

AMSCO AP European History 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 was the focus of the Council of Trent (1545-1563)?**
 - A. To expand church territories**
 - B. To address church reforms and counter the Protestant Reformation**
 - C. To establish new doctrines**
 - D. To promote religious tolerance**

- 2. During the Enlightenment, which philosophical approach was predominantly emphasized in political thought?**
 - A. Religious doctrine**
 - B. Empirical evidence and reasoning**
 - C. Tradition and custom**
 - D. Authoritarian rule**

- 3. Which of the following best describes the Enlightenment movement?**
 - A. A focus on tradition and authority**
 - B. A shift towards rational thought and individualism**
 - C. A revival of medieval practices**
 - D. A movement that sought to end all forms of government**

- 4. Which of the following was a significant factor in the spread of revolutionary ideas in the late 18th century?**
 - A. The advent of print media**
 - B. The decline of monarchies**
 - C. The establishment of international trade agreements**
 - D. The unification of European nations**

- 5. What year did Napoleon Bonaparte declare himself Emperor of the French?**
 - A. 1799**
 - B. 1804**
 - C. 1812**
 - D. 1815**

6. This image is best understood within the context of which of the following developments in Russia?

- A. Urbanization and rapid population growth in Eastern Europe**
- B. Military reform and growth of mercantile trade**
- C. Educational reform to revise Russian traditions**
- D. The spread of Slavic independence movements**

7. What event is often seen as a precursor to the French Revolution?

- A. The signing of the Magna Carta**
- B. The Estates-General meeting in 1789**
- C. The fall of the Bastille**
- D. The Reign of Terror**

8. Which ideology emphasized individual rights and freedoms in the 19th century?

- A. Socialism**
- B. Conservatism**
- C. Liberalism**
- D. Fascism**

9. What were the main causes of World War II?

- A. Isolationism and neutrality**
- B. Aggressive expansionism, totalitarian regimes, and unresolved issues from World War I**
- C. Technological advancement and economic stability**
- D. Peace treaties and diplomatic resolutions**

10. What ideology is characterized by the belief in a classless society?

- A. Fascism**
- B. Communism**
- C. Liberalism**
- D. Conservatism**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What was the focus of the Council of Trent (1545-1563)?

- A. To expand church territories
- B. To address church reforms and counter the Protestant Reformation**
- C. To establish new doctrines
- D. To promote religious tolerance

The Council of Trent was primarily convened by the Catholic Church to address church reforms and counter the Protestant Reformation. This ecumenical council played a crucial role in the Catholic Counter-Reformation, responding directly to the challenges posed by Protestant movements. During its sessions, the council affirmed key Catholic doctrines, reformed church practices, and set out to address issues such as clerical corruption, the education of priests, and the administration of sacraments. Importantly, it sought to clarify the Catholic Church's teachings in opposition to Protestant beliefs, emphasizing the importance of tradition, the authority of the Church, and the necessity of good works alongside faith for salvation. While the council did touch on the establishment of new doctrines as a secondary aspect, its main goal was the comprehensive reform of the church and a unified response to Protestant critiques. The promotion of religious tolerance was not a focus of the council, as it aimed instead to reaffirm Catholic doctrine and counteract Protestant reformulation of beliefs. Thus, the emphasis on reform and counteraction of the Protestant Reformation highlights why the correct answer centers on addressing church reforms and responding to those challenges.

2. During the Enlightenment, which philosophical approach was predominantly emphasized in political thought?

- A. Religious doctrine
- B. Empirical evidence and reasoning**
- C. Tradition and custom
- D. Authoritarian rule

The emphasis on empirical evidence and reasoning during the Enlightenment marked a significant shift in political thought. Enlightenment thinkers, such as John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Montesquieu, advocated for the use of reason and scientific methods to understand human behavior, governance, and social contracts. This era encouraged critical examination of societal norms and government structures, promoting ideas of democracy, liberty, and equality based on rational thought rather than tradition or religious authority. This approach was crucial in laying the groundwork for modern political systems and fostering discussions around individual rights and the role of government. Enlightenment philosophy ultimately prioritized human reason as the path to knowledge and progress, influencing revolutionary movements and the development of contemporary political ideologies.

3. Which of the following best describes the Enlightenment movement?

- A. A focus on tradition and authority**
- B. A shift towards rational thought and individualism**
- C. A revival of medieval practices**
- D. A movement that sought to end all forms of government**

The Enlightenment movement is best described as a shift towards rational thought and individualism. This period, spanning roughly from the late 17th century to the 18th century, emphasized the use of reason, science, and empirical evidence as tools to understand the world and improve human society. Thinkers such as John Locke, Voltaire, and Immanuel Kant championed ideas about individual rights, personal freedoms, and the importance of questioning traditional authority. These ideas marked a significant departure from previous eras that often prioritized established traditions and hierarchies, as well as a move away from the dominance of religious dogma in public life. The Enlightenment laid the intellectual groundwork for modern democratic principles and inspired revolutions and reforms that sought to promote liberty and equality for individuals.

4. Which of the following was a significant factor in the spread of revolutionary ideas in the late 18th century?

- A. The advent of print media**
- B. The decline of monarchies**
- C. The establishment of international trade agreements**
- D. The unification of European nations**

The advent of print media was indeed a significant factor in the spread of revolutionary ideas in the late 18th century. The proliferation of pamphlets, newspapers, and books allowed for the rapid dissemination of ideas challenging the established order, including critiques of monarchy, calls for democracy, and the promotion of Enlightenment philosophies. This accessibility enabled thinkers like Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu to reach a broader audience and inspire public debates on governance, rights, and societal change. In this context, print media served as a crucial tool for activists and revolutionaries to mobilize support and articulate their demands, ultimately playing a role in events such as the American Revolution and the French Revolution. The ability to communicate ideas quickly and widely helped to create a sense of shared purpose among diverse groups, which contributed to the momentum of revolutionary movements during this period.

5. What year did Napoleon Bonaparte declare himself Emperor of the French?

- A. 1799**
- B. 1804**
- C. 1812**
- D. 1815**

Napoleon Bonaparte declared himself Emperor of the French in 1804, marking a significant turning point in French and European history. This declaration followed his earlier rise to power as the First Consul after the coup of 1799. By crowning himself, Napoleon not only solidified his authority but also established a new regime that aimed to stabilize and unify France following the tumult of the French Revolution. The year 1804 is pivotal as it illustrates Napoleon's ambition to create a legacy that rivaled ancient empires and to legitimize his rule through imperial title and pageantry. The subsequent creation of the Napoleonic Code and various reforms also reflected his centralized control and vision for a modern state. The other years listed are significant in Napoleon's life—such as 1812 when he faced a disastrous campaign in Russia and 1815, the year of his final defeat at Waterloo—but they do not pertain to the moment he proclaimed himself Emperor.

6. This image is best understood within the context of which of the following developments in Russia?

- A. Urbanization and rapid population growth in Eastern Europe**
- B. Military reform and growth of mercantile trade**
- C. Educational reform to revise Russian traditions**
- D. The spread of Slavic independence movements**

The context of the image aligns well with military reform and the growth of mercantile trade in Russia, particularly during the late 17th and early 18th centuries under leaders such as Peter the Great. This era was characterized by significant modernization efforts aimed at strengthening the Russian military and expanding its economic capabilities. Peter the Great implemented a series of military reforms, including modernizing the army by adopting Western tactics and technologies. He created a professional army and established a navy, which was crucial for enhancing Russia's power and presence in Europe and beyond. Furthermore, as Russia sought to establish itself as a formidable empire, trade routes were expanded, and mercantile practices were enhanced, facilitating economic growth. This period also saw attempts to integrate Russia more fully into European commerce, contributing to a burgeoning merchant class that supported the military and state initiatives. Therefore, the relationship between military reform and the expansion of trade underpins the significance of the developments in Russia during this time.

7. What event is often seen as a precursor to the French Revolution?

- A. The signing of the Magna Carta
- B. The Estates-General meeting in 1789**
- C. The fall of the Bastille
- D. The Reign of Terror

The meeting of the Estates-General in 1789 is widely recognized as a significant precursor to the French Revolution because it marked the first time in over 175 years that this body had been convened. The Estates-General was a legislative assembly representing the three estates of the realm: the clergy, the nobility, and the common people. The meeting highlighted the growing tensions between the different social classes in France, particularly due to the financial crisis and widespread discontent with the monarchy's inability to address the issues affecting the Third Estate (commoners). The convening of the Estates-General catalyzed discussions about representation, taxation, and the grievances of the Third Estate, which ultimately led to the formation of the National Assembly. This group sought to challenge the traditional power dynamics and establish a new political order based on principles of equality and popular sovereignty, laying the groundwork for revolutionary changes in France. The other events mentioned, while significant in the broader context of the French Revolution, occurred after the Estates-General meeting. The signing of the Magna Carta is associated with England's historical struggle for political rights and cannot be directly linked to the French Revolution. The fall of the Bastille occurred later in 1789 and symbolized the uprising against the monarchy but was a result of

8. Which ideology emphasized individual rights and freedoms in the 19th century?

- A. Socialism
- B. Conservatism
- C. Liberalism**
- D. Fascism

The ideology that emphasized individual rights and freedoms in the 19th century is liberalism. During this period, liberalism emerged as a significant political philosophy advocating for civil liberties, political equality, and the protection of individual freedoms against the authority of the state. Prominent thinkers like John Stuart Mill and Alexis de Tocqueville promoted ideals such as free speech, representative government, and the rule of law, which were central to liberal thought. Liberalism sought to limit government intervention in the lives of individuals and emphasized the importance of personal autonomy and individual rights as fundamental to a just society. This was a contrast to socialism, which focused more on collective ownership and equality rather than individual rights. Conservatism, on the other hand, often prioritized tradition and social order over individual freedoms, while fascism promoted a strong authoritarian state often at the expense of personal liberties. Thus, liberalism stands out as the ideology most directly aligned with the concepts of individual rights and freedoms in the 19th century.

9. What were the main causes of World War II?

- A. Isolationism and neutrality
- B. Aggressive expansionism, totalitarian regimes, and unresolved issues from World War I**
- C. Technological advancement and economic stability
- D. Peace treaties and diplomatic resolutions

The primary causes of World War II include aggressive expansionism, totalitarian regimes, and unresolved issues stemming from World War I. Following World War I, the Treaty of Versailles imposed harsh penalties and reparations on Germany, which created significant economic hardship and resentment among the German population. This discontentment facilitated the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party, who capitalized on nationalistic sentiments and sought to overturn the treaty and expand German territory. Additionally, the 1930s saw the proliferation of totalitarian regimes in Italy and Japan, which pursued aggressive expansionist policies. Italy invaded Ethiopia, while Japan aggressively expanded into Manchuria and China, demonstrating a willingness to use military force to achieve their objectives and challenge the existing international order. These factors combined with the failure of collective security mechanisms, such as the League of Nations, to effectively address acts of aggression or provide a robust response to violations of peace, setting the stage for a global conflict. This context emphasizes how the combination of unresolved issues from the previous war and the rise of militaristic and totalitarian governments directly contributed to the outbreak of World War II.

10. What ideology is characterized by the belief in a classless society?

- A. Fascism
- B. Communism**
- C. Liberalism
- D. Conservatism

The ideology characterized by the belief in a classless society is communism. This political and economic theory advocates for a society where the means of production are owned communally, eliminating class distinctions between the wealthy and the working class. Communism envisions a scenario where all individuals contribute according to their ability and receive according to their needs, aiming for an equitable distribution of resources and wealth. This idea resonates with the foundational theories laid out by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, who argued that the eventual goal of socialism would be the establishment of a classless society following a proletarian revolution. In this society, there would be no private property, and the state would eventually become unnecessary, leading to a communal way of living where social classes are abolished. Other ideologies presented do not align with the concept of a classless society in the same way. Fascism promotes a strong, centralized state led by a dictatorial leader, often believing in a hierarchy among different races or nations. Liberalism emphasizes individual freedoms, property rights, and often supports market economies that inherently create class distinctions. Conservatism typically values traditional social structures and existing hierarchies, advocating for the preservation of the established order rather than the creation of a classless society.

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://amscoapeurohistory.examzify.com>

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

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