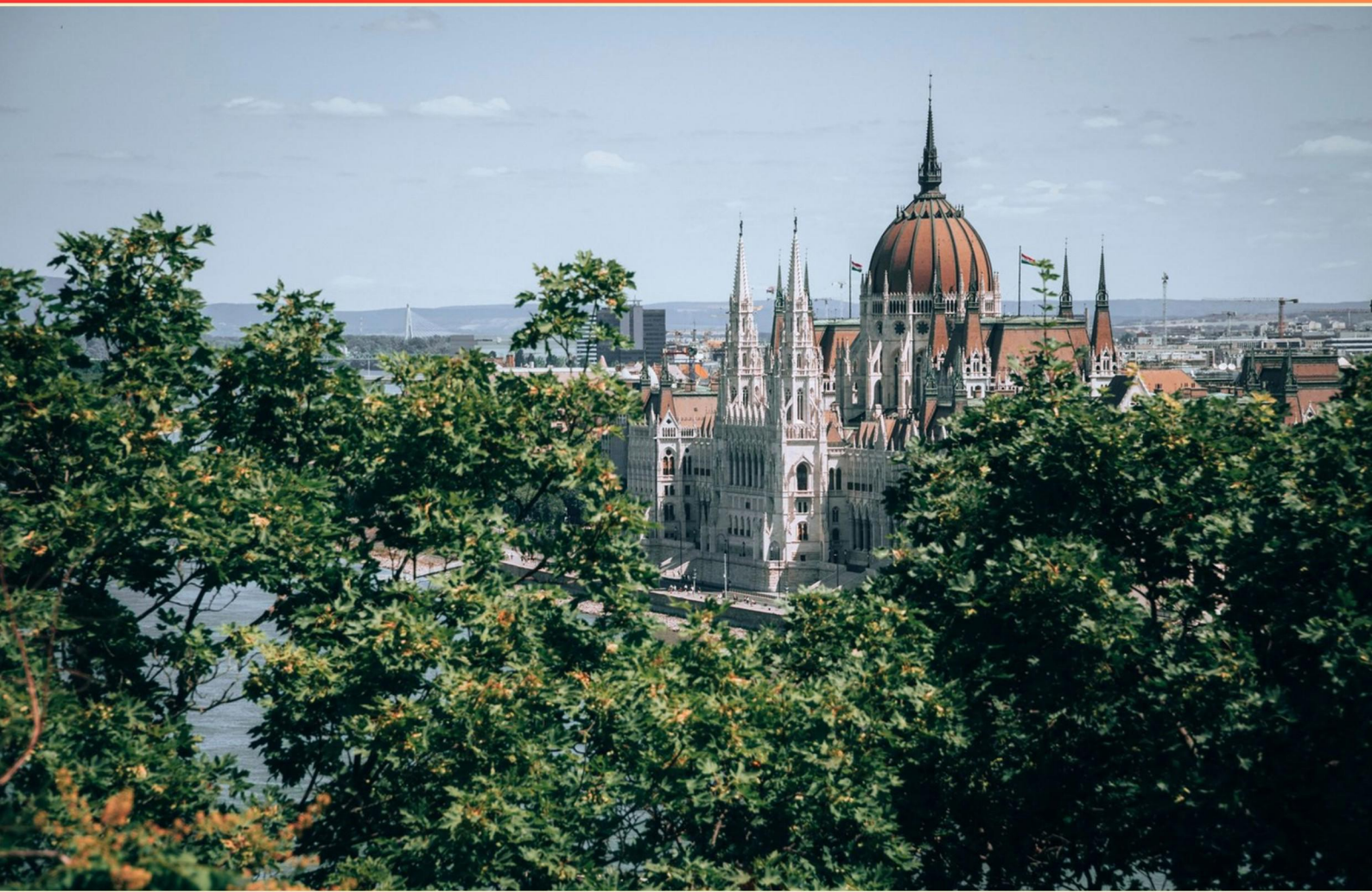


AMSCO 1.6 AP WORLD HISTORY: MODERN – DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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 were the main goals of the feminist movements in the 19th century?**
 - A. To promote marriage as the primary role of women
 - B. To seek legal equality and the right to vote
 - C. To focus on home economics education
 - D. To encourage women to remain out of politics
- 2. What significant movement began as a result of recovering ancient manuscripts during the Renaissance?**
 - A. Industrial Revolution
 - B. Humanism
 - C. Enlightenment
 - D. Scientific Revolution
- 3. What effect did the Enlightenment have on political thought in Europe?**
 - A. It caused a return to absolutist monarchy
 - B. It inspired revolutionary ideas and democratic principles
 - C. It discouraged debate about governance
 - D. It reinforced traditional authority in governments
- 4. Which factor significantly contributed to the emergence of new social classes during the Industrial Revolution?**
 - A. Reduction in population growth
 - B. Government regulation of businesses
 - C. Labor exploitation in factories
 - D. Reduction of technological advancements
- 5. 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

- 6. Which movement was characterized by an emphasis on humanism and classical learning?**
- A. The Protestant Reformation
 - B. The Renaissance
 - C. The Scientific Revolution
 - D. The Enlightenment
- 7. What does the term "Reign of Terror" refer to in the context of the French Revolution?**
- A. A period of peace and reconciliation
 - B. Government repression and mass executions of perceived enemies
 - C. The establishment of martial law in France
 - D. International diplomacy efforts during the revolution
- 8. Which class was NOT part of the three estates in the Estates-General?**
- A. Clergy
 - B. Nobility
 - C. Merchants
 - D. Commoners
- 9. Who was primarily responsible for the establishment of the first universities in Europe?**
- A. Monarchs
 - B. Roman Catholic Church
 - C. Middle Class
 - D. Arab Scholars
- 10. How did Enlightenment thinking influence the modern concept of human rights?**
- A. It supported the notion of rulers' absolute power
 - B. It emphasized individual rights and human dignity
 - C. It promoted collective rights over individual rights
 - D. It focused solely on economic rights

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What were the main goals of the feminist movements in the 19th century?

- A. To promote marriage as the primary role of women
- B. To seek legal equality and the right to vote**
- C. To focus on home economics education
- D. To encourage women to remain out of politics

The primary goals of the feminist movements in the 19th century centered around seeking legal equality and the right to vote. During this time, women began to advocate for their rights, recognizing that social, legal, and political inequalities were deeply rooted in patriarchal structures. The suffrage movement emerged as a significant aspect of feminist activism, as women fought for their inclusion in the political sphere, believing that voting rights were essential for achieving broader social reforms and advocating for their interests. In addition to suffrage, the feminist movements of this era also aimed to address issues such as property rights, education, and workplace rights, all of which were tied to achieving legal equality. The call for equal rights in many areas highlighted the growing awareness of gender disparities and the desire for women to have a voice in both private and public life. This reflects a significant shift in societal norms, as women increasingly sought to redefine their roles beyond traditional confines. The other choices represent views that do not align with the fundamental aims of the feminist movements at that time. For instance, promoting marriage as the primary role of women or encouraging women to stay out of politics directly contradicts the objectives of the feminist movements, which sought to expand women's opportunities and rights rather than confine them. Similarly,

2. What significant movement began as a result of recovering ancient manuscripts during the Renaissance?

- A. Industrial Revolution
- B. Humanism**
- C. Enlightenment
- D. Scientific Revolution

The significant movement that emerged during the Renaissance, largely as a result of the recovery and study of ancient manuscripts, is humanism. This intellectual movement was characterized by a renewed interest in the classical texts of Ancient Greece and Rome, which emphasized the value of human potential and achievements. Humanism promoted the study of subjects such as grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history, and moral philosophy, steering the focus away from purely theological subjects. The rediscovery of ancient works allowed scholars to challenge medieval scholasticism and develop a more secular and individual-centered worldview. This shift fundamentally influenced art, literature, and education, leading to the flourishing of cultural and intellectual pursuits during the Renaissance. Thus, humanism laid the groundwork for future developments in Western thought, distinguishing it as a pivotal movement of the time.

3. What effect did the Enlightenment have on political thought in Europe?

- A. It caused a return to absolutist monarchy
- B. It inspired revolutionary ideas and democratic principles**
- C. It discouraged debate about governance
- D. It reinforced traditional authority in governments

The Enlightenment significantly transformed political thought in Europe by inspiring revolutionary ideas and democratic principles. This intellectual movement, which flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries, emphasized reason, individualism, and the belief in progress. Philosophers such as John Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau challenged traditional frameworks of authority, advocating for concepts such as social contracts, separation of powers, and the rights of individuals. These ideas laid the groundwork for political revolutions, including the American Revolution and the French Revolution, where the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity emerged. The Enlightenment encouraged people to question existing political systems and consider alternatives that prioritized individual rights and collective governance. This shift directly contributed to the formation of modern democratic institutions and the acknowledgment of citizens' rights, which marked a significant departure from absolute monarchies and feudal systems that dominated prior centuries.

4. Which factor significantly contributed to the emergence of new social classes during the Industrial Revolution?

- A. Reduction in population growth
- B. Government regulation of businesses
- C. Labor exploitation in factories**
- D. Reduction of technological advancements

The emergence of new social classes during the Industrial Revolution can largely be attributed to labor exploitation in factories. As industrialization progressed, factory owners sought ways to maximize profits, leading to the exploitation of workers. Many laborers, including women and children, were subjected to long working hours, low wages, and hazardous working conditions. This exploitation created a distinct working class that was separate from the bourgeoisie, or the capitalist class, which owned the means of production. The rise of a working class was a key characteristic of industrial society, leading to increased social stratification. In addition to the working class, there was also a growing middle class, consisting of professionals, managers, and business owners who benefited from industrial growth. This new class structure fundamentally altered social dynamics and laid the groundwork for future social movements, including labor rights activism. In contrast, the other factors mentioned do not significantly account for the emergence of these classes. Reduction in population growth would not typically contribute to the rise of social classes; rather, industrialization led to urbanization and population increase as people moved to cities for work. Government regulation of businesses was limited in the early stages of the Industrial Revolution; it was only later that nations began to implement regulations to address the conditions of labor. Lastly,

5. 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

6. Which movement was characterized by an emphasis on humanism and classical learning?

- A. The Protestant Reformation
- B. The Renaissance**
- C. The Scientific Revolution
- D. The Enlightenment

The Renaissance movement is characterized by a strong emphasis on humanism and classical learning. Emerging in Italy during the 14th century and spreading throughout Europe, the Renaissance focused on the revival of interest in the classical art, literature, and philosophy of ancient Greece and Rome. Humanism, a key component of the Renaissance, emphasized the value of human beings, individual potential, and the study of classical texts. This intellectual movement shifted focus away from solely religious themes and toward the exploration of human experiences, knowledge, and achievements. In contrast, while the Protestant Reformation sought to reform the Church and emphasized faith and scripture, it did not primarily focus on classical learning. The Scientific Revolution marked a shift toward observation and experimentation, largely in the realms of science and mathematics, rather than a revival of classical ideas. The Enlightenment, which followed the Renaissance, emphasized reason, individualism, and skepticism towards traditional authority, but it was not centered on classical humanism as its foundation. Thus, the Renaissance's dedication to humanistic values and the resurgence of classical learning makes it the correct choice in this context.

7. What does the term “Reign of Terror” refer to in the context of the French Revolution?

- A. A period of peace and reconciliation
- B. Government repression and mass executions of perceived enemies**
- C. The establishment of martial law in France
- D. International diplomacy efforts during the revolution

The term “Reign of Terror” specifically refers to a phase during the French Revolution characterized by significant government repression and mass executions directed at those considered to be enemies of the revolution. This period, primarily from September 1793 to July 1794, was marked by the rise of the Committee of Public Safety, which sought to eliminate internal dissent and consolidate revolutionary gains. Under the leadership of figures such as Maximilien Robespierre, the revolutionary government justified its use of extreme measures, arguing that it was necessary to protect the revolution from both royalist forces and counter-revolutionaries. The infamous guillotine became a symbol of this campaign, leading to the execution of thousands, including prominent leaders like King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette, as well as many ordinary citizens accused of political crimes. This brutal approach was rooted in the revolutionary fervor and fear of external threats, as well as social unrest within France. The Reign of Terror ultimately aimed to fortify the revolution, but it also raised significant moral and ethical questions about the use of violence and state power, ending with a backlash that led to the downfall of Robespierre and a subsequent move towards more moderate governance. Other options do not align with the historical significance of the

8. Which class was NOT part of the three estates in the Estates-General?

- A. Clergy
- B. Nobility
- C. Merchants**
- D. Commoners

The correct choice highlights that merchants were not considered a distinct class within the traditional structure of the Estates-General in France. The Estates-General was composed of three main groups: the clergy, the nobility, and the commoners. The clergy represented the first estate, consisting of the religious leaders and members of the Church. The nobility made up the second estate, consisting of aristocrats who held titles and land. The commoners, or the third estate, included a broad range of social classes, from wealthy bourgeois merchants to peasants, but they were all grouped together under a single category. Merchants were indeed part of the broader third estate, but they did not form a separate estate in the political structure of the Estates-General. Instead, they shared representation with various other groups within the commoners. This distinction is crucial for understanding the political and social organization in pre-revolutionary France, particularly how different classes viewed their status and representation within the French government.

9. Who was primarily responsible for the establishment of the first universities in Europe?

- A. Monarchs
- B. Roman Catholic Church**
- C. Middle Class
- D. Arab Scholars

The establishment of the first universities in Europe can be attributed primarily to the Roman Catholic Church. During the Middle Ages, education was largely controlled by the Church, which sought to produce well-educated clergy and scholars to support its operations and theological studies. Places of learning often emerged in association with cathedrals and monasteries, which provided a foundation for higher education. The Church organized and standardized educational practices, leading to the formation of the first universities in the 12th century, such as the University of Bologna and the University of Paris. These institutions were recognized as places where one could earn degrees and were significant for the advancement of knowledge in fields such as theology, philosophy, and eventually, the sciences and arts. While some monarchs may have supported the establishment of universities by providing resources or legitimacy, it was fundamentally the Church that determined the curriculum and established the framework for these institutions. The middle class did play a role in the growth of universities later, as more people sought education for professional purposes, but they were not the initial drivers. Arab scholars contributed to the knowledge that influenced European education, especially during the Renaissance, but the institutional foundations of universities were primarily established by the Roman Catholic Church.

10. How did Enlightenment thinking influence the modern concept of human rights?

- A. It supported the notion of rulers' absolute power
- B. It emphasized individual rights and human dignity**
- C. It promoted collective rights over individual rights
- D. It focused solely on economic rights

Enlightenment thinking significantly shaped the modern concept of human rights, particularly through its emphasis on individual rights and human dignity. Enlightenment philosophers, such as John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Voltaire, argued that all individuals possess inherent rights by virtue of their humanity. This idea challenged the traditional views of authority and governance, suggesting that individuals should have the freedom to speak, think, and act according to their own will, as long as they do not infringe upon the rights of others. This emphasis on individual rights laid the groundwork for the development of key human rights documents, such as the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in France and the U.S. Declaration of Independence. These documents reflect Enlightenment ideals by asserting that governments are established to protect these rights and that individuals have the right to change or overthrow a government that fails to do so. Thus, the notion of human dignity became a core principle of modern human rights, influencing various movements and legal frameworks aimed at promoting and protecting these rights globally.

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:

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

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