

## Western Europe 509 B.C to 1200 A.D.



### Ancient Greece

- Greece is made up of many mountains and islands – this geography prevented the Greeks from building a large empire like that of Egypt or Mesopotamia.
- Greece did not form a large, unified empire, but existed as a collection of small city-states known as a **POLIS**
- The two most powerful city-states were **SPARTA** and **ATHENS**.
- **SPARTA** was a warrior society, and from an early age, boys trained for a lifetime in the military. Although **SPARTA** was an excellent military state, its power declined as a result of its rigid ways and its inability to change.
- A wise leader named **PERICLES** ruled **ATHENS** from 460 B.C. to 429 B.C. Under **PERICLES**, **ATHENS** had a **DIRECT DEMOCRACY**, in which a large number of the male citizens actually took part in the day-to-day running of the government. **ATHENS** gave a greater number of people a voice in government than any other culture of its time.
- Ancient Greek and Hellenistic culture left an enduring legacy. In addition to their ideas about government, Greeks made contributions in philosophy, literature, science, and the arts.
- **SOCRATES** – developed Socratic method: learning about beliefs and ideas by asking questions – Government put him to death
- **PLATO** – believed government should control the lives of people, divided society into three classes – workers, philosophers, and soldiers
- **ARISTOTLE** – believed one strong and good leader should rule, believed people learned through reason
- **ALEXANDER THE GREAT** built an empire that included the Nile Valley, Persia, and parts of India. Through his conquests **ALEXANDER** spread Greek culture. A new **HELLENISTIC CULTURE** arose that blended aspects of Greek, Persian and Egyptian, and Indian life.

### Ancient Rome

- Italy's geography helped its people to unite – low mountains presented fewer natural barriers, fertile plains supported a growing population
- **ROMAN REPUBLIC** – officials were chosen by the people – the **SENATE** was the most powerful governing body
- **PATRICIANS** – land holding upper class – supervised the business of the government and commanded the armies

- **PLEBIANS** – farmers, merchants, artisans, and traders – made up most of the population but held little power
- **ROMAN EMPIRE** – after the murder of **JULIUS CAESAR** his grandnephew **OCTAVIAN** – later called **AUGUSTUS** ruled with absolute power bringing the republic to an end
- **PAX ROMANA** (Roman Peace) – the Roman Empire took control of Europe, North Africa and Southwest Asia – Roman rule brought order and prosperity – Roman legions maintained an extensive **ROAD SYSTEM** and guarded the borders – expansion allowed the empire to take over prosperous trade routes throughout the Mediterranean
- **TWELVE TABLES** – a system of laws was Rome's greatest achievement – these laws were written and displayed in the forum
- Engineering – Arch and Aqueducts
- Fall of the Roman Empire – the army lacked discipline and order, foreign mercenaries were needed, high taxes, government corruption, population decline, and selfish lazy citizens
- The Roman Empire was divided into east and west. The east was prosperous under the control of the **BYZANTINE EMPIRE** and the west was chaotic and disorganized lacking in a strong central power. The **CHRISTIAN CHURCH** became the one unifying force of western Europe.

### Medieval Europe

- ~~Europe had many natural resources – dense forests with valuable timber, fertile soil was excellent for growing crops, supply of iron ore and coal, the oceans were used for trade and transportation.~~
- The Middle Ages or, **MEDIEVAL** period, lasted from about 500 to the middle of the 1400s.
- The collapse of the Roman Empire left Western Europe with no unifying government
- Political, social and economic systems such as **FEUDALISM** and **MANORIALISM** emerged, that were based on powerful local lords and their landholdings
- A strict social hierarchy existed
- The **CHRISTIAN CHURCH** emerged as a unifying force in Western Europe and had great influence over economic, and social as well as religious life.
- **BATTLE OF TOURS** – in 732 the Frankish army stopped the advance of the Islamic invaders and became the defenders of the Christian Church
- **CHARLEMAGNE** – built an empire that stretched across modern-day France, Germany and part of Italy, he was crowned **HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR** by Pope Leo III, he sent out officials called **MISSI DOMINICI** to check on conditions throughout the empire, he encouraged learning and set up a school to ensure the education of government officials, his empire fell apart upon his death.

### Feudalism & Manorialism

- Kings were too weak to keep invaders out of their kingdoms – people began to leave towns and cities – and banded together in the countryside for protection and survival
- Everyone had a well-defined place in medieval society – people were born into their social position and there was little chance for moving beyond them
- **NOBILITY** – kings, queens, greater lords, lesser lords and knights – controlled the land and power
- **CLERGY** – church officials respected due to the control the Church had over society
- **PEASANTS** – bulk of the population, worked the land and served the nobles
- **FEUDALISM** – loosely structured political system in which **NOBLES** owned large sections of land – this land was divided into **FIEFS** and given to **VASSALS** or lesser lords who pledged their loyalty in return

- **Knighthood** – because medieval Europe was often at war, many nobles trained to become knights – knights were bound by a strict **CODE OF CHIVALRY** that required them to be brave, loyal and honest.
- **MANORIALISM** – an economic system structured around a lord's estate or manor – each group in society had a place with certain rights and responsibilities
- **SERFS** – peasants who lived on the estate, were not slaves but could not leave without permission from the noble
- Serfs farmed and worked the lord's land in exchange for the right to use some of the land to farm for their family
- The lord was supposed to protect the serfs in times of war and crisis

### Roman Catholic Church

- The Roman Catholic Church became the main stabilizing force in Western Europe
- The Roman Catholic Church provided religious leadership as well as **SECULAR** or worldly leadership
- The Roman Catholic Church played a key role in reviving and preserving learning
- The Roman Catholic Church taught that all men and women were sinners but that Christians could achieve salvation or eternal life in heaven through faith in Jesus, good works, and participation in sacraments
- The Roman Catholic Church held great economic power as a result of its large landholdings and collection of the tithe, a 10% tax on Christian incomes
- The Roman Catholic Church had its own laws, **CANNON LAW**, complete with courts of justice
- The Roman Catholic Church claimed authority over **SECULAR** rulers – the kings of Europe did not always agree leading to disagreements and power struggles – the Pope sometimes **EXCOMMUNICATED** those who attempted to challenge its power
- **ANTI-SEMITISM** – the Roman Catholic Church banned Jews from owning land or practicing many occupations leading to prejudice against the Jews – over time the Jews were blamed for much of the misfortunes, famine and disease experienced in Europe – they were also blamed for the death of Jesus – the Jews began to escape to Eastern Europe

### Crusades

- In the 1050s the Seljuk Turks, who were Muslims, invaded the Byzantine empire and conquered Palestine.
- The Christian Church called for a movement to drive the Muslims out of Palestine.
- For nearly 200 Years, Christians fought a series of religious wars known as the **CRUSADES**.
- The war failed to regain Palestine and left a legacy of hatred and distrust between Christians and Muslims
- As a result of the Crusades trade increased and the European economy expanded
- As a result of the Crusades feudal monarchs gained more power
- As a result of the Crusades Europeans learned of lands beyond their borders
- As a result of the Crusades Europeans benefited from the learning and cultural achievements of Islam

# Western Europe from 1200 to 1789



## End of the Middle Ages

- Impact of the Crusades – increased European interest in the East, cultural diffusion, ships that had been used to carry crusaders back and forth to the Holy Land could now be used for trade, trade continued between the Middle East and Europe through Italy
- Italian City-States – by the late 1300s northern Italian cities had become flourishing centers of industry and trade, - Venice, Genoa, and Florence had grown rich and powerful
- **HANSEATIC LEAGUE** – traders and merchants in northern German towns united to provide security along trade routes – this organization eventually monopolized trade in the Baltic and North Seas - the league worked together to make navigation safer by controlling piracy, building lighthouses and training sailors
- The riches that **SPICES** could bring prompted many to risk their lives traveling to Asia to acquire them
- By the early 1400s Portugal began to explore the east coast of Africa. Trade brought great wealth to Portugal

## Bubonic Plague

- **BLACK DEATH** was a highly contagious disease spread by fleas that lived on rats – shortly after being bitten by a flea, people developed swellings and black bruises on their skin and within a few days died in agony
- The plague first appeared in Chinese cities – the resurgence of that helped the plague spread
- Population Losses - 35 million died in China - 7000 died per day in Cairo Egypt - 1/3 of the population of Europe died – the disruption of trade caused some cities and provinces that had grown rich struggled to survive
- Economic Decline – with so many dead farm and industrial production declined
- Peasant Revolts – those who survived began to demand higher wages for increased work loads – when landowners and merchants attempted to prevent higher wages the peasants revolted
- Feudalism Declines – the peasant revolts weakened the power of the landowners and this allowed monarchs to begin to gain greater power and authority over society
- Power of the Church – people began to question their faith and the Church itself, some turned to magic and witchcraft
- Anti-Semitism – many blamed the Jews, accusing them of poisoning wells etc. – as a result many thousands were murdered

- **COUNTER REFORMATION** – goal was to strengthen the Catholic Church, and keep Catholics from converting to Protestantism
- **COUNCIL OF TRENT** – instituted Church reforms, ended the sale of indulgences and created the **INDEX**, a list of banned books
- **INQUISITION** – trials and torture were used by the Church to find and punish individuals suspected of breaking from official church teachings, traditions, and practices
- The Reformation created a loss of religious unity in Western Europe
- The Reformation caused religious civil wars for more than 100 years
- The Reformation caused Anti-Semitism – mistreatment of the Jews by both the Catholics and Protestants
- The Reformation led to witch hunts

### Limited Monarchy in England

- **COMMON LAW**– established by Henry II was a set of laws that were the same for all people
- **MAGNA CARTA** – signed by King John I in 1215, forced the king to obey the law and seek permission from the Great Council of lords and clergy before raising taxes
- **PARLIAMENT** – the Great Council evolved into the representative assembly known as Parliament
- **ANGLICAN CHURCH** – desiring a divorce and annulment King Henry VIII broke from the Catholic Church during the Reformation
- **PURITAN REVOLUTION (ENGLISH CIVIL WAR)** – Parliamentary forces went to war with King Charles over his attempts to gain absolute power and rule in England – Charles was convicted of treason and executed.
- **COMMONWEALTH** – Oliver Cromwell takes control of England after the Civil War and rules as a military dictator
- **RESTORATION** – in 1660 Parliament invited Charles II, son of Charles I, to become king of England – his brother James II inherited the throne in 1685 and quickly became unpopular because of his Catholicism and absolutist policies
- **GLORIOUS REVOLUTION** – fearing the return of Catholicism, Parliament asked James's daughter Mary and her Dutch husband, William to take the English throne as long as they agreed to the **ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS**.
- **ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS** – stated that the king must work regularly with Parliament, the king must give the House of Commons financial control, abolished excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishment, affirmed habeus corpus, meaning that no person could be held in jail without first being charged with a crime
- England became a **LIMITED MONARCHY**, a government in which a legislative body limits the monarch's power

### Absolutism

- In the 1500s and 1600s several rulers in Asia and Europe sought to centralize their political power
- This trend led to **ABSOLUTISM**, in which the autocratic rulers had complete authority over the governments and the lives of the people in their nation
- Claiming **DIVINE RIGHT**, or authority from God, leaders such as Phillip II in Spain and Louis XIV (Sun King – "I am the state") in France gained complete authority over their governments and their subjects
- England resisted the establishment of absolutism – after a civil war, England's Parliament enacted a Bill of Rights that limited the English monarch's power

### Exploration & Encounter

- In the 1400s, seeking a greater share of the rich Asian spice trade, Europeans began to make oceanic voyages of exploration

- Benefitting from new technology, **COMPASS, ASTROLABE, CARAVEL**, the Portuguese and the Spanish were the first to establish global trade empires in the 1500s
- The Dutch, English and French soon joined them, competing for colonies in Asia, the Americas, and Africa during the 1600s and 1700s
- These interactions had a great global impact as food, people, plants, animals, technology and diseases passed from continent to continent – this was known as the **COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE**
- The **SLAVE TRADE** between Africa and the Americas developed into a huge and profitable business

### Scientific Revolution

- In the 1500s and 1600s, the **SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION** changed the way Europeans looked at the world. People began to make conclusions based on experimentation and observation instead of merely accepting traditional ideas.
- Throughout the Middle Ages, European scholars believed that Earth was the center of the universe. This idea was based on Greco-Roman theories and the teachings of the Church.
- European scientists began to think differently in the 1500s. Influenced by the critical spirit of the Renaissance, they questioned the old ideas about the world.
- **NICOLAUS COPERNICUS** – challenged the belief that Earth was the center of the universe and used mathematical formulas to suggest the universe was **HELIOCENTRIC** or sun-centered
- **GALILEO GALILEI** – used the telescope to observe the skies to further support the heliocentric model of the universe – his teachings challenged the teachings of the Church and he was put on trial and forced to take back his findings.
- **ISAAC NEWTON** – developed the laws of motion and the laws of gravity
- **SCIENTIFIC METHOD** – relied on experimentation and observation rather than on past authorities

### Enlightenment

- During the 1600s and 1700s belief in the power of reason grew. Writers of the time sought to reform government and bring about a more just society.
- Despite opposition from government and church leaders, Enlightenment ideas spread. Some absolute rulers used their power to reform society.
- Over time, concepts of democracy and of nationhood from Enlightenment ideas and contributed to revolutions.
- Writers sought to use reason to discover **NATURAL LAWS** or laws that govern human behavior
- By applying the scientific method of investigation and observation scholars thought they could solve the problems of society
- The **ENLIGHTENMENT** introduced new ways of viewing authority, power, government, and law
- **THOMAS HOBBS** – *Leviathan* – people are generally greedy and selfish, only a powerful government can create a peaceful, orderly society
- **JOHN LOCKE** – *Two Treatises on Civil Government* – people have natural rights (life, liberty, property) it is the job of the government to protect these natural rights, if government does not protect these rights the people have the right to overthrow it
- **MONTESQUIEU** – the powers of government should be separated into three branches, each branch will keep the other branches from becoming too powerful
- **JEAN-JAQUES ROUSSEAU** – in a perfect society people both make and obey laws, what is good for everyone is more important than what is good for one person, **SOCIAL CONTRACT**
- **VOLTAIRE** – believed in free speech, religious toleration and intellectual freedom

# Western Europe before 1750

## Greece

Athens-  
Pericles-  
Direct Democracy-  
Scorates, Plato, Aristotle-  
Golden Age of Greece-  
Alexander the Great-  
Hellenistic Culture-  
Sparta-

## Rome

Legend of-  
Augustus Caesar-  
Twelve Tables-  
Pax Romana-  
Republican Democracy-  
Constantine-  
Causes of the Fall-  
Results of the Fall-

## Middle Ages

Feudalism-  
Manor System-  
Obligations of Nobility-  
Obligations of Peasants-  
Role of the Church-  
Black Death-



## Crusades

Goal-  
Method-  
Holy Land-  
Suleiman the Magnificent-  
Richard the Lionhearted-  
Immediate effect on Europe-  
Long Term effect on the World

## Renaissance

Definition-  
Causes-  
Role of Patrons-  
Renaissance Man-  
William Shakespeare-  
Niccolo Machiavelli-  
Michaelangelo-  
Impact-

## Scientific Revolution

Definition-  
Causes-  
Scientific Method-  
Nicholas Copernicus-  
Galileo Galelei-  
Francis Bacon-  
Johann Gutenberg-  
Impact on the Church-

# Western Europe before 1750

## Reformation

Complaints against the Church-

Martin Luther-

95 Theses

John Calvin-

Henry VIII-

Counter-Reformation-

Inquisition-

Jesuits-

Impact on Europe-

## Commercial Revolution

Rise of Middle Class-

Exploration-

Capitalism-

## Age of Absolutism

Absolutism-

Louis XIV-

Power of the Church-

Role of the Middle Class-

Divine Right Theory-

## England Resists

Limited Monarchy-

Magna Carta (1215)-

Parliament-

English Bill of Rights

Puritan Revolution-

Glorious Revolution-

Elizabethan Age-

## Enlightenment

Definition-

Causes-

Goal-

John Locke-

Baron de Montesquieu-

Jean-Jaques Rousseau-

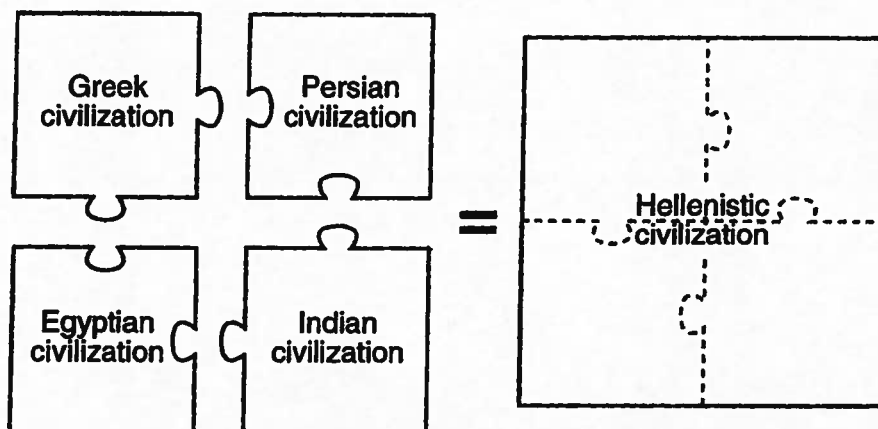
Voltaire-

## Miscellaneous:



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ 1)

SOURCE: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

Which leader is most closely associated with the accomplishment shown by the illustration?

- A) Charlemagne  
 B) Suleiman the Magnificent  
 C) Alexander the Great  
 D) Mansa Musa

\_\_\_ 2)

These architectural achievements *best* indicate that

- A) entertainment was important to these ancient societies  
 B) trade routes existed between China and the Americas  
 C) advanced technology existed in early civilizations  
 D) religion was of little importance

\_\_\_ 3) What effect did the geography of ancient Greece have on its early development?

- A) The mountainous terrain led to the creation of independent city-states.  
 B) A lack of natural seaports limited communication.  
 C) Abundant natural resources encouraged self-sufficiency.  
 D) An inland location hindered trade and colonization.

\_\_\_ 4) Which description accurately identifies Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle?

- A) religious leaders of the Protestant Reformation  
 B) artists of the Italian Renaissance  
 C) rulers of the Roman Republic  
 D) philosophers of ancient Greece

\_\_\_ 5) One way in which the ancient Inca Empire and the Roman Empire are similar is that *both*

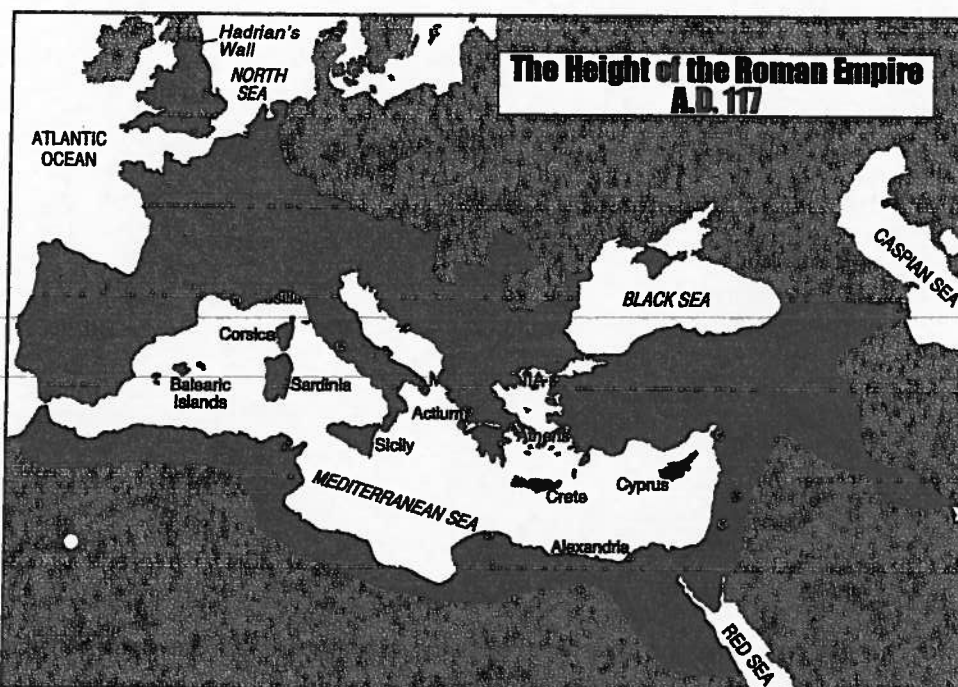
- A) traded with other civilizations along the Silk Road  
 B) fought rivals for control of the sea  
 C) built a system of roadways throughout their empires  
 D) adopted Christianity as the state religion

\_\_\_ 6) Which of the following statements most likely represents the view of a citizen of ancient Athens visiting Sparta?

- A) "I feel as though I have never left home. Everything here is the same as it is in Athens."  
 B) "The government and society in Sparta are so strict. The people have little voice in government."  
 C) "This society allows for more freedom of expression than I have ever experienced in Athens."  
 D) "I have never heard of a society like Sparta that believes in only one God."

- \_\_\_ 7) Which of the following societies practiced direct democracy?
- A) ancient Athens  
B) early Egypt  
C) Gupta Empire  
D) dynastic China
- \_\_\_ 8) The Pillars of Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire and The Code of Hammurabi of Babylon are *most* similar to the
- A) Twelve Tables of the Romans  
B) ziggurats of Sumeria  
C) Great Sphinx of the Egyptians  
D) map projections of Mercator
- \_\_\_ 9) Which ancient civilization is associated with the Twelve Tables, an extensive road system, and the poets Horace and Virgil?
- A) Greek  
B) Babylonian  
C) Roman  
D) Phoenician

Questions 10 and 11 refer to the following:



SOURCE: Mazour and Peoples, *World History: People and Nations*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (adapted)

- \_\_\_ 10) Which statement is *best* supported by the information on the map shown?
- A) The Roman Empire extended over three continents.  
B) Rivers kept invaders out of the Roman Empire.  
C) Carthage was eventually destroyed by the Romans.  
D) Alexandria served as the eastern capital of the Roman Empire.
- \_\_\_ 11) Based on the information provided by the map, which body of water was most likely the center of Roman trade?
- A) Red Sea  
B) Black Sea  
C) Mediterranean Sea  
D) Atlantic Ocean
- \_\_\_ 12) One contribution of ancient Roman culture was the development of
- A) a republican form of government  
B) the concept of zero  
C) the printing press  
D) the process of making silk
- \_\_\_ 13) d Roman women could own property.  
d Roman women could make wills leaving their property to whomever they chose.
- A valid conclusion drawn from these facts is that Roman women
- A) were equal to men  
B) could hold political offices  
C) enjoyed some legal rights  
D) had the right to vote
- \_\_\_ 14) In western Europe, feudalism developed after the
- A) Roman Empire collapsed  
B) Renaissance began  
C) Mongols invaded  
D) city of Constantinople fell

\_\_\_ 15) Which political system is *best* described in the outline below?

- I. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Decentralized government  
 B. Based on loyalty and service  
 C. Code of chivalry  
 D. Military elite

- A) *Democracy*                      B) *Feudalism*                      C) *Oligarchy*                      D) *Absolutism*

\_\_\_ 16) The term "feudalism" is *best* defined as a

- A) holy war between Christians and Muslims  
 B) division of political power between three separate branches  
 C) process in which goods are traded for other goods  
 D) system in which land is exchanged for military service and loyalty

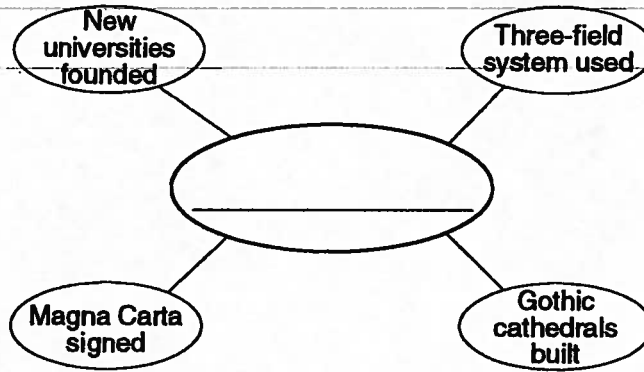
\_\_\_ 17) What was the *most* important force in providing unity and stability throughout western Europe during the Middle Ages?

- A) church                      B) nobility                      C) military                      D) inquisition

\_\_\_ 18) Revival of trade in western Europe, decline of feudalism, revival of interest in learning, and cultural interaction with the Middle East are associated with the

- A) effects of the barter system                      C) rise of Charlemagne  
 B) growth of the Maya Empire                      D) impact of the Crusades

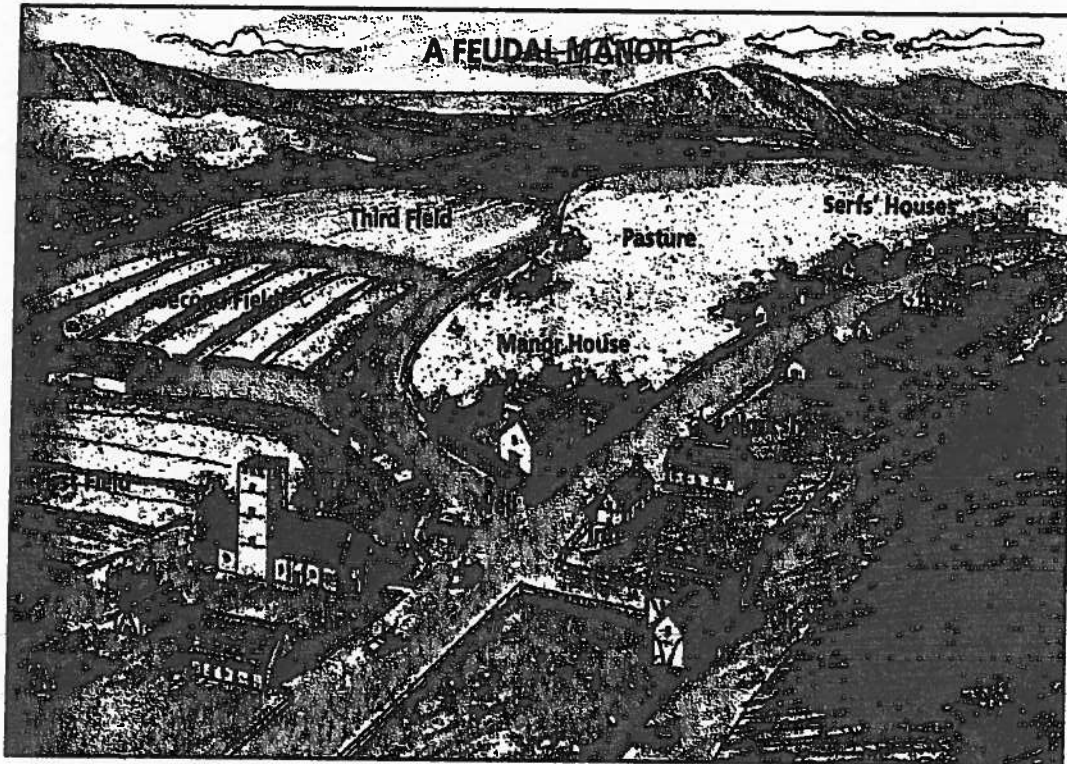
\_\_\_ 19)



Which one of the following titles *best* completes this graphic organizer?

- A) *Improvements Under the Tokugawa*  
 B) *Changes Resulting From the Counter Reformation*  
 C) *Developments in Ancient Ghana*  
 D) *Achievements of Medieval Europe*

Questions 20 and 21 refer to the following:

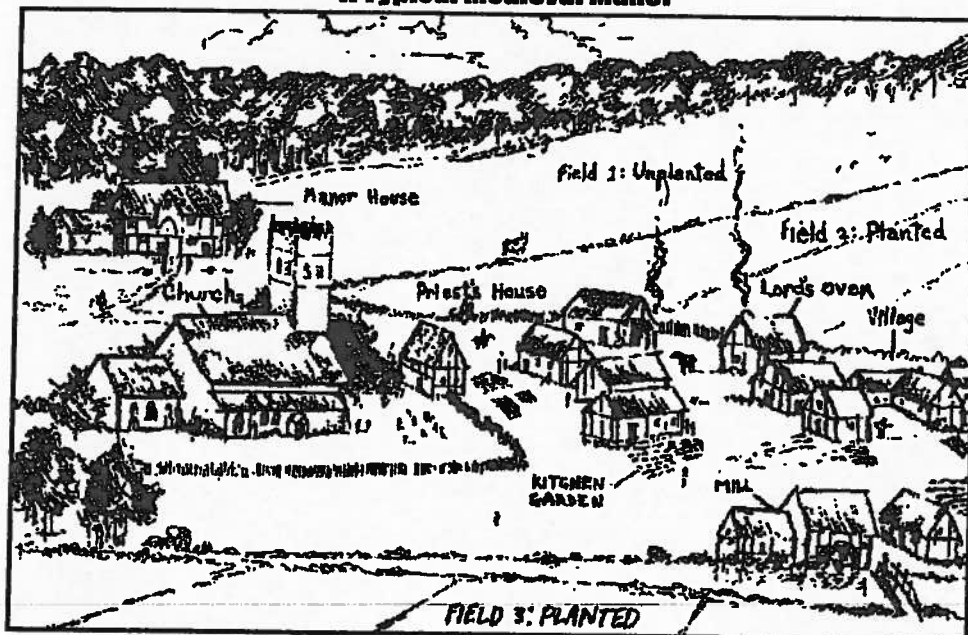


SOURCE: Michael B. Petrovich et al., *People in Time and Place: World Cultures*, Burdett & Ginn, 1991

- \_\_\_ 20) Based on the feudal manor diagram shown, most economic activities were related to
- A) agriculture                      B) guilds                      C) industry                      D) banking
- \_\_\_ 21) Which economic concept can be inferred from the diagram shown?
- A) trade embargo                      C) self-sufficiency
- B) competition                      D) inflation

- \_\_\_ 22) What inference can be drawn from the location of the church in the drawing below?

### A Typical Medieval Manor



SOURCE: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global Studies*, 5th edition, Jarrett Publishing Company (adapted)

- A) Religion played a significant role in the lives of the residents.  
 B) The mill was managed by the church.  
 C) The church controlled trade within the manor.  
 D) The church played a limited role in education.
- \_\_\_ 23) Many achievements of Islamic civilization reached European society by way of the
- A) Middle Passage and the Columbian Exchange  
 B) Crusades and eastern Mediterranean trading networks  
 C) merchant guilds and the Industrial Revolution  
 D) conquests of the Germanic tribes and trade along the Silk Road
- \_\_\_ 24) The doctrines of the Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, and Protestant churches are all based on the
- A) teachings of Muhammad  
 B) leadership of the pope  
 C) principles of Christianity  
 D) concept of reincarnation

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_ 1) Which period in European history is most closely associated with the emergence of trade fairs, the founding of guilds, and the creation of the Hanseatic League?
- A) Age of Reason  
B) Age of Pericles  
C) Commercial Revolution  
D) Glorious Revolution
- \_\_\_ 2) The Commercial Revolution helped lead to the Industrial Revolution because during the Commercial Revolution
- A) subsistence agriculture was promoted  
B) new forms of business were developed  
C) socialism was introduced to Europe  
D) the barter system was instituted
- \_\_\_ 3) During the Commercial Revolution, where did trading centers most often develop?
- A) along waterways  
B) on the tundra  
C) in the mountains  
D) near grasslands
- \_\_\_ 4) Which of the following cause-and-effect relationships is accurate?
- A) Enlightenment thoughts led to manorialism.  
B) The Russian Revolution led to an absolute monarchy.  
C) The Commercial Revolution led to the creation of traditional economies.  
D) The Black Plague led to labor shortages.
- \_\_\_ 5) d 1340s ~~¶¶~~ Mongols, merchants, and other travelers carried disease along trade routes west of China.  
d 1346 ~~¶¶~~ The plague reached the Black Sea ports of Caffa and Tana.  
d 1347 ~~¶¶~~ Italian merchants fled plague-infected Black Sea ports.  
d 1348 ~~¶¶~~ The plague became an epidemic in most of western Europe.

Which conclusion can be made based on these statements?

- A) The plague primarily affected China.  
B) The interaction of people spread the plague.  
C) The plague started in western Europe.  
D) Port cities were relatively untouched by the plague.
- \_\_\_ 6) One major characteristic of the Renaissance period is that the
- A) major language of the people became Latin  
B) Catholic Church no longer had any influence in Europe  
C) manor became the center of economic activity  
D) classical cultures of Greece and Rome were revived and imitated
- \_\_\_ 7) What was a major characteristic of the Renaissance in Europe?
- A) Most ancient Greek and Roman ideas were rejected.  
B) Suffrage was granted to men and women.  
C) Most literature was written in Arabic.  
D) Secular achievements were emphasized.
- \_\_\_ 8) d Leonardo Da Vinci used movement and perspective in his work.  
d Machiavelli's *The Prince* advised rulers on how to gain and maintain power.  
d Humanist scholars examined worldly subjects and classical culture.

Which period is associated with these statements?

- A) French Revolution  
B) Early Middle Ages  
C) Enlightenment  
D) Renaissance
- \_\_\_ 9) Seventeenth-century scholars Galileo Galilei and René Descartes faced serious challenges to their scientific theories because their ideas
- A) relied only on teachings from non-Christian cultures  
B) were not supported by scientific investigations  
C) contradicted traditional medieval European beliefs  
D) were based on the Bible

- \_\_\_ 10) Which of the following statements *best* expresses an idea held by many Renaissance humanist philosophers?
- A) People should study worldly subjects as well as sacred matters.  
 B) Individuals should withdraw from the world and study religion.  
 C) Scholars should dedicate themselves to the study of life after death.  
 D) Governments should establish overseas empires.
- \_\_\_ 11) Which of the following advancements in technology revolutionized the way ideas were spread throughout western Europe in the 15th century?
- A) introduction of the telegraph  
 B) development of the astrolabe  
 C) creation of the telescope  
 D) improvements to the printing press
- \_\_\_ 12) d Literacy rates rise.  
 d Shakespeare's sonnets circulated.  
 d Secular ideas spread.

Which innovation led directly to these developments?

- A) paper currency  
 B) printing press  
 C) caravel  
 D) astrolabe
- \_\_\_ 13) Which factor contributed to the beginning of the Renaissance in Italian cities?
- A) interaction with Latin America  
 B) occupation by foreign powers  
 C) surplus of porcelain from Japan  
 D) access to important trade routes
- \_\_\_ 14) What is meant by Machiavelli's belief that "the end justifies the means"?
- A) Leaders may use any method to achieve what is best for the state.  
 B) The general public always acts in its own best interest.  
 C) Pleasing all of the people at any given time is possible.  
 D) Leaders must always act for the common good.
- \_\_\_ 15) d Pope Leo authorizes the sale of indulgences, 1515  
 d Martin Luther posts the Ninety-five Theses, 1517

These events are most closely associated with which period in history?

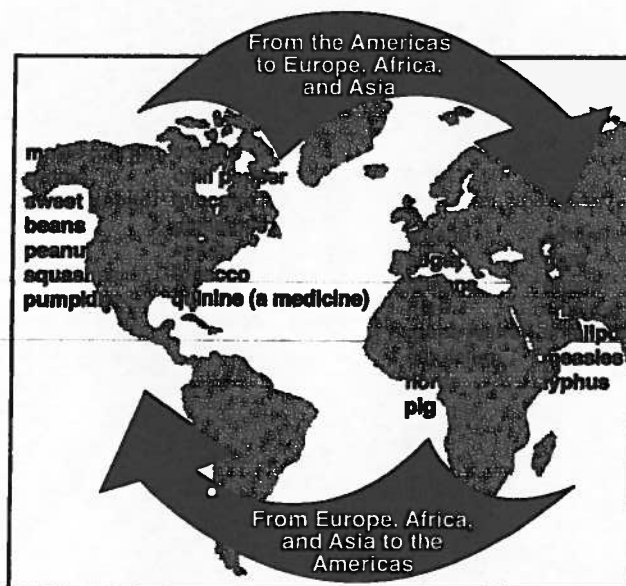
- A) Age of Reason  
 B) Protestant Reformation  
 C) Puritan Revolution  
 D) Crusades
- \_\_\_ 16) What was one cause of the Protestant Reformation?
- A) passage of the Act of Supremacy in England  
 B) revolt by the Moors in Spain  
 C) call for the Council of Trent by Pope Paul III  
 D) corruption among high officials of the Catholic Church
- \_\_\_ 17) Prior to the Protestant Reformation, the medieval church in western Europe was criticized for
- A) sponsoring explorations to the Middle East  
 B) being too concerned with worldly power and riches  
 C) allowing the Bible to be printed and distributed to the people  
 D) refusing to sell indulgences to peasants
- \_\_\_ 18) Which innovation had the *greatest* impact on the Protestant Reformation?
- A) Mercator map projection  
 B) triangular sail  
 C) movable-type printing press  
 D) magnetic compass
- \_\_\_ 19) "Therefore those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope's indulgences a man is freed from every penalty, and saved;"
- The given statement reflects a controversy over the proper
- A) types of education  
 B) roles of women  
 C) forms of prayer  
 D) means of salvation

- \_\_\_ 20) In the early 1500s, Martin Luther's "Ninety-five Theses", Henry VIII's "Act of Supremacy", and John Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion* contributed to
- A) a decline in the power of the Catholic Church
  - B) the growing power of the feudal nobility in Europe
  - C) an increased sense of nationalism in Tudor England
  - D) a major conflict among Eastern Orthodox Christians
- \_\_\_ 21) d Martin Luther stresses the central role of faith.  
d The belief of predestination spreads throughout Switzerland.  
d The Council of Trent clarifies the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

These statements describe ideas and events that

- A) brought religious unity to Europe
  - B) expanded the importance of the Orthodox Church
  - C) ended the Glorious Revolution
  - D) shaped the Reformation and the Counter Reformation
- \_\_\_ 22) During the 15th century, which two European countries began sea voyages of exploration?
- A) England and France
  - B) Germany and Italy
  - C) Portugal and Spain
  - D) Russia and the Netherlands
- \_\_\_ 23) The major reason that Portugal and Spain established water routes to Asia's spice markets was to
- A) avoid the overland routes that were controlled by Muslim traders
  - B) experiment with new technology, such as the astrolabe and sextant
  - C) provide jobs for navigators, cartographers, and shipbuilders
  - D) discover new continents, plants, and animals

\_\_\_ 24)



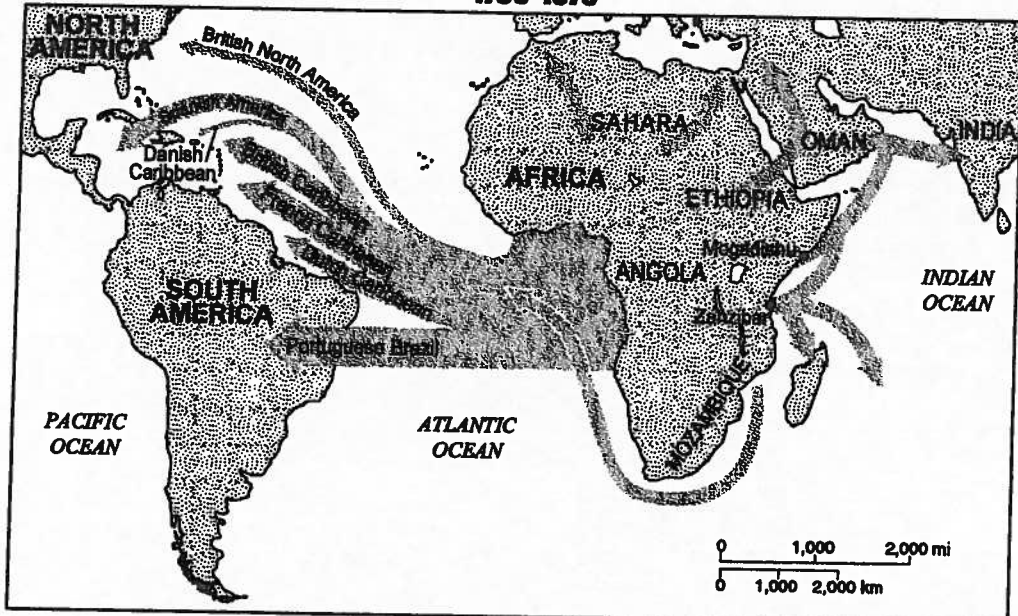
SOURCE: Goldberg and Clark DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall, 2002 (adapted)

What is the *best* title for the diagram above?

- A) *Silk Road*
- B) *Open Door Policy*
- C) *Columbian Exchange*
- D) *Encomienda System*



1700-1870



SOURCE: Les Rowntree et al., *Diversity Amid Globalization*, Pearson/Prentice Hall (adapted)

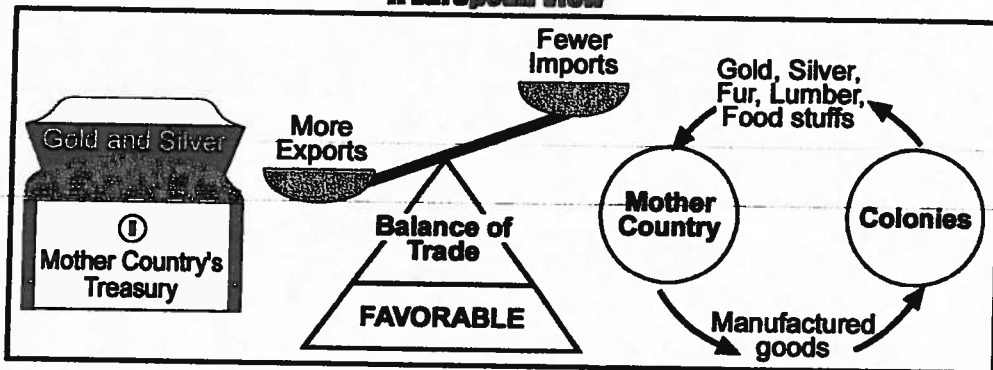
25)

- Which of the following is the *best* title for this map?
- A) *Obstacles to Colonization of the Western Hemisphere*
  - B) *Gold and Petroleum Trade Routes*
  - C) *Origin and Spread of Nationalist Revolutions*
  - D) *Sources and Destinations of Enslaved Africans*

26)

Which policy is portrayed in the illustration below?

**A European View**



- A) mercantilism
- B) nonalignment
- C) laissez-faire capitalism
- D) perestroika

27)

Which statement demonstrates a major characteristic of mercantilism in colonial Latin America?

- A) Spanish colonies traded freely with English colonies.
- B) Colonies were a source of raw materials for Spain.
- C) Spain instituted democratic governments in its colonies.
- D) Colonies developed local industries to compete with Spain.

28)

Many European monarchs of the 1600s maintained that they should have absolute power to rule because they

- A) needed to defend their nations against threats from the Western Hemisphere
- B) thought that all people should have the right to a good ruler
- C) had been given their power to govern from God
- D) thought that communism was the superior political system

- \_\_\_ 29) The theory justifying a monarch's rule by God's authority is called  
 A) predestination  
 B) laissez faire  
 C) divine right  
 D) totalitarianism
- \_\_\_ 30) From the 15th to the 18th centuries, absolute monarchs of Europe and Asia sought to  
 A) centralize their political power  
 B) increase the power of the Catholic Church  
 C) redistribute land to the peasants  
 D) strengthen feudalism

- \_\_\_ 31) Louis XIV and Peter the Great would most likely agree with the expression  
 A) "government should leave businesses alone"  
 B) "all men are created with natural rights"  
 C) "countries should settle differences without war"  
 D) "do not question government authority"

- \_\_\_ 32) **Speaker A:** "Although I spread serfdom in my country, I tried to modernize our society by incorporating western technology."  
**Speaker B:** "I promoted culture with my support of the arts. Unfortunately, I drained my country's treasury by building my palace at Versailles and involving my country in costly wars."  
**Speaker C:** "I gained much wealth from my overseas empire in the Americas. I waged war against the Protestants and lost."  
**Speaker D:** "I inherited the throne and imprisoned my foes without a trial. I dissolved Parliament because I did not want to consult with them when I increased taxes."

Which type of government is most closely associated with all the speaker's statements shown?

- A) constitutional democracy  
 B) absolute monarchy  
 C) limited monarchy  
 D) direct democracy
- \_\_\_ 33) In England, the Magna Carta, the Puritan Revolution, the Glorious Revolution, and the English Bill of Rights led to the development of  
 A) a theocracy  
 B) a limited monarchy  
 C) a dictatorship  
 D) an absolute monarchy
- \_\_\_ 34) Sir Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, and Johannes Kepler are all directly associated with the  
 A) Agricultural Revolution  
 B) Scientific Revolution  
 C) English Revolution  
 D) Industrial Revolution

\_\_\_ 35)

Philosopher	Idea
Locke	Natural rights — life, liberty, property
Montesquieu	Separation of powers
Voltaire	Freedom of thought, expression, and religion

Which period in history is most closely associated with the major ideas of these philosophers?

- A) Enlightenment  
 B) Crusades  
 C) Renaissance  
 D) Reconquista
- \_\_\_ 36) Which statement expresses an idea of the Enlightenment?  
 A) The king is sacred and answers only to God.  
 B) Those who are the most fit will survive and succeed.  
 C) All individuals have natural rights.  
 D) History is a continuous struggle between social classes.
- \_\_\_ 37) One contribution that John Locke made to Enlightenment philosophy was the idea that  
 A) individual rights should be denied  
 B) the punishment should fit the crime  
 C) governments should be based on the consent of the people  
 D) absolute monarchies should continue

38) According to John Locke, the purpose of government is to

A) serve the monarch

B) protect the natural rights of individuals

C) stimulate the economy

D) create overseas settlements

39) Philosophers of the Enlightenment period believed that society could *best* be improved by

A) studying the practices of successful leaders

B) applying reason and the laws of nature

C) borrowing ideas from ancient Greece and Rome

D) relying on faith and divine right