

# European History Challenges

European History · Answer Key · 16 Questions

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**1. Which of the following was a primary consequence of the Edict of Nantes, issued by King Henry IV of France in 1598?**

- A) It outlawed all forms of Protestantism within France.
- B) It granted substantial rights to Huguenots (French Protestants) to practice their faith, albeit with limitations.**
- C) It officially recognized Catholicism as the sole state religion of France.
- D) It led to a complete severance of diplomatic ties between France and England.

**2. The Congress of Vienna, convened in 1814-1815, aimed to restore stability to Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. Which principle guided its decisions regarding the territorial arrangement of Europe?**

- A) Self-determination for all nascent nations.
- B) The restoration of legitimate monarchies and the balance of power.**
- C) The expansion of democratic republics across the continent.
- D) The establishment of a unified European economic zone.

**3. What was the primary purpose of the Hanseatic League, a powerful commercial and defensive confederation of merchant guilds and market towns in Northern Europe during the late Middle Ages?**

- A) To promote religious uniformity among member cities.
- B) To establish and maintain trade monopolies and protect its members' economic interests.**
- C) To organize military campaigns against the Byzantine Empire.
- D) To develop a unified legal system for all of Europe.

**4. The Peace of Westphalia, signed in 1648, is considered a landmark event in European history. What significant shift did it signal in terms of state sovereignty?**

- A) It dissolved all monarchies in favour of republics.
- B) It established the principle of cuius regio, eius religio (whose realm, his religion), strengthening secular rulers' authority over religious matters within their territories.**
- C) It created a supranational European parliament.
- D) It ended all forms of warfare in Europe.

**5. During the Renaissance, the rediscovery of classical Greek and Roman texts played a crucial role. Which philosophical movement, emphasizing human potential and achievements, was heavily influenced by this rediscovery?**

- A) Scholasticism
- B) Existentialism
- C) Humanism**
- D) Stoicism

**6. The Great Schism of 1054 refers to the formal split between two major branches of Christianity. Which two branches were involved in this division?**

- A) Catholicism and Calvinism
- B) Orthodoxy and Protestantism
- C) Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy**
- D) Anglicanism and Lutheranism

**7. The Investiture Controversy, a significant dispute in medieval Europe, primarily concerned the power struggle between which two entities?**

- A) The Holy Roman Emperor and the Pope.**
- B) The King of France and the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- C) The Byzantine Emperor and the Patriarch of Constantinople.
- D) The Venetian Doge and the Holy Roman Emperor.

**8. What was the primary motivation behind the Age of Exploration, which saw European powers embarking on voyages of discovery from the 15th century onwards?**

- A) To spread communism across the globe.
- B) To find new trade routes to Asia, acquire new territories, and spread Christianity.**
- C) To establish a unified European currency.
- D) To exclusively develop scientific research centres in the Americas.

**9. The Enlightenment, a philosophical movement of the 18th century, championed reason and individualism. Which of these was a core idea promoted by Enlightenment thinkers?**

- A) The divine right of kings as the ultimate source of authority.
- B) The importance of tradition and established hierarchies above all else.
- C) The belief in natural rights and the separation of powers.**
- D) The necessity of strict adherence to religious dogma.

**10. The Black Death, a devastating pandemic that swept through Europe in the mid-14th century, had profound social and economic consequences. Which of the following was a major impact?**

- A) A significant increase in the power of the nobility.
- B) A widespread decline in agricultural productivity and a labour shortage, leading to increased wages for surviving workers.**
- C) The immediate unification of all European states.
- D) A complete halt to all artistic production for centuries.

**11. The unification of Germany in the 19th century was largely orchestrated by Prussia. Who is considered the chief architect of German unification?**

A) Kaiser Wilhelm I

**B) Otto von Bismarck**

C) Helmuth von Moltke the Elder

D) Frederick the Great

**12. The 'Scramble for Africa' in the late 19th century saw European powers rapidly colonize the African continent. What was a key driving force behind this colonial expansion?**

A) A shared commitment to African self-governance.

**B) The desire for raw materials, new markets, and national prestige.**

C) The need to liberate African populations from internal conflicts.

D) A philanthropic mission to rapidly industrialize African societies for their own benefit.

**13. What was the primary objective of the Council of Trent, convened by the Catholic Church from 1545 to 1563?**

A) To abolish the Papacy and establish a democratic church.

**B) To reform the Catholic Church and counter the spread of Protestantism (the Counter-Reformation).**

C) To reconcile with the Eastern Orthodox Church.

D) To promote secular education and scientific inquiry.

**14. The Napoleonic Code, enacted in 1804, had a lasting impact on legal systems across Europe and beyond. What was its most significant contribution?**

A) It abolished all existing property laws.

**B) It established a unified and rational legal framework, emphasizing equality before the law and property rights.**

C) It granted absolute power to military leaders.

D) It introduced a system of trial by ordeal.

**15. Which event is widely considered the immediate trigger for the outbreak of World War I in 1914?**

A) The sinking of the Lusitania.

**B) The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary.**

C) Germany's invasion of Poland.

D) The signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

**16. The Industrial Revolution, beginning in Great Britain in the late 18th century, fundamentally transformed European society. Which of the following was a key technological innovation of this period?**

- A) The internet
- B) The steam engine**
- C) The printing press
- D) The telephone