

# AP World History

## Sample Multiple Choice Questions - Exercise Seventeen (Chapter Sixteen)

Use the following chart below to answer questions 1-3:

Revolution	One Major Cause	Two Major Results
American Revolution	Opposition to taxation without representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Established independence</li><li>Created a written constitution</li></ul>
French Revolution	Opposition to the growing concentration of wealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Overthrew the monarch</li><li>Ended feudalism and serfdom</li></ul>
Haitian Revolution	Opposition to slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Led to end of slavery</li><li>Redistributed land to free blacks and former slaves</li></ul>
Mexican, Brazilian, and other Creole Revolutions	Opposition to Spanish control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Established several independent countries</li><li>Led to social conflicts</li></ul>

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. In which two revolutions was the growing power of the middle class a major cause of revolt?

- A) Brazilian and American
- B) French and American
- C) Haitian and French
- D) Haitian and Mexican

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which revolution most directly addressed the unequal distribution of economic opportunity and resources?

- A) American
- B) Haitian
- C) Mexican
- D) Brazilian

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which generalization applies to all the revolutions listed in the table?

- A) all resulted in newly independent countries
- B) all advocated racial equality
- C) all were reversed within a generation of their completion
- D) all were inspired by Enlightenment ideals

*Use the following reading below to answer questions 4-6:*

"We are not European; we are not Indian; we are but a mixed species of aborigines and Spaniards. Americans by birth and Europeans by law, we find ourselves engaged in a dual conflict: we are disputing with the natives for titles of ownership, and at the same time we are struggling to maintain ourselves in the country that gave us birth against the opposition of the invaders."

-- Simon Bolivar, speech to the Council of Angostura. 1819

\_\_\_\_ 4. Bolivar's intended audience was primarily:

- A) Peninsulares
- B) the Spanish throne
- C) mestizos and mulattoes
- D) creoles

\_\_\_\_ 5. Bolivar's speech was intended to?

- A) build an alliance between colonists and indigenous people
- B) unite creoles in the cause of independence from Spain
- C) justify the need for land reform in Latin America
- D) persuade Spanish colonists to resist an attack from Brazil

\_\_\_\_ 6. One long-term impact of Bolivar's actions was no:

- A) produce land reform in Latin America acceptable to all classes
- B) unite Latin Americans to collectively oppose Catholic influence
- C) encourage the spread of racial discrimination in Latin America
- D) create the independent countries of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador

*Use the following reading below to answer questions 7 & 8:*

"National self-determination was revolutionary in its origins and implications; it was born from people's desire for new kinds of commitment and cohesion. National identity was inherently subjective, a matter of constructed histories and shared emotions. It was clear enough who was a Prussian subject; what it meant to be a German was constantly debated and never finally settled."

-- James Sheehan, "The Problem of Sovereignty in European History." Speech to the American Historical Association, 2006

\_\_\_\_ 7. Which conflict is most closely related to the theme of the passage?

- A) the English Civil War
- B) the Time of Troubles in Russia
- C) the French Revolution
- D) the war for Italian unification

\_\_\_\_ 5. The leader who most directly wrestled with the issue raised in the last sentence of passage was:

- A) Baron Montesquieu
- B) Alfred Dreyfus
- C) Otto von Bismarck
- D) Archduke Maximilian