

# AMSCO 1.6 AP World History: Modern - Developments in Europe Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

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## Questions

- 1. What was a key characteristic of the movement known as Romanticism?**
  - A. Focus on scientific rationalism**
  - B. Emphasis on emotion and individualism**
  - C. Promotion of industrial progress**
  - D. Strict adherence to classical forms**
- 2. What was the primary purpose of the Edict of Nantes?**
  - A. To grant independence to colonies**
  - B. To promote religious tolerance among Protestants and Catholics**
  - C. To establish a national army**
  - D. To abolish the monarchy in France**
- 3. What type of economic system provided both defense and self-sufficiency in medieval Europe?**
  - A. Capitalism**
  - B. Feudalism**
  - C. Socialism**
  - D. Barter system**
- 4. What was one consequence of the Crusades regarding social structure in Europe?**
  - A. Erosion of the power of the church**
  - B. Increased social fluidity and the emergence of a middle class**
  - C. Consolidation of noble power**
  - D. Profound stagnation in trade activities**
- 5. What significant split occurred in the Roman Catholic Church in 1054?**
  - A. The Great Schism**
  - B. The Protestant Reformation**
  - C. The Crusades Conflict**
  - D. The Council of Trent**



- 6. Which significant outcome did the Russian Revolution of 1917 produce?**
- A. The establishment of a monarchy in Russia**
  - B. Withdrawal from World War I and a communist government**
  - C. The continuation of the Tsar's rule**
  - D. A peaceful resolution with the German Empire**
- 7. How did women's involvement in factories during the Industrial Revolution influence societal views?**
- A. It reinforced traditional gender roles**
  - B. It led to the decline of women's rights movements**
  - C. It initiated early movements for women's rights**
  - D. It caused a backlash against female employment**
- 8. In feudal society, what did serfs provide in exchange for land and protection?**
- A. Military service**
  - B. Tribute in crops and labor**
  - C. Education for the lords' children**
  - D. Traders' ties with other regions**
- 9. How did women in Islamic societies compare to women in other cultures during the Middle Ages?**
- A. They experienced lower levels of equality**
  - B. They had greater rights and privileges**
  - C. They were rarely educated**
  - D. They dominated political affairs**
- 10. What does the term "absolutism" refer to in European history?**
- A. A form of democracy**
  - B. Political system with shared power**
  - C. A political system with absolute monarchy**
  - D. A system of federal governance**

## **Answers**

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. C

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## **Explanations**

**1. What was a key characteristic of the movement known as Romanticism?**

- A. Focus on scientific rationalism**
- B. Emphasis on emotion and individualism**
- C. Promotion of industrial progress**
- D. Strict adherence to classical forms**

The movement known as Romanticism was fundamentally characterized by its emphasis on emotion and individualism. This artistic and intellectual movement emerged in the late 18th century as a reaction against the Enlightenment's prioritization of reason and the scientific approach to understanding the world. Romantics celebrated the emotional experience as a powerful force driving human experience, valuing personal feelings, intuition, and the imagination. Instead of conforming to established norms and traditions, they often expressed a desire for personal freedom and the exploration of individuality. This focus on subjective experience distinguished Romanticism from previous artistic movements that prioritized rationality and order, such as Neoclassicism. Through literature, art, and music, Romantic artists conveyed deep emotional expressions and often drew inspiration from nature, the past, and the mystical aspects of human experience. This movement sought to elevate the importance of personal identity and passion, making it a significant cultural shift in the understanding of the human condition during this period.

**2. What was the primary purpose of the Edict of Nantes?**

- A. To grant independence to colonies**
- B. To promote religious tolerance among Protestants and Catholics**
- C. To establish a national army**
- D. To abolish the monarchy in France**

The primary purpose of the Edict of Nantes was to promote religious tolerance among Protestants and Catholics. Issued in 1598 by King Henry IV of France, the edict aimed to bring an end to the violent conflicts between Catholics and Huguenots (French Protestants) that had plagued France for decades during the Wars of Religion. By granting Huguenots significant rights, including the freedom to worship in certain areas and to hold public office, the edict was a landmark achievement in establishing a measure of coexistence between the two religious groups. This move not only sought to unify a divided nation but also laid the groundwork for future developments in religious plurality in Europe. The Edict of Nantes is often recognized as an early example of a state-driven approach to managing religious diversity and fostering stability through tolerance.

**3. What type of economic system provided both defense and self-sufficiency in medieval Europe?**

- A. Capitalism**
- B. Feudalism**
- C. Socialism**
- D. Barter system**

The correct answer is feudalism, which was the dominant economic system in medieval Europe. Feudalism was characterized by a hierarchical structure where land was exchanged for military service and loyalty. Lords owned large estates and granted portions of their land, known as fiefs, to vassals in exchange for protection and service. This system created a network of obligations that fostered both defense and self-sufficiency within local communities. In this context, self-sufficiency was vital since many feudal estates were designed to be economically independent. Peasants, or serfs, worked the land and produced the agricultural goods necessary for their survival and that of their lords. Consequently, each manor could largely meet its own needs without requiring extensive trade networks, thus contributing to the stability and security that were essential during times of frequent conflicts and invasions. Other economic systems listed, like capitalism, socialism, and the barter system, do not align with the characteristics that defined medieval European society. Capitalism emerged later, primarily in the Renaissance, focusing on free markets and individual profit. Socialism emphasizes collective ownership and distribution of resources, which was not a feature of feudalistic society. The barter system, while it existed historically, was not the formal economic structure.

**4. What was one consequence of the Crusades regarding social structure in Europe?**

- A. Erosion of the power of the church**
- B. Increased social fluidity and the emergence of a middle class**
- C. Consolidation of noble power**
- D. Profound stagnation in trade activities**

One significant consequence of the Crusades was increased social fluidity and the emergence of a middle class. As the Crusades opened up trade routes between Europe and the East, there was a surge in commerce that led to economic growth. This growth facilitated the rise of towns and urban centers, where merchants and tradespeople began to establish a new social class that was distinct from both the nobility and the peasantry. The influx of wealth from trade and the return of Crusaders added to the economic activity, which weakened the rigid feudal social structure that had dominated Europe. As towns grew and more people engaged in trade and crafts, opportunities for social mobility increased, allowing those who were not born into aristocratic families to gain wealth and status. This laid the groundwork for the development of a more dynamic social hierarchy and, eventually, a burgeoning middle class that would play a crucial role in shaping European society in the centuries to follow.

**5. What significant split occurred in the Roman Catholic Church in 1054?**

- A. The Great Schism**
- B. The Protestant Reformation**
- C. The Crusades Conflict**
- D. The Council of Trent**

The Great Schism of 1054 was a pivotal moment in the history of Christianity that led to the formal division between the Roman Catholic Church, centered in Rome, and the Eastern Orthodox Church, based in Constantinople. This split was the culmination of centuries of theological, political, and cultural differences that had developed between the Latin-speaking West and the Greek-speaking East. Key issues that contributed to the schism included disputes over papal authority, theological disagreements such as the filioque clause related to the nature of the Holy Spirit, and cultural differences that had evolved over time. As both sides were unwilling to reconcile these differences, the mutual excommunications exchanged by the Pope and the Patriarch of Constantinople in 1054 effectively solidified this separation. Understanding the context of this split is crucial, as it not only shaped the landscape of Christianity but also influenced political alliances and conflicts in Europe and beyond for centuries to come. The other options presented, such as the Protestant Reformation, the Crusades, and the Council of Trent, pertain to different historical events and developments in Christianity that occurred at later times and thus do not relate to the significant split in 1054.

**6. Which significant outcome did the Russian Revolution of 1917 produce?**

- A. The establishment of a monarchy in Russia**
- B. Withdrawal from World War I and a communist government**
- C. The continuation of the Tsar's rule**
- D. A peaceful resolution with the German Empire**

The Russian Revolution of 1917 had a profound impact on Russia and world history, leading to the establishment of a communist government and the country's withdrawal from World War I. The revolution unfolded in two main phases: the February Revolution, which resulted in the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II and the end of the Romanov dynasty's rule, and the October Revolution, which brought the Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, to power. Once in power, the Bolsheviks signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany in early 1918, formally withdrawing Russia from World War I. This treaty marked a significant shift in power dynamics and contributed to the development of communist ideology as the Bolsheviks aimed to consolidate their power and promote a proletarian revolution. The other options do not accurately reflect the outcomes of the revolution. The establishment of a monarchy did not occur, as the Tsar was removed from power. Instead of continuing under imperial rule, Russia transitioned to a different form of governance entirely. Additionally, there was no peaceful resolution with the German Empire; instead, the treaty was somewhat contentious and ultimately led to further conflict in the region.

**7. How did women's involvement in factories during the Industrial Revolution influence societal views?**

- A. It reinforced traditional gender roles**
- B. It led to the decline of women's rights movements**
- C. It initiated early movements for women's rights**
- D. It caused a backlash against female employment**

Women's involvement in factories during the Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on societal views regarding gender roles and women's rights. As women entered the workforce in large numbers, taking on roles that were previously dominated by men or considered unsuitable for them, this shift began to challenge and reshape traditional perceptions of women's capabilities and roles in society. The factory environment provided women with opportunities for financial independence and exposure to new social networks, which played a crucial role in beginning movements advocating for women's rights. These experiences contributed to the emergence of early feminist movements, advocating for issues like suffrage and labor rights. By working alongside men and participating in the labor force, women demonstrated their ability to contribute economically, thus laying the groundwork for broader discussions about equality and rights, which continued to develop in the ensuing decades. In contrast, reinforcing traditional gender roles, declining women's rights movements, or causing a backlash against female employment do not adequately capture the transformative effect that women in factories had during this period. Instead of solidifying conventional roles, women's employment in industrial settings catalyzed discussions about gender equality and individual rights, marking an important step in the evolution of societal attitudes toward women.

**8. In feudal society, what did serfs provide in exchange for land and protection?**

- A. Military service**
- B. Tribute in crops and labor**
- C. Education for the lords' children**
- D. Traders' ties with other regions**

In feudal society, serfs primarily provided tribute in the form of crops and labor in exchange for the land they were allowed to work and the protection from their lords. This relationship was foundational to the feudal system, where serfs were bound to the land and could not leave without the lord's permission. The crops they grew were essential for the sustenance of both their families and the lords, while their labor contributed to the agricultural output that supported the local economy. The concept of tribute in crops and labor highlights the economic dynamics of feudalism, where serfs were not simply workers but also integral to the sustenance of the social hierarchy. Lords provided protection and governance, while serfs ensured that the agricultural needs and labor demands of the feudal estate were met. In contrast, the other options do not capture the essence of the serf-lord relationship as accurately. Military service, while important in feudal society, was typically the domain of vassals, not serfs. Education for the lords' children was not a role fulfilled by serfs, as that responsibility often fell to tutors or other educators. Lastly, while traders' ties with other regions were significant for economic exchanges, they were not a direct service provided



**9. How did women in Islamic societies compare to women in other cultures during the Middle Ages?**

- A. They experienced lower levels of equality
- B. They had greater rights and privileges**
- C. They were rarely educated
- D. They dominated political affairs

Women in Islamic societies during the Middle Ages experienced greater rights and privileges compared to women in many other cultures of the time. Islamic teachings provided certain rights to women that were not universally available elsewhere, including the rights to inherit property, conduct business, and initiate divorce under specific circumstances. This legal framework afforded women a degree of autonomy and respect that was sometimes higher than what was seen in European feudal societies, where women were often limited to domestic roles and had little control over property. Islamic scholars and literary figures from that era, such as those in the Abbasid Caliphate, often wrote about women's contributions in various fields, including education and the sciences. While it is important to acknowledge that the rights and experiences of women varied widely within different Islamic cultures and regions, overall, women in many Islamic contexts enjoyed privileges that were comparatively progressive for their time, allowing them more agency than in numerous other contemporary civilizations.

**10. What does the term "absolutism" refer to in European history?**

- A. A form of democracy
- B. Political system with shared power
- C. A political system with absolute monarchy**
- D. A system of federal governance

The term "absolutism" in European history specifically refers to a political system characterized by the concentration of power in a single ruler or monarch, who possesses supreme authority and is not bound by laws or constitutions. This concentration of power allows the monarch to make decisions unilaterally without the need for consent from nobility or any legislative body. Historically, absolutist rulers such as Louis XIV of France embodied the principles of this system, asserting their power through divine right, where they claimed their authority to rule came directly from God. Absolutism was influential in the early modern period, particularly in the 17th and 18th centuries, as it enabled monarchs to centralize control over national affairs, suppress dissent, and implement significant social and economic reforms. A form of democracy, shared power, or federal governance represent concepts that are contrary to the principles of absolutism because they emphasize the distribution of power among various branches of government or representatives of the populace, which directly contrasts with the idea of singular, absolute rule.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://amscoapworldhistdevineurope.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**