

1. **C-** The emergence of humanism is best described by studying ancient Greek and Roman texts the renaissance individual could become anything he wished to be. Art, Literature, Architecture were all examples of the ability of man to transcend the somewhat limited medieval world to one of infinite possibilities.
2. **A-** Although the major figures of the renaissance remained particularly devout christians, their study and research led them to question inaccuracies in translations of the Bible from the ancient Greek. Therefore, this research pointed out that if the standard bible was wrong could the church in other ways be wrong as well. Erasmus was the most prominent of these critics in his In Praise of Folly which, using satire, pointed out the problems of the church.
3. **D-** The quote “Man is the Measure of All Things” can best be used as an example of the concept of humanism and the great potential of man. Other examples include Brunescelli’s construction of the Duomo in Florence, Alberti’s quote “Men can do all things if they will”.
4. **C-** The most direct effect of colonization of the New World was the transfer of economic power from the Italian City States to the countries bordering the Atlantic Ocean. Spain , Portugal and later Great Britain became the dominant countries as a result of their expansive holdings.
5. **B-** Due to the inclusion of many Catholic Missionaries in the voyages of discovery, Spain and Portugal and later France placed a heavy emphasis on the conversions of natives peoples. This proved so effective that the vast majority of these countries are, even today, predominantly Catholic.
6. **C-** The Columbian Exchange had devastating effects on Native populations primarily through the spread of disease, such as smallpox. But the benefits the Europeans received in crops such as the potato helped begin a massive population growth in Europe due to the abundance of nutrient rich food. Also, culturally what we view as typical “European” food like Italian tomato sauce or Swiss chocolate came from this exchange.
7. **C-** The defenestration of Prague was the action that precipitated the beginning of the first phase of the Thirty Years War known as the Bohemian Phase. Although these conflicts were generally Protestant v. Catholic, there were in all the phases political aspects that played a major role. For example, France allying themselves with Protestant countries in battle against the Hapsburg Empire.
8. **D-** Specifically, in the Bohemian phase of the war, the armies of the Spanish and Habsburg Empires and forces of Catholic League gained a major victory at the Battle of White Mountain in 1620.
9. **B-** Although the Thirty Years War was devastating to the population of Europe, approximately 25% of the German population fell victim to the effects of the war. The most significant long term effect as a result of the Peace of Westphalia, was the fact that religion did not play a major role in the causes of future armed conflicts between European states.

10. **D-** As represented by the image of one of the most significant figures of the Catholic Reformation Ignatius of Loyola, the Catholic Church remained steadfast in their support of the doctrines of the faith. The sacraments, the devotion to Mary, the adoration of the Saints continued to be emphasized. At the council of Trent, reforms were instituted by ending the practice of indulgences, sending priests to seminary training and creation of the Jesuit order.
11. **C-** This painting by Peter Paul Rubens is an example of Baroque or Catholic Reformation art. The subject of these paintings tend to be religious in nature, with vibrant colors and the appearance of movement. Generally Baroque art can be described as dramatic and designed to help instruct the faithful. The most famous baroque piece may be the sculpture, *The Ecstasy of St. Theresa* by Bernini.
12. **B-** The Society of Jesus founded by Ignatius of Loyola a former soldier who instituted regulations for the Jesuits like the Spiritual exercises that included among other aspects total loyalty to the society and church. The Jesuits also played a major role in developing catholic education and missionary work.
13. **D-** As part of the Counter Reformation church officials released the Index of Prohibited Books, which included most famously works by Erasmus, Galileo and Copernicus. The inquisition was revived which tried individuals for heresy, and led to a fear of denunciation, and possible arrest, which had a chilling effect on the spread of new ideas in countries where the inquisition was strongest.
14. **B-** The concept of absolutism emerged from the Divine Right which can be explained: The king is hand picked by God to lead a country, hence whatever the king says is in effect coming from God. You cannot disobey God, therefore you cannot disobey the king.
15. **B-** The king's right to govern comes directly from God, and that right cannot be opposed, lest one will forever be damned in eternity.
16. **C-** Although claiming absolute power and supporting the concept of Divine Right monarchs like Louis XIV were realistic enough to understand the constraints that existing political and social structures placed on their power. In an effort to ease or put an end to these constraints Louis XIV bypassed traditional models by appointing *intendants* to collect taxes and develop an aristocracy loyal to him. Other rulers consolidated the military, placed restrictions on aristocrats or included them in the developing absolutist state.
17. **A-** The next best example of an absolutist ruler after Louis XIV is of course Peter the Great. The Russian Autocracy was particularly well suited to absolutism in which Peter through the power of his office and his own personality dragged Russia from the Middle Ages into the beginning of the modern world. The creation of St. Petersburg, development of the Russian Navy and Peter's battles with the boyars to get them to dress and act like aristocrats from the west.
18. **C-** Pascal's philosophy is attempting to balance the strict limited religious view of the world with religious skepticism of the scientific community. In Pascal's thinking an individual can both contemplate the cosmos and the existence of God.
19. **A-** The concept of dualism expressed by Descartes best explains the concept that Pascal is asserting. Cartesian Dualism simply put, divides the world into two parts, mind and matter.

The world of the mind is spiritual in nature and the world of matter is scientific or mechanical in nature.

20. **B-** Pascal's writings clearly connect to the humanist philosophy of the renaissance. The idea that mankind can achieve great things while remaining faithful to an organized religion is central to both humanism and the excerpt above.
21. **C-** Although the encyclopedia and Masonic Lodges were important distributors of Enlightenment thought, they were fairly exclusive in nature. The encyclopedia was very expensive and a small minority of individuals could access its information. Masonic lodges also had a wide but small membership in comparison with the general population. Coffee houses were open to all, and it was there that many ideals, most especially political reforms, were spread to a much larger audience.
22. **A -**Rousseau, although arguing for the freedom and equality of men, did not have the same viewpoint on women. He saw that women occupied separate spheres and they should not be educated as men.
23. **B-** Mary Wollstonecraft, Montesquieu, and Olympe de Gouges, argued that women should be given rights equal to men in all aspects of society. Although playing a important role during the Enlightenment and the early stages of the French revolution, women were never able to gain full political and social equality with men until much later.
24. **C-** Frederick the Great may be the classic example of the enlightened despot. He embraced French philosophy, had Voltaire stay at his palace and enacted reforms in Prussia that mirrored the ideal expressed by Enlightenment figures.
25. **C-** A common theme of the enlightened despots was the introduction of reforms based on reason and the ideas expressed by Enlightenment figures. Joseph II of Austria issued a number of Edicts that removed restrictions on non catholics and Jews in his empire. Maria Theresa instituted reforms to assist the serfs, and Frederick ended capital punishment are some examples. Many reforms however, were instituted with the idea of expanding and consolidating the monarch's power.
26. **B-** Despite portraying themselves as rational and enlightened the despots of the era came into frequent conflict over traditional points of conflict. Wars were fought over which monarch would control valuable territory that would enhance the power of the winner. The War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years War are two examples.
27. **A-** The marriage of Figaro shows through satire that the class system of Europe, especially the rights and privileges of the First and Second estate of France were flawed, and ridiculous. The popular play was banned because it upset the traditional order.
28. **D-** Although the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen was an important statement about fundamental individual rights, the 1790 act abolishing the nobility and all the privileges that went along with aristocratic privilege.
29. **C-** Supporters of the Paris Commune in 1871 were the direct descendants of the revolutionaries of 1789. But the communards were possibly more radical in that they attempted to implement ideas based on socialist thinkers like Blanc, Marx and Engels.

30. **A-** The revolution did away with, for the most part, privileges for a certain class of people based on birth. These *notables* received privileges, voting, equality before the law, but they felt that they had been earned. These were property owners, professionals and for the most part well educated. They were guaranteed rights based on equality of all. (As long as they were male.)
31. **C-** The Civil Code or Napoleonic Code wiped away long standing feudal rules that did not seem rational or make sense to the 19th mind. The code was implemented throughout France, guaranteed equality before the law and guaranteed property rights. It also reversed some of the gains made by women during the revolution.
32. **C-** After the conquering of various European states, and the implementation of several revolutionary reforms, like the Napoleonic Code, these states responded with a wave of Nationalist sentiment. The Guerrilla War in Spain best represented by Goya's paintings, student protests in the German States, calling for a unified Germany, and the scorched Earth Policy in Russia as a reaction to the French Invasion.
33. **A-** With the creation of the Legion of Honor and a new nobility, Napoleon emphasized that a person of talent could rise in the new society based on their own ability much like what Napoleon had done himself. This was emphasized by the creation of the Lycee system of education that it was open to all qualified individuals.
34. **C-** The Congress of Vienna, hosted by Prince Metternich was the conservative, some say reactionary attempt to reimpose the old order of pre-1789 onto Europe. Along with Russia and Prussia the victorious empires emphasized order, tradition, monarchy and the power of the church.
35. **C-** The great fear of the conservative leaders at Vienna was the rising tide of nationalism unleashed by the French Revolution and Napoleon. Movements across Europe threatened the established order, especially in the multi-national, multi-lingual, and multi-religious faiths of the Austrian Empire.
36. **D-** Although Europe, especially France endured several revolutions after the Congress of Vienna, the events of 1848 where revolutions sprang up across the continent, even deposing Metternich himself. However, with the power of the army, most notably the Russian army, conservative monarchs were able to reestablish their control.
37. **C-** Due to Russia's defeat in the Crimean War and Austria's abandonment of the Three Emperors league, both Prussia and Piedmont felt strong enough to challenge the status quo, without fear of Russian involvement or without fear of multiple powers joining together to stop them. For example Russia and Austria could not join together to stop Bismarck and Prussia from unifying.
38. **B-** Realpolitik or practical politics was a technique used by politicians that placed an emphasis not on ideology, but rather results. Bismarck and Cavour used seemingly liberal ideals, like universal suffrage, old age pensions, and accident insurance to garner popular support for their unification enterprises.

39. **C-** Because of the wealth and generally high standards of living that emerged as a result of the industrial revolution, Europeans began, with the help of advocates of Social Darwinism, to believe that this wealth was in fact due to the nature of their birth and ethnicity. The “anglo-saxons” were in fact the “fittest” race and therefore had the right to impose their culture, language and beliefs on everyone else.
40. **B-** One of the main factors in the scale of European expansion was the tremendous advantage European nations had in the technology they had as a result of the industrial revolution. The steam ship, railroad, telegraph, telephone and of course weapons such as the machine gun, gave Europeans the ability to control large populations with relatively small numbers of armed men.
41. **B-** Although there were rivalries and conflicts over border disputes and the acquisition of colonies, natives who were generally educated in a European manner began advocating nationalist ideology and calling for their countries independence.
42. **D-** While the European powers developed the machine gun, heavy artillery, poison gas, and the airplane, the armies still in many ways fought in the style of Napoleon or in the preindustrial age. Frontal assaults on fortified positions were common resulting in massive numbers of dead and wounded.
43. **C-** The Great War or World War I is often called the first total war, in that civilians make up a large percentage of the wartime casualties and deaths. As seen in Russia, Serbia and Turkey civilian deaths far outpace military deaths. This is due to famine and disease in Russia, the specific targeting of civilians in Serbia and the attempts at genocide of the Armenian population in the areas controlled by Turkey.
44. **B-** World War I brought an end to many long standing traditions in Europe including the end of Hohenzollern rule in Germany, Hapsburg rule in Austria-Hungary and Romanov Dynasty in Russia. With the vacuum created by the collapse of these ancient empires, smaller weaker countries were created and in a few years would be swept up in yet another conflict.
45. **B-** The technological developments either invented or developed during the war led to greater and greater casualties, as exemplified by the German development of the V-1 and V-2 “terror weapons. However, the best example of developing technology leading to massive deaths and the possibility of expanded conflict was the development of atomic weapons, first by the United States and then the Soviet Union.
46. **C-** The Nazi regime which made attempts at developing rocket and atomic technology during the war. Developed “terror weapons” to purposely attack civilian populations in Great Britain with the hope of forcing the British to sue for peace.
47. **D-** The continued theme of military technological development leading to greater and greater civilian and military deaths connected both World Wars. The world witnessed unheard of carnage between 1914-1918, only to be massively surpassed during the horrors of WWII. The bombing of cities with conventional and atomic weapons, is just one of the developments that led to tens of millions killed during the war.
48. **C-** By the end of World War II current colonies of European powers began to press for independence, India being the most notable. But all around the world colonies such as

French Indochina, Egypt, and Kenya began the process of decolonization on the basic principle of nationalism.

49. **D-** The Indian National Congress was founded in the 1800's but in the 1920's began advocating for "home-rule" or the principle espoused by Woodrow Wilson in his 14 Points, known as "self-determination". It was also an important aspect that the United States did not have a favorable view of maintaining colonies after World War II.
50. **B-** The process of decolonization was slowed by World War II. Gandhi limited protests in India during the war; the United States was scheduled to grant the Philippines independence but that was delayed by the attack on Pearl Harbor. After the war events in India, SE Asia, and Africa accelerated and many of the former colonies declared their independence.
51. **B-** Although western Europe was inclined to resist the spread of communism, the real reason for the development of the Council of Europe and the European Coal and Steel community was to rebuild Europe and expand the economies of the participating countries.
52. **C-** The eventual outcome of the Council of Europe and other inter European trade agreements became the European Union and the adoption of a single monetary system known as the euro. As part of a series of agreements, culminating in the Maastricht Treaty in 1992. This allowed the free movement of capital, labor and people across borders.
53. **D-** As seen with the events surrounding Brexit (Great Britain leaving the European Union), some in Europe are resisting European Integration. Advocates of Brexit argue that by joining the EU, Great Britain has given up sovereignty of the country to the European Parliament in Brussels.
54. **C-** Starting with the development of the microchip and culminating with the development of the smartphone, and social media information, all of the world is tied much closer together. Individuals have access to other people from around the world, and can have interactions with them instantly.
55. **A-** There has been a push back on the ever increasing influence of the consumer culture and the negative aspects of the global marketplace. Green Parties and other political parties protest the loss of traditional jobs and environmental costs caused by globalization.
56. **B-** In certain parts of Europe, America's influence has caused a love/hate relationship. Although supporting the ideals of American democracy, human rights and equality for all. Many Europeans are opposed to the expansion of American culture, as being crass, or too commercial in comparison to European values.