

AP Euro Review Flashcards

1689-1789

Which of the following is most closely associated with John Locke?

- A. The overthrow of the French Church**
- B. The creation of the modern Irish state**
- C. The rejection of absolutist rule**
- D. The rights of women to attend universities**
- E. The elimination of mannerism as an artistic style**

The rejection of absolutist rule

John Locke was an influential political philosopher who was widely read during the Enlightenment. Like other thinkers of his day, he believed that humans lived in a state of nature before civilization created rules and traditions. In a purer state, humans have rights, such as freedom and the right to own property, that are natural. These ideas opposed the traditional monarchy, which often limited personal freedoms. Those who agreed with Locke began to resist royal authority and consider alternatives to single-person rule.

What does the term *scientific method* mean when used in modern history?

- A. Using traditional knowledge to gain information**
- B. Creating random hypothesis about nature**
- C. Honoring previous discoveries to explore the universe**
- D. Making systematic observations of nature to prove a hypothesis**
- E. A pre-Victorian sponsorship of geographical exploration**

Making systematic observations of nature to prove a hypothesis

The Scientific Revolution of the 17th and 18th centuries saw a flurry of European scientific activity. Relying on reason and intelligence, scientists used inductive principles. Proceeding from the particular to the general, they believed humans could understand more of the natural world. One would make observations and then suggest an explanation. Controlled experiments would prove or disprove the explanations. One of the pioneers in this new approach was Francis Bacon, who believed the approach would benefit humankind with knowledge and power.

In the 18th century, the vast majority of babies were delivered by

- A. Their fathers**
- B. Local midwives**
- C. Trained doctors**
- D. Village medics**
- E. Medical apprentices**

Local midwives

The knowledge of childbirth was often handed down from woman to woman in local areas. Sometimes regulated by a guild, midwives assisted in the labor process and sometimes treated small children.

At the time, childbirth was considered to be a normal and spontaneous occurrence, so doctors rarely became involved. Friends and relatives were often in attendance because births took place in homes. If any drugs were used, they were organic and gathered from the surrounding countryside.

Which of the following kingdoms were primary rivals involved in the War of Spanish Succession at the beginning of the late 18th century?

A. Prussia and the Netherlands

B. France and Hungary

C. Russia and Austria

D. Portugal and England

E. Spain and Austria

Spain and Austria

Spain and Austria, along with France, were the great Catholic monarchies of Europe in the 17th century. In 1701, a war was fought to determine the successor to the Spanish throne since French king Louis XIV was trying to spread his influence in Spain upon the death of Habsburg King Charles II. This war pitted France and Spain against Austria and England. Other nations also joined to try and gain some advantage from the power struggle. A complex series of treaties eventually settled the conflict. Spain began its decline, and France continued to be relatively dominant in spreading its culture throughout Europe. The Habsburg dynasty lost control in Spain and the power was given to a branch of the Bourbon dynasty. However, England came out the big winner regarding territory gained throughout the world, including Gibraltar at the southern tip of Spain.

Which of the following languages replaced Latin as the language of culture and scholarship by 1700?

A. English

B. German

C. Greek

D. French

E. Italian

French

Since the time of the Roman Empire, Latin had been the language of learning and scholarship. As the official language of the Roman Catholic Church, it was also figured in the worship of many people.

With the Renaissance, and later the Enlightenment, there was a backlash against the church and its traditions. Although a Catholic kingdom, France became the leader of the new secular philosophies of modern Europe. As the court of Versailles flourished, French arts and letters became highly regarded, and the French language was the most popular across the European continent.

To keep quiet is the first civic duty.

--Prussian minister, 1738

What does the statement above reveal about German culture in the 18th century?

- A. Civic responsibility to the state was a German value**
- B. Obedience to the state was prized**
- C. Those who were outspoken were prized**
- D. Politicians were supposed to keep speeches short**
- E. Only the Kaiser could speak on national matters**

Obedience to the state was prized

German absolutism was strong in Prussia-Brandenburg because the monarch was able to dominate the landed nobility. The crown had police who kept an eye on those who spoke out against the monarchy. Duty to the state was emphasized above all else. Germans were expected to keep one's opinions to oneself. This trained people to be uncritical and passive toward the state and its government.

Between 1700 and 1750, which of the following was the most profitable import to Europe from the Americas?

A. Rum

B. Sugar

C. Cotton

D. Corn

E. Indigo

Sugar

Colonies in South and Central America found that Europe's demand for sugar grew larger and larger. Hundreds of sugar plantations were started in Brazil, in Cuba, and on the island colonies in the West Indies. Sugar cultivation needed a lot of manual labor, which stimulated the slave trade from Africa. Large-scale production of sugar and molasses made many people rich because European tastes changed with the availability of the sweetener.

All of the following were excluded from guild membership in early modern Europe EXCEPT

- A. Women**
- B. Day laborers**
- C. Young men**
- D. Foreigners**
- E. Jews**

Young men

In towns and cities, the guilds continued to regulate much of business and manufacturing in early modern Europe. Boys often became apprentices at a fairly early age and lived in the workshops where they learned a trade. Masters who trained the apprentices had great power over their young trainees. Those who mastered a craft could gain some social status and later open their own shop. Guild membership was often limited to males from established families.

What does the term *cottage industry* mean in the context of early modern Europe?

- A. Factories that were built on the outskirts of a large city**
- B. Peasants making saleable goods in their homes in the country**
- C. The housing industry in the 1700s**
- D. Luxury goods made in suburbs**
- E. Industrial output of urban workers**

Peasants making saleable goods in their homes in the country

As the demand for manufactured goods rose along with the population numbers, rural peasants became involved in the small-scale manufacture of goods. They made goods in their homes or cottages and were paid by the piece. This was usually in addition to the farm work they were engaged in. Goods made by the rural poor were usually textiles (cloth-related goods – shirts, pants, blankets, etc.) or housewares in the 18th century.

The population rise in Europe after 1750 was caused mostly by?

- A. The need for soldiers in frequent wars**
- B. Polygamy, which became more common**
- C. Increased immigration from North Africa**
- D. Lower mortality rates in all age groups**
- E. Great advances in medicine**

Lower mortality rates in all age groups

Lower mortality rates in all age groups. The bubonic plague had come and gone in Europe for reasons still being debated by historians. Although local epidemics still broke out, they passed and people began to live longer throughout Europe. Birthrates also rose in the countryside, where more food was available. Advances in medicine in the 18th century were not of great importance in accounting for the higher birth rate.

18th century animal husbandry (breeding) was greatly improved by the introduction of

A. Selective breeding

B. Genetic manipulation of animal DNA

C. Segregating livestock

D. In vitro fertilization of cows

E. More veterinarians being trained in royal colleges

Selective breeding

Selective breeding. English aristocrats were very keen to find better horses for fox hunting, so they experimented with breeding certain horses. The results encouraged the practice with other animal groups, such as pigs and dogs. Farmers became students of this new practice and noted how superior it was to the older, more haphazard practices. Larger and stronger animals for farm work resulted. Robert Bakewell was a pioneer in the selective breeding process.

The Dutch of the 18th century were skilled managers of their available land through the practice of

- A. Mechanized plowing**
- B. Closing off fields to the peasantry**
- C. Drill planting**
- D. Water drainage and land reclamation**
- E. Using day laborers on farms**

Water drainage and land reclamation

Water drainage and land reclamation. The Netherlands had vast acreage that was marshy and flooded by the sea tides. The Dutch drained huge tracts of land and built dykes (dams) and barriers so they could farm the reclaimed land. Their engineers became some of the most skilled in the world, and other nations came to study their methods. Other nations that had long coastlines such as Russia and England, learned from the Dutch how to better manage land along the sea.

The most common deadly combination that led to local population declines were

- A. Disease and pogroms (the organized killing of many helpless people usually because of their race or religion)**
- B. Religious strife and immigration**
- C. Epidemic and civil war**
- D. War and plague**
- E. Famine and disease**

Famine and disease

Famine and disease. Although war was a factor in population declines in some areas, more common were the phenomena of famine and accompanying disease. If a harvest was bad, the local rural poor would begin to starve and opportunistic diseases would often cause death. These famines were often regional, depending on the crop being grown or the weather in a particular year.

Urban guilds grew with the population of 18th-century Europe and were sanctioned by the government because

- A. Masters trained more apprentices**
- B. Wealthy patrons wanted quality merchandise**
- C. The church supported the city workers**
- D. Warfare increased demand for guild-produced goods**
- E. They were efficient collectors of taxes and fees**

They were efficient collectors of taxes and fees

The reputation of urban guilds was at its high-water mark in the 18th century. Cities were growing, and demand for products was also increasing. Governments saw the benefit of the guilds as collectors of fees and also producers of high-quality goods. These monopolies were sanctioned by the government but regulated from within.

The trend toward wage work in 18th century Europe was most often seen among the

- A. Urban middle classes**
- B. Absentee landlords**
- C. Urban and rural poor**
- D. Unmarried women**
- E. Widows and gentry**

Urban and rural poor

Households of the lower classes had opportunities to become more industrious in the 1700s because a new economy was evolving.

Women with families could do piecework and earn money for household necessities. Children were often enlisted to participate in earning more for the family. Although the work was often mindless and repetitive, it also gave some families upward mobility and empowered women as wage earners.

What political belief would John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau have had in common?

- A. Might is right**
- B. Government can occur only with the consent of the governed**
- C. Monarchy is ordained by God**
- D. Theocratic rule is effective**
- E. Ruel by a philosopher-king is necessary**

Government can occur only with the consent of the governed

John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau were leading political thinkers during the Enlightenment. They suggested that natural laws governed men and that social contracts were entered into to protect the rights of the people. If the government does not serve the people, then it can be changed or overthrown. Rousseau believed that political power lies with the people, so they should control government.

Newton's great achievement was to present the modern world with

- A. The law of inverse relationships**
- B. A complex view of how motion and mass were related in the universe**
- C. The first heliocentric view of the solar system**
- D. A reconciliation between science and religion**
- E. Philosophical views of the heavens**

A complex view of how motion and mass were related in the universe

Newton was able to bring together previously unconnected ideas involving mathematics, physics, and astronomy. He cited Kepler, Copernicus, and Galileo as he explained the law of universal gravitation. This explained the relationships between mass and attraction in the universe. His work gave the movement of the planets a mathematical explanation and proved more directly the place of the sun in the solar system.

The establishment of the medieval university was crucial in allowing

- A. Nobles to send their sons away for an education**
- B. An open discourse between the laity and the church hierarchy**
- C. The children of the middle classes to become court officials**
- D. Priests to be trained for the work of the church**
- E. A sense of open and free inquiry in the early modern era**

A sense of open and free inquiry in the early modern era

Universities were formed in large towns during the Middle Ages to train doctors, lawyers, and other professionals. Although a small segment of society, these educated men made up the intelligentsia (intellectuals) of the western world. Philosophers and thinkers were allowed some independence from the theology of the church. After the Renaissance, universities broadened their fields of study and incorporated the study of astronomy and physics. New approaches in critical thinking made for new discoveries in the natural sciences.

After the 16th century, the Renaissance helped to encourage scientific inquiry when

- A. The pope sanctioned research in cosmology (the science of the origin and development of the universe)**
- B. Works of art portrayed the wonders of the universe**
- C. Ancient Greek mathematical texts, discovered after 1453, were recovered**
- D. Kings sponsored academic monasteries**
- E. The aristocracy started to study physics**

Ancient Greek mathematical texts, discovered after 1453, were recovered

After the fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks, some Greek scholars and their libraries were relocated to Italy. These texts revealed lost knowledge of the natural world and also the scholastic controversies of ancient Athens. An interest in science also led wealthy families, such as the Medicis of Florence, to sponsor experimentation. This yielded new knowledge and also some criticism from conservative theologians and academics.

Which of the following maritime (seafaring) problems led to new scientific inquiry in the early modern era?

- A. The need for a better way to predict the weather**
- B. The need for a way to measure the wind**
- C. The ineffectiveness of better bilge pumps**
- D. The need for ships to chart their positions on the high seas**
- E. Inadequate methods for assessing the relationship of sail size to cargo weights**

The need for ships to chart their positions on the high seas

The need for ships to know where they were geographically led to new mathematical break-throughs in Europe. King John of Portugal had sponsored mathematical research to find better ways for sailors to chart where they were. This research allowed maps to be drawn and exploration to be documented. Charts of the African coast and South America were well-kept secrets at this time in history, when nations competed with one another to build empires.

What does the term empiricism mean in the context of the Scientific Revolution?

- A. Economic ideas from Adam Smith's writings**
- B. Inductive reasoning based on observation and experience**
- C. A new view of quantum physics**
- D. An intellectual vision of the modern era**
- E. Science and philosophy joined in theory**

Inductive reasoning based on observation and experience

The scientific method is based on what one can observe in nature. Once observed, phenomena can be explained through reasoning.

Empiricism is crucial to the process because it depends on information that is seen and experienced. Francis Bacon promoted this new approach to gaining knowledge because he saw the Aristotelian approach as too speculative (theoretical) and haphazard.

Which of the following is most closely associated with Rene Descartes?

- A. Creation of the field of spatial physics**
- B. New laws based on tolerance and reason**
- C. The rights of the people to elect their leaders**
- D. The French Revolutionary credo**
- E. A fresh and skeptical approach to philosophy**

New laws based on tolerance and reason

Rene Descartes was one of the most original and important thinkers of the 18th century. He demanded proof of the reality of ideas and would reject traditional approaches if they did not stand up to his high standards of evidence. He separated knowledge into two spheres, the physical and the spiritual. He placed ultimate importance on the ability to think and discern the truth. Like many Enlightenment thinkers, he believed in reason and preached religious tolerance.



The painting above illustrates the interests and values of the

A. Scientific Revolution

B. Victorian era

C. Belle époque

D. Interwar period

E. Renaissance

Scientific Revolution

In the painting, a man shows a woman and children the movement of the planet Venus across the sun. The clothing and artwork places it in the 18th century during the Scientific Revolution. At the time, viewing the heavens was fashionable, and scientific demonstrations were well attended. Kingdoms recruited scientists and mathematicians to live at court and teach the nobles about new ideas.

After 1550, Africans who were forced into slavery by Europeans were most often

- A. Religious minorities**
- B. Kidnapped traders**
- C. Jailed prisoners**
- D. Prisoners of war**
- E. Bantu tribespeople**

Prisoners of war

African tribes often warred with one another, and a common outcome of fighting was the capture of the members of other tribes. When Europeans started offering money for slaves, the capture of other Africans became a feature of the international slave trade. Lucrative relationships were developed between certain coastal African tribes and the European slave traders.

The Scientific Revolution of the 17th and 18th century was mainly an

- A. Economic interlude**
- B. Educational movement**
- C. Agricultural phenomenon**
- D. Intellectual transition**
- E. Interim development**

Intellectual transition

The Scientific Revolution did not affect the people of Europe directly until later. Most people still could not read or write. In the 18th century, scientists were engaged in many different endeavors that amounted to an intellectual revolution within elite society. New approaches to gathering knowledge and information set the tone for academic research in the modern era.

Religious wars are not caused by the fact that there is more than one religion, but by the spirit of intolerance . . . The spread of which can only be regarded as the total eclipse of human reason

--Baron De Montesquieu, 1748

The quote above is typical of what opinion in the 18th century?

- A. Human reason is a fallible thing**
- B. There have been many religious wars in history**
- C. Many religions are the bane of society**
- D. Reason is the only antidote for intolerance**
- E. Aristocrats need to demonstrate reason in their daily lives.**

Reason is the only antidote for intolerance

The thinkers who defined the Enlightenment believed that human reason was the most important of all faculties. Many of the philosophers were critical of the church, which they saw as old-fashioned and given to superstition. France experienced barbarism in the fighting between Catholics and Protestants. The philosophers pointed to the history of religious wars as proof of the muddled thinking of people of faith. In the quote above, Montesquieu suggests that religions can coexist if reason prevails. Thus, tolerance was a value that was preached in Enlightenment writings.

All of the following were hallmarks of the reign of Frederick the Great (of Prussia) EXCEPT

- A. Building up the Prussian military**
- B. Granting religious toleration**
- C. Making Prussia more aristocratic than before**
- D. Abolishing torture in most legal cases**
- E. Granting Polish autonomy (self-rule) in the east**

Granting Polish autonomy (self-rule) in the east

Frederick the Great was famous for being a tolerant and conscientious monarch. He admired the French philosophes of the 18th century, who urged that legal rights be recognized and that the accused not be mistreated. He remained an autocrat, however, and was a social conservative. As monarch, he was militarily aggressive and led Prussia into two wars during his reign. Prussia gained territory to the east at the expense of Poland.

The freeing of serfs in 18th century Austria led to

- A. Brutal discrimination against the peasants**
- B. Alienation between the nobility and the monarch**
- C. Intense debate among the clergy**
- D. A condemning decree from the Vatican**
- E. Civil war**

Alienation between the nobility and the monarch

Joseph II of Austria was an ambitious reformer who issued thousands of decrees in an effort to change many traditions in his kingdom. He proclaimed the equality of all before the law as well as many other liberal ideas. Unfortunately, his kingdom was not ready for so many changes so quickly. The nobility was angered over his freeing of the serfs, who were the source of much revenue for the landed elites. In the end, many of Joseph's reforms did not last after his death.

What was the method used to choose the monarch of Poland in the 18th century

- A. The hereditary monarchy was handed down to the oldest male**
- B. The king was elected by the nobles**
- C. The monarch was appointed to the throne by the bishop of Warsaw**
- D. The tsar of Russia chose the Polish ruler**
- E. A council of princes met to cast lots**

The king was elected by the nobles

The Polish monarch was elected by the nobles, which greatly limited the power of the king. The power struggles between the Roman Catholic nobility and the monarch had been a longstanding feature of Polish history. It is one reason that Poland grew weaker as other nearby kingdoms, such as Prussia and Austria, became stronger, with powerful dynasties in control. This would lead to Poland's demise at the end of the 1700s.

Which of the following explains the partition of Poland in 1795?

- A. Rival neighbors overwhelmed the state and divided it up**
- B. Civil war led to its disintegration**
- C. The Reformation helped create a disunited people**
- D. The absolutist monarch went too far and the people rebelled**
- E. Russia absorbed all Polish territory after winning a war**

Rival neighbors overwhelmed the state and divided it up

Poland was unfortunate in both its geography and its political leadership in the 18th century. Surrounded by powerful neighbors, it was not able to resist Russia, Austria, and Prussia all at the same time. Over time, its territory was lost to these neighbors. In 1795, the final partition of all Polish territory was accomplished. The Polish people became minorities in large domains ruled by foreigners.



What did the term *philosophe* mean in the 18th century?

- A. Soldiers fighting for the monarchy**
- B. French aristocrats who sided with the church**
- C. Italian merchants in support of the nobility**
- D. Cardinals who challenged the pope**
- E. French thinkers who challenged authority**

French aristocrats who sided with the church

The intellectual history of Europe was greatly altered in the 18th century by the philosophical writings of different French thinkers. Called philosophes, they wrote on the power of reason and criticized the ignorance of their time period. In particular they criticized the church, which they saw as medieval and backward. Their influence also reinforced the cultural dominance of France during this time.

All of the following were famous 18th century French philosophes EXCEPT

- A. Rousseau**
- B. D'Alembert**
- C. Montesquieu**
- D. Voltaire**
- E. Richelieu**

Rousseau

France produced many of the great thinkers and social critics of the 18th century. These men wrote about the ills they perceived in European culture and were widely read in their day. All of the men on the previous slide were philosophers and writers except Richelieu, who was a famous cardinal and minister during the reign of Louis XIII.

The salons of the Enlightenment were famous for

- A. Hosting discussions of literature and philosophy**
- B. Creating tensions between Catholics and Protestants**
- C. Urging the abolition (elimination) of the monarchy in France**
- D. A decrease in the literacy rate**
- E. Influencing monarchs to reform their kingdoms**

Hosting discussions of literature and philosophy

The emphasis on critical thinking during the Enlightenment encouraged intellectual discourse. In upper-class France, wealthy women would host salons where people could come and discuss famous books or the new philosophies that were emerging. These salons were fashionable and even prestigious. It was another way for ideas to gain popularity and to promote the many new books being published.

Which of the following territories were taken from Spain in the Treaty (Peace) of Utrecht?

A. Naples and the Netherlands

B. Savoy and Switzerland

C. Poland and Sicily

D. Alsace and the Netherlands

E. Brittany and Naples

Naples and the Netherlands

The War of Spanish Succession did not go well for Spain. The Treaty of Utrecht took considerable foreign territory from the Spanish kingdom and parceled it out to other kingdoms. Spain lost Italian territories in Naples, Sardinia, and Sicily. It was also forced to cede (give up) the Netherlands to Austria. Poland was divided up by Austria and Russia, while Switzerland remained independent.

When d’Alembert made a distinction between the “truly enlightened public” and the “blind and noisy multitude,” he revealed the

- A. Need for education for the middle classes**
- B. Tensions between the nobility and the church**
- C. Elitism of the 18th century philosophes**
- D. New attitudes toward the merchant classes**
- E. Open discourse among all classes during the Enlightenment**

Elitism of the 18th century philosophes

Historians have debated the impact of the Enlightenment on the common people. Educated and literate people were the minority in society in the 18th century. Well-read people such as the philosophes could champion the lower classes, but they actually did not come into much contact with them. Among the educated elite, there was a common mistrust of the lower classes, who they saw suffering in superstition and ignorance. The distinction by d’Alembert reveals this because the common people are characterized as “blind and noisy.” This elitism reveals some of the class tensions of the era.

The practice of indentured labor in England circa 1700 can be best described as

- A. The importing of Africans to the Caribbean to work the plantations**
- B. Enslaving the natives to work in the mines of Mexico**
- C. An agreement to work for some years in exchange for passage to the New World**
- D. The custom of willing one's farm to the eldest son**
- E. The acquisition of work agreements with local natives**

An agreement to work for some years in exchange for passage to the New World

The demand for cheap labor in British America helped create work-for-passage agreements between landowners and poor immigrants. Many farms were growing cash crops, such as tobacco and cotton.

These farms needed additional laborers in the fields. The arrangement appealed to many poor Europeans who wanted to make a new life in the Americas but did not have the money to get started. In exchange for a period of work (i.e. seven years), they could aspire to become farmers themselves over time. Some laborers were also petty criminals who were given the option of going to the New World instead of remaining in an English prison.

From about 1680 to 1725, the balance of power shifted radically in eastern Europe - Russia, Brandenburg-Prussia, and Austria rose at the expense of which three powers in decline?

- A. Poland, the Papal States, and the Holy Roman Empire**
- B. France, Poland, and Sweden**
- C. Venice, Denmark, and Saxony**
- D. Poland, Sweden, and the Ottoman Empire**
- E. Finland, Sweden, and Poland**

Poland, Sweden, and the Ottoman Empire

Venice, the Holy Roman Empire, and the Papal States were no longer factors in the European balance of power in that period. Although France suffered in major wars from 1686 to 1715, it did not cease to be a great power. Because Finland was not independent until 1918, that leaves the only possible combination of Poland, Sweden, and the Ottoman Empire. Sweden to the north, Poland to the west, and the Ottoman Turks to the south were adversely affected by wars with Prussia, Russia, and Austria

Gravity, the falling of accelerated bodies on the earth, the revolution of the planets in their rotations round their axis, all this is mere motion. Now motion cannot perhaps be conceived any otherwise than by impulsion; therefore all those bodies must be impelled. But by what are they impelled? All space is full, it therefore is filled with a very subtle matter, since this is imperceptible to us; this matter goes from west to east, since all the planets are carried from west to east.

--Voltaire, 1778

The primary message of the quote above is to show Voltaire's

- A. Agreement with the theories of Copernicus**
- B. Determination to oppose the theology of the church**
- C. Interest in the work of Newton**
- D. Desire for scientific accord with Einstein**
- E. Support for the work of alchemists in France**

Interest in the work of Newton

The quote focuses on the scientific speculation about gravity and motion, two ideas much written about by Isaac Newton. Voltaire was a great admirer of Newton, and this quote shows that Voltaire was also speculating on what causes things to move and the wind to blow. The thinkers of the Enlightenment read one another's works and were inspired by new scientific discoveries.

Which of the following kingdoms became the dominant power in Italy after the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713?

A. Austria

B. The Netherlands

C. Prussia

D. Sardinia

E. The Papal States

Austria

Although the Papal States still existed in Italy in the 18th century, Austria was the dominant power in southern Europe after the War of Spanish Succession. Spain had been forced to surrender territory in Italy to Austria. This left the Habsburg throne with more power in the Mediterranean.

All of the following were reforms enacted by European enlightened monarchs in the 18th century EXCEPT

- A. Abolishing torture as a method for gathering evidence**
- B. Decreeing freedom of speech**
- C. Raising taxes on the peasantry**
- D. Allowing freedom of religion**
- E. Making prisons more humane**

Raising taxes on the peasantry

The philosophes of the Enlightenment saw many injustices in society and commented on them. A major theme was tolerance, especially in the realm of religion. The most enlightened monarchs issued decrees to allow their subjects to worship the religion of their choice. Basic rights such as the freedom to speak out and criticize the government were radical ideas of the time period. The cruelty of police methods and the horrible conditions found in prisons at this time were also deplored by the leading reformers. Liberal kingdoms, such as Sweden and Austria under Joseph II, attempted to make progress in improving the rights of the accused and the imprisoned.

Although some despots like Catherine the Great seemed interested in reform during the Enlightenment,

- A. State matters and wars took precedence over desired changes in the established order**
- B. Philosophes were often jailed for criticizing the government**
- C. A universal bill of rights was devised by the monarchs of Europe**
- D. Trade wars led to other decrees about the economy**
- E. Power was decentralized in many kingdoms**

State matters and wars took precedence over desired changes in the established order

Some rulers such as Frederick II and Catherine the Great seemed interested in enlightened reforms during their reigns in the 18th century. The writings of the philosophes of France had an impact on some elites. However, raising money for large standing armies and extending the power of the state were more important concerns during the so-called Enlightenment. Some reforms were made into legal codes, but in general, changes were not enough to have great impact on the common person.

The 18th century concept of balance of power meant that

- A. Small standing armies were kept to defend one's nation**
- B. Nations still went to war to resolve issues**
- C. Territories remained intact over time**
- D. Only diplomacy was used to diminish tensions between states**
- E. Portugal had to give up more influence in the Mediterranean**

Nations still went to war to resolve issues

In the 18th century, international relations in Europe tried to maintain a sense of balance, where no single nation could dominate the others. This did not mean that peace was the ultimate goal. Rather, nations kept large standing armies and used them to get what they wanted. In the middle of the century. Nations fought major wars to gain advantage over each other. Combinations of nations also fought one another so that some military balance was achieved.

Which of the following is most closely associated with Immanuel Kant?

- A. Defining the field of metaphysics and examining moral philosophy**
- B. Creating a workable diplomatic model for nation-states**
- C. Mapping out the motives for imperialism**
- D. Advocating full suffrage for women**
- E. The denial of a universal morality**

Defining the field of metaphysics and examining moral philosophy

Immanuel Kant was one of the best-known thinkers of the late Enlightenment in northern Europe. He was concerned with the ways humans know what they know. He compromised between the empiricists and the rationalists, and believed in the “laws of the mind.” He wrote extensively on three unknowable realms: God, freedom, and immortality. Because these realms are outside the human experience, they could not be scientifically proven. Still, they were believed to be vital to moral philosophy.

The idea for emancipation of Russia serfs came to an end during the reign of Catherine the Great when

- A. Priests declared themselves against it**
- B. The nobles refused to cooperate with the monarch**
- C. War with Austria intervened**
- D. A bloody uprising led by a Cossack, Pugachev, threatened the regime**
- E. Poland tried it and failed**

A bloody uprising led by a Cossack, Pugachev, threatened the regime

Although sympathetic to the plight of the landless peasantry because of the writing of Voltaire, Catherine the Great experienced a large serf revolt early in her reign. The uprising, known as the Pugachev Rebellion, almost toppled the monarchy, but the revolt collapsed from within. After its collapse, Catherine permitted the nobility to oppress the peasants and did not attempt to alter the feudal status quo. This, Russia remained mired in the past, and economic order was built at the expense of the poor workers of the land.

In rural areas, the traditional solution to the problem of soil exhaustion was

- A. Heavy use of chemical fertilizers**
- B. Letting a field lie fallow for a time**
- C. Selling the land to someone else**
- D. Surveying the land**
- E. Religious rituals and blessings by a priest**

Letting a field lie fallow for a time

The patterns of planting and harvesting gave farmers valuable knowledge about the soil they were working. If they planted wheat, they knew that the soil would be depleted and the field would not yield a good crop the following year. If there was enough organic fertilizer, they could use that to replenish the lost nutrients in the soil. Usually, however, the farmers would leave the ground fallow or unplanted for a year, so that the natural chemicals could be replenished. This put limits on the productivity of available land and had to be carefully managed.

In which of the following areas of Europe did Protestantism become dominant?

- A. Italy and Ireland**
- B. Southern Germany and Austria**
- C. France and Spain**
- D. Scandinavia and England**

Scandinavia and England

Protestantism eventually established itself in northern Europe, which included Scandinavia, northern Germany, England, and Holland. The Roman Catholic Church remained established in France, Italy, Austria, Bavaria, Ireland, and Poland.

Wars over royal succession in the eighteenth century pointed out

A. The continuing rise of Spain as a continental power

B. The vulnerability of hereditary monarchies

C. The need for absolutist rule in Europe

D. The need to downsize large standing armies

The vulnerability of hereditary monarchies

Both Spain and Austria experienced crises involving the transition between a ruling monarch and his political heirs. In both cases, large wars were fought to determine who would take the throne in these kingdoms. When the wars were settled, the monarchies of Spain and Austria both lost territory. This underscored the problems arising from competing claims to a throne, or interference from outside the kingdom to settle the issue.

The agricultural enclosure movement was often opposed by the nobles because

- A. It was thought to be heretical**
- B. No one could see the benefit**
- C. Artisans were left out of the process**
- D. It required an initial large investment**

It required an initial large investment

The older system of open fields and common property came under criticism when the techniques of crop rotation began being used. Demarking the land with stone or wood fences was seen a beneficial in allowing better soil management. Nobles, who wanted maximum profits from their holdings, would resist the enclosure movement because of the investment needed in the short term.

The term *diaspora* can best be described as the

- A. Festivals that were observed in Spanish colonies
- B. Expansion of the sugar trade in Latin America
- C. Acquisition of new colonies or areas
- D. Scattering of a people to different parts of the world

Scattering of a people to different parts of the world

At different times in history, certain peoples have dispersed and scattered, usually as a result of conquest and/or captivity. In Europe, Germany, Gypsies, and Armenians found themselves transplanted to other parts of the continent or elsewhere in the world. This led to a cultural transference, in which pockets of ethnicity would exist within a larger culture. The movement of Europeans and Africans to the New World after 1500 led to a huge diaspora of many different peoples. The most prominent diaspora in history books deals with the Jews being expelled from Jerusalem in biblical days.



The painting above

- A. Introduces abstract images with everyday scenery**
- B. Condemns the gap between rich and poor in France**
- C. Documents the life of the eighteenth-century bourgeoisie**
- D. Favors the monarchy and single-person rule**

Documents the life of the eighteenth-century bourgeoisie

The artist of the painting was Jean-Baptiste-Simeon Chardin. He painted plain still-life and realistic scenes of the Paris bourgeoisie. Patronized by Louis XV, Chardin was well known in his lifetime. His paintings show a realistic view of the people in prerevolutionary France.

The widespread use of wood fuel had which of the following results in eighteenth-century Europe?

- A. Population declines in the cities**
- B. Widespread deforestation**
- C. Forest management by the crown**
- D. Famine in the countryside**

Widespread deforestation

Both farming and new industries needed fuel in the 1700s, and wood was the most widely used. Today, England, Romania, and Hungary have less than 10 percent of the trees that existed in 1300. The fabled Sherwood Forest (of Robin Hood fame) once covered over 10,000 acres of land, but now it contains less than 700 acres. The lack of wood fuel forced people to use other fuels such as coal to keep warm.

Women were not prominent participants in the Enlightenment or the Scientific Revolution because?

- A. They were generally barred from both education and the professions**
- B. Female mortality was much higher at the time**
- C. Social unrest took precedence**
- D. The peasantry lacked interest in innovation**

They were generally barred from both education and the professions

In the early modern era, daughters were not educated or groomed for professional life by their parents. The main goal of the family was to have daughters marry into a good family. Higher education was male dominated, and the number of literate women was small. While some upper-class families would see to the education of a daughter, fewer than 10 percent of women were literate.

The Sovereign is absolute; for there is no other Authority but that which centers in his single Person, that can act with a Vigour proportionate to the Extent of such a vast Dominion.

-Catherine the Great, 1767

Which of the following is best supported by the quote above?

- A. Authority resides in the aristocracy**
- B. Democracy is the political ideal**
- C. Absolute monarchy is the only governing principle**
- D. A king must be vigorous**

Absolute monarchy is the only governing principle

When Catherine said “the Sovereign is absolute,” she was referring to herself as the empress of Russia. She believed in absolutism and here expressed that authority must be centered in one person (herself) so that she could act quickly when the need arose. Although considered an enlightened despot, she had no intention of giving power to the people she ruled. She was born a princess and schemed to take the throne from her husband. Once in power, she did all she could to consolidate the power of the Russian monarchy.

The term *demographics* can best be described as

- A. The granting of freedom to individual slaves
- B. Understanding the tax methods of nations
- C. Anticolonial movements in Latin America
- D. The study of population patterns and growth

The study of population patterns and growth

Historians have always been interested in the concentrations of human settlement. The specific study of population trends is called demographics. Throughout history, populations have grown at varying rates depending on births and the movements of people. Death rates also affect growth patterns and can be tied to medical care and diseases that periodically ravage a local population.

Plagues, whether widespread or isolated, have been a recurring phenomenon. The last wave of bubonic plague struck Marseilles in the early 1700s and killed almost 100,000 people before it dissipated.

Great Britain joined Austria in the War of Austrian Succession of 1740 because

- A. It was attacked by Prussia**
- B. France had become too powerful on the continent**
- C. Of agreements between the two kingdoms before the war**
- D. The Hapsburgs had borrowed a lot of money from London banks**

France had become too powerful on the continent

The War of Austrian Succession was fought because there was no male heir to the Hapsburg throne in Vienna. Charles VI wanted to give the throne to his daughter, Maria Theresa. Although many nations had agreed to recognize Maria's legitimacy as monarch, once Charles was dead, a war broke out over the succession. France thought the Austrian Empire was vulnerable and attacked. Great Britain came to Austria's aid because it was alarmed by the growing might of France and did not want one kingdom to dominate the continent.

All of the following are components that define a nation EXCEPT

A. Financial indexes

B. History

C. Language

D. Religion

Financial indexes

Many things define a nation or people. There is a shared experience over time and also key cultural components, such as a common language and a belief system shared by most citizens. Some dynamics such as competing religious beliefs or the existence of more than one language may cause tension, but there will be an overarching sense of what it is to be a German, for example, or a Canadian.

General improvements to the water supply and sewage disposal in Europe led to

- A. Poor harvests in the Low Countries**
- B. Massive immigration to the New World**
- C. Poor economic results**
- D. Better public health and higher birthrates**

Better public health and higher birthrates

Two of the most devastating diseases in urban Europe were typhoid and typhus. These water-borne diseases were especially deadly for children and young adults. As cities became better managed, they improved the available drinking water. The management of human sewage was also important because the pollution of rivers had been a major cause of spreading disease in the past. With cleaner water available, people were healthier and birthrates increased. Infant mortality also decreased, which boosted population growth.

What does the term *joint-stock company* mean?

- A. Trading firms that are privately owned**
- B. A public business venture financed by stockholders who risk their money**
- C. Christian companies that sponsored missionaries overseas**
- D. A family business handed down to the sons**

A public business venture financed by stockholders who risk their money

Joint-stock companies originated in England, Holland, and France and were a new investment vehicle after 1650. Private investors with capital would buy units called shares of stock and become partners in a venture. With the Age of Discovery, Europeans invested in overseas businesses, and stock exchanges sprang up in London, Amsterdam, and Paris, allowing people to buy shares in different companies. These companies often enjoyed the support of their monarchies back in Europe, but they also organized their own military capabilities. This aspect of capitalism is part of the founding of the modern economy.

Which industry employed the most Europeans before the nineteenth century?

A. Weapons

B. Dairy

C. Iron and steel

D. Textiles

Textiles

The textile industry involved different phases of working with woolens and linen material. Before the 1900s, most textile work has done in cottages, where the rural poor had looms and dying vats for processing and making cloth. Handloom work was often done by the entire family. Men, with the help of the women, usually operated the loom; children helped by doing tasks that suited their smaller hands.

The Treaty of Paris in 1763 was part of the settlement of the

A. Seven Years' War

B. War between Prussia and Denmark

C. War of Spanish Succession

D. Thirty Years' War

Seven Years' War

The eighteenth century saw a number of wars break out in Europe, but the most far-flung was the Seven Years' War, also known as the French and Indian War in North America. In part, this war highlighted the rekindling of the past medieval rivalry between England and France. Other kingdoms also joined the war. For example, Russia sought to diminish the new power of Prussia in eastern Europe. Since the war spread to North America and Asia, where colonial claims were being contested, this war is considered to be the first global conflict in modern history.

The Seven Years' War revealed the dominant power of the

A. Pope

B. British

C. Prussians

D. French

British

The Seven Years' War that ended in 1763 saw the emergence of the global power of Great Britain. Victories in Europe, India, and North America left Great Britain with an empire that now spanned the globe. France became a secondary power, having lost territories on three continents. Holland had also been eclipsed by the British in the century before the Treaty of Paris. The importance of naval power in establishing a world empire was proven in the Seven Years' War, and the navy of Great Britain was the best in the world.

In the armies of the eighteenth century, leadership was primarily reserved for the

A. Bourgeoisie

B. Peasants

C. Middle class

D. Aristocracy

Aristocracy

In most major eighteenth-century European kingdoms, the officer corps was largely made up of men from the nobility. Military honor and fame was regarded as the province of the aristocracy, and its young men were trained for fighting from a young age. Serving in time of war was considered an important rite of passage that all young aristocrats were supposed to accomplish. During the Seven Years' War, there was some use of mercenaries, who came with preorganized units and their own leadership.

Which of the following nations supplied mercenary troops in the Seven Years' War?

A. Switzerland and small German states

B. Ottoman Turkey and Hungary

C. Sicily and Sardinia

D. Spain and Naples

Switzerland and small German states

The Swiss had long been famous for providing professional fighting men for European wars. In the eighteenth century, armies grew larger and larger, which meant the demand for soldiers grew accordingly. Nations such as Britain and Austria hired foreign soldiers to fight with them and for them. Smaller German principalities also had regiments for hire, which were used by the side that could pay them the most.

Unlike some Enlightenment thinkers who preferred democracy, Voltaire supported which kind of government?

- A. Theocracy**
- B. Enlightened despotism**
- C. Limited self-rule**
- D. Totalitarian dictatorship**

Enlightened despotism

Voltaire preferred an enlightened monarch who would use his or her power for the benefit of the people. Such rulers kept their absolute rights over the people but used their power to care for the kingdom and its people. In the ideal, somewhat similar to the idea of Plato's philosopher-king, this ruler would be wise and not behave selfishly or use oppression to control his subjects. Some eighteenth-century monarchs admired Voltaire and made some limited reforms in the name of tolerance and humanity.

Which of the following eighteenth-century European empires were the most multiethnic in character?

A. Ottoman and Austrian

B. German and Austrian

C. Russian and Swiss

D. German and Ottoman

Ottoman and Austrian

Both the Ottoman and Austrian empires were very diverse and multiethnic in composition. The Turks ruled over Arabs, Bosnians, and Romanians, while the Austrians had control over Serbs, Hungarians, Czechs, and others. The difficulty in ruling a large and diverse population would challenge both empires and lead to their eventual dissolution.

Which of the following were components of British mercantilist policy in the eighteenth century?

- A. Interagency Acts, which angered British Canadians**
- B. Navigation Acts, which mandated use of British ships**
- C. Anti-Swedish boycotts**
- D. French trade agreements about fishing in Nova Scotia**

Navigation Acts, which mandated use of British ships

The Navigation Acts were enacted to manage trade and shipping between Britain and the rest of the world. If British ships handled imports, the money stayed inside the nation. If other nations were allowed to ship goods into the nation, they would share the profits. Mercantilism aimed to create an internal system of importations so that all goods were handled by persons and companies connected to the mother country. The policy was meant to take profits away from other nations in competition with England, such as Holland and France.

Which of the following was common approach to infant care by upper and middle-class families in eighteenth-century Europe?

- A. The use of rural wet nurses to feed babies**
- B. Sending children to foreign countries for their education**
- C. Leaving infants in the care of grandparents**
- D. Urban childcare services**

The use of rural wet nurses to feed babies

In middle and upper-class society, breastfeeding was considered common, so mothers would give their newborns to other women to nurse in the first months of the baby's life. Wet nurses often lived in the country, so the baby would live temporarily away from home. Infant mortality was still quite high and many children died before the age of ten. The wealthy could also afford nannies, who basically raised and taught the children.

Man being born, as has been proved, with a title to perfect freedom and an uncontrolled enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of the law of Nature, equally with any other man, or number of men in the world, hath by nature a power not only to preserve his property—that is, his life, liberty, and estate, against the injuries and attempts of other men.

-John Locke, 1689

The quote above expresses the philosophy of the period in history known as the

- A. Renaissance**
- B. Commercial Revolution**
- C. Enlightenment**
- D. Great Schism**

Enlightenment

The 1600s saw a flowering of new ideas about society and politics. French and British tinkers began to explore the relationship between the people and their government. They considered people to be in a state of nature, which suggested certain universal rights. Locke was one of the great political philosophers of this time period, now labeled the Enlightenment.

In 1701, the kingdom of Great Britain was created by uniting

A. Ireland and Cornwall

B. Scotland and Wales

C. England and Scotland

D. Chelsea and England

England and Scotland

England and Scotland had been separate medieval kingdoms and often fought one another. When the succession problem arose in 1603 upon the death of the childless Elizabeth I, the English monarchy went to the king of Scotland. This brought the two kingdoms closer, and the two were formally united a century later. The poor financial state of Scotland in the early 1700s made the union attractive because Great Britain would encourage tax-free trade within the new kingdom.

Eighteenth-century agriculture saw increased production for all the following reasons EXCEPT

- A. Increased yields per acre owing to better soil management**
- B. More land being farmed due to enclosure**
- C. Healthier livestock**
- D. Smaller farm families**

Smaller farm families

Historians have been debating the causes of the agricultural revolution during the eighteenth century and looking for explanations about the increased output of farmers in Europe. The enclosure movement helped bring more land under direct farmer management. The cultivations of more hay allowed more feed for livestock, which increased the size of herds. Crop rotation allowed better use of the land. Families tended to be large because farmers wanted the children to help out with the unending work of the farm.

Which of the following composers were most prominent during the high baroque period of modern music?

A. Rachmaninoff and Liszt

B. Handel and J. S. Bach

C. Buxtehude and Mozart

D. Chopin and Debussy

Handel and J. S. Bach

J. S. Bach and Handel were two of the most prolific composers of the eighteenth century. Both were German, but both were influenced by Italian compositions and genres. Handel and J. S. Bach composed works in most of the existing genres, from opera to fugues. At this time, it was common for well-known composers to work for a generous monarch, as Handel did for George II of England.

Medicine in the eighteenth century discovered new ways to prevent disease by

- A. Burning the homes of the infected**
- B. Bleeding patients who were ill**
- C. Amputating infected limbs**
- D. Inoculation**

Inoculation

One of the scourges of the early modern era was smallpox, which killed many people. Lady Montague in England had heard of a technique from Turkey where people were purposely infected with smallpox so that they would have the fever but then develop antibodies to fight the disease. She introduced this practice to western Europe in 1721. Though risky (the inoculation killed one person out of fifty), it became a standard method in the modern era of protecting people against some diseases. A true vaccine against smallpox was introduced by Edward Jenner in 1796 that didn't harm patients and completely protected them from smallpox.

In 1753, a Scottish surgeon published his findings that scurvy was

- A. Common among rural women**
- B. Connected to heart disease**
- C. A blood disease**
- D. Caused by a vitamin C deficiency**

Caused by a vitamin C deficiency

The relationship between diet and health was just being discovered in the eighteenth century. A doctor in Scotland knew that men at sea suffered from a malady known as scurvy, which caused teeth to fall out and bleeding. Upon experimenting with fruit juices, he found that lemon juice would either halt the progress of the disease or cure it all together. This was a medical breakthrough, especially for the Royal Navy, which had barrels of lemons and limes put on every ship to maintain the health of its sailors.

Which of the following tactics did British diplomacy use to counter French power in the eighteenth century?

- A. Creating alliances with multiple kingdoms**
- B. Enacting trade embargos**
- C. Disputing the succession of the French monarchy**
- D. Using the Roman Catholic Church to limit French power**

Creating alliances with multiple kingdoms

Great Britain was active in creating different alliances with nations that were also concerned with the rise of French power. Britain aligned itself with Austria, France's great rival during the eighteenth century, and also signed a treaty with Prussia, which tended to be anti-French. Britain's new king was from Germany, which further connected England with central Europe.

Rococo art and music departed from the earlier Baroque by producing a

- A. Heavy and dark impression**
- B. Light and airy feeling**
- C. Monochromatic style of expression**
- D. Series of neoclassical themes**

Light and airy feeling

Rococo paintings are often busy and use pastel colors to convey a sense of floating on a cloud. Palaces and churches from the period had ceilings painted with decorative themes, such as birds, cherubs, ribbons, and flowers. The art was busy and very colorful. While Baroque style seemed formal and heavy, the Rococo aimed to be charming and light.

Liberte, egalite, fraternite is the motto associated with the?

- A. Cuban Revolution**
- B. Reign of Terror**
- C. Russian Revolution**
- D. French Revolution**
- E. Commercial Revolution**

French Revolution

Born out of the Enlightenment philosophies of the 18th century, French revolutionaries called for new political freedoms and more equality for the people. New ideas of government and politics developed the thought that rights should be guaranteed to the people. Abstract concepts of liberty and freedom became a part of the political discourse of the 18th century.