

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. What is the significance of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen?**
 - A. It established the monarchy's absolute power**
 - B. It declared independence from foreign rule**
 - C. It asserted individual rights and principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity**
 - D. It abolished slavery throughout Europe**

- 2. What was the outcome of the English Civil War?**
 - A. Establishment of a constitutional monarchy**
 - B. Strengthening of traditional monarchy**
 - C. Formation of a communist state**
 - D. Restoration of absolute monarchy**

- 3. How did urbanization relate to the Industrial Revolution?**
 - A. It resulted in the decline of city populations**
 - B. People migrated to cities for jobs in factories, altering social structures**
 - C. Urban life became more rural and less industrial**
 - D. Urbanization had no impact on employment opportunities**

- 4. What type of economic system provided both defense and self-sufficiency in medieval Europe?**
 - A. Capitalism**
 - B. Feudalism**
 - C. Socialism**
 - D. Barter system**

- 5. What role did the Church play in the feudal system?**
 - A. The Church had minimal influence on the lords**
 - B. The Church was a powerful institution that could pressure lords**
 - C. The Church was primarily concerned with trade**
 - D. The Church focused mainly on education and intellectual growth**

- 6. Which agricultural innovation became more common by the end of the Middle Ages?**
- A. Hand plowing techniques**
 - B. Windmills and advanced plows**
 - C. Livestock herding methods**
 - D. Monoculture farming practices**
- 7. What notable system did William the Conqueror establish in England after his invasion?**
- A. Parliamentary System**
 - B. Feudal System**
 - C. Meritocratic System**
 - D. Socialist System**
- 8. How did the agricultural revolution contribute to the onset of the Industrial Revolution?**
- A. By reducing the population**
 - B. By increasing agricultural efficiency and urban migration**
 - C. By promoting feudalism**
 - D. By decreasing food production**
- 9. What institution remained powerful from Roman times to the 16th century?**
- A. The monarchy**
 - B. The Catholic Church**
 - C. The nobility**
 - D. The mercantile class**
- 10. Which of the following best describes socialism as it emerged in the 19th century?**
- A. A political and economic system advocating for private property**
 - B. A movement focused on extreme individualism and self-interest**
 - C. A response to industrial inequality advocating social ownership and egalitarianism**
 - D. A philosophy advocating for free markets without government intervention**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the significance of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen?

- A. It established the monarchy's absolute power
- B. It declared independence from foreign rule
- C. It asserted individual rights and principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity**
- D. It abolished slavery throughout Europe

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen is significant because it laid the foundational principles of human rights and civic rights at the heart of the French Revolution. By asserting individual rights, the document emphasized the importance of liberty, equality, and fraternity, which have become guiding principles of modern democracy and civil rights movements worldwide. It marked a shift from the feudal and absolutist structures of governance, emphasizing that sovereignty belonged to the people and that individuals had inherent rights that the government could not infringe upon. This declaration served as a reference point not only for the French Revolution but also influenced various democratic movements across the globe, reinforcing concepts such as popular sovereignty and the separation of powers. The principles outlined in the document helped establish a framework for modern political thought and were instrumental in future declarations of rights in other nations, making its significance profound in the context of global history.

2. What was the outcome of the English Civil War?

- A. Establishment of a constitutional monarchy**
- B. Strengthening of traditional monarchy
- C. Formation of a communist state
- D. Restoration of absolute monarchy

The outcome of the English Civil War was indeed the establishment of a constitutional monarchy. This conflict, which took place between 1642 and 1651, led to significant political and social changes in England. The war was primarily fought between supporters of the Crown (Royalists) and supporters of Parliament (Parliamentarians). After a series of battles, the Parliamentarians, led by figures such as Oliver Cromwell, ultimately emerged victorious. Following the war, the monarchy was temporarily abolished, and England was declared a commonwealth under Cromwell's leadership. However, after Cromwell's death and the subsequent political instability, the monarchy was restored in 1660 under Charles II, but with significant limitations imposed on royal power. This marked the beginning of a system in which the monarch had to govern in conjunction with Parliament, leading to the development of constitutional monarchy in England. This outcome fundamentally changed the relationship between the monarchy and its subjects, ensuring parliamentary sovereignty and laying the groundwork for modern democratic governance.

3. How did urbanization relate to the Industrial Revolution?

- A. It resulted in the decline of city populations
- B. People migrated to cities for jobs in factories, altering social structures**
- C. Urban life became more rural and less industrial
- D. Urbanization had no impact on employment opportunities

During the Industrial Revolution, there was a significant movement of people from rural areas to urban centers, largely driven by the demand for labor in factories and industrial settings. This migration was a key aspect of urbanization, as cities grew rapidly due to the influx of workers looking for jobs. As factories sprung up, they created numerous employment opportunities, transforming social structures and relationships. Traditional agrarian lifestyles were disrupted, leading to new social dynamics, including the rise of the working class and changes in family structures as people adapted to life in urban environments. The rapid urbanization also brought with it challenges, such as overcrowding, poor living conditions, and the need for public services, which were often inadequate. However, the primary connection between urbanization and the Industrial Revolution lies in the economic opportunities that attracted people to cities, marking a shift in both population distribution and societal organization. This transformation was indicative of the broader changes in industry, economy, and social order during that period.

4. 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

5. What role did the Church play in the feudal system?

- A. The Church had minimal influence on the lords
- B. The Church was a powerful institution that could pressure lords**
- C. The Church was primarily concerned with trade
- D. The Church focused mainly on education and intellectual growth

The Church was a powerful institution that played a significant role within the feudal system, particularly during the Middle Ages in Europe. It held considerable influence over both the spiritual and political realms. The Church had the ability to pressure lords and landowners through various means, including the use of excommunication, which could remove an individual's standing within the Church and deprive them of spiritual benefits. This was a considerable threat in a society where religion was deeply intertwined with daily life and governance. Additionally, the Church owned vast amounts of land, which gave it economic power and allowed it to exert influence over secular rulers. Its authority was such that it could sway the loyalties of the populace and even justify wars, such as the Crusades. This capacity to influence and control both the social and political spheres underscores the Church's significant role in the feudal system.

6. Which agricultural innovation became more common by the end of the Middle Ages?

- A. Hand plowing techniques
- B. Windmills and advanced plows**
- C. Livestock herding methods
- D. Monoculture farming practices

The choice of windmills and advanced plows as the correct answer is significant because it highlights the technological advancements that occurred in agriculture by the end of the Middle Ages. Windmills represented a key innovation in harnessing natural energy for tasks like grinding grain, thereby increasing efficiency in food production. The introduction of advanced plows, particularly the heavy iron plow with a moldboard, allowed for deeper tilling of heavier soils, which significantly improved crop yields. These innovations collectively contributed to agricultural productivity, which was crucial for supporting the growing population and facilitating trade in the later Middle Ages. In contrast, hand plowing techniques were limited in their effectiveness compared to the advancements made during this period. While livestock herding methods certainly evolved, they did not have the transformative impact on arable farming that windmill and plow technologies did. Monoculture farming practices may have existed, but they were not as widespread or as significant as the impact of windmills and advanced plows on agricultural systems of the time. Thus, the technological advancements represented by windmills and advanced plows stand out as pivotal developments at the close of the Middle Ages.

7. What notable system did William the Conqueror establish in England after his invasion?

- A. Parliamentary System**
- B. Feudal System**
- C. Meritocratic System**
- D. Socialist System**

William the Conqueror established the Feudal System in England after his invasion in 1066. This system was characterized by a hierarchy of land ownership and obligations, where the king granted large estates to his most important nobles in exchange for military support. These nobles, known as lords or barons, would then have vassals beneath them who were granted portions of the land in return for service and loyalty. This structure helped William secure his control over England by creating a network of loyalty and protection among his followers, which was essential for maintaining order and governance in the newly conquered territory. In contrast, other options like the Parliamentary System, which developed later as a means of involving the wider populace in governance, are not applicable to this era as parliament did not emerge until centuries after William's reign. Additionally, the Meritocratic System, which rewards individuals based on ability and talent, was not a feature of the feudal society that relied heavily on hereditary privilege and social class. Lastly, the Socialist System, which emphasizes collective ownership and equal distribution of resources, also did not align with the feudal practices that dominated England during William's time. The Feudal System was foundational in shaping the social, political, and economic landscape of medieval England and established a

8. How did the agricultural revolution contribute to the onset of the Industrial Revolution?

- A. By reducing the population**
- B. By increasing agricultural efficiency and urban migration**
- C. By promoting feudalism**
- D. By decreasing food production**

The agricultural revolution significantly contributed to the onset of the Industrial Revolution by increasing agricultural efficiency and facilitating urban migration. This period saw the introduction of new farming techniques, crop rotations, and selective breeding, which led to higher food production and more reliable harvests. As a result, fewer laborers were needed on farms, prompting many people to migrate to urban areas in search of work in emerging industrial sectors. This urban migration provided a labor force essential for the growth of factories and industrial production. With more people living in cities, there was also an increased demand for goods, further stimulating industrial development. In this way, the agricultural revolution set the stage for a shift from agrarian societies to industrial economies, marking a fundamental change in the way people lived and worked.

9. What institution remained powerful from Roman times to the 16th century?

- A. The monarchy
- B. The Catholic Church**
- C. The nobility
- D. The mercantile class

The Catholic Church emerged as a central institution in Europe during the Roman Empire and maintained its influence throughout the medieval period and into the 16th century. From its early establishment as a significant spiritual authority, the Church became deeply entwined with political power, social structures, and cultural life across Europe. It wielded considerable authority over not only religious matters but also governance and moral guidance. Throughout the centuries, the Catholic Church played a crucial role in unifying diverse European populations under a common religious framework, which helped to stabilize societies that were often fragmented by local loyalties. It established a vast network of institutions, including monasteries and cathedral schools, which were instrumental in preserving knowledge and fostering education during the Middle Ages. The Church's power was further solidified through its ability to influence monarchs and its involvement in various political conflicts, such as the investiture controversy. While other institutions like the monarchy and nobility held significant power, the Church's influence was unique in terms of its longevity and pervasive impact across different facets of life and governance through the centuries leading up to the Reformation in the 16th century. The rise of the mercantile class, while significant in later periods, did not have the sustained impact that the Catholic Church maintained over such

10. Which of the following best describes socialism as it emerged in the 19th century?

- A. A political and economic system advocating for private property
- B. A movement focused on extreme individualism and self-interest
- C. A response to industrial inequality advocating social ownership and egalitarianism**
- D. A philosophy advocating for free markets without government intervention

Socialism in the 19th century emerged as a response to the significant social and economic inequalities brought about by the Industrial Revolution. Rapid industrialization created stark disparities between wealthy industrial capitalists and impoverished workers, leading to widespread social unrest. Socialism sought to address these inequalities by advocating for social ownership of the means of production, which means that industries and resources would be owned collectively or by the state rather than by private individuals. This collective ownership was seen as a way to ensure that wealth and resources would be distributed more equitably among the population, aligning with the egalitarian principles that underpinned socialist thought. Unlike capitalism, which emphasized individual property rights and competition, socialism aimed to create a system where everyone had access to the societal benefits of production, thus promoting a fairer and more just society. This focus on social ownership and addressing the needs of the working class distinctly characterizes socialism as it developed during this period. Other options reflect misunderstandings of socialism's principles, focusing on individualism and private ownership, which do not align with the core tenets of socialism as it was practiced and theorized in response to the inequalities of the time.

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.

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!

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