1 What was a result of the Commercial Revolution

- A shift of power from western Europe to eastern Europe
- B decline in population growth in Europe
- C spread of feudalism throughout western Europe
- D expansion of European influence overseas

2 The Magna Carta, the Reform Bill of 1832, and the Parliament Act of 1911 were all steps by which Great Britain

- A extended British imperialism
- B evolved toward democratic principles
- C created a classless society
- D promoted socialist policies

3 Which long-term effect did the Magna Carta and the establishment of Parliament have on England

- A the power of the monarchy was limited
- B the system of mercantilism was strengthened
- C the new American form of government was adopted
- D the influence of the middle class was reduced
- 4 Magna Carta and Habeas Corpus Act are similar in that they
 - A supported divine right theory
 - B provided universal suffrage
 - C limited the power of the monarch
 - D promoted religious reform

5 Which statement describes a characteristic of the British parliamentary system today

- A The monarch serves as a strong head of state
- B The Prime Minister is elected by the majority party in Parliament
- C The members of the House of Commons are appointed for life
- D The minority party has no vote in the Parliament

6 The 17th century devine right of monarchs of Western Europe justified their authority in much the same way as the

A emperors of China who claimed the mandate of heaven

- B colonial governors of the American colonies who claimed parliamentary supremacy
- C 20th century Nazis who believed in racial superiority
- D Russian occupiers of Eastern Europe who based their authority on Socialist
- 7 Which quotation was most likely made by an absolute monarch
 - A "The government that governs best, governs least"
 - B "The government must be based on a sound constitution"
 - C "I am the state"
 - D "It is the parliament that must make the laws"
- 8 The Glorious Revolution in England resulted in the
 - A formation of a limited monarchy
 - B strengthening of divine right rule
 - C weakening of Parliament's power of the purse
 - D end of civil liberties guarenteed by the Petition of Right
- 9 During the Age of Absolutism, European monarchs tried to
 - A increase individual rights for their citizens
 - B develop stronger relations with Islamic rulers
 - C encourage the growth of collective farm
 - D centralize political power within their nations

10 During the Commercial Revolution, where did trading centers most often develop

- A in the mountains
- B near grasslands
- C along waterways
- D on the tundra

11 Many European monarchs of the 1600's believed that they shold have absolute power because they

- A needed to defend their nations
- B had been given their power to govern from God
- C thought that communism was the superior political system
- D thought that all people should have the right to a good ruler

- 12 Who said "I am the state"
 - A John Lock
 - B Henry VIII
 - C Louis XIV
 - D Charles I
- 13 What was a similarity between Martin Luther and Henry VIII that they
 - A argued against the establishment of a theocratic state
 - B died during the Reign of Terror
 - C challanged the teachings of the Catholic Church
 - D protested against the ideas of the Enlightenment
- 14 Which document established the principle of a limited monarchy in England
 - A Balfour Declaration
 - B Act of Supremacy
 - C Magna Carta
 - D Twelve Tables

15 during the Regime under Louis XIV of France, who paid the most taxes

- A monarchy
- B nobles
- C clergy
- D commoners

16 The Magna Carta, the Petition of Right led the English government to develop a political system in which

- A rulers were responsible to the people
- B religious authorities controlled the lawmaking process
- C the individual was denied a trial
- D the power of the monarch came from god
- 17 Oliver Cromwell led the Puritan Revolution in England in response to the
 - A autocratic rule of the king
 - B implementation of mercantilism
 - C passage of the Bill of Rights
 - D defeat of the Spanish Armada

18 Which situation was a direct challenge to the political and religious authority of the Catholic Church

- A death sentence given to Joan of Arc
- B passage of the Act of Supremacy under Henry VIII
- C establishment of the Jesuit order
- D Reconquista of Spain

19 Bill of Rights

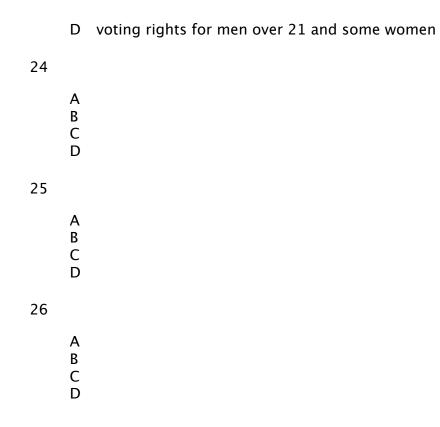
- A Group of ministers link between disagreements between monarch & parliament
- B Limited power of rulers and gave power to parliament
- C Freedom of worship permited
- D All men and women 21 and older could vote

20 Toleration Act 1689

- A Freedom of worship permitted for all Protestant religions
- B Limited power of rulers
- C All men 18 and older could vote
- D All women could vote

21 Cabinet

- A Right of all men and women over 21 could vote
- B limited the power of the King
- C body of people (in an institutional sense) who would meet to discuss matters of state.
- D Freedom of worship
- 22 Reform bill of 1918
 - A all men over 21 could vote and most women over 30 could vote
 - B freedom of religion
 - C all men and women 21 and older could vote
 - D body of people (in an institutional sense) who would meet to discuss matters of state.
- 23 Reoform Bill 1928
 - A All men and women 21 and older could ote
 - B freedom of the press
 - C freedom of religion



Answer Key: Nation Building

Question	Кеу
1	D
2	В
3	A
4	С
5	В
6	A
7	C
8	A
9	D
10	С
11	В
12	С
13	С
14	С
15	D
16	A
17	A
18	В
19	В
20	A
21	С
22	A
23	A
24	
25	
26	