

AMSCO AP EUROPEAN HISTORY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://amscoapeurohistory.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

1. What is "Mercantilism"?

- A. An economic theory advocating for free trade
- B. An economic theory emphasizing state control over trade
- C. An economic theory focused on agricultural production
- D. An economic theory favoring individual entrepreneurship

2. Which of the following would best explain Frederick the Great's attitude toward the nobility?

- A. He believed that the peasantry had a sense of honor as strong as the nobility's
- B. He believed that the nobility had a sense of honor, but the peasantry did not
- C. He supported the spread of Enlightenment ideals that undermined nobles' privileges
- D. He feared that oppressing the peasants would bring a revolution similar to France's

3. 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

4. What was the context in which this passage (Council of Trent) was written?

- A. Roman Catholics were rejecting earlier positions and adopting the ideas proposed by Protestants
- B. Roman Catholics were attempting to find compromises that would persuade Protestants to accept papal authority
- C. Roman Catholics were trying to explain that they and Protestants actually agreed on most issues
- D. Roman Catholics were defending their views against the challenges posed by Protestants on how to interpret the Bible

5. The map most directly shows the results of which agreement?

- A. The Peace of Augsburg
- B. The Concordat of Bologna
- C. The Edict of Nantes
- D. The Peace of Westphalia

- 6. Which philosophical idea supported the notion of resistance against unjust governance?**
- A. The Social Contract
 - B. Divine Right
 - C. Mercantilism
 - D. Utilitarianism
- 7. What event is widely regarded as the beginning of Napoleon Bonaparte's decline in power?**
- A. The invasion of Egypt
 - B. The disastrous invasion of Russia
 - C. The Battle of Waterloo
 - D. The signing of the Treaty of Tilsit
- 8. What significant event is associated with the French Revolution?**
- A. The fall of the Bastille
 - B. The signing of the Magna Carta
 - C. The unification of Germany
 - D. The establishment of the Roman Empire
- 9. The importation of slaves into the New World was part of a process known as what?**
- A. Mercantilism
 - B. The Treaty of Tordesillas
 - C. Triangular trade
 - D. The Colombian Exchange
- 10. What economic plan did the United States implement to rebuild Europe after World War II?**
- A. New Deal
 - B. Marshall Plan
 - C. Green Deal
 - D. Truman Doctrine

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is "Mercantilism"?

- A. An economic theory advocating for free trade
- B. An economic theory emphasizing state control over trade**
- C. An economic theory focused on agricultural production
- D. An economic theory favoring individual entrepreneurship

Mercantilism is defined as an economic theory that emphasizes state control over trade and the economy. It emerged in the late Middle Ages and was prominent in Europe during the 16th to 18th centuries. The core principle of mercantilism is that a nation's strength is directly related to its wealth, particularly in terms of precious metals like gold and silver. Governments under mercantilist policies often sought to regulate the economy to enhance national power through accumulating wealth. Mercantilist policies typically included protecting domestic industries through tariffs and monopolies, establishing colonies to supply raw materials, and controlling trade routes. This approach aimed to achieve a favorable balance of trade, meaning exporting more than importing to increase national wealth. In contrast, the other choices represent different economic theories. Advocating for free trade aligns more closely with classical economics, which emerged after the decline of mercantilism. A focus on agricultural production would be more indicative of agrarian theories, while favoring individual entrepreneurship relates to capitalist ideologies that oppose heavy government control. Thus, the key characteristic of mercantilism is its advocacy for state intervention and control in economic affairs, making it the correct choice.

2. Which of the following would best explain Frederick the Great's attitude toward the nobility?

- A. He believed that the peasantry had a sense of honor as strong as the nobility's
- B. He believed that the nobility had a sense of honor, but the peasantry did not**
- C. He supported the spread of Enlightenment ideals that undermined nobles' privileges
- D. He feared that oppressing the peasants would bring a revolution similar to France's

Frederick the Great's attitude toward the nobility is best encapsulated by the belief that they possessed a strong sense of honor, whereas he regarded the peasantry as lacking this same quality. He saw the nobility as essential to the functioning of his state and relied on them for support and governance. This perspective was rooted in the societal hierarchy of the time, which esteemed the nobility's contributions to military and administrative affairs. Frederick granted favor and privileges to the nobility, recognizing their role in maintaining order and authority within his realm. While Frederick did promote some Enlightenment reforms, such as fostering a more centralized and modern state, his overarching view remained aligned with the traditional hierarchy that valued nobility. He did not primarily fear that a lack of respect for the peasantry would lead to revolution, nor did he advocate for the peasantry in a manner that undermined the noble class. Thus, the statement that he believed the nobility had a sense of honor, while believing the peasantry did not, accurately reflects his complex relationship with the class structures of his time.

3. 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.

4. What was the context in which this passage (Council of Trent) was written?

- A. Roman Catholics were rejecting earlier positions and adopting the ideas proposed by Protestants
- B. Roman Catholics were attempting to find compromises that would persuade Protestants to accept papal authority
- C. Roman Catholics were trying to explain that they and Protestants actually agreed on most issues
- D. Roman Catholics were defending their views against the challenges posed by Protestants on how to interpret the Bible**

The passage from the Council of Trent was composed in a context where Roman Catholics were actively defending their beliefs against the challenges presented by Protestant reformers. The Council of Trent, convened in the mid-16th century, aimed to address various theological issues that emerged from the Protestant Reformation, such as the authority of the Pope, the interpretation of scripture, and the significance of tradition alongside the Bible. During this time, Protestant figures like Martin Luther and John Calvin advanced ideas that questioned the Catholic Church's practices and doctrines, leading to a widespread movement that sought reform within Christianity. The Council's response was to clarify and reinforce Catholic doctrine, particularly regarding the interpretation of the Bible, emphasizing that the Church held the authority to interpret scripture. This response was critical as it directly addressed the theological disputes raised by Protestants, marking a pivotal moment in the Counter-Reformation where Catholic doctrine was solidified in opposition to Protestant views.

5. The map most directly shows the results of which agreement?

- A. The Peace of Augsburg
- B. The Concordat of Bologna
- C. The Edict of Nantes
- D. The Peace of Westphalia**

The map most directly reflects the results of the Peace of Westphalia, which marked the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War in 1648. This treaty is significant because it not only ended a devastating conflict that spanned much of Europe, but it also established a new framework for political order based on the principles of state sovereignty and diplomatic recognition. The Peace of Westphalia recognized the territorial boundaries of various states and allowed for significant territorial adjustments and the acknowledgement of the independence of certain regions. Key aspects included the recognition of the Dutch Republic and Swiss Confederation's independence, which is often visually represented on maps showing territorial changes and new political boundaries established as a result of this agreement. In contrast, the other agreements listed had different focuses and impacts. The Peace of Augsburg largely dealt with the division of Christianity in the Holy Roman Empire between Catholics and Lutherans, the Concordat of Bologna was primarily concerned with church-state relations in France, and the Edict of Nantes granted religious freedoms primarily to Huguenots in France, rather than altering political boundaries across Europe. Thus, the map's representation directly correlates with the results of the Peace of Westphalia, illustrating the shifts in power and territory that emerged from this comprehensive peace settlement.

6. Which philosophical idea supported the notion of resistance against unjust governance?

- A. The Social Contract**
- B. Divine Right
- C. Mercantilism
- D. Utilitarianism

The concept of the Social Contract is fundamental in the discourse of political philosophy, particularly in discussions surrounding governance and the rights of individuals. This idea, notably articulated by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, posits that governments derive their legitimacy from the consent of the governed. According to this argument, individuals agree to form a society and submit to its authority in exchange for the protection of their rights and welfare. If a government becomes unjust or acts against the interests and rights of its citizens, the Social Contract suggests that the people have not only the right but also the moral obligation to resist and overthrow that government. This formation of contracts implies that political authority must be held accountable to the will and rights of the people, which inherently supports the idea of resistance against oppression or injustice. In contrast, the other options do not provide a foundation for resistance against government authority. Divine Right reinforces the concept that monarchs derive their power from God, making resistance to their rule not only unjustifiable but often sacrilegious. Mercantilism, an economic theory focused on trade and colonial expansion, does not address political rights or governance directly. Utilitarianism, while concerned with the greatest good for the greatest number, does not specifically advocate for resistance against

7. What event is widely regarded as the beginning of Napoleon Bonaparte's decline in power?

- A. The invasion of Egypt
- B. The disastrous invasion of Russia**
- C. The Battle of Waterloo
- D. The signing of the Treaty of Tilsit

The disastrous invasion of Russia is widely regarded as the pivotal moment marking the beginning of Napoleon Bonaparte's decline in power. In 1812, Napoleon launched an ambitious military campaign into Russia, promising a quick and decisive victory. However, the campaign turned into a catastrophic retreat as the Russian forces employed a scorched earth policy, destroying supplies and resources that could have supported Napoleon's army. The harsh winter conditions further decimated his troops, leading to enormous losses; of the approximately 600,000 soldiers who initially marched into Russia, only a fraction made it back. This failed campaign not only weakened his military might but also severely diminished his reputation both domestically and across Europe. The losses faced in Russia emboldened other European nations to rise against him, as it demonstrated that he was no longer invincible. This event set off a chain reaction that led to his eventual defeat and the coalition forces' resurgence, ushering in a significant decline in his power and influence.

8. What significant event is associated with the French Revolution?

- A. The fall of the Bastille**
- B. The signing of the Magna Carta
- C. The unification of Germany
- D. The establishment of the Roman Empire

The fall of the Bastille is a significant event associated with the French Revolution because it represents the beginning of the uprising against the monarchy and the old regime in France. On July 14, 1789, the storming of the Bastille prison became a powerful symbol of the people's revolt against oppression and the desire for liberty and justice. This event marked a turning point in the revolution, as the attack on the Bastille demonstrated the willingness of the common people to rise up against authority. It also led to widespread uprisings throughout France and the eventual establishment of a more democratic and egalitarian government. The fall of the Bastille is celebrated annually in France as Bastille Day and is viewed as a pivotal moment in the broader context of revolutionary movements around the world. In contrast, the other events listed are not directly linked to the French Revolution. The signing of the Magna Carta pertains to England's efforts to limit the power of the king in 1215. The unification of Germany occurred later in the 19th century and was a separate movement driven by nationalism. The establishment of the Roman Empire dates back to ancient times, well before the revolutionary period in France.

9. The importation of slaves into the New World was part of a process known as what?

- A. Mercantilism
- B. The Treaty of Tordesillas
- C. Triangular trade**
- D. The Colombian Exchange

The importation of slaves into the New World is best understood as part of the Triangular Trade. This system involved a triangular route between Europe, Africa, and the Americas. Europeans would send manufactured goods to Africa, where they would trade these goods for enslaved Africans. These enslaved individuals were then transported to the Americas to work on plantations, and in return, raw materials such as sugar, tobacco, and cotton were shipped back to Europe. This system was crucial to the economic development of the Americas and significantly shaped the economic and social landscapes of both the New World and the African continent. Mercantilism refers to the economic theory that emphasizes the accumulation of wealth through trade, particularly in the context of colonial expansion, but it does not specifically address the slave trade. The Treaty of Tordesillas was an agreement that divided newly discovered lands between Spain and Portugal and was not directly related to the slave trade. The Colombian Exchange refers to the widespread transfer of plants, animals, culture, human populations, technology, and ideas between the Americas and the Old World following Columbus's voyages, but it encompasses more than just the slave importation and includes various forms of exchange. Thus, Triangular Trade specifically describes the process of slave importation.

10. What economic plan did the United States implement to rebuild Europe after World War II?

- A. New Deal
- B. Marshall Plan**
- C. Green Deal
- D. Truman Doctrine

The Marshall Plan was a pivotal economic initiative implemented by the United States to aid in the reconstruction of European countries devastated by World War II. Officially known as the European Recovery Program, it was launched in 1948 and aimed to provide financial assistance, promote economic recovery, and thereby counter the spread of communism in Western Europe. The rationale behind the Marshall Plan was that a strong economy would foster political stability, thereby reducing the appeal of communist ideologies that were gaining traction in war-torn regions. The U.S. government allocated approximately \$13 billion (equivalent to over \$100 billion today) in economic aid to help rebuild infrastructure, restore industry, and facilitate trade. This initiative not only helped to revive the European economy but also encouraged cooperation among Western European nations, laying the groundwork for future collaboration and integration. The other options do not pertain specifically to the post-war economic recovery of Europe. The New Deal refers to Roosevelt's domestic programs aimed at recovering the U.S. economy during the Great Depression. The Green Deal is a contemporary initiative focused on environmental sustainability and does not relate to post-war recovery. The Truman Doctrine was a U.S. policy aimed at containing communism, particularly in Greece and Turkey, but did not specifically address the broader

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!

SAMPLE