

Nation Building

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 divine 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

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- 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 guaranteed 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 should 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

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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

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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 permitted
- 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

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D voting rights for men over 21 and some women

24

A
B
C
D

25

A
B
C
D

26

A
B
C
D

Answer Key: Nation Building

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