage in intimidation tactics, Mussolini was legally appointed Prime Minister of Italy. Choice B is incorrect because it was the Communist Party that appealed to the working classes by promising to abolish private property and bring about a classless society. Choices D and E are incorrect because the fascists in Italy were supported by both the Church and the industrialists, both of whom saw the socialists and communists as greater threats to their interests.
17. **E**. Unlike the settlement which followed World War I, which was formally concluded by a series of treaties known collectively as the Treaty of Versailles, the settlement which followed World War II was not concluded by formal treaties, but rather by a hardening of the postwar occupation agreements. Choice A is incorrect because Germany was formally blamed for the war in the settlement following World War I, not World War II. Choice B is incorrect because both settlements were imposed by the victors. Choice C is incorrect because the Hapsburg Empire was dismantled by the settlement following World War I, not II. Choice D is incorrect because the construction of national boundaries which ignored significant ethnic and nationalist differences certainly occurred in the settlement to World War I.
18. **C**. The mid-nineteenth-century Italian nationalist movement known as the *Risorgimento* was composed mostly of intellectuals and university students who shared the idealism of its leader, Giuseppe Mazzini. Because it failed to win the support of the masses, it was easily crushed by conservative forces. Choice A is incorrect because the *Risorgimento* did attract intellectuals. Choice B is incorrect because the *Risorgimento* was a virulently nationalist movement. Choice D is incorrect because the fate of the *Risorgimento* was not linked to German support. Choice E is incorrect because the military was a conservative tool which only mass support could have overcome.
19. **B**. While the architect of Italian unification, Count Camillo Cavour, had to deal with both Austrian and French domination of part of the Italian peninsula, his counterpart, Otto von Bismarck, did not, as the German kingdoms were free of direct foreign domination. Choice A is incorrect because both Cavour and Bismarck were conservative aristocrats. Choice C is incorrect because Cavour rallied support around King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont and Bismarck rallied support around King William I of Prussia. Choice D is incorrect because both Cavour and Bismarck were opportunists. Choice E is incorrect because Cavour provoked war with the Austrians, while Bismarck provoked war with both the Austrians and the French.
20. **E**. Unlike European imperialism in Africa, which involved the direct claiming of large amounts of territory by the European powers, European imperialism in Asia was exerted through the control of local elites. Choice A is incorrect because there were ample economic motives for European imperialism in Asia. Choice B is incorrect because *both* were facilitated by technological innovations in weaponry and transportation. Choices C and D are incorrect because *both* were connected to nationalism and the development of mass politics.
21. **E**. Détente refers to the period of U.S.–Soviet relations from the late 1960s to the early 1980s that was characterized by less conflict and which produced a number of nuclear test-ban treaties and arms-limitation talks. Choice A is incorrect because the 1968 efforts of Czechoslovakians to reform their society was known as either the Prague Spring or "socialism with a human face." Choice B is incorrect because the postwar division of Europe into an East and West is referred to as either the Cold War or the Iron Curtain. Choice C is incorrect because the 51-member international organization created to promote international peace and cooperation was the United Nations. Choice D is incorrect because the U.S. mission that flew supplies into West Berlin is known as the Berlin Airlift.
22. **A**. The Warsaw Pact, created in response to the creation of NATO, was a military alliance between the countries of Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe. Choice B is incorrect because there was no military alliance between Poland and Russia. Choice C is incorrect because it was the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, formed by the Soviet Union to counter the Marshall Plan, that promised economic aid for Eastern European countries. Choice D is incorrect because NATO was the military alliance between the U.S. and western European powers. Choice E is incorrect because it was the Truman Doctrine that offered military and economic aid to countries threatened by communist takeover.
23. **D**. Copernicanism, the theory put forward by the Polish astronomer Nicolas Copernicus, promoted a heliocentric, or Sun-centered, model of the cosmos. Choice A is incorrect because it was Isaac Newton's theory of universal gravitation that argued that all matter was affected by a universal force. Choice B is incorrect because it was the traditional view of the cosmos, which Copernicus was arguing against, that promoted a geocentric, or Earth-centered, model of the cosmos. Choice C is incorrect because it was Aristotelian physics that declared that all matter was made up of four elements. Choice E is incorrect because, in Copernicus's model, the universe is finite.
24. **B**. Both the date and her use of the criteria of reason (or lack thereof ) identify her as an Enlightenment *philosophe*. Choice A is incorrect because conservatives defended the subjugation of women as a traditional and, therefore, time-tested practice. Choice C is incorrect because socialism developed in the nineteenth century and socialists concerned themselves with issues of class, not gender. Choice D is incorrect because anarchism is a nineteenth-century ideology devoted to the abolition of the state. Choice E is incorrect because the word *suffragette* was a term coined in the late nineteenth century to describe women who advocated voting rights for women.
25. **C**. The sentence, written in the *Social Contract* (1762), is Rousseau's and summarizes his view of human nature as born good but easily corrupted by society. Choice A is incorrect because Locke's view of human nature was that it was a *tabula rasa*, or a blank slate. Choice B is incorrect because Luther viewed human nature as essentially corrupted by original sin. Choice D is incorrect because Voltaire viewed all claims about human nature skeptically. Choice E is incorrect because Bentham was a utilitarian who viewed humans as motivated by the avoidance of pain.
26. **E**. The Middle Passage refers to the deadly, middle leg of the triangle of trade in which African slaves were transported from Africa (in exchange for guns and rum) across the Atlantic to the Americas and the West Indies (in exchange for raw materials). Choice A is incorrect because the Middle Passage does not refer to scriptural passages. Choice B is incorrect because it is the Suez Canal that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. Choice C is incorrect because rural manufacturing was known as cottage industry or the putting-out system. Choice D is incorrect because the route to China that was the backbone of the silk trade was known as the Great Silk Road.
27. **E**. The officer corps was still chosen from the aristocracy; officers would not be chosen and promoted on merit until the middle of the nineteenth century. The other four choices correctly describe changes to European armies that occurred in the eighteenth century.
28. **B**. The term *National Assembly* explicitly rejected the notion that France was made up of three separate estates or classes of people and, thereby, signified the belief that political sovereignty belonged to the nation as a whole. Choices A and C are incorrect because the formation of a National Assembly in June of 1789 neither signified nor reflected republicanism; many within the National Assembly simply aimed at reforms that would make France a constitutional monarchy. Choice D is incorrect because the National Assembly did not call for or represent a commitment to democracy. Choice E is incorrect because the events of 1789 in France did not involve war with Germany.
29. **A**. It was the Concordat of 1801 that reconciled Napoleonic France with Rome and which stipulated that French clergy would be chosen and paid by the state but consecrated by the pope. Choice B is incorrect because the Napoleonic Code, or Civil Code, of 1804 provided a system of uniform law and administrative policy throughout Napoleon's empire; it did not concern the clergy. Choice C is incorrect because the Consulate was the three-man executive body established shortly after Napoleon's coup of 1799; Napoleon was first consul. Choice D is incorrect because the Treaty of Tilsit was signed by Napoleon and Russia in July of 1807 in which Russia recognized Napoleon's claims to his empire in Europe. Choice E is incorrect because the Continental System refers to Napoleon's edict in 1805 that the Continental countries under his control would not trade with Great Britain.
30. **D**. The agreement among the princes of the German principalities in 1555 that established the principle of "he who rules; his religion" is known as the Peace of Augsburg. Choice A is incorrect because the Edict of Nantes, issued in 1598, briefly established the principle of religious toleration in France, which was not tied to the religion of the ruler. Choice B is incorrect because the Peace of Augsburg was signed in defiance of the papacy in Rome, which wanted all princes to stamp out the heresy of Protestantism wherever they encountered it. Choice C is incorrect because the Geneva Convention is a twentieth-century international agreement that has to do with the rules of war and especially with the treatment of prisoners. Choice E is incorrect because the Inquisition was a tool of the Roman Catholic Church developed to combat Protestantism and was, therefore, opposed to any notion of toleration of Protestant religions.
31. **E**. All of the choices were parts of the structure of Calvinist communities: pastors preached the gospel; doctors studied scripture and wrote commentaries; deacons saw to the social welfare of the community; and elders governed the church and the community in moral matters and enforced discipline.
32. **C**. The period of British history immediately following the execution of Charles I in 1649 and lasting until the Restoration in 1660 is known as the Commonwealth. Choice A is incorrect because the Restoration period in British history commences with the restoration of the Stuart monarchy in 1660. Choice B is incorrect, because the Glorious Revolution refers to the expulsion of the Stuarts and the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in Britain in 1688. Choice D is incorrect because the English Civil War, fought from 1642 to 1646 preceded the Commonwealth period. Choice E is incorrect because the Norman Conquest occurred in Britain in 1066.
33. **E**. Following Plato, neoplatonism located reality in a changeless world of spirit, or forms, rather than in the physical world, and argued that it was the language of mathematics that gave one knowledge of that spiritual world of forms. Choice A is incorrect because the development of chemical experimentation is tied to the traditions of alchemy and magic, not neoplatonism. Choice B is incorrect because there was no concept of a single scientific method in existence during the Scientific Revolution; rather there were competing traditions of knowledge. Choice C is incorrect because the promotion of scientific knowledge as a practical pursuit was mostly the work of Francis Bacon and not a significant component of neoplatonism. Choice D is incorrect because the neoplatonists did not deny the existence of God, rather they taught that mathematics described the essential nature and the soul of the cosmos, a soul that was God itself.
34. **A**. Beccaria extended the Enlightenment tradition of applying the laws of reason to human society by arguing that the rehabilitation and reintegration ought to be the purpose of punishment. Choice B is incorrect because it was Thomas Hobbes who argued, in a pre- Enlightenment tradition, that an all-powerful ruler was necessary to keep order and prevent crime. Choice C is incorrect because Beccaria did not call for the abolition of the death penalty. Choice D is incorrect because Becarria did not call for the standardization of punishment in all kingdoms. Choice E is incorrect because it was Rousseau who argued that society corrupted human nature.
35. **D**. The complex and connected network of Masonic lodges formed a network for the communication of new ideas and ideals that rivaled the salons. Choice A is incorrect because, while Masonry has its origins in the medieval stone masons guilds, eighteenth-century Masonry had no effect on architecture. Choices B and C are incorrect because, despite their reputation for mysterious plots, the eighteenth-century Masons plotted neither to assassinate the pope nor to start any revolutions. Choice E is incorrect because, despite the fact that U.S. currency contains several Masonic symbols, the eighteenth-century Masons were not in charge of currency reform.
36. **D**. The development of rural manufacturing, sometimes known as cottage industry or as the putting-out system, combined with the shift to cash crops and technical innovation to break the traditional population cycle and allow Europe's population to grow dramatically in the eighteenth century. Choices A and B are incorrect because both the Black Death and the Hundred Years War were fourteenth-century phenomena that depressed Europe's population numbers. Choices C and E are incorrect because both were nineteenth-century developments.
37. **E**. All of the above are correct: choice A is correct because the liberals' emphasis on individual liberty did not mesh well with the nationalists' emphasis on the collective, national tribe. Choice B is correct because the nationalists' tendency to mythologize the past did not mesh well with the liberals' agenda of reform. Choice C is correct because the liberals' call for limited government contradicted the nationalists' belief that a strong national government was the best guarantee of unity. Choice D is correct because the liberals' failure in 1848 turned the nationalists to the conservatives.
38. **C**. Bismarck's strategy of employing whatever means seemed necessary and useful to increase Prussian power has come to be known as *Realpolitik* (reality politics). Choice A is incorrect because Détente is the term used to describe the warmer relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the late 1960s to the early 1980s. Choice B is incorrect because *Lebensraum* refers to a German cultural idea that Germany had natural borders that were greater than her political borders. Choice D is incorrect because the Schlieffen Plan was the German military plan to avoid a two-front war with the members of the Triple Entente. Choice E is incorrect because the Kulturkampf was Bismarck's campaign to weaken the power of Catholics in the southern regions of Germany; it was an *example* of *Realpolitik*.
39. **D**. Artists who sympathized with the democratic and nationalist philosophy of the revolution rejected the dominant rococo aesthetic in favor of a neoclassical style that took its inspiration from the last known democracies, the ancient republics of Greece and Rome. Choice A is incorrect because impressionism was an artistic movement of the nineteenth century. Choice B is incorrect because the neoclassical style favored by artists of the revolutionary era included a *greater* degree of realism than the rococo style that preceded it. Choice C is incorrect because the neoclassical style favored by artists of the revolutionary era rejected religious themes in favor of more secular, civic themes. Choice E is incorrect because Caravaggio's works exemplify the Counter-Reformation baroque style in seventeenth- century painting.
40. **E**. The remilitarization of the Rhineland was undertaken by Hitler in 1936, prior to *World War II*. Choice A is incorrect because the Anglo- German rivalry created an arms race that did contribute to the outbreak of World War I. Choice B is incorrect because the Alliance System contributed to the outbreak of World War I by drastically limiting diplomatic options. Choice C is incorrect because the rise of a unified Germany upset the balance of power in Europe, contributing to the creation of both the Anglo- German rivalry and the Alliance System. Choice D is incorrect because the Schlieffen Plan called for Germany to attack westward at the first sign of Russian troop mobilization.
41. **B**. The Dreyfus Affair, in which a group of bigoted French Army officers falsely accused Alfred Dreyfus, a young Jewish captain, of treason, and the slowness of the French legal establishment to accept the evidence of Dreyfus's innocence, illustrated the strength of ultranationalism and anti- Semitism in the French establishment. Choice A is incorrect because the Dreyfus Affair illustrated the extreme character of French nationalism, not its weakness. Choice C is incorrect because the Dreyfus Affair had nothing to do with the social position of women. Choices D and E are incorrect because the Dreyfus Affair had nothing to do with France's preparation or desire for war.
42. **D**. The image is a Russian Civil War White Army poster depicting Trotsky as a Jewish devil and the Bolsheviks as under the influence of the Chinese. Choice A is incorrect because there are no German soldiers in the image. Choices B and C are incorrect because the star of David identifies the image as Trotsky (who was a Jew), and Stalin did not gain control until after Lenin's death in 1924. Choice E is incorrect because the Holocaust began in the 1930s.
43. **B**. The fact that the Renaissance art world was populated through an apprentice system, in which young men of modest means served long apprenticeships, was most significant because it meant that art was looked upon as a craft and that all media and materials had to be mastered. The end result was that mature Renaissance artists were able to work with a variety of materials and to apply ideas and techniques learned in one medium to projects in another. Choice A is incorrect because women were still largely excluded from the Renaissance art world. Choice C is incorrect because Renaissance artists did not come from the elite classes. Choice D is incorrect because the Renaissance art world relied on a large network of patronage. Choice E is incorrect because Renaissance artists were not, as noted above, trained as specialists, but as masters of all media and materials.
44. **B**. The existence of strong monarchies in France, England, and Spain meant that, as the ideas of the Renaissance spread out of Italy, their development was centered in the Royal Courts. Choice A is incorrect because it was in the great independent city-states of *Italy*that the Renaissance originated. Choice C is incorrect because it was in the small German principalities that the Renaissance found a home in the small, independent religious communities that comprised the lay-piety tradition. Choice D is incorrect because the great universities of Europe were controlled by the Church, which maintained the older scholastic forms of knowledge and was mostly hostile to the ideas of the Renaissance. Choice E is incorrect because choices A, C, and D are incorrect.
45. **C**. The Anglican Church, unlike the other Protestant churches, retained an episcopal structure, that is, it retained its hierarchy of bishops, priests, etc. Choice A is incorrect because the Anglican church was not congregational (most other Protestant churches were). Choice B is incorrect because the Anglican Church did break with Rome. Choice D is incorrect because all other Protestant churches also broke with Rome, so that is not a way in which the Anglican Church differed from them. Choice E is incorrect because the Anglican Church did not abolish the sacraments.
46. **E**. Because the European kingdoms in central and eastern Europe were less economically developed than their western counterparts, there was no rising middle class and less new wealth in this period for the monarchies to ally with or exploit to weaken the traditional landed nobility. As a result, that nobility was able to avoid the erosion of wealth that weakened their counterparts in Britain and France. Choice A is incorrect because the traditional landed nobility was not drastically reduced in number anywhere in Europe during this period. Choice B is incorrect because the landed nobility did not make an alliance with the middle class anywhere in Europe during this period. Choice C is incorrect because it is more accurate to characterize the struggle between the monarchs and the traditional landed nobility in central and eastern Europe in this period as a stand-off that perpetuated the status quo. Choice D is incorrect because the nobility in central and eastern Europe during this period held onto their lands.
47. **B**. In the *Dialogue*, Galileo effectively took his case to the public by abandoning the Latin prose of the scholarly elite for the vernacular Italian of the masses and publishing a thinly veiled attack on what he considered to be the absurdity of the Church's defense of the Aristotelian model. Choice A is incorrect because other works had described the Copernican system; the Church did not consider description of the model heresy. Choice C is incorrect because the *Dialogue* does not deny the existence of God. Choice D is incorrect because the*Dialogue* is not a Protestant text. Choice E is incorrect because the *Dialogue* does not, technically, claim that the Copernican system is true, rather it concentrates on ridiculing the Aristotelian system.
48. **A**. The phrase "enlightened despotism" refers to the hope shared by many *philosophes* that the powerful monarchs of European civilization, once educated in the ideals of the Enlightenment, would use their power to reform and rationalize society. Choice B is incorrect because Prussian militarism was not connected to the Enlightenment. Choice C is incorrect because, although the rule of law was something the *philosophes* hoped could be accomplished by enlightened despotism, the terms are not synonymous. Choice D is incorrect because enlightened despotism does not refer to correspondence networks. Choice E is incorrect because it was Free Masonry that was a network of fraternities linked together by the Grand Lodge.
49. **E**. The development of market-oriented agriculture, where crops were sold for cash rather than grown for winter survival, most directly led to the movement on the part of landlords to "enclose" the traditional common land and family-farmed land that characterized the more traditional manorial system of agriculture. Choice B is incorrect because it was the success of the mercantilist system that made cash-crop farming attractive to land owners. Choice C is incorrect because the collectivization of agriculture was carried out in the Soviet Union under Stalin. Choice D is incorrect because the development of the Bessemer process affected iron and steel production, not agricultural production.
50. **D**. The march, organized by the women of Paris from Paris to the king's palace at Versailles for the purpose of forcing Louis XVI to come to Paris, illustrated that the crowds still looked at him as a potential patron rather than an enemy. Choice A is incorrect because the *sans-culottes*, who were not conservative, had not yet made their presence known in the revolution. Choice B is incorrect because the French Army was not directly involved in the march. Choice C is incorrect because the radical phase would not commence until 1791. Choice E is incorrect because Napoleon was not involved in the march.
51. **E**. All the choices are correct. Choice A is correct because there was a fascination with militarism that went hand in hand with the development of nationalism. Choice B is correct because Europeans during the Industrial Age lived in a society in which they had been uprooted from both family and place. Choice C is correct because war was highly Romanticized as a way to "matter" and to achieve glory. Choice D is correct because both sides predicted victory in six weeks.
52. **C**. The sinking of American vessels and noncombatant vessels that had American passengers, like the *Lusitania*, by German U-boats was most directly responsible for the American entry into World War I. Choice A is incorrect because America and Germany were trading partners; fear of losing that trade was a factor that kept America out of the war for so long. Choice B is incorrect because America had no designs on German colonies. Choice D is incorrect because Paris did not fall to the Germans in World War I. Choice E is incorrect because, although the so-called Zimmerman Note (a diplomatic correspondence of dubious origin, purporting to reveal a deal between Germany and Mexico) was a small factor in America entering the war, it was not as important as the sinking of American vessels.
53. **C**. The abstractionists of the early twentieth century, such as Georges Braque and Wassily Kandinsky, developed a system of seeing the world as composed of geometrical shapes in order to analyze the essence of perception and experience. Choice A is incorrect because the depiction of a world of emotional and psychological states was the goal of the expressionists (such as Edvard Munch) and not a defining characteristic of abstractionists. Choice B is incorrect because the accurate and honest rendering of everyday life—the goal of the realist painters of the mid-nineteenth century—was not a concern of the abstractionists. Choice D is incorrect because the abstractionists had no interest in evoking the glory and power of ancient Rome; this was the goal of the neoclassicists of the eighteenth century. Choice E is incorrect because the abstractionists had no interest in reflecting the grandeur of the aristocracy, which was the goal of a particular subgroup of rococo artists in the eighteenth century.
54. **E**. All of the choices are correct. Choice A is correct because, unlike the Germans who thought things could get no worse and were eager to avenge the humiliation of defeat in World War I, the British public hoped that they had fought and won the "war to end all wars" and wanted no part of renewed hostilities. Choice B is correct because many British leaders privately agreed with the Germans that many aspects of the Versailles Treaty, such as the limits on the German military and the enormous war reparations, had been unprecedented and unwarranted. Choice C is correct because, given British public opinion, a decision to pursue a military response to Hitler's actions would have been political suicide for British leaders. Choice D is correct because Britain and her allies, unlike Hitler's Germany, had not begun any kind of military buildup and were in no position to back up any ultimatums they might give to Hitler.
55. **B**. The famous "war guilt clause" was part of the settlement that followed *World War I*. Choice A is incorrect because the "on the ground" reality hardened into a lasting situation as Germany was divided into sectors, with the Western powers controlling the western sectors and the Soviet Union controlling the eastern sectors. Choice C is incorrect because Poland's border with Germany was pushed westward. Choice D is incorrect because the United Nations was created with 51 members to promote international peace and cooperation. Choice E is incorrect because although the United States and Britain called for free elections in the Eastern European nations that were physically under the control of the Soviet Army, pro-Soviet governments were quickly installed by Stalin.
56. **C**. The expulsion of Solzhenitsyn, in November 1969, from the Russian Writers' Union for publishing novels that were not approved by Soviet censors and his arrest and deportation following the 1973 publication of his novel *The Gulag Archipelago* illustrate the Soviet regime's insistence on absolute conformity to the "party line" of the state. Choice A is incorrect because Solzhenitsyn was a writer, not a technocrat. Choice B is incorrect because the fact that Solzhenitsyn, much celebrated in the West, was deported to West Germany rather than to Siberia illustrates that the Soviet regime was *not* totally immune to pressure from the West. Choice D is incorrect because there was nothing democratic in the treatment Solzhenitsyn received. Choice E is incorrect because the treatment of Solzhenitsyn illustrates the lack of openness in the Soviet Union prior to the initiation of*glasnost* (openness) by Gorbachev in the late 1980s.
57. **A**. The main motivation for the French and German statesmen who were the architects of the process of European integration was to make sure that Europe could one day stand on equal footing with the superpowers, in terms of both economics and world influence. Choice B is incorrect because their concern was initially for Western Europe. Choice C is incorrect because Western Europe had the Marshall Plan to help it *rebuild*; the concern for integration of Europe's economy went beyond rebuilding. Choice D is incorrect because, although the first step in European integration was the coordination of iron and steel production, its architects were always looking forward to a much larger and total integration. Choice E is incorrect because B–D are incorrect.
58. **D**. The most prevalent form of religious belief amongst the *philosophes* was deism, the belief that the complexity, order, and natural laws exhibited by the universe were reasonable proofs that it had been created by a God who no longer played any active role in the universe. Choices A and B are incorrect because the *philosophes* considered revelation, the kind of knowledge upon which both Catholicism and Lutheranism were based, to be unreliable compared with reason. Choice C is incorrect because there were very few Muslims in Europe in the eighteenth century. Choice E is incorrect because, despite their skepticism of traditional religious beliefs, most *philosophes* were not atheists.
59. **B**. Silk was imported from the Far East and was not part of what was known as the triangle of trade that operated between Europe, Africa, and the Americas/West Indies. Choice A is incorrect because guns were sent from Europe to Africa. Choices C and D are incorrect because cotton and timber went from the Americas to Europe. Choice E is incorrect because slaves went from Africa to the Americas/West Indies.
60. **E**. The cottage industry or putting-out system involved farming families and communities earning extra income by doing the carding, spinning, and weaving that produced textiles. Choices A and B are incorrect because steel and iron production were the backbone of the heavy phase of industrialization that occurred in the nineteenth century. Choice C is incorrect because cotton was the raw material of much of the textile industry, not its product. Choice D is incorrect because guns were not produced by cottage industry.
61. **B**. Robespierre argued that, in a fight against true tyranny, it is necessary to match the ruthlessness of tyranny with terror. Choice A is incorrect because Robespierre made no mention of God in his defense of the use of terror. Choice C is incorrect because Robespierre argued that the virtuous aims of the revolution provided the *justification* of terror; the necessity for terror came from the tyrannical nature of the revolution's opponents. Choice D is incorrect because Robespierre did not speak of "the people" but rather divided humanity into the virtuous and the nonvirtuous. Choice E is incorrect because Robespierre did not mention the king in his defense of terror.
62. **D**. The decision of the liberal Frankfort Assembly to offer the crown of a united Germany to the authoritarian king of Prussia, Frederick William IV, illustrates the tension between the liberal aspirations of the Assembly and the desire for a strong and powerful united nation of Germany. Choice A is incorrect because the Assembly's decision illustrates nothing in particular about the Parliamentary tradition in Germany, though Frederick William's refusal says something about its weakness. Choice B is incorrect because there was no German monarchy in 1848; the assembly was proposing to create one. Choice C is incorrect because German unification would not come about for another 21 years. Choice E is incorrect because it was the military power of Prussia, rather than Frederick William's charisma, that led the Assembly to offer him the crown.
63. **C**. Electrical generators were more versatile— they could be made small or large and powerful, and were more easily transported than steam engines; electrical generators were used to power a wide variety of small- and large-scale factories and mills. Choice A is incorrect because the "speed" of electricity was not a relevant factor in industrial production. Choice B is incorrect because early electrical generators were not necessarily more reliable than steam engines. Choice D is incorrect because the electrical power was not initially significantly cheaper than steam power. Choice E is incorrect because it was the*range* of power that could be produced by electrical generators that made the switch desirable.
64. **A**. Eugenics, the science of monitoring and planning the biological reproduction of a population or "race," was an outgrowth of social Darwinism, which argued that "races" competed with each other and that only the "fittest" races would survive. Choice B is incorrect because relief for the poor was opposed by social Darwinists on the basis that it interfered with the natural selection process. Choice C is incorrect because the workhouses, places where the unemployed were placed until they could find work, preceded the development of social Darwinism. Choice D is incorrect because laws regulating child labor were opposed by social Darwinists on the basis that it interfered with natural selection. Choice E is incorrect because social Darwinists looked at the subjugation of women as a "natural" state produced by evolution.
65. **E**. Ferdinand and Isabella asserted complete control over the Catholic Church in Spain, and used it as an instrument to consolidate their power and build national unity; in the process they created the Inquisition and ended decades of religious toleration of Muslims and Jews in Spain. Choice A is incorrect because the authoritarianism of Isabella and Ferdinand's regime was the antithesis of liberal reform. Choice B is incorrect because Isabella and Ferdinand subdued the Spanish nobility through a combination of intimidation and bribery; serfdom was not strengthened. Choice C is incorrect because Ferdinand and Isabella enforced strict Catholicism in Spain. Choice D is incorrect because no alliance with Britain and France was signed.
66. **D**. Michelangelo Buonarroti's version of *David* (completed in 1504) is most characteristic of the last and most heroic phase of Renaissance art because it offers a vision of the human body and spirit that is more dramatic than real life, an effect that Michelangelo produced by making the head and hands deliberately too large for the torso. Choice A is incorrect because Giotto's *Life of St Francis* depicts the psychological reaction or internal life of the human subject, not its form, and comes from the earliest phase of Renaissance art. Choice B is incorrect because Picasso's *Guernica* is not a Renaissance work of art, but an early twentieth-century work. Choice C is incorrect because, although Donatello's version of *David*(completed in 1432) illustrates the Renaissance emphasis on human form, it does not illustrate the last and most heroic phase of Renaissance art because David is depicted in a completely naturalistic way and is cast as a young Florentine gentleman. Choice E is incorrect because the Basilica itself is not concerned with human form.
67. **B**. In the *Principia*, Newton showed that all matter behaved in accordance with one "universal" law; hence, one spoke of a "universe" rather than a cosmos composed of different "realms" inhabited by different kinds of matter. Choice A is incorrect because the phrase "the queen of the sciences" was usually reserved for physics, not mathematics, and is not directly related to the publication of Newton's *Principia*. Choice C is incorrect because the existence of Jupiter's four moons was demonstrated by Galileo in the *Starry Messenger*in 1610. Choice D is incorrect because "geocentric" means Earth-centered; Newton was a Copernican and the *Principia* helped to establish a heliocentric, or Sun-centered, model.
68. **C**. The multivolume *Encyclopedia*, produced by Denis Diderot and Jean le Rond d'Alembert between 1751 and 1772, was radical because its stated goal was to undo the barriers of superstition and bigotry; towards that end it labeled anything not based on reason as superstition. Choice A is incorrect because the *Encyclopedia* was printed originally in French. Choice B is incorrect because other multivolume publications preceded the *Encyclopedia*. Choice D is incorrect because the *Encyclopedia* was radical by its implications; it did not directly call for revolution or the overthrow of the monarchy. Choice E is incorrect because the *Encyclopedia* was anticlerical, not a Protestant text.
69. **A**. Under the leadership of Catherine the Great, Russia defeated the Ottoman Turks in 1774, thereby extending Russia's borders as far as the Black Sea and the Balkan Peninsula. Choice B is incorrect because Russia joined with Prussia and Austria to conquer Poland and divide its territories between the three of them in 1775. Choice C is incorrect because Russia did not invade Prussia in 1770. Choice D is incorrect because the Pragmatic Sanction was a document which guaranteed Maria Theresa's right to ascend to the throne of Austria. Choice E is incorrect because Russia did not invade Finland in 1774.
70. **A**. Louis's attempt to flee Paris in June of 1791 and head north to rally supporters, an event that came to be known as *the flight to Varennes*, was disastrous. He and the royal family were apprehended and forcibly returned to Paris. He was officially forgiven by the Assembly, but he had forever lost the trust of the people of Paris. Choice B is incorrect because Robespierre was taken to the guillotine by his fellow revolutionaries; Louis XVI had already been executed. Choice C is incorrect because the people of Paris had remained loyal to Louis XVI and did not blame him specifically for rising taxes. Choice D is incorrect because the Paris Commune was crushed by the French Army in *1871*. Choice E is incorrect because the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, decreeing that all clergy must take an oath to the state, was issued by the National Assembly, not by Louis XVI.
71. **E**. The attempted coup by General George Boulanger, which was supported by conservative nationalists who refused to accept the election of a liberal government, underscored the fragility of French democracy and the volatility of mass politics in France. Choice A is incorrect because it was the Dreyfus Affair that demonstrated the strength of anti-Semitism in France. Choice B is incorrect because the Second Republic fell in 1851. Choice C is incorrect because it was the Paris Commune of 1871 that gave evidence of the radical nature of the French working class. Choice D is incorrect because a socialist popular front would not be elected in France until the 1920s.
72. **D**. The Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 (sometimes known as the Sepoy Mutiny) was an organized, anti-British uprising led by military units of Indians who had formerly served the British. It led the British government to abolish the East India Company and to take direct control of India and its economy. Choice A is incorrect because, although there is considerable debate over the scope and meaning of the Sepoy Rebellion, it occurred in only parts of the continent and was not "nationalist" in any meaningful sense of the word. Choices B and C are incorrect because the Sepoy Rebellion took place in India, not China or Burma. Choice E is incorrect because the period of liberal reform in India was actually *ended* by the Sepoy Rebellion.
73. **C**. The power and authority of the Manchu dynasty had been undermined by China's humiliation in the Opium War (1839–1842) and the resulting Treaty of Nanking, which ceded Hong Kong to Britain, created several tariff-free zones for foreign trade, and exempted foreigners from Chinese law; the Taiping Rebellion (1850–1864) was an attempt to overthrow the humiliated dynasty and free China from foreign interference. Choice A is incorrect because the rebels were trying to free China from Western influence, not imitate the West. Choice B is incorrect because the Russo-Japanese war occurred in the twentieth century. Choice D is incorrect because World War II was much later than the Taiping Rebellion. Choice E is incorrect because the West helped the Manchus ward off the rebellion.
74. **D**. In the years between World War I and World War II, liberal democracy failed to take root in Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia, as each came to be ruled by right-wing, authoritarian regimes. Choice A is incorrect because none of the countries of Europe enjoyed consistently flourishing economies in the interwar years. Choice B is incorrect because the states of East-Central Europe did not become satellite states of the Soviet Union until after World War II. Choice C is incorrect because none of the states mentioned ceased to exist in the interwar years. Choice E is incorrect because the liberal-democratic parliaments failed in those states during the interwar years.
75. **B**. In the elections of 1932, the Nazis won over 35 percent of the vote and refused to take part in a coalition government; the president, Paul von Hindenburg, responded by appointing Hitler Chancellor of Germany (the equivalent of prime minister). Choice A is incorrect because a socialist coalition was not brought to power in the election of 1932. Choice C is incorrect because Hitler was not elected Chancellor in 1932, but legally *appointed* by Hindenburg in the wake of the strong showing of the Nazi party. Choice D is incorrect because a coalition of right-wing parties was not elected. Choice E is incorrect because the election was held; Hitler did not seize power but rather used the powers of the Chancellor to pass laws banning political opposition to the Nazis.
76. **C**. The Marshall Plan, which poured billions of dollars of aid into helping the western European countries to rebuild their infrastructures and economies, illustrates the fact that the U.S. government was mindful that fascism had arisen in a context of economic and social hopelessness and, therefore, that communism could well thrive in such contexts as well. Choice A is incorrect because it is too big a stretch to call the Marshall Plan imperialist; it did not and could not lead to either direct or indirect control of the governments or economies of western Europe. Choice B is incorrect because NATO was created to counter possible Soviet military expansion into western Europe; the Marshall Plan was motivated by the concerns expressed by choice C. Choice D is incorrect because the Marshall Plan was put in effect after World War II. Choice E is incorrect because the logic of the Marshall Plan was to rebuild, not hold down, the recovery of the countries of western Europe, including West Germany.
77. **B**. The relative size of the small, frightened husband and the large assertive wife in this cartoon from Punch connotes skepticism of the claims of nineteenth-century British reformers that marriage was a brutal institution, especially for working-class women (note her working-class diction in the caption). Choice A is incorrect because suffrage, the right to vote, is not mentioned or alluded to. Choice C is incorrect because the little fellow in the woman's arms is not a child, but her husband. Choice D is not correct because the cartoon lampoons the notion that working class women are abused in the home. Choice E is incorrect because the size of the police force is not alluded to in the cartoon.
78. **E**. All of the choices accurately illustrate the reciprocal nature of the Second Industrial Revolution. Choice A is correct because steam engines required vast amounts of coal as fuel. Choice B is correct because the steam engines were needed to power iron and steel smelting. Choices C and D are correct because the railway system was required to transport iron and steel, but the development of the railway system simultaneously increased demand for iron and steel to build the engines, cars, and tracks.
79. **D**. "The nationalities problem" was the phrase that identified the presence of linguistic and ethnic minorities, such as Magyars, Czechs, and Slavs within the borders of the increasingly anachronistic Hapsburg Empire, and their agitation for greater autonomy or independence. Choice A is incorrect because the idea of such an organization was first proposed by Woodrow Wilson after World War I. Choice B is incorrect because, although there was an Anglo-German arms race in this period, it was not referred to as "the nationalities problem." Choice C is incorrect because the rise of ultranationalist parties was a response to the rise of socialist parties and was not referred to as "the nationalities problem." Choice E is incorrect because southern Slavs during this period tended to look to Russia as a "more natural" alternative to the Hapsburg Empire and its German-speaking ruling class.
80. **C**. Lang's *Metropolis* depicted a society in which humans are dwarfed by an impersonal world of their own creation, and is generally understood to reflect the deep anxiety for the future that constitutes the "darker" side of "the Roaring Twenties." Choice A is incorrect because Lang's *Metropolis* is devoid of the gaiety that was once understood to be the main cultural component of the 1920s. Choice B is incorrect because, although Lang's *Metropolis* is full of futuristic architectural images, they were visions of a future world and did not reflect the dominant architectural style of the 1920s. Choice D is incorrect because neither Lang's*Metropolis* nor the 1920s displayed Romantic sensibilities. Choice E is incorrect because neither Lang's *Metropolis* nor the films of the era display a yearning for the pastoral.

**Suggestions and Outline for the DBQ**

**Suggestions**

Remember the five steps to a short history essay of high quality:

Step 1: As you read the documents, decide how you are going to group them.

Step 2: Compose a thesis that explains why the documents should be grouped in the way you have chosen.

Step 3: Compose your topic sentences and make sure that they add up logically to your thesis.

Step 4: Support and illustrate your thesis with specific examples that contextualize the documents.

Step 5: *If you have time*, compose a one-paragraph conclusion that restates your thesis.

A question about politics or political ideology almost always lends itself to the construction of a spectrum. Begin by grouping the documents according to ideology. Outline the shared aspects of each group of documents and explain how those shared characteristics identify a particular ideology. Construct a spectrum and organize the groups along it. Finally, note the differences in the documents within each group to note the variation possible in each ideology. For speed and brevity, refer to the documents by their number.

**Outline**

A possible outline to an answer to this DBQ looks like this:

**Thesis:** The documents illustrate a spectrum of political ideologies that run from conservatism, through liberalism and socialism.

**Topic sentence A:** Documents 2, 4, and 7 are examples of conservatism.

**Specific examples:** In 2, de Maistre illustrates the conservative belief that written constitutions are unnatural. In 4, Metternich illustrates the conservative belief that traditional monarchy is the natural, time-tested and, therefore, proper form of government, and that monarchs must not yield to calls for reform. In 7, Pope Leo XIII reminds ruling elites of their traditional responsibilities.

**Topic sentence B:** Documents 1, 3, and 6 are examples of liberalism.

**Specific examples:** In 1, Smiles illustrates the early-liberal belief that only individual effort can better a person's social and economic position. In 3, J. S. Mill illustrates the liberal position that the only legitimate role in government is to protect individual liberty (note that later in his career, Mill will speak for the utilitarian position that there is a role for government in improving social conditions). In 6, Ricardo illustrates the liberal belief in laws of nature that govern human social and economic behavior.

**Topic sentence C:** Documents 8, 9, and 5 are examples of socialism.

**Specific examples:** In 8, Marx and Engels establish the position of scientific socialism, which argues that capitalism demands the exploitation of the working class, will inevitably crash, and that the workers should seize political power through violent revolution. In 9, Bernstein provides a corrective in the form of revisionism, arguing that capitalism's collapse is not imminent and that the workers should participate in politics. In 5, Shaw illustrates British Fabian socialism, a moderate form that calls only for the nationalization of key industries.

**Topic sentence D:** Document 10 is an example of anarchism and does not fit well on the spectrum.

**Specific example:** In 10, Kropotkin illustrates the position of anarchism that govern- ment corrupts humanity and must be disrupted and if possible destroyed. Because it is antipolitical, it does not fit neatly on a political spectrum.

**Conclusion:** The documents form a political spectrum from conservatism, through liberalism and socialism, with anarchism rejecting the notion of a political spectrum.

**Suggestions and Outlines for Answers to the Thematic Essay Questions**

**Suggestions**

Choose one question from each group for which you can quickly write a clear thesis and three topic sentences that you can illustrate and support with several specific examples. Then follow the five-step formula to constructing a short history essay of high quality:

Step 1: Find the action words in the question and determine what it wants you to do.

Step 2: Compose a thesis that responds to the question and gives you something specific to support and illustrate.

Step 3: Compose your topic sentences and make sure that they add up logically to your thesis.

Step 4: Support and illustrate your thesis with specific examples.

Step 5: *If you have time*, compose a one-paragraph conclusion that restates your thesis.

And remember these writing guidelines:

* Avoid long sentences with multiple clauses. Your goal is to write the clearest sentence possible; most often the clearest sentence is a relatively short sentence.
* Do not get caught up in digressions. No matter how fascinating or insightful you find some idea or fact, if it does not directly support or illustrate your thesis, do not put it in.
* Skip the mystery. Do not ask a lot of rhetorical questions and do not go for a surprise ending. The readers are looking for your thesis, your argument, and your evidence; give it to them in a clear, straightforward manner.

**Outlines**

**Part B**

**Question 2**

**Thesis:** The approach to art as craft in the Renaissance produced an unparalleled period of artistic innovation and creativity.

**Topic sentence A:** The Renaissance art world was a world of commerce populated by craftsmen.

**Specific examples:** All art was commissioned: popes and Medici. Artists not from elite but craftsmen guilds and apprentice system.

**Topic sentence B:** Both the patrons and the artists of the Renaissance art world were imbued with humanism.

**Specific examples:** Motivations of patron popes and Medici. Emphasis on human psychology (Giotto) and form (Donatello's and Michelangelo's *David*).

**Topic sentence C:** The apprenticeship training and resulting craftsmanship enabled Renaissance artists to appropriate methods from one medium and apply them to another.

**Specific example:** Michelangelo's ceiling in the Sistine Chapel (sculpture-like qualities of painted figures).

**Conclusion:** The unparalleled period of innovation and creativity that characterizes the Renaissance artistic achievement was due to its commercial and craftsmen qualities.

**Question 3**

**Thesis:** The approach to knowledge and accomplishments of the Scientific Revolution led directly to the Enlightenment and indirectly to the French Revolution.

**Topic sentence A:** The Scientific Revolution created an approach to knowledge that combined skepticism and empiricism and established the existence of natural laws in the universe.

**Specific example:** Galileo's observations in the *Starry Messenger*; Newton's laws.

**Topic sentence B:** The approach to knowledge forged in the Scientific Revolution and the belief in natural laws formed the foundation of Enlightenment thinking.

**Specific examples:** Locke's *Second Treatise*; Montesquieu's *Spirit of the Laws*.

**Topic sentence C:** In the radical Enlightenment, the skepticism and contrast between natural law and unnatural became political weapons.

**Specific examples:** *Encyclopedia*; *Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen*.

**Conclusion:** The approach to knowledge and belief in natural law forged in the Scientific Revolution led directly to the Enlightenment and indirectly to the French Revolution.

**Question 4**

**Thesis:** The revolutions of 1848 failed to alter the nature of political power in Europe and exhausted the appeal of liberalism for the masses.

**Topic sentence A:** The revolutions of 1848 attempted to force liberal reforms on continental Europe.

**Specific examples:** Second Republic in France; Frankfort Assembly in Prussia.

**Topic sentence B:** After initial success, all were crushed by a conservative reaction.

**Specific examples:** France, Prussia, Austria, Italy.

**Topic sentence C:** After 1848, the masses looked to the right and to the left of liberalism for leaders in whom to put their faith.

**Specific examples:** Successes of socialist parties in Germany and underground movement in Russia; Cavour in Italy; Bismarck in Germany; Louis-Napoleon and Boulanger Affair in France.

**Conclusion:** The failure of liberalism was the most significant lasting impact of the revolutions of 1848.

**Part C**

**Question 5**

**Thesis:** The settlement following World War I contained several unprecedented measures that contributed to the rise of fascism and World War II: enormous and open-ended reparations; severe limitations on the German Army; and the "assigning" of several hundred thousand Germans to newly created countries.

**Topic sentence A:** Fascism rose from the economic and social degradation caused, in part, by war reparations.

**Specific examples:** The appeal of the Nazis to the downtrodden; the role of war reparations in economic collapse; the Ruhr Valley occupation by the French.

**Topic sentence B:** The ban on the Army created unemployment and humiliation, which were exploited by the Nazis.

**Specific examples:** Existence of Freikorps; Nazi militarism spread throughout the culture.

**Topic sentence C:** The creation of new nations out of Austria–Hungary "trapped" large numbers of German-speaking people and seemed to justify Hitler's early aggression.

**Specific examples:** The number of German-speaking people in the Sudetenland and the role it played in Hitler's expansionist program; policy of appeasement.

**Conclusion:** The ill-conceived settlement following World War I created several situations that were easily exploited by Hitler to justify the aggressive policies that led to World War II.

**Question 6**

**Thesis:** The desire to avoid domination by the two superpowers led to the creation of a process of integration in Europe.

**Topic sentence A:** Western European leaders recognized the need for integration soon after the war.

**Specific examples:** 1952, the six-country European Coal and Steel Community; 1957, the Treaty of Rome, establishing the European Economic Community (EEC).

**Topic sentence B:** Though most of the integration from 1952 to the 1980s was economic in nature, the issue of European autonomy from the superpowers was always present.

**Specific examples:** Quotes from leaders; 1967, greater social integration and transformation from EEC to the European Community (EC); 1992, the 12 countries, the Maastricht Treaty, creating European Union (EU).

**Topic sentence C:** After the fall of the Soviet Union, the EU proceeded more boldly towards political objectives.

**Specific examples:** Expansion into Eastern Europe; drafting of an EU constitution.

**Conclusion:** Caught between two superpowers, the leaders of post–World War II Europe have followed a steady course of integration designed to build and protect European autonomy.

**Question 7**

**Thesis:** The French Revolution was a reaction against an oppressive regime that tried to resist the demands of an economically powerful commercial class that ended in a military dictatorship; the Russian Revolution was caused by the disintegration of an absolutist regime due to war and ended in a bureaucratic dictatorship.

**Topic sentence A:** The French Revolution began as a revolt of the Third Estate whose complaints were those of the commercial class.

**Specific examples:** What is the Third Estate; *cahiers*; social composition of the National Assembly.

**Topic sentence B:** The Russian Revolution began as a revolt of a professional revolutionary organization against a police state.

**Specific examples:** Lenin's "career," police-state tactics of the Romanovs.

**Topic sentence C:** Both revolutions gave way to dictatorships in the end.

**Specific examples:** Radicalization of the French Revolution; rise of the military following the Reign of Terror; Napoleon's coup; Russian Civil War; nature of the "Soviets"; rise of Stalin.

**Conclusion:** The two revolutions began for different reasons and had different aims, but both ended in dictatorships.