

1. Who fought the Seven Years' War (1754–1763)?

- a. d) French aristocrats and French commoners
 - b. b) France and Germany
 - c. c) Britain and France
 - d. a) The Netherlands and Britain
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2. This idea is at the heart of the European Enlightenment.

- a. d) The belief that, by practice of meditation, humans can transcend their physical being and become one with the divine
 - b. b) The idea that elites have created religions to control the populace and that an enlightened society should do away with them
 - c. c) The notion that, by returning to ancient sources, humans can return to a golden age of reason
 - d. a) The belief that human political and social arrangements can be engineered and improved by human action
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3. The idea that the authority to govern is derived from the people rather than from God or tradition is known as

- a. b) popularism.
 - b. d) oligarchy.
 - c. a) democracy.
 - d. c) popular sovereignty.
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4. Scholars have often questioned whether this revolution was a revolution at all, since it was a conservative movement that aimed to preserve existing liberties rather than create new ones.

- a. c) Brazilian Revolution
 - b. a) French Revolution
 - c. d) American Revolution
 - d. b) Haitian Revolution
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5. Which of the following statements best describes social conditions in the British colonies of North America?

- a. a) There was no aristocracy, but members of the clergy enjoyed a special legal status.
 - b. d) Both men and women enjoyed the same status before the law.
 - c. b) A small landowning aristocracy that enjoyed special legal rights existed only in some colonies, such as Virginia.
 - d. c) All free men enjoyed the same status before the law.
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6. This document was one of the first sustained efforts to put the political ideas of the Enlightenment into practice.
- a. b) The U.S. Constitution
 - b. d) The Declaration of Independence
 - c. c) *Common Sense*
 - d. a) *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen*
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7. What event was the spark that set off the French Revolution?
- a. d) King Louis XVI, in dire financial straits, called a session of the Estates General.
 - b. a) France was defeated in war with Spain.
 - c. b) King Louis XVI ordered the arrest of a number of Enlightenment philosophers as enemies of the state.
 - d. c) French soldiers returned from the American Revolution and immediately began a revolution of their own.
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8. Which of the following statements best describes the French Revolution?
- a. c) Scholars have questioned whether it was really a “revolution” since very little changed in French society.
 - b. d) It was a violent upheaval in Paris but had much less effect in the French countryside.
 - c. a) It was a profound and violent upheaval that had far-reaching consequences.
 - d. b) Like the American Revolution, it mostly aimed to protect existing rights rather than to gain new ones.
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9. This king and queen of France were executed in 1793, marking a new stage of revolutionary violence in France.
- a. b) François I and Marie Antoinette
 - b. d) Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette
 - c. c) Louis XVI and Maria Theresa
 - d. a) Louis XIV and Henrietta Maria
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10. What was the Bastille?
- a. c) An infamous slave barracks in Haiti
 - b. a) A French song celebrating the revolution
 - c. b) A fortress, prison, and armory in Paris
 - d. d) The French royal palace outside of Paris
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11. What was the most important way in which the influence of the French Revolution was spread to other countries?
- a. a) By conquest
 - b. b) By the example of their revolutionary documents
 - c. d) By direct diplomatic efforts
 - d. c) By the writings of Enlightenment philosophers
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12. This French national leader imposed revolutionary practices such as religious toleration and the rationalization of government administration through much of Europe.
- a. d) Toussaint Louverture
 - b. b) Napoleon Bonaparte
 - c. c) Simon Bolívar
 - d. a) Maximilien Robespierre
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13. This revolution began with a massive slave revolt in 1791 after rumors circulated that the king had abolished slavery.
- a. d) Haitian Revolution
 - b. c) Brazilian Revolution
 - c. a) Chilean Revolution
 - d. b) French Revolution
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14. Why is Toussaint Louverture important to world history?
- a. a) He was the leader of the Haitian Revolution.
 - b. c) He was a revolutionary leader in Argentina.
 - c. d) He was a leading Enlightenment philosopher.
 - d. b) He was one of the major leaders of the French Revolution.
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15. Which of the following is a reason for the poverty of Haiti?
- a. b) European countries refused to trade with a country run by former slaves.
 - b. d) France forced Haiti to pay an enormous sum in reparations for winning independence.
 - c. c) Most of the population of Haiti was killed in its bloody revolution.
 - d. a) Freed slaves after the revolution did not know how to farm.
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16. The priests Miguel Hidalgo and José Morelos led a major peasant rebellion in which country in 1810?
- a. d) Chile
 - b. c) Haiti
 - c. b) Mexico
 - d. a) Argentina
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17. What happened to the Portuguese royal family when Napoleon invaded Portugal in 1808?
- a. a) They went into exile in Brazil.
 - b. d) The Portuguese king remained on the throne as a puppet ruler for Napoleon.
 - c. c) They were imprisoned until the end of the Napoleonic Wars.
 - d. b) Most members were executed.
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18. What is nativism?

- a. a) A political view that favors Native Americans over settlers from Europe
 - b. c) A political view that argued that all people born in the Americas have a common cause against European-born enemies
 - c. d) A series of revolts in which the Native Americans of Spanish America tried to free themselves from European control
 - d. b) A native movement in eighteenth-century Latin America that tried to turn back the tide of Indian adoption of European culture
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19. Who were the chief beneficiaries of the revolutionary movements of Spanish America in the period 1810–1825?

- a. c) Slaves
 - b. d) Peasants
 - c. a) Native Americans
 - d. b) Elites
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20. Which of the following movements grew out of the Atlantic revolutions?

- a. d) Abolition
 - b. a) Prohibition
 - c. b) Popularism
 - d. c) The Enlightenment
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21. Which was the last Atlantic state to abolish slavery?

- a. a) Great Britain
 - b. c) Brazil
 - c. b) United States
 - d. d) Russia
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22. What was a leading reason why large numbers of Indian and Chinese indentured servants came to work in the Americas in the nineteenth century?

- a. d) America's westward drive opened new lands unsuited to the health of Europeans, so they needed to import hardier individuals to do the heavy work.
 - b. c) In that period, Americans were happy to accept people from all parts of the world as equal citizens.
 - c. a) Industry was growing at such a fast pace in America that home-born labor supplies were insufficient for demand.
 - d. b) The abolition of slavery left owners desperate for workers in mines and on plantations.
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23. Which of the following statements best describes the millions of slaves who were freed in the Atlantic world during the nineteenth century?
- a. b) They suffered legal restrictions, racism, and economic hardship.
 - b. d) In most areas, freed slaves formed separate colonies that separated them from their former masters.
 - c. c) Their conditions varied widely in different areas: In many states, freed slaves rapidly won economic respectability and legal rights, but in other areas, they faced economic hardship and institutionalized racism.
 - d. a) They were given full political rights and legal equality.
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24. Which of the following statements is true of slavery in the Islamic world?

- a. b) Slavery in the Islamic world had died out by the seventeenth century, since it was found to contradict the Quran's statements on freedom and equality.
 - b. c) The state and religious leaders discouraged freeing slaves because the presence of too many freedmen would destabilize the state.
 - c. d) Slavery was only outlawed gradually in the twentieth century.
 - d. a) Several Islamic states still openly practice slavery today.
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25. What was the greatest hindrance to the development of nationalism in the eighteenth century?

- a. a) People's most important loyalties were local, limited to their clan, village, or region.
 - b. b) The world experienced so much warfare that the boundaries of states were always changing.
 - c. c) It was regarded as irreligious to give loyalty to a territory rather than to a religion.
 - d. d) Loyalty was focused on people who spoke the same language, and most countries had several language groups.
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26. Which of the following statements is true of nationalism?

- a. a) The idea of the "nation" had existed for many centuries but grew in strength in the nineteenth century.
 - b. b) A rising tide of migration weakened nationalist thought, as people increasingly lived around strangers who did not share their values.
 - c. c) Nationalism was a grass-roots popular movement that had very little to do with the elites.
 - d. d) The idea of the "nation" was constructed in the nineteenth century, but it was often imagined as a reawakening of older cultural identities.
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27. Which of the following is a political view that identifies the nation with a particular territory and maintains that people of all cultural backgrounds can assimilate into the dominant culture?

- a. d) Federalism
 - b. b) Civic nationalism
 - c. c) Assimilationism
 - d. a) Popular sovereignty
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28. Which of the following is a reason why feminism emerged as a major force in Europe and North America in the nineteenth century?
- a. b) New religious movements emphasized the equality of all human beings, whether female or male.
 - b. c) The Enlightenment had challenged many traditional notions, including the one that women are intrinsically inferior.
 - c. a) Male political leaders began courting the women's vote as they realized the advantages of doing so.
 - d. d) Population pressures led women to have smaller families, allowing them more opportunity to operate in the public sphere.
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29. What happened at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848?
- a. d) The first organized women's rights conference took place.
 - b. a) A major abolition conference that led directly to the American Civil War took place.
 - c. c) A revolutionary movement similar to those taking place in Europe broke out, although it was soon suppressed.
 - d. b) A treaty was signed between the United States and Canada that created a means to bring large numbers of indentured servants to the United States.
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30. Which of the following was a feminist leader who published a Women's Bible that left out all the parts she found offensive?
- a. d) Susan B. Anthony
 - b. c) Carrie Nation
 - c. a) Emily Davison
 - d. b) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
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