

Exam #1

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. The period 1315 to 1322 is best described as
- a time of scarcity and starvation.
 - a time of plenty and prosperity.
 - stable and peaceful.
 - a time of civil war and bloodshed.
 - a time of rapid intellectual advancement.
- ___ 2. The highly infectious nature of the plague was enhanced by
- the imposition of quarantine measures.
 - an influx of peasants seeking medical care.
 - urban congestion and lack of sanitation.
 - the total absence of health-care facilities.
 - starving peasants' consumption of black rats.
- ___ 3. The Dalimil Chronicle traces the history of the
- Bohemian people.
 - Black Death in eastern Europe.
 - English conquest of Ireland.
 - Great Schism.
 - Magyar defense of Hungary against German colonizers.
- ___ 4. The Black Death made its last appearance in
- Paris in 1438.
 - Marseilles in 1721.
 - London in 1399.
 - Frankfurt in 1897.
 - Florence in 1622.
- ___ 5. The establishment of new colleges and universities in the years following the Black Death
- greatly weakened the international nature of medieval culture.
 - were generally similar to the internationally oriented earlier universities.
 - enhanced the role of the papacy in European affairs.
 - had no apparent connection to the previous crises.
 - led to the foundation of the Dominican and Franciscan orders.
- ___ 6. During the Hundred Years' War, the English kings were supported by some French barons because the latter
- disapproved of the Babylonian Captivity.
 - were promised estates in England.
 - wanted to stop the French monarchy's centralizing efforts.
 - were economically dependent on the English wool trade.
 - were Lollards.

- _____ 7. The English victory at the Battle of Crécy resulted from
- the chivalric superiority of the English knights.
 - their alliance with the Germans.
 - the cowardice of the French knights.
 - the effective use of longbows.
 - the use of hand-held firearms.
- _____ 8. Conciliarists, such as the theologians Pierre d'Ailly and Conrad Gelnhausen, maintained all of the following except that
- reform could best be accomplished by general assemblies representing all Christians.
 - the pope's authority derived from the Christian community.
 - the pope was not the head of the Christian church.
 - a constitutional form of church government was preferable to the monarchical form.
 - the pope existed to promote the well-being of the Christian community.
- _____ 9. The spread of literacy
- was a response to needs of commerce and government.
 - was hampered by the crises of the era.
 - did not affect women.
 - occurred only among the nobility and the clergy.
 - did not begin until the Protestant Reformation.
- _____ 10. The young woman who saved France during the Hundred Years' War was
- Catherine of Siena.
 - Joan of Arc.
 - Christine de Pisan.
 - Françoise of Florence.
 - Theresa of Avila.
- _____ 11. Each of the following authors composed important works in their vernacular except
- Christine de Pisan.
 - François Villon.
 - Geoffrey Chaucer.
 - Dante Alighieri.
 - Thomas Aquinas.
- _____ 12. Villon's Grand Testament is distinguished from the works of Dante and Chaucer by its
- use of the female voice.
 - use of prose rather than verse.
 - use of the language of the poor and the criminal.
 - spiritual themes.
 - rejection of the church.
- _____ 13. _____ led the English to victory at Agincourt in 1415.
- Henry II
 - Edward III

- c. Richard I
- d. Henry V
- e. John II

- ___ 14. Utraquism, endorsed by Jan Hus, refers to
- a. denial of the existence of the Trinity.
 - b. the assertion that all Christian men are priests.
 - c. the doctrine that a council of bishops, not the pope, should be the supreme authority in the church.
 - d. rejection of the full divinity of Christ.
 - e. endorsement of laypersons receiving communion in both kinds (bread and wine).
- ___ 15. The correspondence between John and Margaret Paston indicates that
- a. Margaret and John felt mutual affection and devotion.
 - b. their marriage was purely a financial arrangement.
 - c. some peasants were literate.
 - d. their children received all the couple's affection.
 - e. Margaret understood little of John's business dealings.
- ___ 16. In the High Middle Ages, prostitution was
- a. ruthlessly prosecuted by authorities.
 - b. found only in the bustling seaports of the Mediterranean.
 - c. both a rural and urban phenomenon.
 - d. regulated by state authorities.
 - e. endorsed by the church.
- ___ 17. The direct cause of the Hundred Years' War between England and France was
- a. the French seizure of the port of Calais.
 - b. the English execution of Joan of Arc.
 - c. King Edward III of England's seizure of Aquitaine.
 - d. King Edward III of England's endorsement of Urban VI as the rightful pope.
 - e. King Philip of France's seizure of Aquitaine.
- ___ 18. The immediate cause of the English peasant rebellion of 1381 was
- a. the reimposition of the head tax.
 - b. the execution of Wat Tyler.
 - c. the excommunication of John Wyclif.
 - d. the French victory at the Battle of Poitiers.
 - e. a sharp rise in grain prices.
- ___ 19. The census taken in the city of Florence between 1427 and 1430 suggests that
- a. the Black Death hit the elderly the hardest.
 - b. the Black Death hit the young the hardest.
 - c. the Black Death killed more men than women.
 - d. the Black Death killed more women than men.
 - e. the Black Death had little demographic impact on Florence.
- ___ 20. The rebellions that swept across Europe in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries
- a. were primarily political movements.

- b. resulted in important reforms.
 - c. sparked efforts to reform the church.
 - d. involved both rural and urban laboring people.
 - e. were treated with leniency by nobles.
- _____ 21. In northern Italy, the assimilation of the feudal nobility and the commercial elites of the cities was accomplished largely by
- a. merchants' purchase of noble titles.
 - b. nobles' joining the merchant guilds.
 - c. the abolition of property requirements for citizenship in cities.
 - d. merchants' construction of lavish castles in the countryside.
 - e. intermarriage.
- _____ 22. All of the following were among the Italian powers that dominated the peninsula except
- a. the Papal States.
 - b. Florence.
 - c. Ferrara.
 - d. Venice.
 - e. Naples.
- _____ 23. The Italian popolo
- a. established democracies in the Italian city-states.
 - b. desired government offices and equality of taxation.
 - c. were never able to influence Italian politics.
 - d. controlled the wool industry.
 - e. intermarried with the nobility.
- _____ 24. By 1300, most of the Italian citystates were ruled by either signori or
- a. kings.
 - b. oligarchies.
 - c. elected assemblies.
 - d. ecclesiastical princes.
 - e. bishops.
- _____ 25. As consumer habits changed, an aristocrat's greatest expense was usually his
- a. urban palace.
 - b. military hardware and training.
 - c. daughter's dowry.
 - d. food.
 - e. jewelry and clothing.
- _____ 26. In which century did the mechanical clock become commonplace in European cities?
- a. twelfth
 - b. thirteenth
 - c. fourteenth
 - d. fifteenth
 - e. sixteenth
- _____ 27. The official attitude toward rape indicates that

- a. the status of women had improved.
 - b. it was a serious crime against the victim and society.
 - c. it was not seen as a serious crime against either the victim or society.
 - d. prostitution was designed to eradicate the crime.
 - e. homosexual rape was a worse offense than heterosexual rape.
- ___ 28. The Florentine Office of the Night was created to control
- a. homosexual activities (sodomy).
 - b. prostitution.
 - c. radical elements in the popolo.
 - d. the outbreak of heresy during the Renaissance.
 - e. taverns.
- ___ 29. The French invasion of Italy at the end of the fifteenth century was predicted by
- a. Savonarola.
 - b. Dante.
 - c. Machiavelli.
 - d. Lorenzo de Medici.
 - e. Francesco Sforza.
- ___ 30. The most important factor in the emergence of the Italian Renaissance was the
- a. decline of religious feeling.
 - b. political disunity of Italy.
 - c. great commercial revival in Italy.
 - d. creation of powerful, centralized monarchies.
 - e. French patronage of Italian artists.
- ___ 31. Castiglione's manual on gentlemanly conduct
- a. focused on ridding oneself of vermin.
 - b. suggested that early choice of a profession was crucial in becoming a gentleman.
 - c. asserted that real men need not learn French.
 - d. insisted that the real gentleman show Christian humility and kindness toward the downtrodden.
 - e. suggested that gentlemen cultivate their abilities in a variety of fields, athletics to music to art to mathematics.
- ___ 32. According to Laura Cereta, the inferiority of women was a consequence of their
- a. biologic reproductive function.
 - b. own failure to live up to their potential.
 - c. lack of economic rights.
 - d. overzealous commitment to religion.
 - e. creation from Adam's rib.
- ___ 33. According to studies of the Florentine Office of the Night, the most common form of homosexual relationship between males was between
- a. noble and noble.
 - b. noblemen and manual laborers.
 - c. noblemen and servants.

- d. adult men and boys.
 - e. artist and patron.
- ___ 34. According to Machiavelli, the sole test of “good” government was whether it
- a. provided the necessary public services.
 - b. was based on Christian morality.
 - c. protected the liberty of its citizens.
 - d. was effective.
 - e. improved the economy.
- ___ 35. All of the following ethnic groups were imported into western Europe as slaves during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries except
- a. Africans.
 - b. Greeks.
 - c. Albanians.
 - d. Slavs.
 - e. Portuguese.
- ___ 36. For ordinary women, the Renaissance
- a. had very little impact.
 - b. improved the material conditions of their lives.
 - c. worsened their status.
 - d. allowed them access to education for the first time.
 - e. opened up access to new livelihoods.
- ___ 37. _____'s Decameron embodied the new secular spirit.
- a. Boccaccio
 - b. Pico della Mirandola
 - c. Petrarch
 - d. Da Vinci
 - e. Lorenzo Valla
- ___ 38. Moveable type was invented in the West around
- a. 1593.
 - b. 1412.
 - c. 1502.
 - d. 1454.
 - e. 1309.
- ___ 39. Thomas More's Utopia placed the blame for society's problems on
- a. human nature.
 - b. God's will.
 - c. society itself.
 - d. the individual.
 - e. King Henry VIII.
- ___ 40. According to the Dutch humanist Erasmus, the key to reform was
- a. education.
 - b. control of the papacy.

- c. a pious life.
 - d. the concerted effort that only a strong state could afford.
 - e. adherence to church dogma.
- ___ 41. The social group that most often resisted the centralizing efforts of the “new monarchs” was the
- a. peasantry.
 - b. nobility.
 - c. bourgeoisie.
 - d. urban workers.
 - e. clergy.
- ___ 42. Black slaves were _____ in the Renaissance courts of northern Italy.
- a. unknown
 - b. little valued
 - c. greatly in demand
 - d. used only for manual labor
 - e. unfashionable
- ___ 43. The Star Chamber
- a. dealt with noble threats to royal power in England.
 - b. was dominated by the great nobles of England.
 - c. was the English equivalent of the Spanish Inquisition.
 - d. dealt with the finances of the English government.
 - e. was largely staffed by conversos.
- ___ 44. The Tudors won the support of the upper middle class by
- a. reforming the church.
 - b. promoting peace and social order.
 - c. restricting the wages of the working classes.
 - d. lowering taxes and subsidizing the wool industry.
 - e. opening up officerships in the Navy to them.
- ___ 45. _____'s Gargantua and Pantagruel is a comic masterpiece.
- a. Rabelais
 - b. Moore
 - c. Erasmus
 - d. Colet
 - e. Van Eyck
- ___ 46. Martin Luther wrote his letter entitled “NinetyFive Theses” to Archbishop Albert in response to
- a. Luther's personal struggle with the question of salvation.
 - b. the election of Charles V.
 - c. the draining of Germany's wealth by the papacy.
 - d. a new campaign to sell indulgences.
 - e. the construction of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.
- ___ 47. The doctrine of indulgence rests on all of the following principles except
- a. belief that God is both merciful and just.
 - b. belief in salvation by faith alone.

- c. belief that Christ and the saints established a treasury of merit.
- d. belief that the church has the authority to grant sinners access to the treasury of merit.
- e. The doctrine rests on all four of these principles.

- ___ 48. In 1521, Charles V ordered Luther to appear before the
- a. Diet of Worms.
 - b. Council of Augsburg.
 - c. Diet of Wittenburg.
 - d. Tribunal of the Holy Office.
 - e. Court of the Holy Office.
- ___ 49. Luther saw the _____ as the special domain of women.
- a. church
 - b. home
 - c. public market
 - d. convent
 - e. pulpit
- ___ 50. Luther viewed sex as
- a. an abomination.
 - b. inevitable but condemned by God.
 - c. allowed between consenting adults.
 - d. a good and natural thing within marriage.
 - e. an invention of the devil.
- ___ 51. Calvin's reform movement
- a. was suppressed by the civil authorities in Geneva.
 - b. was restricted to Switzerland and France.
 - c. was thoroughly integrated into the civil government of Geneva.
 - d. rejected any role in the secular government of Geneva.
 - e. was quickly rejected by the citizens of Geneva.
- ___ 52. Ulrich Zwingli attacked all of the following except
- a. indulgences.
 - b. monasticism.
 - c. the doctrine of the Trinity.
 - d. clerical celibacy.
 - e. the Mass.
- ___ 53. According to Calvin, the elect were
- a. the leaders of the Genevan Consistory.
 - b. the intellectual leaders of the Reformation.
 - c. those individuals chosen for salvation.
 - d. all Protestants.
 - e. the elected ministers of the church.
- ___ 54. The Genevan Consistory
- a. regulated the behavior of Genevans in a manner consistent with other European

cities.

- b. severely regulated the conduct of Genevans.
- c. routinely harbored religious dissenters from around Europe.
- d. attempted to suppress Calvinism.
- e. included Calvinist, Lutheran, and Zwinglian representatives.

- ___ 55. The decision to burn Michael Servetus at the stake reflected
- a. Calvin's hatred of Roman Catholicism.
 - b. the religious intolerance of the Catholic Inquisition.
 - c. Luther's rejection of other Protestant theologians.
 - d. Calvin's harsh view of religious dissent.
 - e. the pan-European persecution of Anabaptists.
- ___ 56. Recent research on the English church before Henry VIII's break with Rome indicates that
- a. a vast gap existed between the clergy and the English people.
 - b. the church was in a very healthy condition.
 - c. conditions in England mirrored those on the continent.
 - d. clerical abuse and ignorance was worse in England than on the continent.
 - e. a majority of English Catholics were Lollards.
- ___ 57. The Reformation in England was primarily the result of
- a. dynastic and romantic concerns of Henry VIII.
 - b. the missionary activity of the Lollards.
 - c. the terrible conditions then existing in the English churches.
 - d. efforts by Luther and his followers.
 - e. Elizabeth I's conversion to Presbyterianism.
- ___ 58. Luther and Zwingli disagreed on which of the following issues?
- a. priestly celibacy.
 - b. the authority of Scripture.
 - c. indulgences.
 - d. monasticism.
 - e. the Eucharist.
- ___ 59. The Tridentine decree Tametsi stipulated that
- a. for a marriage to be valid, it had to be witnessed by a priest.
 - b. each diocese had to establish a seminary.
 - c. bishops had to live in their own dioceses.
 - d. the sale of indulgences was illegal.
 - e. no church offices would be sold.
- ___ 60. The overriding goal of the Catholic religious orders established in the sixteenth century was
- a. institutional reform.
 - b. reconciliation with Protestantism.
 - c. to combat heresy and Protestantism.
 - d. to uplift the spiritual condition of both clergy and laity.
 - e. conversion of Asians and Africans.
- ___ 61. The new religious order for women that emerged in the sixteenth century was the

- a. Ursuline Order.
- b. Society of Jesus.
- c. Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office.
- d. Colloquy of Marburg.
- e. Evangelines.

- _____ 62. The Index was
- a. a list of official doctrines of the Catholic church.
 - b. a list of individuals condemned by the Roman Inquisition.
 - c. the cardinals who directed the Roman Inquisition.
 - d. a catalog of forbidden reading.
 - e. Luther's commentaries on the Scriptures.
- _____ 63. The victory of the Ottomans over the Hungarians on the plain of _____ led to a great advance of Protestantism in Hungary.
- a. Budapest
 - b. Mohács
 - c. Suleiman
 - d. the Danube
 - e. Cracow
- _____ 64. European overseas expansion was facilitated by all of the following innovations except the
- a. use of sail power.
 - b. caravel.
 - c. mounting of cannon on naval vessels.
 - d. astrolabe.
 - e. galley.
- _____ 65. Prince Henry of Portugal is significant for his
- a. role in subduing the Dutch revolt.
 - b. support of exploration.
 - c. support of the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War.
 - d. opposition to slavery.
 - e. rounding of the Cape of Good Hope in 1498.
- _____ 66. Before the Portuguese gained control of the spice trade in the Indian Ocean, the trade had been controlled by the
- a. Muslims.
 - b. Venetians.
 - c. Spanish.
 - d. Byzantines.
 - e. Ming Chinese.
- _____ 67. The primary motivation for European explorers was
- a. material profit.
 - b. population pressure.
 - c. crusading zeal.
 - d. Renaissance curiosity.

e. fear of the Black Death.

- _____ 68. The quinto was
- the general term for the Spanish colonial administration.
 - a Spanish tax on all precious metals mined in its colonies.
 - the term for African slaves in Portugal.
 - the term used to describe the decimation of the natives of Hispaniola.
 - the forced labor duty imposed on all natives in some viceroyalties.
- _____ 69. _____ published the Edict of Nantes in 1598.
- Francis I
 - Henry II
 - Henry IV
 - Louis XII
 - Louis X
- _____ 70. The population losses caused by the plague and the Hundred Years' War
- greatly benefited the French nobility.
 - resulted in the virtual disappearance of serfdom in France.
 - led to foreign invasion of France.
 - led to the introduction of serfdom in France.
 - led to the reimposition of serfdom in eastern Europe.
- _____ 71. The French royal budget in the first half of the sixteenth century was strained by both the HabsburgValois wars and
- loss of feudal dues and rents.
 - overseas exploration.
 - extravagant promotion of the arts by the monarchs.
 - the military defeats of the Thirty Years' War.
 - the Price Revolution.
- _____ 72. When Charles V abdicated, his son Philip received all of the following except
- the kingdom of Sicily.
 - Austria.
 - the Low Countries.
 - Spain.
 - Milan.
- _____ 73. Philip II shared with Luther and Calvin the belief that
- salvation comes by God's gift of grace.
 - church and civil authorities should destroy heresy.
 - the state should impose morality on its subjects.
 - the pope was not infallible.
 - laypeople ought to read the Bible.
- _____ 74. The Edict of Nantes
- ended the Thirty Years' War.
 - proclaimed religious tolerance for Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists throughout the Holy Roman Empire.

- c. liberated all Christian slaves in France.
- d. restored Catholicism in England.
- e. provided conditions for the peaceful coexistence of Calvinism and Catholicism in France.

- ___ 75. Amerindians gave the Spanish
- a. smallpox.
 - b. syphilis.
 - c. typhoid.
 - d. bubonic plague.
 - e. the common cold.
- ___ 76. Peter Paul Rubens is best remembered as
- a. a painter whose work exemplifies the sensuality of Baroque painting.
 - b. the leader of the Dutch revolt against the Spanish.
 - c. a Huguenot leader in France.
 - d. the writer who developed the essay as a literary genre.
 - e. the foremost Baroque composer.
- ___ 77. The caravel was
- a. the palace of the Spanish king.
 - b. the Catholic festival occurring just before Lent.
 - c. an instrument to measure the elevation of stars or the sun above the horizon.
 - d. a three-masted sailing vessel developed in Portugal.
 - e. a new type of light and mobile field cannon first used by the French in the Thirty Years' War.
- ___ 78. The introduction of slavery into the Americas was conditioned most by the production of
- a. cotton.
 - b. spices.
 - c. rice.
 - d. sugar.
 - e. tobacco.
- ___ 79. Shakespeare's history plays, such as Richard II,
- a. exalt the English nation.
 - b. glorify the classical ideal.
 - c. were usually set in Italy.
 - d. were very unpopular at the time.
 - e. were probably authored by Christopher Marlowe.
- ___ 80. The Authorized Version of the Bible reflected the efforts of the Anglicans and Puritans to
- a. stamp out Catholicism.
 - b. unite their churches.
 - c. encourage the laity to read the Bible.
 - d. identify themselves with the English throne.
 - e. spread the gospel to Africa.
- ___ 81. Baroque art was

- a. reserved for rich patrons and the educated elite.
- b. intended to kindle the faith of the common people.
- c. banned in Protestant countries.
- d. simple and austere, lacking in emotion.
- e. first developed in the Netherlands.

- ___ 82. The period _____ saw witch-hunting on an unprecedented scale.
- a. 1560 to 1660
 - b. 1500 to 1600
 - c. 1600 to 1700
 - d. 1550 to 1580
 - e. 1530 to 1700
- ___ 83. A state may be termed _____ when it possesses a monopoly over the instruments of justice and the use of force within clearly defined boundaries.
- a. sovereign
 - b. absolute
 - c. a monarchy
 - d. a nation
 - e. a constitutional nation
- ___ 84. Political power in the Dutch republic was
- a. held by the central government.
 - b. controlled by an oligarchy of wealthy merchants.
 - c. held by the stadholder and his royal courtiers.
 - d. exercised by a democratically elected States General.
 - e. monopolized by members of the Calvinist Consistory.
- ___ 85. _____, Henry IV's chief minister, was a devout Protestant.
- a. Locke
 - b. Colbert
 - c. Richelieu
 - d. Sully
 - e. Marat
- ___ 86. French intendants were almost always recruited from the
- a. nobles of the sword.
 - b. new, judicial nobility.
 - c. commercial elite.
 - d. university professors.
 - e. senior clergy.
- ___ 87. Richelieu's constructive genius is best reflected in his
- a. military victories.
 - b. attacks on French Protestants.
 - c. support of regional nobility.
 - d. unwillingness to use war as an instrument of state power.
 - e. administrative innovations.

- ___ 88. Louis XIII's decision to destroy Huguenot independence was based on
- the Huguenots' close relationship with England.
 - Huguenot attempts to resume the religious wars of the previous century.
 - the king's desire to confiscate Huguenot property.
 - the Huguenots' refusal to allow Catholics freedom of worship in Huguenot cities.
 - his desire to settle Canada more rapidly.
- ___ 89. The English political philosopher Thomas Hobbes held that
- kings ruled by divine right.
 - Parliament ruled by divine right.
 - only in England was a limited, constitutional monarchy possible.
 - mankind is inherently good and requires no formal government.
 - the power of the ruler was absolute but derived from an implicit contract with the governed.
- ___ 90. Richelieu's notion of _____ justified actions on behalf of the state that would be condemned if carried out by private individuals.
- raison d'état
 - absolutism
 - totalitarianism
 - sin
 - esprit de corps
- ___ 91. The spark that caused the English Glorious Revolution was the
- conflict over taxation between Charles II and Parliament.
 - fear of a Catholic dynasty being established by James II.
 - economic dislocation that had resulted from the civil war.
 - defeat suffered in the War of the Spanish Succession.
 - 1640 uprising in Ireland.
- ___ 92. Louis XIV installed his royal court at
- Paris.
 - Versailles.
 - Aix.
 - Dijon.
 - Languedoc.
- ___ 93. In 1685 _____ was the strongest and most highly centralized state in Europe.
- Spain
 - England
 - France
 - the Netherlands
 - Austria
- ___ 94. The primary instrument of Dutch overseas imperialism was the
- Royal Navy.
 - Dutch East India Company.
 - Bank of Amsterdam.

- d. Company for Trade and Exploitation of the East.
 - e. States General.
- ___ 95. Which country had the highest living standards in Europe in the mid-seventeenth century?
- a. England.
 - b. France.
 - c. Sweden.
 - d. Spain.
 - e. the Netherlands.
- ___ 96. A significant feature of English society in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was
- a. growing wealth of the country gentry and middleclass businessmen.
 - b. resurgence of Roman Catholicism.
 - c. declining popularity of “reformed” religions.
 - d. economic decline of the business classes.
 - e. increasing importance of monasticism.
- ___ 97. Between 1635 and 1659 the French army increased by approximately how many times?
- a. Two.
 - b. Five.
 - c. Ten.
 - d. Twenty.
 - e. One hundred.
- ___ 98. John Locke was the great spokesman
- a. who justified the execution of Charles I on charges of treason.
 - b. of Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate.
 - c. who defended James I's absolutist claims.
 - d. of the Glorious Revolution of 1688.
 - e. for the Test Act.
- ___ 99. The final collapse of Spain as a great military power was symbolized by the defeat at the Battle of Rocroi, and the resulting Treaty of
- a. Utrecht.
 - b. the White Mountain.
 - c. the Pyrenees.
 - d. Olivares.
 - e. Westphalia.
- ___ 100. French foreign policy under Richelieu focused primarily on the
- a. prevention of the Habsburgs from unifying the territories surrounding France.
 - b. destruction of English naval power.
 - c. destruction of the economic power of the Low Countries.
 - d. protection of Burgundy.
 - e. winning back of Alsace-Lorraine.
- ___ 101. Starvation and economic crisis in France in 1688–1694 were caused by all of the following except
- a. pillaging troops.
 - b. high taxes to support the war effort.

- c. a typhoid epidemic.
- d. cold, wet summers.
- e. a slump in exports.

- ___ 102. Charles II was restored to the English throne in
- a. 1688.
 - b. 1645.
 - c. 1703.
 - d. 1648.
 - e. 1660.
- ___ 103. In response to the problems of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the landlords of eastern Europe
- a. offered better economic terms to their peasants.
 - b. used political power to gain control of the peasants.
 - c. renounced their traditional control of local justice.
 - d. imported labor from western Europe.
 - e. imported Turkic slaves.
- ___ 104. As a result of the revolt by the Bohemian nobility in 1618,
- a. Bohemia gained independence from the Habsburgs.
 - b. the Habsburgs allowed Protestants to worship.
 - c. much of the native Bohemian nobility was replaced with nobles loyal to the Habsburgs.
 - d. the Bohemian parliament gained power over taxation.
 - e. Germans were driven from Bohemia.
- ___ 105. In the aftermath of the siege of Vienna in 1683, the Habsburgs
- a. were forced to relinquish Bohemia.
 - b. reestablished the parliaments of Bohemia and Styria.
 - c. pursued a peaceful relationship with the Ottoman Empire.
 - d. conquered most of Hungary and Transylvania.
 - e. fortified Prague.
- ___ 106. What was the impact of the Thirty Years' War on Brandenburg-Prussia?
- a. These areas were alternately ravaged by Swedish and Habsburg armies.
 - b. There was very little impact.
 - c. Merchants from Brandenburg-Prussia grew wealthy manufacturing and exporting arms.
 - d. Prussian military victories during the war enabled the Elector of Brandenburg to crush the noble assembly.
 - e. Sweden absorbed Brandenburg-Prussia.
- ___ 107. Each nation, or _____, in the Ottoman Empire enjoyed autonomous self-government under its religious leaders.
- a. janissary
 - b. millet
 - c. sultan
 - d. harem

e. stan

- ___ 108. All of the following were factors in the Hungarians' fight against Habsburg absolutism except
- the strength of the Protestant faith in Hungary.
 - an alliance with the Turks.
 - the commercial and industrial strength of Hungary.
 - early adherence to a national ideal.
 - the determination of the Hungarian nobility to maintain their independence.
- ___ 109. The Sultan of the Ottoman Empire filled the top ranks of his bureaucracy with
- close family members.
 - Persians, including many Zoroastrians.
 - slaves, many of them taken from the Christian Balkans as boys and converted to Islam.
 - top-ranking Ottoman generals.
 - Muslim clerics.
- ___ 110. The policies and actions of Frederick William I were based on his belief that the welfare of the king and state depended on the
- army.
 - agrarian economy.
 - bureaucracy.
 - nobility.
 - peasants.
- ___ 111. The most enduring legacy of Frederick William I was
- the establishment of a first-rate bureaucracy.
 - the abolition of the Brandenburg Estates.
 - his decision to transform the peasants into serfs.
 - the acquisition of the royal title.
 - molding the most militaristic country of modern times.
- ___ 112. Prussia's landowning classes were known as the
- Electors.
 - Junkers.
 - Kaisers.
 - Burghers.
 - Tartars.
- ___ 113. The _____ sacked Kiev in 1242.
- Austrians
 - Turks
 - Mongols
 - Byzantines
 - Bohemians
- ___ 114. One important factor in the rise of princes of Moscow to domination over other Slavic cities in the area was
- Moscow's greater antiquity.

- b. military aid from Byzantium.
- c. the fertility of the land around Moscow and the wealth of mineral resources.
- d. Moscow's stand against the Patriarch of Constantinople.
- e. cooperation with the Mongols.

- ___ 115. Alexander Nevsky, prince of _____, was adept at serving the Mongols.
- a. Kiev
 - b. Cracow
 - c. Moscow
 - d. the Urals
 - e. the Rus
- ___ 116. How was the emergence of large Cossack bands in the Ukraine in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries related to political and economic developments to the north in Russia?
- a. Many Cossacks were peasants fleeing serfdom in Russia.
 - b. Many Cossacks were religious dissenters who left the official Orthodox church following the schism.
 - c. Cossacks were gentry dispossessed by Ivan the Terrible who sought new lands.
 - d. Cossacks were Turkic tribesmen who persistently raided the north.
 - e. Cossacks were an elite military force created by the newly powerful tsars.
- ___ 117. Following the late seventeenth century schism in the Russian Orthodox church, dissenters from the official church became known as
- a. boyars.
 - b. kholops.
 - c. Old Believers.
 - d. Cossacks.
 - e. starozhiltsy.
- ___ 118. Peter's involvement in the Great Northern War was a consequence of
- a. the aggression of the Swedes.
 - b. his adherence to an aggressive alliance against Sweden.
 - c. Russia's losses in the previous war with the Ottoman Empire.
 - d. his attempt to westernize Russia.
 - e. closer trade ties with Britain.
- ___ 119. The reign of Peter the Great was characterized by
- a. noble rebellion.
 - b. relative peace.
 - c. incessant warfare.
 - d. economic and social transformation.
 - e. a decrease in taxes.
- ___ 120. Led by Stenka Razin, the _____ revolted in 1670–1671.
- a. Cossacks
 - b. boyars
 - c. peasants
 - d. Russian army

e. Russian Protestants

- ___ 121. The Baroque palaces of central and eastern European princes were modeled on
- Notre Dame de Paris.
 - the Louvre.
 - Versailles.
 - the Kremlin.
 - the Winter Palace.
- ___ 122. The population of St. Petersburg was
- largely Finnish.
 - drawn to the new capital by its beauty.
 - composed almost exclusively of government officials.
 - composed of mostly foreigners who had built the city.
 - compelled by Peter to reside there.
- ___ 123. The _____ state was composed of three separate and distinct territories.
- Habsburg
 - Russian
 - Prussian
 - Ottoman
 - Polish
- ___ 124. The Edict of Nantes was intended to
- establish a permanent policy of toleration.
 - diminish the importance of Protestants in France.
 - create an absolute separation of church and state.
 - raise funds for new wars.
 - promote temporary religious and civil concord.
- ___ 125. The decline of the Dutch economy was caused by
- an inflationary spiral created by Spanish gold.
 - the wars of the seventeenth century.
 - labor unrest and rebellion.
 - the collapse of the wool industry.
 - deflation of the price of tulip bulbs.