

Advanced European History Assessment

European History · Practice Test · 18 Questions

1. Which treaty officially ended the Thirty Years' War in 1648 and established the principle of state sovereignty?

- A) Treaty of Utrecht
- B) Peace of Westphalia
- C) Treaty of Pyrenees
- D) Peace of Augsburg

2. During the French Revolution, which radical political group led by Maximilien Robespierre was primarily responsible for the Reign of Terror?

- A) Girondins
- B) Feuillants
- C) Jacobins
- D) Thermidorians

3. The 1815 Congress of Vienna was primarily organized to address the geopolitical changes caused by which historical figure?

- A) Otto von Bismarck
- B) Napoleon Bonaparte
- C) Klemens von Metternich
- D) Louis XVIII

4. Which English monarch was executed in 1649 following the conclusion of the English Civil War?

- A) James I
- B) Charles I
- C) Charles II
- D) James II

5. The 'Edict of Nantes', issued by Henry IV of France in 1598, granted specific rights to which religious group?

- A) Huguenots
- B) Jesuits
- C) Jansenists
- D) Dominicans

6. Which invention by Johannes Gutenberg in the mid-15th century is considered a catalyst for the spread of the Protestant Reformation?

- A) Water frame
- B) Steam engine
- C) Movable type printing press
- D) Spinning jenny

7. The 'Zollverein', established in 1834, was a customs union that played a critical role in the economic unification of which nation?

- A) Austria
- B) Italy
- C) Prussia
- D) Russia

8. Which major battle in 1571 resulted in the decisive defeat of the Ottoman Empire's naval forces by the Holy League?

- A) Battle of Lepanto
- B) Battle of Vienna
- C) Battle of Mohács
- D) Battle of Preveza

9. The 'Trial of the Pyx' is an ancient ceremony related to the testing of coinage, but which historical figure is famous for the 'Great Debasement' of the currency?

- A) Henry VII
- B) Henry VIII
- C) Edward VI
- D) Elizabeth I

10. Which Russian Tsar is credited with the Westernization and modernization of the Russian Empire during the late 17th and early 18th centuries?

- A) Ivan the Terrible
- B) Peter the Great
- C) Catherine the Great
- D) Alexander I

11. What was the primary objective of the 'Berlin Conference' of 1884-1885?

- A) To establish German hegemony in Europe
- B) To regulate European colonization and trade in Africa
- C) To finalize the borders of the Balkans
- D) To create a collective security pact

12. The 'Defenestration of Prague' in 1618, which triggered the Thirty Years' War, involved the ejection of officials from which building?

- A) Prague Castle
- B) St. Vitus Cathedral
- C) Old Town Hall
- D) Charles Bridge

13. Which philosopher authored 'The Social Contract' (1762), significantly influencing the political ideals of the Enlightenment?

- A) Voltaire
- B) Montesquieu
- C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- D) Denis Diderot

14. The 'Spartacist Uprising' of 1919 in Berlin was a failed attempt to establish a communist government in which emerging state?

- A) Weimar Republic
- B) Austro-Hungarian Empire
- C) Soviet Russia
- D) German Empire

15. Which 13th-century document was signed by King John of England, limiting the power of the monarchy for the first time?

- A) Petition of Right
- B) Magna Carta
- C) Bill of Rights
- D) Statute of Labourers

16. The 'Dreyfus Affair' of the 1890s deeply divided the society of which European nation?

- A) Germany
- B) Austria-Hungary
- C) France
- D) Italy

17. Which Italian city-state was the primary financier of the Fourth Crusade, leading to the diversion of the crusade toward Constantinople?

- A) Genoa
- B) Florence
- C) Pisa
- D) Venice

18. The 1925 'Locarno Treaties' were primarily aimed at stabilizing the borders of which region?

- A) The Balkans
- B) Western Europe
- C) The Baltic States
- D) The Caucasus