

AP Euro Review Flashcards

1451-1688

In the 1400s, the Italian kingdoms were threatened on several occasions with invasion from the east by the:

- A. Magyars
- B. Ottomans
- C. Persians
- D. Egyptians

Ottomans

As the Ottomans grew stronger, their influence spread westward into Europe. The Ottomans developed a navy that dominated the Black Sea and then threatened southern Europe. Military campaigns kept the Italian peninsula in Christian hands. The Ottomans remained in control of the Balkans for centuries, leaving a strong Muslim presence there.

The term *laity* means which of the following?

- A. Upper-echelon church leadership
- B. Non-ordained members in a congregation
- C. Anglican bishops appointed by the king
- D. Monks who founded new orders

Non-ordained members in a congregation

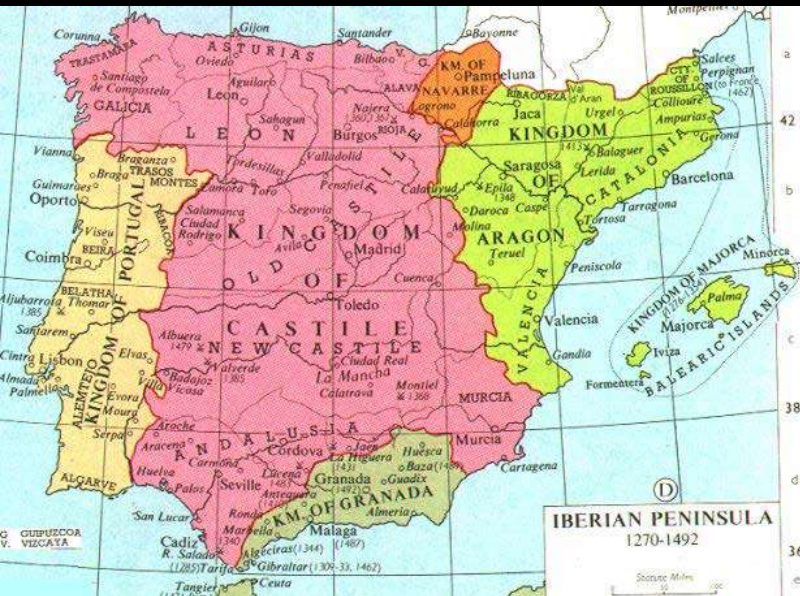
The vast majority of Christian believers were members of congregations across Europe. The term *laity* refers to the common believers of the church. This term is still used to differentiate them from the ordained priests and pastors who lead the church services.

The unification of Spain in the 1400s was accomplished by:

- A. Allowing Muslim minorities to continue to practice their religion
- B. Italian mercenaries fighting for the pope
- C. The French monarchy Invading Iberia
- D. The northern kingdoms of Aragon and Castile

The northern kingdoms of Aragon and Castile

Northern Spanish kingdoms began to push a unified Christian Spain after 1420. During the fifteenth century, the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile were united through a royal wedding of Ferdinand and Isabella, which strengthened the military forces available to the Christians. Finally, in 1492, the last piece of Spain was retaken and the Moors were expelled or forced to convert. As well, the Spanish Inquisition was established and kicked out the Jews in 1492.



The early Christian humanist who translated the Greek New Testament into Latin was:

- A. Zwingli
- B. John Calvin
- C. John Wycliff
- D. Erasmus

Erasmus

Humanism was a literary movement that began in Italy as early as the fourteenth century. Scholars wrote about theology and also about nonspiritual topics such as politics and the economy. Erasmus was one of the pioneering Christians, or northern, humanistic writers who brought new scholarship to the study of the Bible. Typical of humanist study was a rediscovery of the ancient texts written in Greek. The work of Erasmus was later used to translate the Bible into other European languages.

Which of the following are examples of Italian city-states in the early modern period?

- A. Naples and Palermo
- B. Venice and Genoa
- C. Marseilles and Florence
- D. Rome and Nice

Venice and Genoa



Map is about 1300 A.D to 1360 A.D.

In the late medieval period, trade flourished in the Mediterranean. This produced the growth of powerful city-states in Italy. These city-states were some of the largest urban areas of the era, and some had populations exceeding 50,000. Large merchant fleets traveled in and out of these cities, where modern banks enlisted to help businesses invest in new ventures. Venice and Genoa had their own governments and military forces.



The art style of the painting shown above was typical of which period in Europe?

- A. The postmodern
- B. The Pre-Raphaelite
- C. The Baroque
- D. The Renaissance

The Renaissance

The painting is a famous section of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel painted by Michelangelo during the Renaissance.

Commissioned by the Pope Julius II, the ceiling portrays biblical themes, while using the new artistic styles of the sixteenth century. The form of Adam being given life by God is typical of the Greco-Roman vision of the human body. The nude form and attention to musculature are classical in origin.

The Renaissance era embodied all of the following characteristics EXCEPT:

- A. New ideas about artistic genius
- B. Scholarly investigation of Greek and Roman texts
- C. Intolerance of new ideas
- D. Interest in both ancient and contemporary languages

Intolerance of new ideas

The Renaissance was an era when the medieval approaches to knowledge and life were challenged. A new intellectual energy emanated from fifteenth-century Italy, where new approaches to art and learning were evolving. New wealth produced from the successful trade in Italian cities sponsored study and the production of new works and art.

Which of the following events gave impetus to the revival of the study of Greek texts during the fifteenth century?

- A. The publishing of the Gutenberg Bible
- B. The establishment of new universities in Ireland
- C. The death of Leo X
- D. The fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks

The fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks

The encroachment into southeastern Europe by the Ottoman Turks was constant during the 1400s. Byzantium, in present-day Turkey, had been a repository of ancient scholarship since the fall of the western Roman Empire. When the eastern empire fell to the Turks, many Greek scholars fled to Italy. They brought their knowledge and some Greek texts with them, which stimulated an interest in ancient works.

What did the study of the humanities during the Renaissance help change within European society?

- A. A narrower view of the definition of education
- B. A rejection of the arts as a field of study
- C. The belief that only literature need be studied
- D. A new vision of education

A new vision of education

The Renaissance created many new fields of scholarly study after the 1400s. Education was reorganized, and a new value was placed on broader learning. School curricula throughout Europe were revised, and the idea of the liberal arts was conceived.

Renaissance art departed from previous medieval styles by:

- A. Dealing only with biblical subjects
- B. Devising unusual backdrops for paintings
- C. Portraying the individual as an important subject
- D. Presenting a two-dimensional view of the world

Portraying the individual as an important subject

Renaissance artists were often paid by wealthy patrons to paint group or individual portraits. While medieval painting had dealt almost exclusively with biblical personalities and stories, the Renaissance highlighted the uniqueness of people in their own right. Indeed, individualism, as we know it today, is a Renaissance idea.

Examples of Individual Portraits

Pope Leo X



Erasmus



Thomas More



Albrecht
Durer



Mona Lisa



Which of the following best describes the relationship between the ancient texts of Greece and Christian culture of the Northern Renaissance?

- A. Christian Humanists sought to find harmony between ancient ideas and contemporary beliefs
- B. Philosophers such as Plato were seen to undermine Christian faith
- C. New fields of study were believed to corrupt youth
- D. A complete separations between scholarship and religious belief was emphasized

Christian Humanists sought to find harmony between ancient ideas and contemporary beliefs

For the most part, humanists were devout Christians who felt that their understanding of the world and God would be enhanced by returning to ancient learning. Some priest-scholars found similarities between Athenian philosophy and Christian beliefs, and went so far as to suggest that Greek thought foreshadowed some Christian ideas before the time of Jesus.

After the Renaissance, the humanist curriculum began to include which of the following subjects?

- A. Theology and medicine
- B. Rhetoric and literature
- C. Cosmology and scholastic philosophy
- D. Abstract language and mechanics

Rhetoric and literature

Humanists looked to ancient approaches to knowledge to help them rethink education in the early modern period. Just as Socrates and Plato taught men how to speak and debate, so rhetoric (the art or skill of speaking or writing formally and effectively especially as a way to persuade or influence people) became a feature of modern studies. Poetry and other literature became an important approach to language, and the study of both remains central in education today.

Which of the following best describes Italy politically in the mid-fourteenth century?

- A. A collection of states ruled by the Holy Roman Emperor
- B. An Ottoman colony
- C. A leftover from earlier Etruscan history
- D. Dynamic urban states that dominated their regions

Dynamic urban states that dominated their regions

Fourteenth-century Italy was a collection of domains, some of which were under direct church control. In the middle and northern regions, various city-states flourished because of the lucrative trade between Asia and the rest of Europe.

The cities of Venice and Genoa were port cities that became European trading centers. Goods flowed from Asia through Italy to the north. The Italian countryside provided material for the manufacturing of textile goods that were later shipped to other parts of Europe.

Men can do all things if they will. -Leon Battista

Which of the following time periods in European history does the quote above represent?

- A. The High Middle Ages
- B. The Victorian Age
- C. The Age of Revolution
- D. The Renaissance

The Renaissance

The Renaissance departed from the medieval view of humanity and found ways to celebrate the individual. The potential of the artist or political leader became a keynote of the era. Education and art were reconsidered and elevated the status of artist and scholar. This new intellectual direction in culture formed a new sense of the potential of human endeavor.

In fourteenth-century Europe, the term Hanseatic league meant a:

- A. Treaty organization to prevent war in central Europe
- B. Commercial association of northern cities to control trade and commerce
- C. Sports league to promote competition between kingdoms
- D. Confederation of nations that promoted diplomacy

Commercial association of northern cities to control trade and commerce

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The Hansa incorporated more than eighty cities that dominated northern European trade in the early modern era. Led by port cities such as Hamburg and Bremen, this commercial league had a monopoly (the exclusive possession or control of the supply or trade in a commodity or service) on goods being traded in northern Europe. This league was comprised of large parts of present-day northern the Netherlands, Germany, and Scandinavia



Which of the following goods were exported from Venice to northern Europe during the fourteenth century?

- A. Wool and silk
- B. Wine and corn
- C. Cotton and flax
- D. Porcelain and wood pulp

Wool and silk

Textiles (cloth of various types) were a major trade item moving from southern to northern Europe in the early modern era. Fleets left Venice and traveled to the Netherlands, where goods could be sold to other traders in northern Europe. From there, the Hansa League sold the goods to other cities in the north. Wool was the main fabric worn by Europeans at this time; silk came from Asia and was much more expensive.

In which area of Europe was the technology for moveable type developed?

- A. The Low Countries
- B. Northern Italy
- C. Germany
- D. Switzerland

Germany

Mechanical printing was invented in the mid-1400s in Germany. Although the Chinese used woodblock printing earlier, it was the Europeans who used metal to press letter shapes onto paper. Letters could be arranged to create any text, and many copies could be produced with modest human effort. Mass-production of text became possible, which led to the modern publishing business.

The communications revolution of the sixteenth century was largely due to:

- A. The unification of Spain after 1492
- B. Canals linking cities with one another
- C. Royal sponsorship of commercial ventures
- D. The invention of the printing press

The invention of the printing press

Historians still debate the impact of the printing industry on Western history. Although most Europeans could not read in the 1500s, those who could were exposed to new ideas that helped shape the West. New philosophies and theologies spread in print and created movements that changed the course of history.

Which of the following artists represented the peak of achievement during the Italian Renaissance?

- A. Michelangelo and Rubens
- B. Rembrandt and Holbein
- C. Donatello and da Vinci
- D. Holst and de Medici

Donatello and da Vinci

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In Renaissance Italy, artists like Donatello and Leonardo da Vinci were viewed as leading celebrities. Courted by leading nobility for their skill, some artists commanded high fees, and their works were great media productions of their day. They worked in many different media, such as paint or stone, and their imaginations were celebrated and given free rein. Rubens, Rembrandt, Holst, and de Medici were not Renaissance artists.

Donatello's *David*



Da Vinci's *Last Supper*



In European history, the term artisan refers to:

- A. Skilled producers of manually crafted goods
- B. Factory laborers who are part of a team
- C. Shopkeepers who sell specialized goods
- D. Small farm employees

Skilled producers of manually crafted goods

Artisans are people who learn a special skill and produce something with their own hands. They could be woodworkers or jewelers, but their operation tends to be small scale. Artisans learn a craft from a master over many years before setting up a shop of their own. Traditionally, European artisans practiced their craft for their entire adult lives or until they were unable to work.

When I get a little money, I buy books; and if any is left, I buy food and clothes. - Erasmus

Which of the following Renaissance values does the statement above reflect?

- A. Nutrition is vital to the educated man.
- B. Scholarship and learning are vital parts of life.
- C. Clothes make the man.
- D. Commerce is to be celebrated in human affairs.

Scholarship and learning are vital parts of life

Scholars like Erasmus committed their lives to learning and writing. His quote reveals the utmost value he and other Renaissance scholars placed on knowledge. Knowledge was gained through reading, so books were the key to learning. Books were so expensive in his time one had to budget carefully to be able to afford them.

To artists of the sixteenth century, beauty was often portrayed by depicting:

- A. Human invention and technology
- B. Two-dimensional biblical characters
- C. Church authority
- D. Realistic human movement and emotion

Realistic human movement and emotion

Renaissance artists focused on human forms as a way to reveal beauty and truth. They painted realistic contemporary and biblical people in ways that expressed the painters' interest in the human form. Some artists would mix ancient and modern scenes to create connections across time. For example, portraits of patrons or scenes from the Bible were depicted as taking place in fourteenth-century Italy.

How did fifteenth-century Italy differ from other parts of Europe?

- A. The pope owned less land in southern Europe
- B. More urban areas were devoted to commerce
- C. Italian city-states were democratic
- D. Population density was lower than in the north

More urban areas were devoted to commerce

Italy had some of the largest cities in the fifteenth century.

Venice, Milan, Genoa, and Florence were thriving commercial centers that profited from their locations and the development of modern capitalistic practices. Other parts of Europe, such as France, were much more rural and had agriculture-based economics.

Well-known Renaissance composers were often:

- A. Hired by the nobility, who competed with each other
- B. Subsidized by governments
- C. Limited to sacred works
- D. Forced to write music to honor military heroes

Hired by the nobility, who competed with each other

Music developed into more complex forms during the Renaissance, and composers, like visual artists, became well known for their work. Both the church and royalty commissioned musical works. Some musicians traveled widely, and a composer might work in France, Italy, and the Netherlands for different princes or kings. Royalty would offer high salaries for musicians to live at courts and compose special music for events and celebrations.

Which of the following people would likely have been the ruling upper-class elites of Renaissance Florence?

- A. Soldiers and artisans
- B. Bankers and wool merchants
- C. Shop merchants and doctors
- D. Notaries and scribes

Bankers and wool merchants

Renaissance Florence was a commercial center where merchants and bankers traded goods and money on the open market. Florentine society was patriarchal, with leading businessmen at the top of society. Bankers and successful wool merchants controlled up to one-quarter of the wealth of this city. The excess wealth was used to build beautiful homes, which were decorated with the work of leading artists of the day.

Artists of the northern Renaissance differed from their Italian counterparts by emphasizing:

- A. The naked human figure
- B. Biblical heroes from the Old Testament
- C. Precise detail in their paintings
- D. A distorted view of reality

Precise detail in their paintings

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Artists from the Low Countries created brilliant paintings using new oil pigments and paid astonishing attention to detail. Artists in Flanders and the Netherlands used their powers of observation to re-create people and nature with great realism. Many of their works also had religious themes that reflected the piety of the artists and their society. Their altarpieces are some of the masterworks of the period.

Pieter Brueghel – The Netherlands

Peasant Wedding



Hunters in the Snow

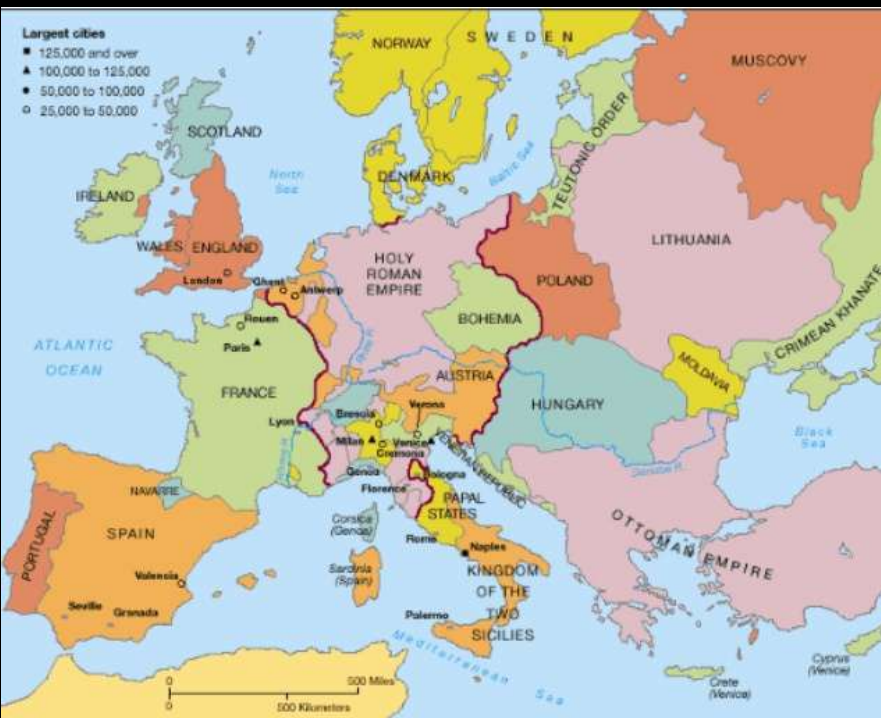


The large eastern European kingdom that buffered Russia from Poland in the late 1400s was:

- A. Hungary
- B. Serbia
- C. Moldavia
- D. Lithuania

Lithuania

Lithuania was a kingdom in northeastern Europe that rose in power by the end of the 1400s. Lithuanians and Poles defeated the Teutonic Knights and also stopped the spread of the last of the Mongols into Europe. Lithuania eventually created a dual state with Poland and lost more and more of its autonomy. In the end, both kingdoms were absorbed into neighboring domains.



Powerful monarchies in Western Europe unified their kingdoms during the 15th and 16th centuries by using

- A. Catholic orthodoxy (a belief or a way of thinking that is accepted as true or correct) as a basic feature of the state
- B. Profits from overseas exploration to finance expansion
- C. Wars with Islam to rally the people
- D. Ties with local bishops to legitimize their rule

Catholic orthodoxy (a belief or a way of thinking that is accepted as true or correct) as a basic feature of the state

Both Spain and France were united by using the Catholic Church to forge their national identities. The monarchy of Spain campaigned to rid the kingdom of religious minorities like Jews and Muslims. Non-Christians were sometimes compelled to convert to Catholicism or face expulsion. Both France and England went through periods in which uniform Catholicism was promoted.

Which dynasty dominated the Holy Roman Empire in Europe by the mid-fifteenth century?

- A. The Hohenstaufen
- B. The Romanov
- C. The Tudor
- D. The Hapsburg

Only men of noble birth can obtain perfection. The poor, who work with their hands and have no time to cultivate their minds, are incapable of it. - Lorenzo the Magnificent, 1488

What does the fifteenth-century commentary shown above reveal about the era?

- A. The poor should work less with their hands.
- B. The intellectual impact of the Renaissance was largely reserved for the elites of the day.
- C. Nobles wanted education to be available to all classes.
- D. People can reach perfection through the study of philosophy.

The intellectual impact of the Renaissance was largely reserved for the elites of the day.

Lorenzo the Magnificent ruled Florence during the height of the Renaissance. Like other nobles of his day, he believed that the upper class deserved its privilege and that the poor were destined to a life of drudgery. The intellectual energy of the Renaissance did not affect the lower classes of that time period. The beneficiaries of the period were the wealthy merchants and the aristocracy, who had the leisure to enjoy art and music.

The most stable and lasting democratic government in early modern European history was in the city of:

- A. Venice
- B. Palermo
- C. Paris
- D. Florence

Venice

Both Venice and Florence had governments with some democratic mechanisms, but Florentine politics were much more corrupt and tempestuous. Venice created a democratic constitution that lasted for many years into the eighteenth century. It was still a limited democracy, however, with only landed noble males being allowed to vote or hold office.

In addition to a period of great artistic productivity, the Renaissance was also a time of:

- A. Slave uprisings across Europe
- B. Rampant disease in many parts of Europe
- C. Diplomacy between growing kingdoms
- D. War and violence in many parts of Europe

War and violence in many parts of Europe

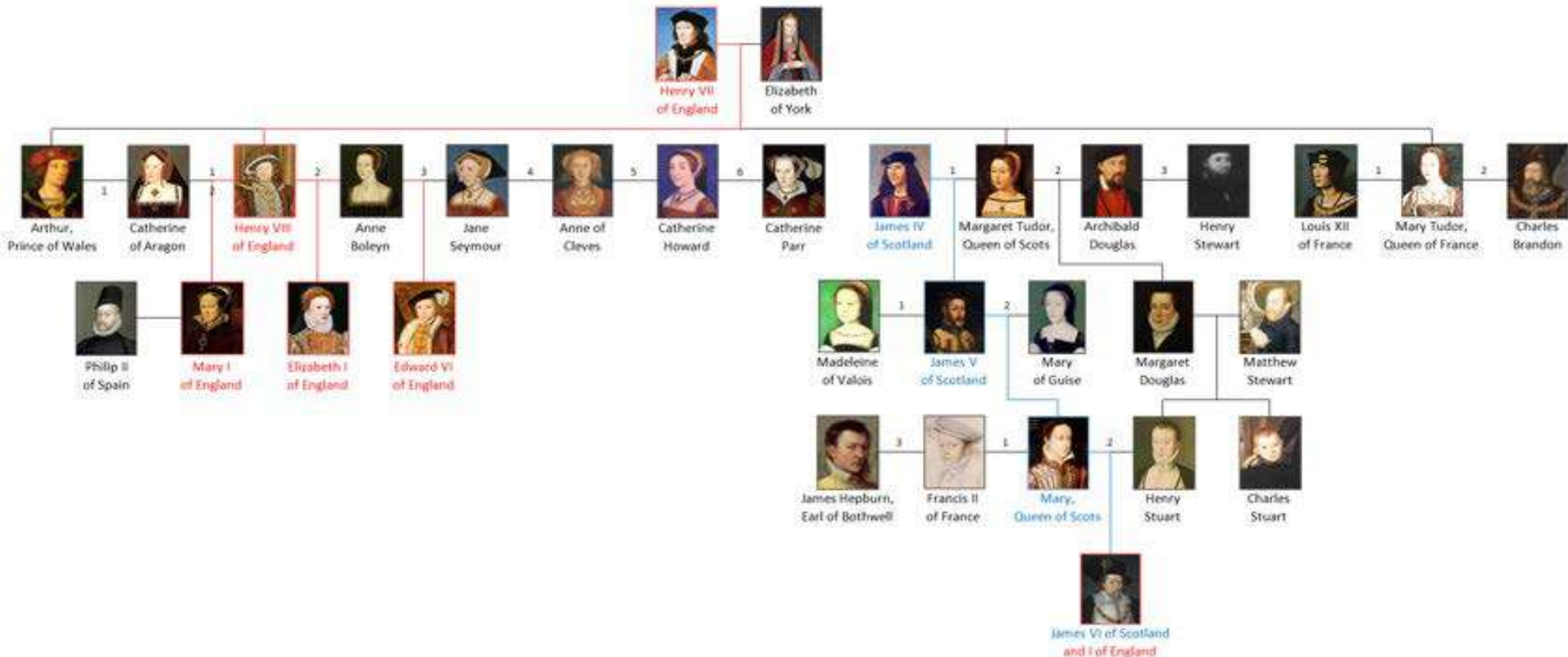
The Renaissance was also a time of intense conflict. Civil war broke out in England, and Italy suffered from fighting between various city-states and kingdoms. The Spanish succeeded in a bloody military expulsion of Jews and Muslims by 1500. Martial law became a common feature of life for some war-torn parts of Europe.

In the second half of the fifteenth century, the dynasty that emerged victorious after civil war in England was the:

- A. Lancaster dynasty
- B. Wessex dynasty
- C. Tudor dynasty
- D. Stuart dynasty

Tudor dynasty

The royal family of England divided into two factions in the late 1400s, and this led to a long and brutal civil war. Called the War of the Roses, the houses of Lancaster and York fought for the throne for decades, until 1485. Henry Tudor, a relative of the Lancaster clan, was the eventual winner and became Henry VII. This new dynasty ruled England for over a century and created a more stable monarchy and powerful kingdom.



Of mankind we can say in general that they are fickle, hypocritical and greedy of gain. - Machiavelli, ca. 1511

What political view of humanity is revealed by the quote above?

- A. A generous view of people's motives and intentions
- B. A cynical observation of the selfishness of others
- C. People's unwillingness to share when convinced of the benefits
- D. The ability of leaders to count on the populace to be high-minded and fair

A cynical observation of the selfishness of others

Machiavelli was a writer and political scientist during the Italian Renaissance. His book *The Prince*, became a classic in early modern Europe as he commented on the politics of the period. He wrote at length about the kind of rulers that were needed. Because of the conflict and violence of the time, Machiavelli described a leader who could rule with a strong hand. Machiavelli saw humankind as easily swayed by powerful personalities. He believed an effective ruler would need to use violence himself to stay in power and to be useful to his subjects.

The chronological order in which European kingdoms sailed to the Americas was:

- A. Spanish, French, and Dutch
- B. Scandinavians, Spanish, and Portuguese
- C. English, Spanish, and Portuguese
- D. Scandinavians, Hebrews, and Spanish

Scandinavians, Spanish, and Portuguese

Evidence has proved that Scandinavians or Vikings were the first Europeans who sailed from their North Sea base and explored Greenland and present-day Canada. They did not stay long, however, and it was not until the late 1400s that western Europeans came to the Caribbean. The Portuguese had already pioneered the African route to Asia. They landed in South America in 1500.

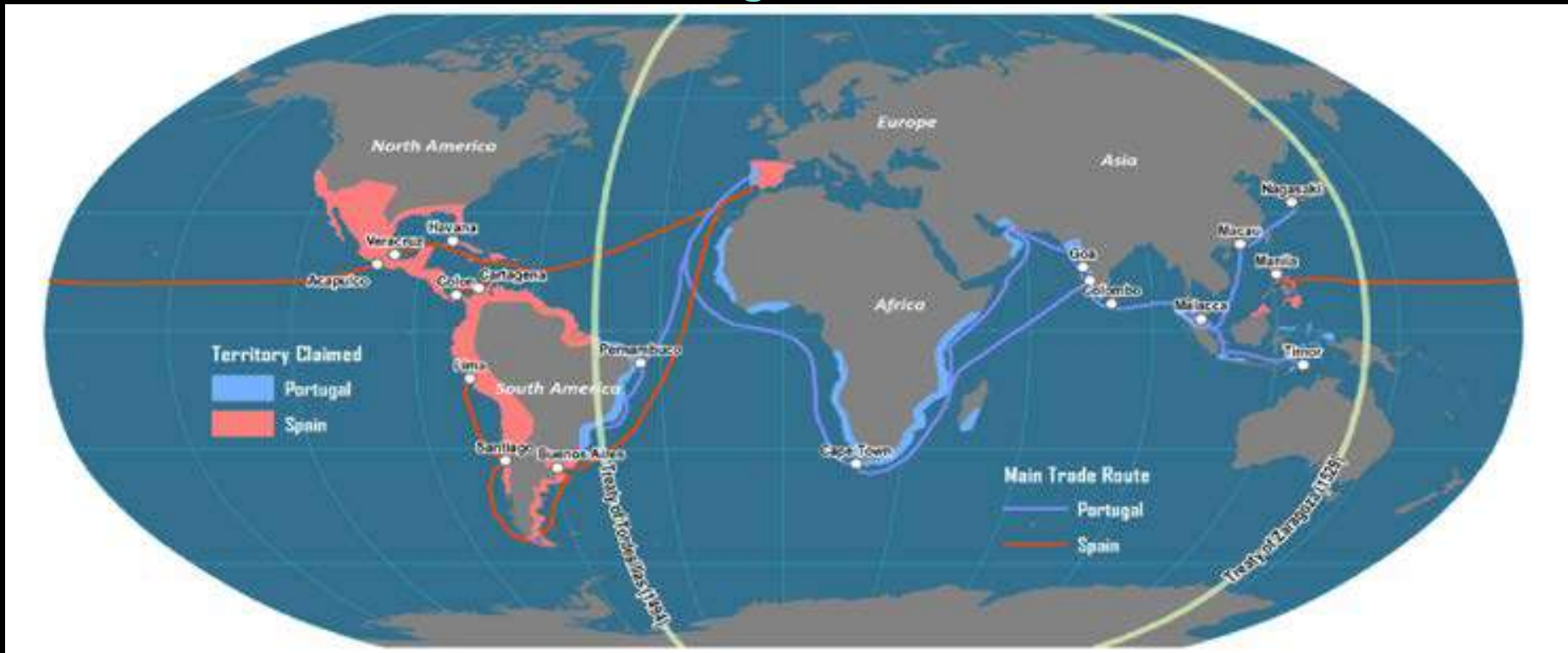
The papal decree in 1494, which split the explored world between the Portuguese and the Spanish, was called the:

- A. Vatican V Epistle
- B. *Requerimento*
- C. New World Treaty
- D. Treaty of Tordesillas

Treaty of Tordesillas

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Shortly after the initial voyage of Columbus, Pope Alexander VI was asked by Spain to give a monopoly on exploration in the Americas. The Portuguese protested, and a line was redrawn that gave the Portuguese the rights to Brazil, which they would soon explore, as well as Africa and India. It was a confusing time. The Spanish initially believed they had found a shortcut to Asia as opposed to an entirely different continent. The pope made his decision arbitrarily, with little real geographical knowledge of the world.



The sponsorship of exploration by Spain in 1492 was made possible by the recent:

- A. War with France
- B. *Reconquista* of Iberia
- C. Treaty with Portugal
- D. Royal marriage between the houses of Aragon and Grenada

Reconquista of Iberia

Christian leaders had been trying to win back Spain for the Christian church since before 1000. Muslims had occupied parts of the peninsula for centuries. The final retaking of Iberia by Christian monarchs was not completed until 1492 (this was known as the *reconquista*, the same year that Columbus gained sponsorship to sail west to find Asia. The royal houses of Aragon and Castile were gaining new revenue from the captured southern territories and wanted to compete with Portugal, their neighbor, for trade routes that would access the riches of the East Asia.

By 1550, Portugal established colonies in which of the following distant places?

- A. Mexico, South Africa, and Australia
- B. Brazil, Arabia, and Ceylon
- C. Burma, Malaya, and China
- D. East Africa, India, and South China

East Africa, India, and South China

Portugal was the first European kingdom to venture to Asia by sea. Sailing south around Africa, the Portuguese established their routes to India and later China and Japan. Access to the spices there made them wealthy for a time, but other European kingdoms with more money and power (England, France, and the Netherlands) soon eclipsed them and took some of their territories.

The term *conquistador* means:

- A. "Savior of the people"
- B. "Royal diplomat"
- C. "Tiller of the soil"
- D. "Military adventurers exploring for the crown"

“Military adventurers exploring for the crown”

After the initial explorers sent by Spain, another group of military men gained sponsorship from the crown to look for riches and also convert the Americas to Christianity. These mostly young men were armed and aggressive emissaries of Spain who made contact with new peoples in the Americas. The result was the pacification of most native groups. The Spanish often used traditional tribal rivalries and allied themselves with one group to find the other.

The two initial primary goals of Spanish exploration of the New World were to:

- A. Import slaves and settle more land than the English
- B. Find gold and establish tobacco plantations
- C. Oust the French from North America and spread Christianity
- D. Enrich the royal treasury and convert the natives to Christianity

Enrich the royal treasury and convert the natives to Christianity

From the earliest contacts with people in the New World, the Spanish inquired about the existence of precious metals such as gold and silver. They found both in the Americas and extracted as much as they could to ship back to Spain. This made Spain wealthy, but at the same time it depressed the prices for both metals when so much of it flooded the European markets. The church also made sure that priests accompanied the conquistadors so that God's word would be shared with the natives.

In what way did the Spanish exploration into the New World affect European economics?

- A. Silver and gold brought back from the New World created inflationary pressures
- B. Wars with France enriched the royal treasury in Madrid
- C. The pope blessed the marriage of Isabel and Ferdinand
- D. Trade flourished with Italy

Silver and gold brought back from the New World created inflationary pressures

For two hundred years, Spain dominated the extraction of gold and silver from the New World. It made Spain very wealthy in the short term. But Spain used the money to finance some wars with other nations. These wars were often unsuccessful. The longer-term impact was the depreciation of both gold and silver because there was more of it being coined and traded in Europe creating inflationary costs on goods to be purchased. Spanish ships traveled to Asia and beyond, and thus Spanish silver also affected the economies of other parts of the world.

The country is not very hot. The men are armed with bows and large arrows, strong shields of palm leaves bound with cotton, and pikes better than those of Guinea. Few swords were seen. They have four catapults for hurling stones but do not yet know the use of gunpowder. -Dom Francisco, ca. 1505

The quote above, taken from a Portuguese document, reveals what about the Age of Exploration?

- A. Natives were largely friendly with Europeans
- B. Military tactics were similar in the New World
- C. Native cultures did not possess modern weaponry
- D. Spears and pikes were effective defensive tools

Native cultures did not possess modern weaponry

Spanish and Portuguese expeditions were routinely outnumbered by the natives they encountered. One advantage they enjoyed was the armor and guns that they used against the peoples of Asia, Africa, and the Americas. Many Europeans did die in battle against the natives, but gunpowder and cannons were very effective in creating awe and surprise in battle.

A major impetus for the colonization of Brazil by Portugal was the European demand for:

- A. Cinnamon
- B. Bananas
- C. Sugar
- D. Hemp

Sugar

Portugal largely ignored Brazil for decades after they had claimed it in 1500. It became a haven for pirates until the Portuguese discovered the money to be earned from sugar plantations. The climate was suited to the growing of sugarcane, which was brought from Africa and transplanted in the New World. For a time, Brazil produced most of the world's sugar, and many colonists came from Europe to work in the agricultural businesses that sprang up. Intermarrying with the natives, they created a multiracial society that is evident in Brazil today.

The reason for the success of European joint-stock companies in Asia after 1650 was:

- A. Their ability to arm themselves and fight for their trading rights
- B. The failed alliance with Muslim sultans
- C. The acceptance of Christianity
- D. The booming cocoa trade in Malacca

Their ability to arm themselves and fight for their trading rights

Joint-stock companies that originated in England, the Netherlands, and France made aggressive inroads into Asia after 1650. These companies enjoyed the support of their monarchies back in Europe but also organized their own military capabilities. When necessary, they fought with local forces that opposed them and also with each other. In the 1600s, a series of wars took place in India, the Americas, Africa, and beyond as these companies competed for territory and market shares. In the end, England was the most successful of the commercial traders. An example of this would be the British East India Company controlling many ports with its own soldiers. Those soldiers controlled India until the Sepoy Rebellion in 1857. Also, you'll notice in the fictional Disney movies *Pirates of the Caribbean*, that the British soldiers work for the East India Company.

Which of the following European kingdoms claimed territory in North America after 1500?

- A. Italy, England, and France
- B. England, Spain, and the Netherlands
- C. France, the Netherlands and Turkey
- D. Ireland, England, and France

England, Spain, and the Netherlands⁹¹

EUROPEAN EMPIRES IN THE AMERICAS

- Spanish focused their empire building efforts in the Caribbean and then, in the early 16th century to mainland, with stunning conquests of powerful but fragile Aztec and Inca empires.
- Portuguese established themselves along the coast of present day Brazil.
- British, French, and Dutch launched colonial settlements along the eastern coast of North America.



Spain was the first European kingdom to claim land in North America. Britain, the Netherlands, and France soon followed. The Spanish maintained their hegemony in Central America, while the French, British, and Dutch fought for control of eastern North America. A series of wars were fought over these territories, with the British claiming final victory after 1763.

The sale of indulgences by the Roman Catholic Church was needed to:

- A. Impress Italian kings
- B. Fund expensive building projects such as Saint Peter's in Rome
- C. Counter taxes gathered by Dutch princes
- D. Pay for new monasteries in northern Europe

Fund expensive building projects such as Saint Peter's in Rome

In Italy, the Roman Catholic Church had grown more powerful and wealthy throughout the Middle Ages. This wealth led to some corruption and exalted lifestyles by the church leadership. It also led to lavish expenditures and grandiose building projects, such as Saint Peter's in Rome, which would be the largest basilica ever built. The pope needed considerable income to pay for the huge construction projects, so sales of indulgences or church dispensations for the afterlife were sanctioned.

OLD ST PETER'S BASILICA

- burial site of Saint Peter
- built over St Peter's shrine
- name of cathedral set to honor his name
- built around 320 AD by Emperor Constantine
- stood the Circus of Nero
- 30 years to completion

NEW ST PETER'S BASILICA

- the result after the plan of rebuilding a new structure
- construction underwent for more than a century
- implementation of Renaissance & Baroque architecture
- dome is completed in the first 50 years of construction
- the remains are constructed and completed in the next century



About 1550, the globalization of the world economy under the Spanish began with:

- A. The international silver trade
- B. The import of potatoes
- C. Copper mining in California
- D. Chinese demand for European textiles

The international silver trade

With the large output of silver from Mexican and Peruvian mines, the Spanish began to exchange their precious metal for goods worldwide. They created the first global currency with the coins they made. The Chinese especially wished to trade their silks and other wares for Spanish silver. From Europe to Asia, this silver became a globally traded commodity that affected economies in many different regions.

First ignored by the Europeans, North America (except for Mexico) finally drew settlers because of the:

- A. Gold found in Virginia
- B. Legends of the Fountain of Youth
- C. Friendly natives who helped the newcomers
- D. Abundant fish and fur

Abundant fish and fur

The first attempts to colonize North America north of Mexico failed routinely. No real wealth could be found north of the Rio Grande, and native peoples were often hostile to Spanish and English settlements or missions. The North Atlantic Ocean was very difficult to sail, and many ship and passengers were lost, including some famous explorers.

Sailors did find huge schools of fish, however, and this encourage more exploration. Eventually the fur trade in Europe also stimulated more settlement by the French and English in the northern country.

The term *bourgeoisie* can best be described as:

- A. The rural aristocracy
- B. The urban wealthy class
- C. The landed peasantry
- D. The clerical elite

The urban wealthy class

The growing urban merchant class in Europe became known as the bourgeoisie. An earlier French term for medieval inhabitants of towns, the bourgeoisie were neither peasants nor nobility. This class of townspeople was called the merchant/artisan class. But in the end, *bourgeoisie* became a term to describe the non-aristocratic wealthy businesspeople who became more influential as the modern era dawned.

In the sixteenth century, the beginning of global European colonization started with:

- A. Large colonial governments
- B. Isolated trading posts on the coasts of Africa and Asia
- C. English protectorates in Africa
- D. The slave trade in the Middle East

Isolated trading posts on the coasts of Africa and Asia

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Although the Portuguese and Spanish had sailed to Asia by 1520, they were not able to colonize such faraway locations.

Instead they claimed and set up small trading ports and stations in India, the Spice Islands, and southern China. Goa and Macao were two such outposts, which were thousands of kilometers from Europe. Competition among these faraway trading centers was the start of the modern global business world we know today.



Which of the following does NOT explain the European dominance over Native American groups after 1492?

- A. Natives were awed by the newcomers
- B. Diseases devastated the Native Americans
- C. The natives were not unified
- D. Natives were pacifistic and would not resist

Natives were pacifistic and would not resist

Most native groups were experienced fighters when the Spanish arrived in 1492. Indeed, they had fought one another for centuries. The Europeans took advantage of this and would play different native groups against one another.

Some Native American tribes and civilizations had sophisticated forms of government. The diseases brought by Europeans, however, decreased native populations by more than half within a century of Columbus' landing.

Which of the following pairs of European nations followed Portugal in establishing trading posts in Asia?

- A. Austria and France
- B. England and the Netherlands
- C. Spain and Germany
- D. The Netherlands and Denmark

England and the Netherlands

Portugal could not maintain a strong maritime empire partly because it was a small kingdom with limited resources. The Netherlands and England, however, had well-developed financial institutions that could invest in overseas trade. The Dutch and English began to sail to Asia and set up trading posts in the East Indies (later called the Dutch East Indies) and India. This trade led to long-term commitments by both maritime nations that lasted until the mid-twentieth century.

Which of the following highlights the basic difference between the Spanish and Portuguese empires after 1450?

- A. The Portuguese colonized more territory
- B. The Spanish were more territorial, while the Portuguese had limited holdings
- C. The Spanish were interested only in the fur trade
- D. The Spanish did not take missionaries to their colonies

The Spanish were more territorial, while the Portuguese had limited holdings

While the Portuguese ventured to Asia before the Spanish, the discovery of the New World gave Spain a much larger amount of claimed land after 1492. The Portuguese claimed a modest amount of land in Brazil and Africa, while the Spanish established colonies in Asia and Africa, as well as in North and South America.

The first kingdom to sponsor the successful circumnavigation of the globe was:

- A. Portugal
- B. England
- C. Hungary
- D. Spain

Spain

In 1519, Magellan, sponsored by Spain, sailed west with five ships. This three-year voyage resulted in the first circling of the globe by an exploring nation. Only one ship made it around the world, and Magellan did not survive the trip (he was killed by natives in the Phillipinnes). It established the Spanish as a Pacific power with a global empire. Spanish goods were traded from Asia to the Americas and then to Europe.

Which of the following commodities was France most interested in finding in the New World?

- A. Rum
- B. Tobacco
- C. Fur
- D. Corn

Fur

The French were most interested in finding and harvesting fur from the New World. Unlike Spain, the French made little effort to colonize the New World but were skilled in learning and adapting to local customs and the environment. In their search for skins and pelts for the European market, French hunters and trappers explored the rivers and woods of North America and learned the languages of Native American tribes they encountered.

A result of the Columbian Exchange that proved disastrous to indigenous peoples in the Americas was the:

- A. Transplanting of sugarcane in Latin America
- B. Teaching of Christianity to the Incas
- C. Introduction of African slave labor to the Caribbean
- D. Arrival of new disease pathogens from Europe

Arrival of new disease pathogens from Europe

Large demographic declines took place across North and South America when European diseases were passed on to the natives. Illnesses such as smallpox and influenza (the flu)

killed entire communities, with many of the victims being young children. Some tribal groups and civilizations lost up to 90 percent of their people.

Mercantilism can best be described as:

- A. The ideas presented by Phineas Smith in *Wealth of Nations*
- B. A theory of national wealth having to do with favorable trade balances
- C. Exemption of immigrants from the laws of the host country
- D. French and British imperial competition in the sixteenth century

A theory of national wealth having to do with favorable trade balances

After 1500, leading European nations adopted an economic theory that national wealth could be gained through controlled trade, leading to a favorable balance between imports and exports. This meant that overseas empires could benefit a nation by supplying raw materials for manufacture.

These goods could then be sold overseas, and money would flow into the host nation. More exports and fewer imports would be the end result.

Which of the following was an impact of the Columbian Exchange in Europe:

- A. Severe famine was common in southern Europe
- B. Tobacco use became common in the lower classes
- C. Population rates rose steadily
- D. Animal birthrates dropped

Population rates rose steadily

The introduction of New World crops, such as the potato, made cheaper foods available to many people. Peasant families could cultivate new sources of carbohydrates and vitamins that nourished their children. In 1450, Europe was still recovering from the medieval bubonic plague, but by 1600, it saw a 25 percent increase in population. Europe then doubled its population in the next century.

Which of the following enhanced Spanish access to Asian goods after 1500?

- A. The establishment of a trading center in Manila by 1565
- B. Access to goods through the Spanish colony at Capetown
- C. An alliance with the French in 1570
- D. Overland trade with China

The establishment of a trading center in Manila by 1565

After Magellan claimed the Philippines for Spain in 1521, other Spanish expeditions followed to take control of the archipelago. Missionary priests set about converting the Filipinos to Catholicism, and commercial operations began. After 1565, a trade connection with Asia and the Americas was formed. Spanish ships sailed from Manila at Acapulco, where goods were then trans-shipped to Europe.

Which of the following was **NOT** a cause of the fragmentation of the Roman Catholic Church after 1517?

- A. A growing belief in witches in western Europe
- B. A decline in morality within the priesthood
- C. The sale of indulgences
- D. Challenges to papal authority by regional princes

A growing belief in witches in western Europe

By 1500, many perceived that the Roman Catholic Church had become corrupt and overly concerned with worldly affairs. Because the Catholic Church had accumulated great wealth and power, corruption at the highest levels of church leadership was evident. Some bishops openly kept mistresses and fathered children. Martin Luther began a public discussion on the need of the church to reform itself from within. German princes used Luther's criticism of the Catholic Church to challenge papal authority and gain some independence for their domains.

In the 1500s, the central focus of church reformers such as Martin Luther was:

- A. The precedence of scriptural authority over the traditions of the church
- B. The threat of an Islamic invasion
- C. The number of sacraments practiced by the faithful
- D. Competition with Jesuit missionaries

The precedence of scriptural authority over the traditions of the church

Martin Luther and other reformers objected to Catholic traditions that did not have a basis in scripture. The sale of indulgences was the most objectionable of many Catholic practices that Luther challenged. Luther went on to translate the Bible into German so that all literal believers could read it for themselves and not be dependent on the Catholic priesthood to interpret God's word.

Which of the following were the core critics of the Roman Catholic Church in the sixteenth century?

- A. The peasantry
- B. The nobility
- C. Urban shopkeepers
- D. The educated faithful

The educated faithful

While many Christians observed behavior by clerics that was scandalous, it was mostly the well educated who voiced their disapproval. Writers like Chaucer, Erasmus, Thomas More, and parish priests such as Zwingli noted that the unchaste lifestyles of some priests and wrote about them. Other scholar-priests, such as Luther and Calvin, looked to the scriptures to form a response to the scandals that were observed in the church.

What Roman Catholic practice did Martin Luther protest in his famous Ninety-Five Theses, written in 1517?

- A. The building of Saint Peter's Cathedral in Rome
- B. Clerical pluralism
- C. Selling indulgences to raise money for the church
- D. Praying the rosary

Selling indulgences to raise money for the church

Martin Luther was most concerned with the selling of indulgences. The pope authorized the sales of indulgences after he had initiated various building projects, such as the large basilica in Rome. The indulgences were believed to remit the sins of the Christians who paid for them. This was supposed to allow one to go directly to heaven after death. Luther felt that this would mislead believers who would not feel any remorse for their sins.

What central theological debate revealed the difference between Catholics and Protestants after 1525?

- A. The issue of salaries for the priests
- B. Special blessings for crusaders going off to war
- C. Christian education for the young
- D. The way in which the faithful gained salvation from God

The way in which the faithful gained salvation from God

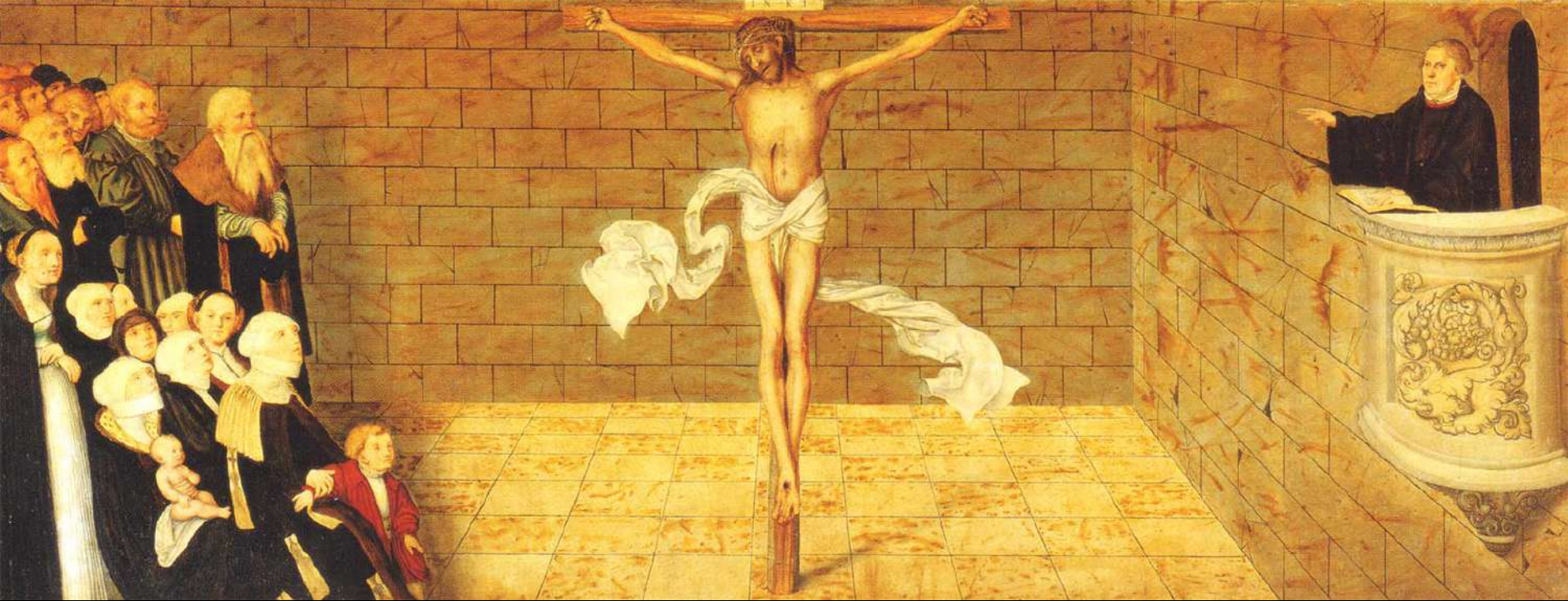
As Luther protested the sale of indulgences he was also questioning the merit of any human act in working toward the salvation of the individual sinner. He believed that one was saved through faith alone, while the Catholic Church maintained that a combination of faith and good works helped a person gain salvation. This essential debate was the core controversy that led to the split in western Christianity after 1525.

What was the Protestant alternative to papal authority as the Reformation unfolded?

- A. Canonical records (a collection or list of sacred books accepted as genuine) from the early church
- B. The Bible as the revealed Word of God
- C. Church councils in Germany after 1517
- D. Newly discovered letters from Saint Paul to Greek congregations

The Bible as the revealed Word of God

Christian reformers, such as Luther, Calvin, and Zwingli, believed that the best way to reform the church was to return to early Christian values found in the Bible. They worked to translate the Bible for the common people and make it more accessible to Christians everywhere. The new printing technology helped make this happen. A larger and better-educated middle class also responded to this call for scriptural piety in northern Europe.



The drawing above, featured on the Wittenberg Church altar, is characteristic of the thought and art of:

- A. Postmodernism
- B. The Counter-Reformation
- C. The Victorian era
- D. The Protestant Reformation

The Protestant Reformation

The altar painting, done by Lucas Cranach the Elder, shows a preacher (Martin Luther) pointing to the central figure of Jesus on the cross. This simple depiction shows the emphasis that Protestant reformers placed on the biblical story of the life of Christ as opposed to the traditions of the church. Their focus on Jesus was a departure from the church-centered medieval experience before 1450.

Which of the following did **NOT** cause peasant revolts in central Europe in the 1500s?

- A. Nobles seized land and made it unavailable
- B. New rents had been imposed on manorial properties
- C. Lay rulers ended the practice of closing fields and forests
- D. Duties were paid by peasants in the form of livestock

Lay rulers ended the practice of closing fields and forests

Many factors contributed to the agrarian crisis of the 1500s. Bad harvests meant the poor went hungry. Nobles took land out of use and reserved it for themselves, causing smaller harvests for the peasantry. Both church and lay rulers collected various rents and duties. Only after a series of revolts did some conditions improve for the workers of the land. In many parts of Germany, forests and some land were returned to public use.

Which of the following were changes made in the Protestant church after the Reformation?

- A. A new pope was chosen in Germany, along with new bishops
- B. The sacraments were reduced to two, and priests were allowed to marry
- C. Kings lost power and nuns could celebrate mass
- D. The Bible was translated into easier Latin, and women lost some rights

The sacraments were reduced to two, and priests were allowed to marry

After 1525, Protestants looked to the Bible as their basis for church reform. The Lutheran and other Protestant churches allowed the clergy to marry because celibacy did not have a firm biblical tradition. While the Catholic Church had seven sacraments, the Protestants retained the two practiced in their scriptures: baptism and communion.

Be it enacted by authority of this present Parliament that the King our sovereign lord, his heirs and successor kings of this realm, shall be taken, accepted and reputed the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England called Anglicana Ecclesia...

The proclamation of 1534 shown above has to do with the:

- A. King's trial in Parliament
- B. King's obedience to the pope
- C. Reformation in England
- D. War in Ireland

Reformation in England

The Act of Supremacy in 1534 was a dramatic break between the English crown and the Catholic Church in Rome. After being denied a divorce from his Spanish queen, Henry VIII created his own church and placed himself at its head. This power struggle between church and state revealed the growing power of monarchs in Europe, who were able to defy church authority.

What was the central compromise included in the Peace of Augsburg in 1555?

- A. Catholic priests would be allowed to marry
- B. Denmark apologized for its attack on the pope
- C. The Netherlands would remain Catholic
- D. Lutheranism was officially recognized by nobles (princes) and the Emperor in the Holy Roman Empire



Lutheranism was officially recognized by nobles (princes) and the Emperor in the Holy Roman Empire

In the 1540s, a war was fought in the Holy Roman Empire over imperial control of the many small domains in present-day Germany. The Peace of Augsburg allowed each territory to choose between Catholicism and Lutheranism. Most of the northern territories chose the new Lutheran faith, while the south remained Roman Catholic. Either way, state churches were established, and each person had to convert to the new official faith or be forced to leave. This legitimized some of the gains of the Protestant Reformation, gave more power to local rulers, and continued the fragmented rule in central Europe. Centralized and dynastic power was further weakened.

The motives of King Henry VIII of England in separating from the Roman Catholic Church in 1534 were both:

- A. Economic and personal
- B. Personal and political
- C. Carnal and traditional
- D. Commercial and theological

Personal and political

The perceived need for a male heir had much to do with the Protestant Reformation in England. Henry VIII married the wife of his dead brother and when she did not bear a son for him, he broke with Rome and created his own national church in England. This allowed him to marry again, but it was not until his third wife that he had a legitimate male heir, who became Edward VI. Henry was excommunicated from the Catholic Church but went his own way for personal and political reasons so that his dynasty would continue after his death.

After 1534, in post-Reformation England,

- A. The kingdom veered back and forth between Catholicism and Anglicanism
- B. Radical Lutherans succeeded in taking over Parliament
- C. The pope reconciled with the English monarchy
- D. Irish Catholics presented demands for religious toleration

The kingdom veered back and forth between Catholicism and Anglicanism

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King Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church, but his heirs were divided on how to maintain religious independence from Rome, Edward VI was pro-Protestant. However, Mary, his half-sister, who was devoutly Catholic, succeeded him. She persecuted those who followed the Protestant religion and had a number of them killed. In the end, Edward's other half-sister, Elizabeth I, steered a middle path by keeping the Church of England and dealing more leniently with dissident Catholics. Her long reign and the fact that she did not marry either a Catholic or a Protestant made for a more stable kingdom and religious atmosphere.

Anglican devoted

Henry VIII



Anglican devoted

Edward VI



Catholic devoted

Mary I



Anglican moderate

Elizabeth I



Calvinism transplanted itself to which of the following parts of Europe?

- A. France and Spain
- B. Scotland and the Netherlands
- C. Switzerland and Hungary
- D. Italy and Germany

Scotland and the Netherlands ¹⁴⁷

The doctrines and discipline of Calvinism found converts in various parts of Europe. Calvin believed in a sovereign God who wanted his

people to live simply and devoutly. French in origin, his doctrines became well established in the Netherlands, Scotland, and parts of Switzerland and England. His emphasis on hard work and simple faith became an important feature of Protestantism as it spread beyond Europe. Italy, Bohemia, and southern Germany remained Catholic.



 The Religious Divisions of Europe, ca. 1555. Prior to 1520, all of Europe was Roman Catholic.

Which of the following was a central feature of the Catholic Counter-Reformation?

- A. Moors were driven from France by local bishops
- B. Education as an outreach was abandoned by the church
- C. New religious orders attempted to raise the moral level of the clergy
- D. Lutheran heretics were routinely burned at the stake

New religious orders attempted to raise the moral level of the clergy

Dynamic and zealous individuals took the initiative within the Catholic Church and founded new religious orders to win back Europe for the church and to reform it from within. Franciscans, Jesuits, and Ursulines spread the work of the Roman Catholic Church and founded international organizations. Some former Catholics who had previously switched to a protestant faith reconverted to Catholicism and many people overseas were converted through the work of missionaries from these new orders.

What does the term *inquisition* mean in the context of seventeenth-century Europe?

- A. A search by the Christian church for heretics and nonbelievers
- B. A new papal decree about holy vows
- C. Dedicated missionaries witnessing for their faith
- D. Cleansing the church hierarchy of corrupt officials

A search by the Christian church for heretics and nonbelievers

Some of the religious tension of the *reconquista* in Spain and the Reformation led to persecution in different parts of Europe. In Spain, tribunals were formed to find out heretical ideas and purge the kingdom of Jewish influence. This was partly due to older medieval anti-Semitism, but it was also a ploy to consolidate authority in a newly unified Christian kingdom.

Which of the following policies had to be adopted by kingdoms in modern Europe because of large-scale warfare?

- A. Conscription (military draft) was tried and abandoned as a failure
- B. State-church authority diminished in northern Europe
- C. Governments greatly increased taxes
- D. Kings became more accessible to the people

Governments greatly increased taxes

Warfare between powerful European kingdoms grew in scope through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As the size of armies increased, so did the expense of maintaining them. Food, weapons, and salaries now became large budget items for royal governments. Money had to be raised to sustain long campaigns, and new systems of taxation were devised to extract money from the population. Some of these taxes were on commerce and trade. The power to decide on these taxes became a key issue in some kingdoms.

Which classes were the first to suffer from bad harvests and economic depression?

- A. Peasants and the urban poor
- B. Townspeople and shopkeepers
- C. Farmers and clergy
- D. Soldiers and merchants

Peasants and the urban poor

Most of the population in seventeenth-century Europe lived in the countryside and made their living from the land. Poor harvests meant that peasants might suffer from malnutrition and the diseases that preyed on weakened bodies.

Economic downturns hit the urban poor hard as they tried to survive on very little. This led to food riots in which the poor would steal bread or grain to survive.

The decline of Spanish power in the seventeenth century was attributed largely to:

- A. Little support from the Catholic Church
- B. The decadence and ineffectual leadership of the Hapsburg dynasty
- C. Lack of revenue from the New World
- D. Literary critiques from the intelligentsia

The decadence and ineffectual leadership of the Hapsburg dynasty

The decadence of the Hapsburg royalty and the aristocracy in general helped Spain lose ground to other kingdoms in Europe after 1550. The incredible wealth of the Americas was squandered by the monarchy because expensive wars were initiated, which impoverished the government. As well, the ineffective taxation system granted breaks to the nobles and clergy and forced many peasants to either enter the priesthood or leave Spain. The resulting malaise (discontent) prevented Spain from keeping pace with France and England. France and England emerged as the great powers of modern Europe.

In sixteenth-century eastern Europe, peasants became:

- A. More prosperous as farmers
- B. Increasingly independent from their landlords
- C. Self-advocates in local courts
- D. De facto (in reality) slaves

De facto (in reality) slaves

Unlike the peasants of western Europe, the rural poor in the east had more and more rights taken from them. Over time, free peasants became serfs whose lives resembled that of slaves in several ways. Eastern European landlords used their political power to limit basic freedoms of the peasantry.

Heavier labor obligations were imposed, and peasants could not move freely within their domains. Local lords had great power and would act as judge and jailer if a peasant or serf resisted the lords' power.

In the seventeenth century, monarchs in eastern Europe were able to increase their power because:

- A. Frequent wars were fought with nearby kingdoms
- B. They suppressed their parliaments
- C. Disease caused population declines
- D. Relative peace reigned during the era

Frequent wars were fought with nearby kingdoms

The Thirty Years' War and other conflicts in the seventeenth century made for a tumultuous period. Kings and princes in eastern Europe used this to their advantage because the emergency of conflict allowed them to rule more decisively and cruelly. They raised revenue (money) for their fighting and allowed the oppression of the peasant serfs who worked the land.

What long-term impact did seventeenth-century absolutism in Prussia and Austria have on Europe?

- A. German militarism created a powerful legacy of expansionism
- B. The Hapsburg dynasty was short-lived
- C. England sought to emulate the German monarchy
- D. Catholicism was mandated throughout central Europe

German militarism created a powerful legacy of expansionism

Both Prussia and Austria evolved into powerful and absolutist states in the seventeenth century. Though Prussia would become more powerful and successful over time, the warfare involving both states would leave a strong militaristic stamp on the people of central northern Europe. Martial skill was celebrated, and loyalty to the monarchy took precedence over individual rights or ambitions. An army career was prestigious, and military science was an important field for young men to study. Prussia eventually took Silesia away from Austria and ultimately brought all the German Confederation together and formed the German Empire.

Hungary maintained a limited independence within the Hapsburg kingdom of Austria because:

- A. All revolts were ruthlessly executed
- B. The Hungarian nobility had a national consciousness
- C. The Ottomans granted fewer freedoms during their occupation
- D. Charles VI was a liberal monarch

The Hungarian nobility had a national consciousness

The Austrian domain in central Europe was a patchwork of ethnic peoples dominated by the Hapsburg dynasty. The heavy hand of the ruling Hapsburgs had crushed most of these minorities, but the Hungarians fought back and won some concessions from the monarchy. The Hungarian nobility and even peasantry had a better developed sense of national identity and pride. This inspired them to fight back and negotiate some rights, which were granted as long as they remained loyal to the hereditary rule of the Hapsburgs.

In the seventeenth century, Frederick of Brandenburg built his absolutist power base in Prussia by:

- A. Gaining support from the townspeople
- B. Working with the peasants and giving them more rights
- C. Writing a liberal constitution that shared power
- D. Collaborating with the landed elites in Prussia

Collaborating with the landed elites in Prussia

Powerful rulers, such as Frederick of Prussia and Louis of France, knew how to control the nobles under them. Some concessions were given as long as tax revenues continued to flow into the royal treasury. These tax revenues paid for larger standing armies and the lavish lifestyle of the monarch. The landed elites promised loyalty to the reigning monarch and raised monies from the lands they controlled. This resulted in few rights for the common people, who were taught to obey authority without question.

In early modern Europe, the terms *junkers* and *boyars* referred to:

- A. Taxes imposed on the rural poor in Poland
- B. Church sanctions issued by the patriarch in Moscow
- C. Landed nobles who lived in Germany and Russia
- D. Mongolian governors who ruled parts of eastern Europe

Junkers were the landed nobles of northern Germany who helped support the Hohenzollern dynasty, which created the Prussian state in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These landed elites owned large estates and had peasants work the land. Likewise, in Russia, the boyars were the landed elites who ruled their estates with great power over the enslaved serfs. Both the Hohenzollern and Romanov dynasties managed the nobles so that revenues could be raised and power could be maintained.

The infamous Ivan the Terrible of Russia got his name by:

- A. Executing many boyars and peasants who resisted his rule
- B. Slaughtering the priests who revolted in Muscovy
- C. Killing Polish officers captured in the battle of Warsaw
- D. Murdering his own family

Executing many boyars and peasants who resisted his rule

Ivan the Terrible was a cruel and paranoid ruler of Russia in the 1600s. He was the first ruler of Russia to take the title of tsar (equivalent to caesar) and was ruthless in his elimination of any perceived threat to his power. He imprisoned thousands and executed many from the nobility. He created a state in which all Russians were his servants and none were allowed to leave their localities.

After 1500, the term *triangular trade* referred to:

- A. Chinese goods flowing to Manila and then to the Americas
- B. Spices from India being traded for slaves in Africa
- C. An economic network of goods and slaves between North America and Africa
- D. Portuguese trade between Brazil and South Africa

An economic network of goods and slaves between North America and Africa

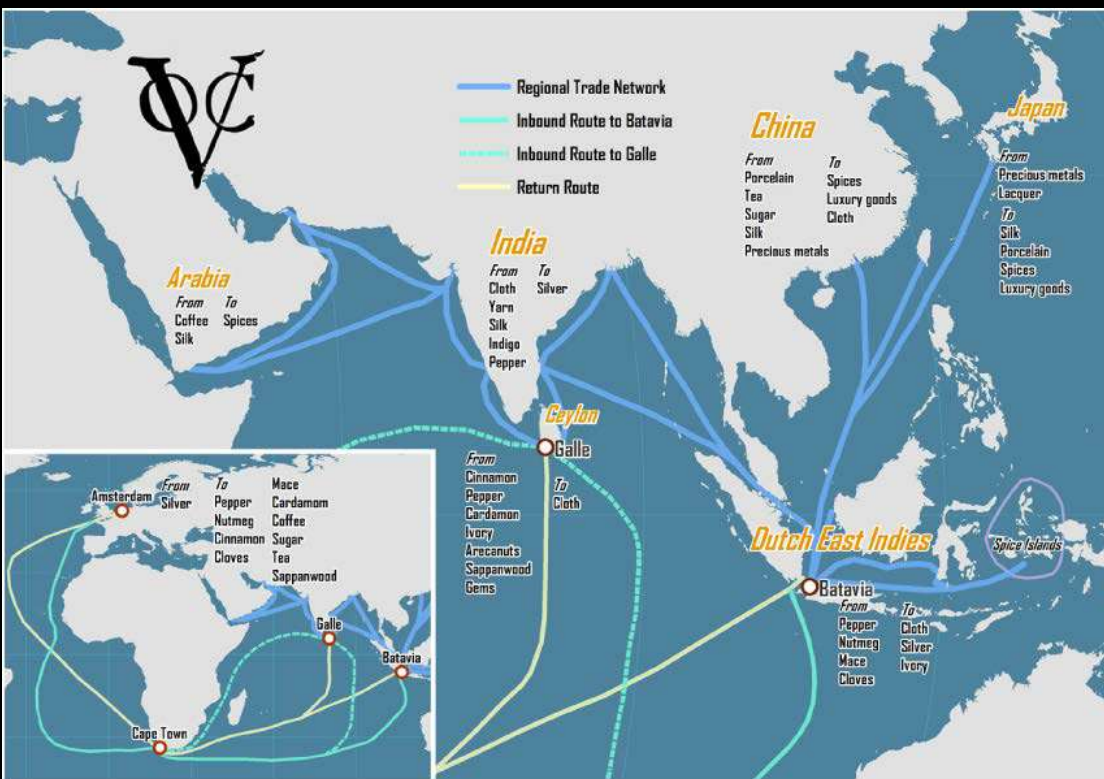
After the settlement of the Americas, trade routes evolved over which goods were shipped from the Caribbean to British America and then to Africa. Typically traded goods included molasses, tobacco, rum, and African slaves. The Spanish, British, and Portuguese colonies in the Americas demanded cheap labor, which slavery provided. Africans and Europeans both profited from the trading of goods and people through the nineteenth century.



Which European nation dominated the East Asia spice trade in the seventeenth century?

- A. England
- B. Spain
- C. Portugal
- D. the Netherlands

the Netherlands



Although Portugal pioneered the spice trade out of Southeast Asia, the Dutch followed and quickly took charge of the lucrative trade. With a combination of large fleets and raw aggression, the Netherlands took over various Portuguese and English trading posts. Ceylon, south of India, became one of a number of Dutch outposts. The important post of Malacca, situated on the Malay Peninsula, was taken in 1641, and the Dutch East India Company flourished for most of the seventeenth century.

Key to the commercial success of the Dutch in the seventeenth century was their:

- A. Allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church
- B. Authoritarian monarchy
- C. Cotton industry
- D. Banking system and stock exchange

Banking system and stock exchange

The 1600s have sometimes been called the Dutch century. This small republic became a major economic power in Europe and in the world because it developed a sophisticated financial system, as well as a robust maritime outreach. The Dutch later fought with the British over control of Africa and parts of North America. They also established the Dutch East Indies as an important Asian trading headquarters.

The primary goal of Elizabeth I of England was to:

- A. Placate radical Puritans
- B. Strengthen the European economy
- C. Marry another powerful continental monarch
- D. Stabilize the Tudor dynasty and defend England against foreign threats

Stabilize the Tudor dynasty and defend England against foreign threats

Elizabeth I was the first long-term female monarch to reign over England. She dealt with various religious factions in post-Reformation England, including those who wished her dead. Her biggest challenge, however, came from overseas when Spain tried to invade England in 1588. Catholic Spain declared Elizabeth a servant of the devil and called on all Catholics in England to overthrow her. A determined English naval defense and fortuitous weather helped England turn back the Spanish fleet.

The Thirty Years' War was largely fought against which royal dynasty in Europe?

- A. The House of Hapsburg in Austria
- B. The Brandenburgers of Saxony
- C. The House of Tudor in England
- D. The Medicis of Florence

The House of Hapsburg in Austria

The Thirty Years' War was an on-again, off again conflict that took place in the 1600s in central Europe. Largely an outcome of the Protestant Reformation, it was fought over territory in present-day Germany. Mercenaries, nobles, and freemen fought in the conflict, which was part civil war and part religious war. The Hapsburgs represented the zealous Catholic impulse to reclaim parts of Europe for the Roman Catholic Church, while the Danish, Dutch, and Swedish armies were fighting for their new Protestant beliefs. Some historians explain the prolonged disunity of Germany as stemming from this conflict.

During the Thirty Years' War, Sweden pursued a policy of:

- A. Helping the Hapsburgs against Prussia
- B. Supporting the oppressed Protestants in central Europe
- C. Allowing Huguenots to settle in Scandinavia
- D. Siding with England in the recapture of the Low Countries

Supporting the oppressed Protestants in central Europe

During the third and Swedish phase of the long war, Gustavus Adolphus led an army to fight against the Catholic Hapsburgs. Germany was a patchwork of Protestant and Catholic domains, and the Protestant Scandinavians sought to protect the rights of their fellow believers. Swedish military success meant that Protestant gains in northern Germany would later be made permanent in the postwar settlements.

Which of the following most accurately describes the political system of Brandenburg-Prussia in the seventeenth century?

- A. Parliamentary republic
- B. Confederation of cantons
- C. Limited democracy
- D. Absolutist monarchy

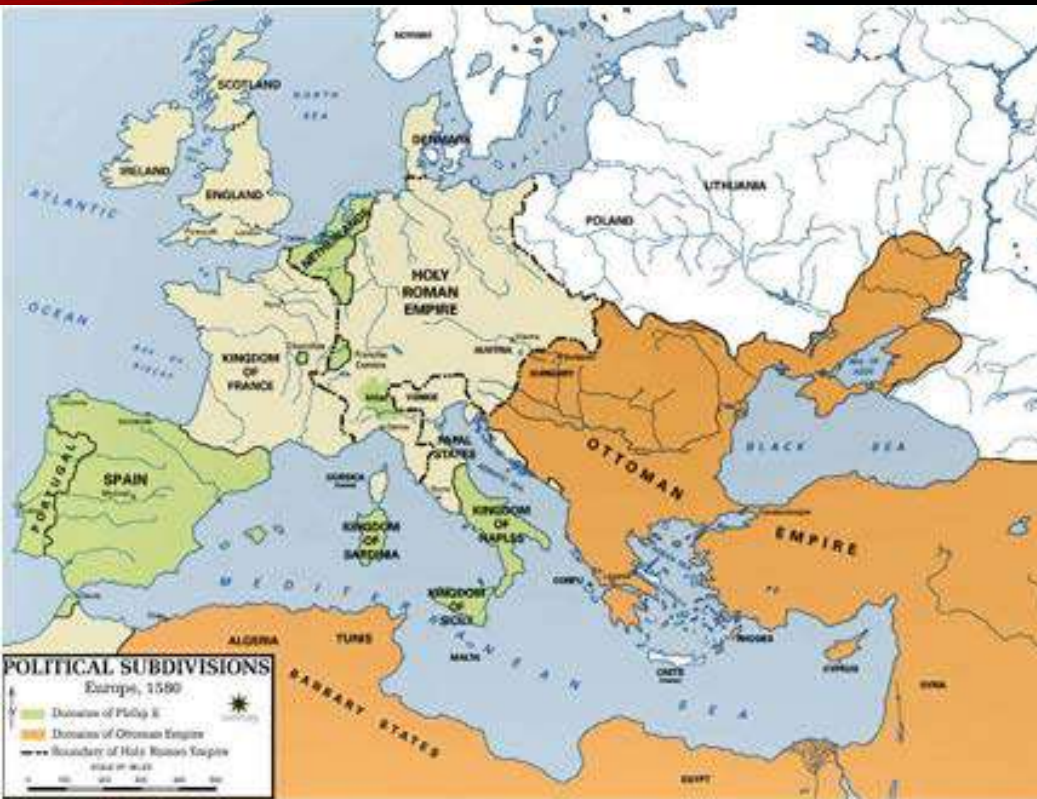
Absolutist monarchy

Prussia absolutism was consolidated under King Frederick William. The landed junkers were not able to resist the Hohenzollern dynasty, which built an absolute monarchy in military funding and gave into royal demands for obedience. This allowed the nobility to retain their local power while serving the king.

In 1571, the Ottoman expansion into Europe was halted by:

- A. The Hapsburg army at Vienna
- B. Hungarian troops at Bucharest
- C. The Byzantine forces at Constantinople
- D. The Bulgarians at the gates of Sofia

The Hapsburg army¹⁸⁷ at Vienna



The Ottoman victory at Constantinople meant that Islam was at the frontier of Europe. Suleiman the Magnificent captured large parts of southeastern Europe, including Bosnia, Romania, and the Ukraine. Christians finally banded together and created the Christian Holy League to oppose Islamic expansion into central Europe. Decisive battles at Vienna and Lepanto in the 1500s gave the Holy League important victories that stopped further Ottoman incursions.

Political Divisions of the Mediterranean 1580 from "Lepanto, 1571: The Battle That Saved Europe" by H.W. Crocker III, Dec 7, 2012, CatholicExchange.com.

Ottoman political and military power waned in the seventeenth century because of:

- A. Defeats by the French
- B. Tensions between Sunni and Shi'ite factions
- C. A Turkish civil war
- D. Ethnic strife and bureaucratic in-fighting

Ethnic strife and bureaucratic in-fighting

The Ottoman imperial expansion began to dissipate after two centuries of growth. One reason was that the ruling elites in Istanbul became increasingly corrupt. Another reason was that the many ethnic groups they had conquered created numerous administrative issues, and the government became increasingly rigid. The Christian Europeans successfully denied the Ottomans any further territory after the late seventeenth century and, in fact, began to win back sections of eastern Europe for Christian kings.

Which of the following explains why Russia lagged behind western Europe in its development?

- A. The eradication of Islam from Central Asia
- B. The influence of the Ottomans in their affairs
- C. Poor economic management
- D. Authoritarian rulers and cultural isolation

Authoritarian rulers and cultural isolation

Russia took longer to develop into a nation-state for a number of reasons. Russian monarchs and rulers tended to be heavy-handed and despotic, giving the Russian people little control over their lives and no practice in governing themselves. Russia also suffered a period of rule by the Mongols, which isolated them culturally from the rest of Europe in the late medieval period. Even Peter the Great, who wanted Russia to emulate other, more modern kingdoms, was an old-fashioned autocrat who limited the freedoms of his people.

Suleiman the Magnificent won the title of “the Lawgiver” by:

- A. Prosecuting Jews in Islamic courts
- B. Codifying local laws and granting autonomy to religious minorities
- C. Forcing conversion of Christians to Islam
- D. Creating legal councils in the provinces

Codifying local laws and granting autonomy to religious minorities

The Ottoman Empire ruled many different peoples in eastern Europe from the 1600s to the 1900s. Ottoman rule was relatively tolerant, and different religions were allowed to practice their own faiths and administer their own legal traditions. Suleiman had his government codify regional legal traditions, which helped centralize the far-reaching Ottoman authority across the empire.

Which of the following was **NOT** an implication of the Copernican hypothesis of 1543?

- A. Earth was just another planet
- B. The universe was vast in scope
- C. The stars were at rest in the heavens
- D. The cosmos was created by an intelligent deity

The cosmos was created by an intelligent deity

Influenced by the Renaissance thinking of his day, Copernicus preferred the earlier Greek view of the solar system, which had the sun at its center. Copernicus theorized that the planets revolved around a stationary sun. This was a considerable departure from the writings of Aristotle and Ptolemy, which proposed an earth-centered system. Knowing the controversy that he was about to create, Copernicus wrote a book about his views, but it was not published until after his death.

By the aid of the telescope anyone may behold the Milky Way which so distinctly appeals to the senses that all disputes which have tormented philosophers through so many ages are exploded by the irrefutable evidence of our eyes. -Galileo Galilei, 1630

What intellectual changes in the seventeenth century does the quote above reveal?

- A. Established authority was challenged by new methods
- B. The telescope was used to prove church doctrine
- C. Orthodox views of the heavens were being proved
- D. The observations of Copernicus were discredited

Established authority was challenged by new methods

Many observers of the heavens began to question older explanations of the relationships among heavenly bodies. Copernicus and Brahe were two scientists who questioned the earlier propositions of Aristotle and Ptolemy. Galileo was a mathematician who incorporated the ideas of inertia and motion to speculate about the heavens. His use of controlled experiments to prove natural phenomena was a new tool for the questioning scientist. It challenged the authority of older academics and the church, which sanctioned ancient ideas that fit its view of creation.

The mercantilist theory of economics in the seventeenth century held that:

- A. The rule of kings was divinely sanctioned by God
- B. Some local autonomy was useful when setting up colonial rule
- C. Slavery was unjust and must be abolished
- D. Colonies existed for the financial benefit of the mother country

Colonies existed for the financial benefit of the mother country

The Age of Exploration created many overseas colonies for European nations. Historians have debated the benefits of these colonies, but the belief in mercantilism was part of the thinking of the time period. Modern manufacturing was just beginning, and the need for raw materials was growing. The mercantilist theory maintained that cheap raw materials would allow factories in the mother or home country to make goods that they could sell to other nations. This resulted in an advantageous trade scenario where national wealth increased.

The Peace of Westphalia was part of the settlement of the:

- A. Irish uprising after 1630
- B. War between Prussia and Denmark
- C. War of Spanish Succession
- D. Thirty Years' War

Thirty Years' War

The post-Reformation order in northern Europe was chaotic and violent. For a generation, northern Protestant armies fought with Catholic forces over German territory, the Peace of Westphalia settled the end of the Thirty Years' War and granted certain German states their independence. Central Europe remained politically and culturally fragmented after the fighting.

The term *constitutionalism* means:

- A. The consolidation of the absolutist state
- B. Treaties that gave power to the nobility
- C. Democracy as practiced in Portugal
- D. The limitation of governmental power by written law

The limitation of governmental power by written law

Since ancient times, different kingdoms had experienced monarchy, dictatorship, and some limited democracy. Power structures were often ad hoc and based on personal instead of shared authority. By the seventeenth century, some kingdoms like Russia and Austria gave most of the power to their monarchs. This Age of Absolutism highlighted the problems of one-person rule. In England and the Netherlands, different power-sharing arrangements were evolving that borrowed on ancient ideas of democracy. Limiting the power of the king was part of the constitutional movement that gave nobles and later common people more say in their government.

The art and literature during the reign of Louis XIV has been called

- A. Baroque followed by French classicism
- B. French Impressionism, then postmodern
- C. Gothic
- D. French Impressionist followed by Expressionist

Baroque followed by French classicism

The excesses of the Baroque style inspired a reaction that became known as French classicism. Artists and writers created a more spare style inspired by classical Greece and Rome. The virtues of balance and restraint were celebrated. The court of Louis XIV served as a showcase of this style. The royal court sponsored ballets and compositions that expressed a simple grandeur. This art also revealed the great confidence of a nation at the peak of its cultural and political influence. However, the architecture of the Palace of Versailles was Baroque.

The term divine right can best be described as which of the following

- A. Nations have the right to expand beyond their borders
- B. Separation of church and state is an accepted political fact
- C. Parliaments are established by church authority
- D. Monarchical power is ordained by God

Monarchical power is ordained by God

In the Age of Absolutism, kings claimed to have authority from God to rule their kingdoms. This combining of religious and political dynamics rationalized the rule of the few over the many. Both church and royalty fostered this belief and preached that to oppose the king was to oppose God. In the 1600s, as the Enlightenment began, recognitions of the rights of humans began to surface in Europe.

What did Baroque style reveal about seventeenth-century Europe?

- A. Austere artwork resulted from the turmoil of the era
- B. Warfare gave rise to a nationalistic emphasis in art and music
- C. Denial of the senses made for simple compositions
- D. Exaggerated and exuberant expressions seemed to result from the violence of the time period

Exaggerated and exuberant expressions seemed to result from the violence of the time period

Baroque art and music seemed a wild departure from the past. Colorful and energetic, baroque art seemed over-expressive. Scholars today see the style as a high-water mark in European culture, noting that it may have resulted because of the post-Reformation tensions that caused so much controversy and war. The sensuous, rich works may have provided an escape from the war and chaos of the era.

Part of the reason women were often accused of being witches in the early modern era was

- A. New evidence of sorcery within society
- B. Religious fervor and tensions within the church during the Reformation
- C. The mass confessions of women who had sold their souls
- D. Widespread plague in Poland

Religious fervor and tensions within the church during the Reformation

Many common superstitions combined to lead people to fear some women as spiritual allies of the devil. People sought answers to explain misfortune, and individual women were used locally as scapegoats. The devil and witches were blamed for calamities such as crop failure or mental illness. The spirit world was a tangible part of religious beliefs at this time in history, and the heightened spiritual controversies of the Reformation also encouraged zealotry (fanatical behavior)

In seventeenth-century western Europe, cultural patterns showed a tendency toward

- A. Emulating all things French
- B. Relatively little creativity in art and music
- C. Returning to medieval styles
- D. Romanticizing rural life

Emulating all things French

In the 1600s, France enjoyed its greatest political and cultural influence in Europe. The courts of Europe looked to France for fashion as well as a stylish approach to monarchy. The court of Louis XIV was seen as the most lavish and accomplished in the world. Kings would send their young people to study and learn from the French. French manners and humor were copied by royal families across the continent

What did the rise of the Dutch republic reveal about seventeenth-century Europe?

- A. A shift of economic power from the Mediterranean ports to the Atlantic seaboard
- B. The triumph of absolutism along the northern coast
- C. A return to mainly agricultural production
- D. Commercial innovation inspired by religious toleration

A shift of economic power from the Mediterranean ports to the Atlantic seaboard

The Dutch eventually eclipsed the Italians as traders and manufacturers in the seventeenth century. They were successful fishermen and also factory managers. Located on the northern coast of Europe, the Dutch could import and export to many nearby kingdoms. The quality of Dutch goods gained a respectable reputation, and business was well regulated. Dutch banks were also important sources for investment. Within 150 years of the start of the Renaissance, economic power was shifting northward from Italy and Spain to the Netherlands and England.

The economic prosperity of the seventeenth-century Dutch republic was based on its

- A. Peaceful relationship with France
- B. Political neutrality regarding the wars of the period
- C. Successful maritime trade worldwide
- D. Alliance with Catholic kingdoms in Germany

Successful maritime trade worldwide

For a period of about one hundred years, the Dutch Republic was very successful in dominating European trade and shipping. Amsterdam became the center of much of the buying and selling in northern Europe. Investment allowed the building of large merchant fleets that sailed between Asia and Europe. Profits were high, and the spice trade made fortunes for many Dutch investors. Finally, wars and competition with other kingdoms, such as France and England, led to an overextension of Dutch resources. By 1700, the Dutch republic began to decline in importance as a trading power.

In the seventeenth century, Russia was traumatized by

- A. The assassination of the tsar
- B. Mass deportations of the peasantry
- C. Religious schism and peasant revolts
- D. Poor harvests and severe inflation

Religious schism and peasant revolts

In the seventeenth century, Russian peasants lived in abject conditions, and revolts were a natural consequence of desperate poverty. The Eastern Orthodox Church had long been a stabilizing force in the kingdom, but when religious controversy over traditional beliefs broke out in the mid-seventeenth century, many left the church in protest. Western ideas were also making some inroads into Russia, which cause additional tensions between the classes.

Which of the following resulted from the Edict of Fontainebleau in 1685?

- A. Protestantism was effectively outlawed in France
- B. Religious tolerance became the law of the land
- C. Catholic schools had to welcome Huguenot students
- D. France became less culturally diverse

Protestantism was effectively outlawed in France

Believing in the idea of "one country, one faith," Louis XIV undid the earlier Edict of Nantes and made Protestantism difficult to practice in France. Huguenot churches were burned, and many Protestants left France for more friendly kingdoms such as England and the Netherlands. Many of these emigrants were skilled professionals. This loss undermined the economy of France to some degree and heightened the religious tensions of the time period.

The struggle between Parliament and the king of England in the seventeenth century revealed

- A. Great religious turmoil in the aftermath of the Reformation
- B. Social unrest between the Welsh and the Scottish
- C. A stronger monarchy in the kingdom
- D. Resurgent influence of the cardinals

Great religious turmoil in the aftermath of the Reformation

Religion was the most divisive issue in England after the break with Rome under Henry VIII. While Elizabeth I steered a middle course during her reign, the succeeding Stuarts were not so neutral with regard to the role of the church in England. Some were openly Catholic, which threatened the Protestant majority in London. Economic issues forced a showdown between the king and Parliament and, in the end, war broke out between the two factions. The royalists lost this fight, and the reconstituted monarchy that followed was much less.

What did the trial of Galileo reveal about seventeenth-century Europe?

- A. Constant conflicts between German princes and the pope
- B. The challenge of science to literal interpretations of the Bible
- C. Spanish and Portuguese competition over the colony of Brazil
- D. The impact of the Moors on Christian culture

The challenge of science to literal interpretations of the Bible

Galileo followed in the footsteps of Brahe and suggested an alternative to the geocentric view of the solar system. By suggesting that the sun was the center of our solar system, he contradicted some orthodox interpretations of Old Testament scripture. Science was forced to conform to traditional church beliefs, which resulted in Galileo's trial and conviction. As punishment, he was put under house arrest for the remainder of his life.

Which of the following events ended in regicide in the seventeenth century?

- A. The trial of Galileo
- B. The English civil war
- C. The Lisbon earthquakes
- D. The War of Spanish Succession

The English civil war

Between 1642 and 1648, tensions between the king and the Parliament led to civil war in England. Parliament was dominated by the expanding middle class, and many of its members were Puritans. They defeated the king and tried him in Parliament. Found guilty of treason and tyrannical rule, Charles I was executed in public in London. This regicide (killing the monarch) set a precedent in English history for the possible removal of an unjust or even unpopular king.

Which of the following royal houses ruled England in the seventeenth century?

- A. Lancaster and Stuart
- B. Tudor and Stuart
- C. York and Tudor
- D. Stuart and Windsor

Tudor and Stuart

Elizabeth I carried on the Tudor rule of England but, having no heir, the dynasty died with her. Her cousin, James VI of Scotland, was chosen to succeed her and thus began the Stuart period in British history. This dynasty was quite troubled because religious and political tensions tore the kingdom apart. Civil war and the beheading of the king himself are the most dramatic examples of the turmoil during the Stuart period.

The seventeenth century struggle between the king of England and Parliament was complicated by

- A. French interference in English politics
- B. The attempted assault by the Spanish armada
- C. Economic crisis in the cities
- D. Intense religious factionalism

Intense religious factionalism

The political fallout of the Protestant reformation in England took more than a century to resolve. English churchgoers were split among Anglicans who followed the national church, Catholics who adhered to the old faith, and Calvinists who took a more radical stand in wanting change. King James was married to a Catholic from France and had many problems dealing with Parliament, which was dominated by the Calvinist Puritans. The Anglican Church was finally upheld, but the monarchy lost considerable power to the people in Parliament.

The Protestant Reformation successfully challenged the idea of

- A. The divine right of kings
- B. Mercantilist economics
- C. Aristotelian physics
- D. Male superiority over women

The divine right of kings

Church reformers first challenged the pope in the sixteenth century, starting a precedent for resisting authority. In the seventeenth century, more nobles and the middle class began to resist the traditional monarchical rule in Europe. The most dramatic examples of this resistance occurred in the Netherlands and England, where monarchies were retained but were given limited roles to play in national politics.

The heavy-handed methods of King Charles I of England alienated

- A. Middle-class merchants
- B. The nobility
- C. The Anglican clergy
- D. Landless peasants

Middle-class merchants

By 1630, England had grown into a powerful economic nation, which stimulated the growth of the middle class. The English middle class were mostly merchants who bought and sold goods in the urban areas of the kingdom. When King Charles could not get Parliament to pass tax laws to fund his treasury, he devised his own taxes. He taxed shipping, which had a direct impact on merchants and their businesses. This and other tensions would cause the kingdom to fracture into civil war in 1642.

The term *Glorious Revolution* refers to what dynamics in seventeenth century England?

- A. The bloody overthrow of King James II
- B. A dynastic change that ensured Protestant rule
- C. The victory of the king over Parliament in 1688
- D. Cromwell's rule as Lord Protector

A dynastic change that ensured Protestant rule

The English civil war left religious tensions unresolved as long as there was the possibility of a Catholic monarch on the throne. This became more real when James II appointed Catholics in his government and married a Roman Catholic. When the queen gave birth to a son, a Catholic line of kings seemed a reality. Anti-Catholic nobles engineered a royal transition when they invited King William of the Netherlands, a Protestant, to rule England. James fled, and Parliament made it illegal for a Catholic to be crowned king or queen of England.