Review: Nine Weeks Test 2
One reason that the Ottoman Turks were successful in creating a large empire was that they —

A conquered the lands of the Mughal Empire
B taxed visitors who traveled in their empire
C used the Islamic religion as a unifying force
D relied on foreign navies to protect their coast
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Which form of literature was introduced to Europe during the Enlightenment?

A Poem
B Novel
C Satire
D Essay
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A Poem
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D Essay
Which aspect of Japanese society is best described by this letter?

A Weakness of the emperor
B Power of the people
C Decline of the class structures
D Importance of the religious institutions
When we arrived at Kyoto, we waited for some days that we might obtain leave to approach the king. . . . But we found all ways of access to him altogether closed. And as we discovered that the edicts of the king were generally thought little of . . .

— Letter from St. Francis Xavier to the Society of Jesus at Goa, 1551

Which aspect of Japanese society is best described by this letter?

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What did the Ottoman and Mughal Empires have in common?

A. Hatred of the Chinese empire
B. Islam as the dominant religion
C. Judaism as the dominant religion
D. Both were invaded by Christian Crusaders
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By 1500, the Japanese Empire was being governed by a —

A shogun  
B samurai  
C committee of the most powerful Daimyos  
D all powerful godlike Emperor
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Which goods made China very wealthy because of the high demand by Europeans?

A Guns and fireworks
B Rice and tobacco
C Tea and porcelain
D Slaves and gold
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What empire was located in this region of the world?

A Roman
B Mughal
C Ottoman
D Persian
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The Ottoman Empire expanded into all of the following areas EXCEPT —
A Southern Africa
B Southeastern Europe
C North Africa
D Southwest Asia
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China established foreign enclaves in order to —

A improve education
B centralize manufacturing
C spread religion
D control trade
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In the 1500s, the darker shaded region on the map was ruled by the —
A Spanish Empire
B Ottoman Empire
C Russian Empire
D Hapsburg Empire
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Where was the original location of the Ottoman Empire?

A Asia Minor
B Middle East
C Southern Europe
D Northern Africa
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What was not part of the new economic system created during the Commercial Revolution?

A. Economic practices such as mercantilism evolved

B. New money and banking systems were created

C. Colonial economies were limited by the economic needs of the mother country

D. Usury power was only held by the Church
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This table describes the triangular trade between Europe, the Americas, and —

- A Southwest Asia
- B West Africa
- C East Asia
- D Eastern Europe
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From the mid-1600s to the mid-1800s, Japan controlled foreign influences on its society by using —

A nationalism
B mercantilism
C feudalism
D isolationism
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The Mughals are descendants of what great empire?

A. Mongols  
B. Ottoman  
C. Ming  
D. Romans
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This structure is an example of architecture from the —

A Japanese Empire
B Songhai Empire
C Mughal Empire
D Islamic Empire
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Which description best fits the policy of mercantilism as it was followed by colonial rulers in the Americas?

A European colonial powers developed trade agreements with one another.
B European colonial powers encouraged the development of democratic governments in the colonies.
C The colonies were required to provide raw materials to their mother country and to purchase the mother country's manufactured goods.
D The colonies developed their own industries in order to be self-sufficient.
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During the 16th century, Africa's main exports were —

A manufactured goods and diamonds
B slaves and raw materials
C slaves and manufactured goods
D tea and guns
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Islam became a prominent religion in India because of —

A trade with Africa
B the rule of the Mughals
C an invasion by the Persians
D alliances with Southwest Asia
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The Mughal Empire originated in the area now known as —

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Which country adopted a policy of isolationism to limit foreign influences?

A Korea
B Japan
C China
D India
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How did 17th century Chinese emperors attempt to slow European influence within China?

A They forbid Europeans to marry Chinese.
B They created foreign enclaves within China to control trade with Europeans.
C They declared war on all Europeans within their territory.
D They sold opium to European traders.
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After the fall of Constantinople by the Ottoman Empire, the Ottomans moved their capital to this city and renamed it —

A Damascus
B Jerusalem
C Islamabad
D Istanbul
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This passage argues for the expansion of French —

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B feudalism
C militarism
D mercantilism
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During the 16th and 17th centuries, what new products did Africa import?

A. Peanuts and cotton
B. Corn and molasses
C. Corn and peanuts
D. Corn and sugar cane
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Which continent’s involvement in international trade is best described by the table?

A North America  
B Africa  
C Europe  
D Asia

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Which were Africa’s main exports during the 17th and 18th centuries?

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B Herbal medicines
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The belief that a colony exists only to benefit the mother country is known as —

A capitalism
B mercantilism
C communism
D isolationism
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A capitalism

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Which economic system is best described by this list?

A  Communism
B  Mercantilism
C  Capitalism
D  Socialism

- Gold and silver represent the wealth of the nation
- A nation needs a positive balance of trade
- European colonialism should be expanded
- The government controls the economy through the use of tariffs
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During the 1600s and 1700s, the European policy of mercantilism led to increased —

A concern over invading armies from Asia
B study of ancient knowledge in Latin texts
C competition for markets in the Americas
D interest in spreading the beliefs of Christianity
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The city of Constantinople was renamed Istanbul to —

A remember the Greek invasion of Anatolia
B honor the Eastern Orthodox Church
C establish the capital of the Ottoman Empire
D celebrate the end of Egyptian control of Turkey
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The process of asking a question, doing research, forming a hypothesis, and testing to see if you’re right is known as the –

A Scientific Revolution  
B Heliocentric Theory  
C Secularism  
D Scientific Method
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Which group pushed the ideas of the geocentric theory and jailed those who thought differently?

A The Enlightened Scientists
B The French Monarchs
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This diagram best illustrates the discoveries of

A Johannes Kepler
B Galileo Galilei
C Isaac Newton
D William Harvey
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What tool did Galileo use to prove the Heliocentric Theory?

A Oscilloscope
B Microscope
C Periscope
D Telescope
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During the Scientific Revolution, what did scientists rely upon to make discoveries?

A. Biblical teachings and faith
B. Ancient texts and teachings
C. Guesswork and hypothesis
D. Reason and observation
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Who discovered planetary motion was elliptical and not perfect circles?

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Whose scientific theory is illustrated by this picture?

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B William Harvey
C Louis Pasteur
D Isaac Newton
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Which advancement did NOT occur during the Scientific Revolution?

A Emphasis on reason and systematic observation of nature
B Discovering DNA in humans
C Formulation of the scientific method
D Expansion of scientific knowledge
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The English scientist Sir Isaac Newton is famous for the —

A laws of universal gravity
B discovery of blood circulation
C heliocentric theory
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The period of invention and discovery during the Renaissance was known as the —

A  Classical Age
B  Scientific Revolution
C  Reformation
D  Humanistic Period
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Review Questions...

The concept of the divine right was important to absolute monarchs because it —

A reserved governmental position for the clergy  
B guaranteed natural rights to the people  
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Which czar tried to westernize Russia and make it into a European Power?

A Frederick the Great
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Review Questions...

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This French palace is called the —

A Palace du Compagnonnage
B Buckingham Palace
C Palace of Versailles
D Royal Palace of Turin
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## Symbols of Absolutist Power

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Which completes the table?

A. Palace at Versailles
B. Louvre Palace
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King Louis XIV of France required all nobles to spend part of each year living in the palace at Versailles to —

A maintain control over the nobles
B force the nobles to acquire educations
C limit religious influences over the nobles
D prevent the nobles from mistreating the peasants
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“God hath power to create or destroy, make or unmake, at his pleasure; to give life or send death; to judge...and to be judged (by) none...And the like power have kings;...”

Which idea is described by this passage?

A Divine Right
B Constitutional Monarchy
C Enlightened Despotism
D Social Darwinism
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Which statement best completes this diagram?

A Promotes Religious Tolerance
B Encourages Socialism
C Strengthens Parliamentary Authority
D Supports Westernization
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What future King of England was involved in the Glorious Revolution?

A William of Tuscany
B William of Normandy
C William of Orange
D William of the Rose
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After the execution of King Charles, Oliver Cromwell ruled England as —

A a king
B a military dictator
C an emperor
D a president of Parliament
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Which document, signed by William and Mary, listed restrictions on the power of the monarchy?

A Constitution of England
B English Declaration of Independence
C English Bill of Rights
D English Petition of Right
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James II began to rule England like his father and grandfather, as a Catholic. Many members of Parliament did not want England to return to the Catholic faith. Members of Parliament decided to remove James II from the throne and replace him with William and Mary, the daughter of the King. This was known as —

A The Restoration  
B The Glorious Revolution  
C English Civil War  
D War of the Roses
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A The Restoration
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Why is the rule of Charles II known as the “restoration”?  
A He was known for sticking to traditional English principles  
B With his rule the monarchy was restored  
C He ordered the castle and buildings to be repaired  
D He was of the Tudor dynasty that had ruled England in the previous century
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The Glorious Revolution centered around overthrowing which King of England?

A Henry VIII
B Louis IV
C James II
D Edward I
The Glorious Revolution centered around overthrowing which King of England?

A Henry VIII
B Louis IV
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D Edward I
During the Glorious Revolution, which of the following events occurred?

A James II was publicly executed and Oliver Cromwell ruled England

B William & Mary replaced James II as ruler of England in a bloodless overthrow

C Charles II ruled England as a military dictator

D James I died leaving the throne to his oldest son Charles II
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Which phrase completes this diagram?
A Strengthening of Parliament
B Spread of Renaissance Ideals
C Establishment of a Commonwealth
D Abandonment of Mercantilist Systems
Which phrase completes this diagram?
A Strengthening of Parliament
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The English Civil War was fought between —

A England and Scotland
B King James I and King Charles I
C Parliament and the King
D Parliament and Revolutionaries
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A England and Scotland
B King James I and King Charles I
C Parliament and the King
D Parliament and Revolutionaries
Which of the following represents the correct order of events?

A. English Civil war, Restoration, Cromwell’s rule, Glorious Revolution
B. Cromwell’s rule, English Civil War, Glorious Revolution, Restoration
C. Glorious Revolution, Restoration, English Civil war, Cromwell’s rule
D. English Civil war, Cromwell’s rule, Restoration, Glorious Revolution
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D English Civil war, Cromwell’s rule, Restoration, Glorious Revolution
The concept of the divine right was important to absolute monarchs because it —

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The English Civil war (1642-1649) was primarily fought between which of the following groups;

A The Cavaliers who supported Parliament and the Absolute Monarchs who supported the king
B The Cavaliers who supported parliament and the Royalists who supported the king
C The Puritans who supported the king and the Cavaliers who supported parliament
D The Royalist who supported the king and the roundheads who supported parliament
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What book argues, "The best form of government includes a separation of powers?"

A Two Treatises on Government
B The Social Contract
C The Spirit of Laws
D Leviathan
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Which one of Thomas Jefferson’s documents incorporated Enlightenment ideas?

A Declaration of Independence
B Constitution of Virginia
C Articles of Confederation
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B Constitution of Virginia
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Locke influenced the French Revolution when he argued against —

A political parties
B social reforms
C absolute monarchy
D parliamentary power

The end of law is, not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom.

— John Locke, Second Treatise of Civil Government, 1690
Locke influenced the French Revolution when he argued against —

A political parties  
B social reforms  
C absolute monarchy  
D parliamentary power
Which famous American document did NOT contain Enlightenment ideals?

A U.S. Constitution  
B Declaration of Independence  
C Proclamation of 1763  
D Bill of Rights
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Who wrote The Social Contract?

A John Locke
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What book argues, "Government is a contract between rulers and the people?"

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Which word best describes the ideas of the Enlightenment?

A Traditional
B Secular
C Economic
D Religious
Which word best describes the ideas of the Enlightenment?

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These quotes are attributed to which Enlightened thinker?

A Montesquieu
B John Locke
C Thomas Jefferson
D Thomas Hobbes
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Who stated the following ideas: "Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism; separation of church and state?“

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Montesquieu's *The Spirit of Laws* emphasized the importance of —

A honesty for rulers  
B the social contract  
C religious tolerance  
D a separation of powers
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What book argues, "the state must have central authority to manage behavior?"

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B Leviathan
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A The Social Contract
B Leviathan
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Which idea best expresses the beliefs of Thomas Hobbes?

A The state must have absolute power.
B Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism.
C The government should include a separation of powers.
D Government must preserve the people's rights.
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A The state must have absolute power.
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C The government should include a separation of powers.
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All of the following were aspects of the Enlightenment EXCEPT —

A stimulated religious toleration
B a continuation of Papal Authority
C applied reason to the human condition
D fueled democratic institutions
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A stimulated religious toleration
B a continuation of Papal Authority
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Political Democracy rests on the idea that a government derives its power from __________

A Divine Right
B The consent of the governed
C Having a strong military
D Having a strong economy
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Who wrote Leviathan?

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A Thomas Hobbes
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“I may not agree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.”

This quote is attributed to which Age of Reason philosopher?

A Voltaire
B Thomas Hobbes
C Cervantes
D Karl Marx
“I may not agree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.”

This quote is attributed to which Age of Reason philosopher?

A Voltaire
B Thomas Hobbes
C Cervantes
D Karl Marx
Which Enlightenment thinker proposed that a separation of powers would keep any one individual or group from gaining total control of a government?

A Thomas Hobbes  
B John Locke  
C Voltaire  
D Montesquieu
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What book argues, "People are sovereign; Monarchs are not chosen by God?"

A Two Treatises on Government
B Leviathan
C The Spirit of Laws
D The Social Contract
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A Two Treatises on Government
B Leviathan
C The Spirit of Laws
D The Social Contract
Political philosophies of the Enlightenment fueled revolution in the Americas and what other country?

A Spain
B Germany
C France
D England
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A Spain
B Germany
C France
D England
What would be the best title for this list?

A Major Ideas of John Locke
B Central Themes of The Leviathan
C Principles of Niccolò Machiavelli
D Ideals of The Communist Manifesto
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A Major Ideas of John Locke
B Central Themes of The Leviathan
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Which writer most influenced the people who started the French Revolution?

A Niccolò Machiavelli  
B Miguel de Cervantes  
C Jean-Jacques Rousseau  
D Benjamin Franklin
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REVIEW:
French Revolution
During the "Reign of Terror", who would have been safe from execution?

A. Everyone loyal to Napoleon
B. Clergy
C. Nobles
D. Nobody was safe
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A Everyone loyal to Napoleon
B Clergy
C Nobles
D Nobody was safe
What execution method became famous during the French Revolution?

A Firing Squad
B Guillotine
C Electrocution
D Hanging
What execution method became famous during the French Revolution?

A Firing Squad
B Guillotine
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All of these are causes of the French Revolution EXCEPT —

A influence of Enlightenment Ideas
B influence of the American Revolution
C Louis XVI's extravagant lifestyle
D Louis XVI's money saving laws
All of these are causes of the French Revolution EXCEPT —

A influence of Enlightenment Ideas
B influence of the American Revolution
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What happened in Paris, France on July 14, 1789, to make the day become known as Bastille Day?

A Napoleon surrendered
B Louis XVI was executed
C A mob stormed a prison looking for arms
D A mob marched to Versailles and attacked the palace
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C A mob stormed a prison looking for arms
D A mob marched to Versailles and attacked the palace
What were two outcomes of the French Revolution?

A  End of absolute monarchy of Louis XVI; rise of Napoleon
B  End of the Napoleonic Empire; France split into separate countries
C  Rise of Napoleon; takeover of France by Prussians
D  End of absolute monarchy of Louis XVI; rise of France's Fourth Republic
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B End of the Napoleonic Empire; France split into separate countries
C Rise of Napoleon; takeover of France by Prussians
D End of absolute monarchy of Louis XVI; rise of France's Fourth Republic
Revolutionary government owes to all good citizens the fullest protection the state can afford; to enemies of the people it owes nothing but death.

— Maximilien Robespierre, December 25, 1793

What was the immediate result of this philosophy?

A An increase in taxes
B A period of restored peace
C An expansion of the justice system
D A time of mass executions
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Which of Napoleon’s achievements influences governments today?

A The conquest of Portugal
B His strategic victory at Waterloo
C The restoration of the monarchy
D The codification of the law
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A The conquest of Portugal
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Which of the following best describes the period of French History known as the “Reign of terror”?

A Maximillian Robespierre ruled France as dictator executing anyone who opposed him
B Napoleon Bonaparte unleashed a wave of military fueled terror on the countries of Europe
C Excessive spending by Louis XIV created a period of economic terror on the federal budget
D Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the French Revolution from politics to guillotines
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D Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the French Revolution from politics to guillotines
The event pictured here that is considered the beginning of the French revolution is ____

A The storming of the Bastille  
B The Paris bread riots of 1782  
C The burning of Versailles  
D The evacuation of the palace Royale
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Which famous German composer created Brandenburg Concerti, Toccata and Fugue in D minor, Toccata and Fugue in F major, and Gloria and Canons, as well as many other famous creations?

A Johann Sebastian Bach
B Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
C Eugène Delacroix
D Miguel de Cervantes
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B Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
C Eugène Delacroix
D Miguel de Cervantes
Which composer's style of music can be best described as very elaborate and complicated?

A Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
B Ludwig van Beethoven
C Johann Sebastian Bach
D George Fredric Handel
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Johann Sebastian Bach and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart became famous for being —
A sculptors
B painters
C philosophers
D composers
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A sculptors
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C philosophers
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Who wrote the famous novel Don Quixote?

A William Harvey
B Thomas Hobbes
C Jean-Jacques Rousseau
D Miguel de Cervantes
Who wrote the famous novel Don Quixote?

A William Harvey

B Thomas Hobbes

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D Miguel de Cervantes
All of these were technological advancements which helped advance society during the 18th century EXCEPT —

A improvements in ship design lowered cost of transport
B new design in farm tools increased productivity
C all weather roads improved transportation and trade
D the steam engine helped transport goods faster
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This famous Austrian composer was a prolific and influential composer of the Classical era. He created some 600 different compositions (including Operas), and has influenced countless generations of composers. His name was —

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B Eugène Delacroix
C Voltaire
D Johann Sebastian Bach
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A Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
B Eugène Delacroix
C Voltaire
D Johann Sebastian Bach
Which country correctly completes this title?

A Germany
B France
C Italy
D Spain
Which country correctly completes this title?

A Germany
B France
C Italy
D Spain
The musical style of the German composer Johann Sebastian Bach can be best described as which of the following:

A. Perspective
B. Romanticism
C. Baroque
D. Realism
The musical style of the German composer Johann Sebastian Bach can be best described as which of the following:

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B. Romanticism
C. Baroque
D. Realism
Which form of literature was introduced to Europe during the Enlightenment?

A Poem
B Novel
C Satire
D Essay
Which form of literature was introduced to Europe during the Enlightenment?

A Poem
B Novel
C Satire
D Essay
Which phrase best describes the social system in Latin America after the Spanish conquest?

A A rigid class system based on ethnic background  
B A flexible system with a large middle class  
C A provincial system based on native traditions  
D A democratic system with a strong central government
Which phrase best describes the social system in Latin America after the Spanish conquest?

A A rigid class system based on ethnic background
B A flexible system with a large middle class
C A provincial system based on native traditions
D A democratic system with a strong central government
Which of the following countries would NOT fall under the Monroe Doctrine?

A Mexico
B Haiti
C Philippines
D Brazil
Which of the following countries would NOT fall under the Monroe Doctrine?

A Mexico
B Haiti
C Philippines
D Brazil
Based on this passage, Lima became an important outpost because it —

A attracted Spanish colonists
B had a navigable river
C upheld Catholic traditions
D had a profitable mine

— Jorge Juan and Antonio de Ulloa, 1748
Based on this passage, Lima became an important outpost because it —

A attracted Spanish colonists  
B had a navigable river  
C upheld Catholic traditions  
D had a profitable mine
The Monroe Doctrine was issued in 1823, alerting European powers that the American continents should not be considered for future colonization. Which of the following best explains why the United States issued this proclamation?

A The U.S. wanted to protect the native people in those areas from further abuse by Europeans
B The U.S. wanted to promote the civil liberties of the Latin American people
C The U.S. wished to prevent foreign interference in the Americas
D The U.S. wanted to colonize parts of South America.
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20th century artist Juan O’Gorman’s depiction of Padre Miguel Hidalgo seen here depicts the priest’s Leadership role in the

A Mexican independence movement
B Spanish colonization movement
C Portuguese exploration initiative
D Brazilian independence movement
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A Mexican independence movement
B Spanish colonization movement
C Portuguese exploration initiative
D Brazilian independence movement
The government in colonial Buenos Aires most closely mirrored the government of —

A Portugal
B Netherlands
C Spain
D France
The government in colonial Buenos Aires most closely mirrored the government of —

A Portugal
B Netherlands
C Spain
D France
Which country established Lima as an outpost of colonial authority?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
Which country established Lima as an outpost of colonial authority?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
Which religion had the strongest influence upon the development of colonial Latin America?

A Catholicism
B Calvinism
C Anglicanism
D Lutheranism
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A Catholicism
B Calvinism
C Anglicanism
D Lutheranism
These locations were named after the man who —

A protected Mexican territory from a French invasion
B was the first president of the Mexican Republic
C started the movement for Mexican independence
D led the Mexican army in the war against Texas
These locations were named after the man who —

A protected Mexican territory from a French invasion
B was the first president of the Mexican Republic
C started the movement for Mexican independence
D led the Mexican army in the war against Texas
Toussaint L’Ouverture led a successful revolution against French rule in —

A Brazil  
B Algeria  
C Mexico  
D Haiti
Toussaint L’Ouverture led a successful revolution against French rule in —

A Brazil
B Algeria
C Mexico
D Haiti
From which European country did Haiti gain independence?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
From which European country did Haiti gain independence?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
Which region was protected from outside influence by the Monroe Doctrine?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
Which region was protected from outside influence by the Monroe Doctrine?

A 1  
B 2  
C 3  
D 4
The former slave pictured here, who led a rebellion against the French in Haiti is

A Toussaint L’Ouverture
B Simon Bolivar
C Klemins von Metternich
D Miguel Hidalgo
The former slave pictured here, who led a rebellion against the French in Haiti is

A Toussaint L’Ouverture
B Simon Bolivar
C Klemins von Metternich
D Miguel Hidalgo
The American and French Revolutions greatly influenced independence movements in South America and —

A Cuba
B Puerto Rico
C Haiti
D Philippines
The American and French Revolutions greatly influenced independence movements in South America and —

A Cuba  
B Puerto Rico  
C Haiti  
D Philippines
The letter "A" on the map represents –

A Mexico
B Brazil
C Haiti
D Colombia
The letter "A" on the map represents –

A Mexico
B Brazil
C Haiti
D Colombia
Which event inspired independence movements in Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the early 19th century?

A Reformation
B American Revolution
C Renaissance
D Commercial Revolution
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A Reformation
B American Revolution
C Renaissance
D Commercial Revolution
Why do Mexico and Peru have primarily Catholic populations?

A The Inquisition converted the Jews and Muslims of these areas.

B Religion was spread in these areas by Spanish missionaries and colonists.

C People who practiced traditional native religions migrated out of these areas.

D The people in these areas were isolated from foreign influences.
Why do Mexico and Peru have primarily Catholic populations?

A The Inquisition converted the Jews and Muslims of these areas.

B Religion was spread in these areas by Spanish missionaries and colonists.

C People who practiced traditional native religions migrated out of these areas.

D The people in these areas were isolated from foreign influences.
Which of the following maps does NOT show major cities that were established as outposts of colonial authority?

A

B

C

D
Which of the following maps does NOT show major cities that were established as outposts of colonial authority?
Father Miguel Hidalgo played a major role in which country’s struggle for independence —

A Argentina
B Columbia
C Mexico
D Haiti
Father Miguel Hidalgo played a major role in which country’s struggle for independence —

A Argentina
B Columbia
C Mexico
D Haiti
Which class would have had the most power in the colonial system in 1800?

A Natives
B Creoles
C Viceroyys
D Mestizos
Which class would have had the most power in the colonial system in 1800?

A Natives
B Creoles
C Viceroyals
D Mestizos
Which country established SÃO Paulo as an outpost of colonial authority?

A 1  
B 2  
C 3  
D 4
Which country established São Paulo as an outpost of colonial authority?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
The wealthy Venezuelan resident pictured here who led revolutionary Movements in northern areas of South America is

A Simon Bolivar  
B Jose de san Martin  
C Vasco da Gama  
D Toussaint L’Ouverture
The wealthy Venezuelan resident pictured here who led revolutionary Movements in northern areas of South America is

A Simon Bolivar
B Jose de san Martin
C Vasco da Gama
D Toussaint L’Ouverture
Which of the following countries gained its independence through a revolution by Simon Bolivar?

A. Mexico - 1821
B. Haiti - 1804
C. Colombia - 1810
D. Peru - 1821
Which of the following countries gained its independence through a revolution by Simon Bolivar?

A. Mexico - 1821
B. Haiti - 1804
C. Colombia - 1810
D. Brazil - 1822
Which country did NOT gain independence through a violent revolution?

A Haiti
B Venezuela
C Argentina
D Brazil
Which country did NOT gain independence through a violent revolution?

A Haiti
B Venezuela
C Argentina
D Brazil
How is the missing class of people best described?

A Immigrants to South America
B People of European heritage born in South America
C Immigrants from North America
D People of European heritage born in Africa
How is the missing class of people best described?

A Immigrants to South America
B People of European heritage born in South America
C Immigrants from North America
D People of European heritage born in Africa
Who led the revolution in Haiti?

A Cesar Chavez
B Jose de San Martin
C Toussaint L’Ouverture
D Simon Bolivar
Who led the revolution in Haiti?

A Cesar Chavez
B Jose de San Martin
C Toussaint L’Ouverture
D Simon Bolivar
What best completes B on the diagram?

A Led independence movements
B Native of Venezuela
C Strengthened diplomatic ties with Europe
D Resident of Haiti
What best completes B on the diagram?

A Led independence movements
B Native of Venezuela
C Strengthened diplomatic ties with Europe
D Resident of Haiti
Which of these cities was NOT under Spanish control?

A Havana
B Lima
C São Paulo
D Buenos Aries
Which of these cities was NOT under Spanish control?

A Havana
B Lima
C São Paulo
D Buenos Aries
Select the phrase that is NOT associated with the man pictured.

A Defeated Spanish, French, and British armies
B Former slave
C Liberated northern areas of Latin America
D Led Haitian rebellion against France
Select the phrase that is NOT associated with the man pictured.

A Defeated Spanish, French, and British armies
B Former slave
C Liberated northern areas of Latin America
D Led Haitian rebellion against France
Flee the country where a lone man holds all power: It is a nation of slaves.

Which country was SimÓN Bolivar referring to in the quote?

A Spain
B Haiti
C Venezuela
D United States
Flee the country where a lone man holds all power: It is a nation of slaves.

Which country was Simón Bolivar referring to in the quote?

A Spain  
B Haiti  
C Venezuela  
D United States
From which European country did the northern areas of Latin America gain independence?

A 1
B 3
C 4
D 2
From which European country did the northern areas of Latin America gain independence?

A 1
B 3
C 4
D 2
Who led the independence movements that caused the changes shown in this table?

A Miguel Hidalgo
B Simón Bolívar
C Toussaint Louverture
D Jose de San Martin
Who led the independence movements that caused the changes shown in this table?

A Miguel Hidalgo
B Simón Bolivar
C Toussaint Louverture
D Jose de San Martin