GREECE TO ABSOLUTISM

REGENT QUESTIONS 1993-1995

1. Which characteristic was common to both Russia under the czars and the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin?

1 a lack of concern about territorial expansion

2 support of artistic and literary freedom

3 encouragement of free enterprise

4 persecution of political dissenters

2. The adoption of the Eastern Orthodox religion and the Cyrillic alphabet by the Russian people occurred as a result of

1 territorial expansion during the reign of Catherine the Great

2 the westernization policies of Peter the Great

3 contact with Byzantine culture in the 10th century

4 the influence of the Crusaders during the Middle Ages

3. Rome during the Pax Romana and the Catholic Church during the Middle Ages are examples of

1 constitutional monarchies 2 centralized powers

3 feudal governments 4 Communist regimes

4. The Magna Carta and English Bill of Rights are documents that

1 limited the power of the monarch 3 established England as an independent state

2 intensified the conflict between church and state 4 decreased the wealth of the nobles.

5. In Western Europe during the early Middle Ages, education declined as a direct result of the

1 rediscovery of classical Greek civilization 3 loss of the power of the Christian Church

2 fall of the Roman Empire 4 rise of absolute monarchs

6. The emphasis on individual uniqueness and worth during the European Renaissance is known as

1 isolationism 2 manorialism 3 nationalism 4 humanism

7. In Europe during the Middle Ages, the force that provided unification and stability was the

1 central government in Rome 2 military alliance between France and Germany

3 federation of the craft guilds 4 Roman Catholic Church

8. Which statement best describes a characteristic of the Renaissance in Europe?

1 The social structure became very rigid.

2 Creativity in the arts was encouraged.

3 The political structure was similar to that of the Roman Empire.

4 Humanism decreased in importance.

9. During the 16th and 17th centuries, monarchs in Western Europe sought to

1 develop democratic institutions 3 guarantee the personal liberty of citizens

2 centralize their own political power 4 encourage religious toleration

 "Kings are God's lieutenants on earth."

10. Which type of government is best characterize by this quotation?

1 direct democracy 2 rule by divine right 3 republic 4 limited monarchy

11. Which region is globally significant because of its strategic location, its major oil reserves, and its historic importance as the birthplace of three major religions?

1 Latin America 2 Southeast Asia 3 Western Europe 4 Middle East

12. The societies of feudal Japan and medieval Europe were similar in that they

1 emphasized learning about new cultures 3 promoted the exploration of other lands

2 maintained a rigid social class structure 4 encouraged scientific experimentation

13. Islamic fundamentalism is gaining support in many North African nations because

1 most North Africans are influenced by Iraq

2 the governments of these nations support the fundamentalist movement

3 the economic prosperity of the area encourages fundamentalism

4 increasing numbers of people wish to return to traditional values

". ..for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few. ..an Athenian citizen does not neglect the state because he takes care of his own household. ...We alone regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs, not as a harmless but as a useless character. ..."

-Pericles, 431 B.C.

14. Which type of political system does this quotation suggest that people of ancient Athens valued?

1 monarchy 2 democracy 3 aristocracy 4 autocracy

15. The ancient Greek city-state of Sparta and the Soviet Union under Stalin were similar in that both societies

1 were primarily concerned with the health of their people

2 were powerful military states

3 granted universal suffrage to their people

4 placed great emphasis on literature and the arts

16. A major reason for the decline of the Roman Empire was

1 a series of military defeats in Africa

2 political corruption and the instability of the government

3 the abolition of slavery throughout the Empire

4 continued acceptance of traditional religions

17. A characteristic of both European and Japanese feudalism was

1 a decentralized government 3 the adoption of Christianity

2 an open democratic society. 4 the many opportunities for Social mobility

18. During the Middle Ages, Europeans did not eat potatoes or corn because these vegetables

1 were forbidden by the Catholic Church for religious reasons

2 had not yet been introduced to Europe from the New World

3 were believed to be poisonous

4 were too expensive to import from China

19. Which was a major characteristic of the Renaissance?

1 conformity 2 mysticism 3 humanism 4 obedience

20. Which period of European history does this time line represent?

1 Enlightenment 2 Reformation 3 Middle Ages 4 Commercial Revolution

21. During the feudal periods in Japan and Europe, a family's wealth was mainly determined by the

1 amount of land the family controlled 3 number of children in the family

2 size of the castles built by the family 4 value of the family's gifts to religious leaders

22. The Protestant Reformation and the European Renaissance were similar in that both

1 discouraged the growth of strong monarchs

2 encouraged people to question tradition

3 were led by the military

4 supported the return of the Roman Empire

23. Which point of view best represents the philosophy of the Renaissance?

1 The Greek and Roman civilizations are worthy of study.

2 Class distinctions in society should be abolished.

3 Religious doctrines are the only subject of value.

4 The glorification of human beings is sinful.

24 Which statement best explains why Byzantine influences strongly affected the development of Russia and Eastern Europe?

1 Many early Russian settlements were located on trade routes between the Baltic and the Black Seas,

2 Russian missionaries converted the Byzantine Empire to Islam.

3 Rulers in Western Europe refused to trade with Eastern Europe,

4 The Byzantine Empire spread democracy to Russia.

25. In most societies, works of art and architecture generally serve to

1 satisfy the needs of the leaders 3 limit the influence of religion

2 reflect the values of that society 4 express opposition to the government in power

26. Which geographic factor has had the most influence on Poland's historical and cultural development?

1 a severe climate 3 vast deposits of oil

2 location on the Great European Plain 4 a rugged coastline.

27. One way in which the Seljuk Turks, Mongols and Crusaders were similar is that they all

1 invaded the Middle East and affected its culture

2 succeeded in bringing democracy to the Middle East

3 moved through the Middle East as nomadic groups.

4 established permanent empires in the Middle East

28. An important long-term result of the Crusades in the Middle East was the

1 increased tension between Muslims and Christians 3 destruction of Muslim military power

2 creation of a large Christian state on the Red Sea 4 restoration of the Byzantine Empire

29. The city of Jerusalem is important because it

1 serves as the financial center of the Middle East

2 is a major port for Israel

3 has religious significance for Judaism, Christianity, and Islam

4 has become the center of industrial development for Palestinian Arabs

30. The Hegira, Mohammed's journey from Mecca to Medina A.D. 622 is important to Muslims because the journey

1 resulted in Mohammed's early death

2 ended Mohammed's attempts to spread Islam throughout Arabia

3 established Byzantine rule throughout the region

4 signified the establishment of the Islamic faith

31. Absolute monarchs in Western Europe used the term "divine right" and dynastic rulers in China used the term "Mandate of Heaven" to justify their

1 political power 3 rejection of organized religion

2 support for religious toleration 4 status as elected representatives

32. A major feature of the Golden Age of Moslem culture was the

1 political and economic isolation of the Arab world

2 development of the foundations of modern science and mathematics

3 adoption of democratic government

4 persecution of Jews and Christians

33. After the death of Mohammed, Islam spread rapidly mainly because

1 Mecca became the capital of the Islamic empire

2 Christians invaded the Holy Land

3 Arab women were encouraged to join Muslim armies

4 the Arab people developed a strong sense of purpose

34. Islamic fundamentalism has been characterized by

1 a return to traditional Muslim values 3 the promotion of the goals of Zionism

2 a rejection of the teachings of the Koran 4 the westernization of Muslim society

35. Which conclusion can be drawn from a study of buildings such as the Parthenon in Athens, the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, and the Taj Mahal in India?

1 Major architectural structures tend to fall quickly into disrepair.

2 Most governments commission extravagant architecture.

3 Architecture often reflects the values of a culture.

4 Military victories are often commemorated by the construction of great buildings.

36. The code of chivalry in Europe and the code of Bushido in Japan illustrate that

1 different societies develop similar systems to meet similar needs

2 vast societal differences exist between Eastern and Western cultures

3 force is often used by nations to conquer other nations

4 the lower classes in society often want to be controlled by the upper classes

37. In Europe during the Middle Ages, increases in trade and commerce resulted in

1 lower living standards for industrial workers 3 decreased economic rivalry between kings

2 increased political power for the clergy 4 development of towns and cities

38. Which of these ancient civilizations had the most influence on the Western concepts of civil and natural law?

1 Rome 2 Aztec 3 China 4 Mesopotamia

39. A common quality of democratic societies is

1 the commitment to civil liberties 3 governmental control of television

2 a strict laissez-faire capitalist system 4 one dominant political party

40. When Martin Luther wrote the *Ninety-Five Theses,* his main intent was to

1 end the power of the Church in Europe 3 reform corrupt practices of the clergy

2 create a new and separate form of Christianity 4 enhance his position in the Church

41. The Crusades, the travels of Marco Polo, and the fall of the Byzantine Empire all contributed to the

1 growth of feudalism in Europe 3 Age of Exploration in Europe

2 decline of the African slave trade 4 end of absolute monarchy in Russia

42 Medieval life in Europe was characterized by

1 limited social mobility 3 a strong central government

2 a thriving system of international trade 4 rejection of the teachings of the Christian church

43. From the 9th to the 14th century, Muslim rule of conquered territories was characterized by

1 the rejection of Greek and Roman scientific works 3 the toleration of members of other cultures

2 the creation of democratic governments 4 a decrease in trade and commerce ~