

2018 International History Olympiad

Battery - Part 1

Europe

Instructions – This portion of the Battery consists of 100 questions. You will receive two points for a correct answer. You will lose one point for an incorrect answer. Blank responses lose no points. Please fill in the bubbles completely on the answer sheet. You may write on the examination, but all responses must be bubbled on the answer sheet. Diacritic marks such as accents have been omitted from place names and other proper nouns. You have one hour to complete this set of multiple choice questions.

- The cave paintings in Lascaux, France date from what era of prehistory?
 - Bronze Age
 - Paleolithic
 - Neolithic
 - Pliocene
- Which Catholic saint and Doctor of the Church is known as the father of Scholasticism?
 - Bede the Venerable
 - Peter Abelard
 - Thomas Aquinas
 - Avicenna
- Which of these was the most influential weapon of the Hundred Years' War?
 - cannon
 - musket
 - ballista
 - longbow
- Which of the following best defines the term primogeniture?
 - the firstborn son should inherit a father's title, land and money
 - a type of law that said women in the middle ages could not own property of any kind
 - a term for the infallibility of the Pope
 - the type of castle typically built on the coast in medieval France
- In 865 CE, England was invaded by a force known as which of the following?
 - the Spanish Armada
 - the Golden Horde
 - the Great Heathen Army
 - the Normans
- The Byzantine Empire reached its greatest territorial extent under which of the following rulers?
 - Constantine the Great
 - Justinian the Great
 - Theodosius the Great
 - Michael III the Drunkard
- Which of these was a result of the Black Death in Europe?
 - unemployment increased
 - there was a decrease in social mobility
 - wages generally increased
 - European population remained relatively unchanged
- The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, issued in 1438, called for which of the following?
 - the king of France to be elected by the people
 - a General Church Council in France every decade and election rather than appointment of ecclesiastical offices
 - the immediate suppression of the Huguenot movement in France
 - an end to the Avignon Papacy
- The Emirate of Cordoba was established on the Iberian Peninsula by which of the following Islamic caliphates?
 - Fatimid
 - Rashidun
 - Umayyad
 - Abbasid
- The Alhambra Decree of 1492 ordered which of the following?
 - the expulsion of Jews from Spain
 - launching a voyage of exploration to the New World
 - an immediate war with England due to the English Reformation
 - a governmental union with Portugal
- Linear A was the script used for which of the following ancient languages?
 - Mycenean
 - Phoenician
 - Minoan
 - Etruscan
- Which of the following European leaders coined the term 'Iron Curtain' in the 1940s?
 - Joseph Stalin
 - Charles de Gaulle
 - Winston Churchill
 - David Lloyd George
- Which of the following countries DID NOT accept aid under the Marshall Plan?
 - Great Britain
 - France
 - Yugoslavia
 - Poland

14. Which of these best characterizes Henry VIII's purpose in pursuing the English Reformation?
- showing support for Martin Luther
 - attempting to push his own slate of reforms to the Catholic Church
 - to assert English political authority over the Church and to obtain an annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon
 - to transform England into the first Lutheran military power
15. The principle of *cuius regio, eius religio* was established in the Holy Roman Empire by what sixteenth-century treaty?
- Augsburg
 - Westphalia
 - Aix-la-Chapelle
 - Ghent
16. Which of the following cities was the center of the Italian Renaissance?
- Ravenna
 - Florence
 - Turin
 - Genoa
17. The Edict of Nantes was signed in 1598 by what French king?
- Louis XIII
 - Louis XIV
 - Louis IX
 - Henry IV
18. The Peace of Westphalia recognized the independence of which of the following countries from Spain?
- Switzerland
 - Luxembourg
 - Prussia
 - the Dutch Republic
19. Both Swedish King Gustavus Adolphus and Field Marshal Pappenheim of the Holy Roman Empire died in what 1632 battle?
- Battle of Lutzen
 - Battle of Wolgast
 - Battle of Dessau Bridge
 - Battle of Lutter
20. The Falkland War resulted in which of the following in Great Britain in the early 1980s?
- a rapid loss of prestige in the world community due to the British defeat
 - a sharp decline in the British economy due to international sanctions
 - a jump in popularity for Margaret Thatcher in Great Britain
 - the end of British colonialism due to the Falkland's independence
21. The so-called 'Dorain Invasion' is one theory for which of the following in ancient history?
- the end of the Roman Republic
 - the collapse of Bronze-Age civilizations, including the Mycenaeans
 - the fall of the Persian empire
 - the transition from the Old Kingdom to the Middle Kingdom in ancient Egypt
22. What was the outcome of the Wars of the Roses?
- The Plantagenets came back together peacefully and Richard of York became king
 - The Lancasters emerged victorious and ruled England until the seventeenth century
 - The House of York won a costly and short-lived victory
 - Henry Tudor gained the throne after defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field
23. Which of the following orchestrated the 'bonfire of the vanities', and was then excommunicated and executed in Florence in 1497?
- Lorenzo di Medici
 - Rodrigo Borgia
 - Girolamo Savonarola
 - Bernard of Siena
24. Which of the following was the most significant result of the Glorious Revolution?
- the passage of the Bill of Rights of 1689 and the end of absolute monarchy in England
 - the restoration of the Stuart monarchy
 - the ascension of a Catholic monarch to the English throne
 - the end of the Tudor dynasty
25. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the economic prosperity of the Dutch Republic in the seventeenth century?
- successful colonial possessions
 - a substantial financial infrastructure in Amsterdam and other Dutch cities
 - a large merchant marine
 - close alliances with other European powers, especially England and Spain
26. Jean-Baptiste Colbert advocated all of the following as French Minister of Finance under Louis XIV EXCEPT which of the following?
- the abandonment of mercantilism and advocacy of capitalism
 - improvement of French manufacturing
 - raising protective tariffs
 - instituting large public works projects
27. Louis IX, Philip III, and Philip IV were all kings of France from which dynasty that ruled from 987 to 1328?
- Valois
 - Capetian
 - Carolingian
 - Bourbon

28. The Conditions of the Working Class in England was written by which of the following?
- Adam Smith
 - Friedrich Engels
 - John Locke
 - Thomas Hobbes
29. Which of the following was British monarch during the American Revolution?
- Anne
 - Victoria
 - George III
 - William IV
30. The 1830s customs union that joined together the German states was known by which of the following names?
- the Hanseatic League
 - the Zollverein
 - the Union of Lublin
 - the szlachta
31. Which of these men is considered the 'father of Athenian democracy'?
- Hipparchus
 - Cleisthenes
 - Cleomenes
 - Peisistratos
32. Otto von Bismarck's Kulturkampf was targeted at which of the following in 1870s?
- socialists
 - the Catholic Church
 - the traditional Prussian nobility
 - unruly German factory workers
33. Which of these did Austria-Hungary annex from the Ottoman Empire in 1908, sparking an international crisis?
- Bulgaria
 - Lithuania
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - Georgia
34. Which of the following is the most significant reason for the success of the Bolsheviks in assuming control of the Russian government in 1917?
- the overwhelming success of the new Russian military strategy in World War I
 - their significant role in the deposition of the tsar and execution of the royal family
 - strategic alliances with other European nations, particularly Germany
 - the inability of the Russian Provisional Government to address the basic needs of the Russian people
35. Longships were used by which of the following cultures during the Middle Ages in Europe?
- the Greeks
 - the Italians
 - the Norsemen
 - the Irish
36. Which of the following was executed during the English Civil War?
- James I
 - Charles I
 - Charles II
 - George I
37. Which of these crusades was targeted at a heretical Christian sect in the Languedoc region of France?
- the Albigensian Crusade
 - the People's Crusade
 - the Children's Crusade
 - the Bosnian Crusade
38. Lenin's New Economic Policy called for which of the following in the Soviet Union?
- significant trade with European countries to build up the Soviet economy
 - a shift to some private ownership and a state-controlled market economy
 - a massive program of industrialization and technological advancement
 - mass production of consumer goods for the Soviet people
39. Which of the following battles, one of the bloodiest in human history with over one million casualties, took place along a namesake French river between July and November 1916?
- Battle of the Champagne
 - Battle of the Seine
 - Battle of the Somme
 - Battle of Verdun
40. Which of the following governed the 'Free Zone' in southern France during much of World War II?
- Charles de Gaulle and the 'Free French'
 - a Nazi puppet regime headed by German bureaucrats
 - the Vichy government under Henri Petain
 - there was no effective government of the 'Free Zone' due to widespread protests and violence against the Germans
41. Which of the following regions was ruled by the Attalid Dynasty in the Hellenistic period?
- Pergamum
 - Bithynia
 - Pontus
 - Cappadocia
42. The so-called 'Thermidorian Reaction' was targeted at which of the following French leaders in 1794?
- Louis XVI
 - Maximilien Robespierre
 - Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - Jean-Paul Marat

43. All of these were significant occupations for women in the Early Middle Ages except which of the following?
- spinning and weaving
 - brewing beer and ale
 - midwifery
 - copying manuscripts in scriptoria
44. Which of the following best describes the Continental System enacted by Napoleon?
- a trade embargo on Great Britain by France and French allies and dependents in Europe
 - a systematic naval quarantine of British overseas colonies
 - an attempt to open up new French colonies in Africa as a source of raw materials and conscripts
 - the invasion plan for the French conquest of Russia
45. Which of the following was true of the Corn Laws in the early nineteenth century in Great Britain?
- profits from land ownership greatly decreased
 - Landowners and nobles generally opposed the Corn Laws
 - The Irish Famine caused Robert Peel's government to strengthen the Corn Laws
 - the tariffs forced grain prices higher, creating a burden on the lower classes
46. Which of these most accurately describes a typical sixteenth century Western European family?
- middle class, educated, urban dwellers
 - a traditional nuclear family with parents and children
 - a large, multi-generational family unit with extended relations often living under one roof
 - a single-parent family with children due to a high divorce rate
47. Which of the following families dominated the Holy Roman Empire from the fifteenth to the mid-eighteenth century?
- Romanov
 - Hapsburg
 - Tudor
 - Bourbon
48. Which of the following names the exchange of crops, livestock and diseases between the Old World and the New World during the era of colonization?
- triangle trade
 - mercantilism
 - Columbian exchange
 - biological warfare
49. Which of these was the most immediate cause of Martin Luther drafting the *Ninety-five Theses*?
- the abuses of the Spanish Inquisition
 - the sale of indulgences as a means of reducing punishment for sins
 - persecutions of Jews in Western Europe by Christians
 - the prohibition on translation of the Bible into vernacular
50. Which English king's January 1066 death led to the succession crisis that resulted in William the Conqueror's invasion?
- Edward the Confessor
 - Canute the Great
 - Aethelred the Unready
 - Alfred the Great
51. Which of the following was the main cause of the Social War, fought between 91-88 BCE during the late Roman Republic?
- Roman subjugation of slaves throughout the Republic
 - Rome's refusal to grant citizenship to allied Italian cities
 - a conflict between Julius Caesar and Pompey the Great
 - Sulla's attempt to defeat Marius and restore order in Rome
52. The pamphlet *What is the Third Estate?* argued which of the following?
- that the king should reassert absolute power and solve the problems of France
 - that the financial reforms of Jacques Necker were much too burdensome on the nobility and the clergy
 - that the common people should have legitimate representation in the Estates General and that the Third Estate was far more important than the clergy and nobility
 - that the Tennis Court Oath should be abandoned
53. Nicholas I was able to strengthen his rule in Russia in 1825 due to what action?
- signing of a treaty of alliance with England
 - the suppression of the Decembrist Revolt
 - the execution of his older brother Constantine
 - the annexation of Poland-Lithuania
54. Which conflict over the appointment local church officials began as a dispute between Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV in 1076?
- Investiture controversy
 - the Reformation
 - the Donation of Constantine
 - the Bishop's War
55. Which of the following took place during the Fourth Crusade?
- the capture of Jerusalem by the Crusaders
 - the sack of Constantinople by the Crusaders
 - the establishment of the Crusader states
 - the capture of Acre by Saladin
56. Which of these was the capital of the Western Roman Empire during the fifth century CE?
- Rome
 - Milan
 - Ravenna
 - Turin

57. Which of the following leaders was the primary organizer of the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15?
- Klemens von Metternich
 - Wilhelm von Humboldt
 - Pedro Gomez Labrador
 - William Cathcart
58. All of the following allied with or assisted Greece in their war for independence in the early nineteenth century EXCEPT which of the following?
- Great Britain
 - Russia
 - the Ottoman Empire
 - France
59. Vladimir the Great and Yaroslav the Wise were rulers of what federation in Eastern Europe in the Late Middle Ages?
- Hungary
 - Kievan Rus'
 - Great Moravia
 - the Visigoths
60. An 1830 performance of the opera *La Muette de Portici* was a key event in the independence movement of what European nation?
- Serbia
 - Belgium
 - Greece
 - Poland
61. The 'Crisis of the Third Century' ended with which of the following?
- the assassination of the co-emperors Pupienus and Balbinus by the Praetorian Guard
 - the imposition of the 'Pax Romana' after years of civil war
 - the beginning of the reign of Marcus Aurelius
 - Diocletian's consolidation of power after 284 and reassertion of imperial authority
62. A defeat in which of the following wars caused a sharp drop in prestige and power for Sweden?
- the Seven Years' War
 - the Nine Years' War
 - the Great Northern War
 - the Thirty Years' War
63. The revolutions during the 1848 'Spring of Nations' resulted in all of these EXCEPT which of the following?
- the overthrow of the Russian tsar
 - the end of the Sonderbund War and establishment of Switzerland as a federal state
 - the end of absolute monarchy in Denmark
 - the abolition of serfdom in Austria
64. James Watt is credited with which of the following industrial inventions?
- the steam engine
 - the spinning frame
 - the cotton gin
 - interchangeable parts
65. Which of the following was agreed to by the Allies at the Yalta Conference in 1945?
- to immediately shift the focus of the war to defeating the Japanese Empire
 - to delay free elections in Poland until twenty-five years after the war
 - to divide Germany into zones of occupation at the conclusion of the war
 - to completely forego German war reparations in any form
66. Which of the following groups are considered by historians to be the best examples of 'enlightened despots'?
- George IV, Louis XIV, Peter III
 - Frederick the Great, Catherine the Great, Joseph II
 - Maria Theresa, George II, Peter the Great
 - Paul I, Francis I, Leopold I
67. Which of the following triggered the end of the Fourth Republic in France?
- the financial crisis of the Great Depression
 - the sudden death of Charles de Gaulle
 - the Algerian independence movement
 - the end of World War II
68. Which of the following communist nations, led by Josip Tito, broke with the Soviet Union in the late 1940s?
- Poland
 - Hungary
 - Yugoslavia
 - Czechoslovakia
69. In the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev, the policy of perestroika was aimed at which of the following?
- decreasing the size and cost of the Soviet military
 - ending the Soviet space program, especially the Buran space shuttle
 - instituting a new program of espionage against traditional rivals, including the United States and Great Britain
 - a restructuring of the Soviet command economy under strict guidelines
70. The NATO bombings of Yugoslavia in 1999 was undertaken in reaction to which of the following?
- the violation of the Dayton Accords by the Serbs
 - an attack on UN peacekeepers by a Bosnian guerilla force
 - the escape of several prisoners from the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia
 - the ongoing conflict in Kosovo and Yugoslav rejection of a NATO peacekeeping force in the region
71. Childeric I and Clovis I were rulers of what Frankish dynasty?
- Carolingians
 - Salians
 - Merovingians
 - Ostragoths

72. Austria gained all of the following in the Treaty of Karlowitz in 1699 EXCEPT which of the following?
- Hungary
 - Istanbul
 - Croatia
 - Transylvania
73. The 'Rose Revolution' resulted in the deposition of President Eduard Shevardnadze in which of the following countries in 2003?
- Russia
 - Georgia
 - Estonia
 - Ukraine
74. Which of the following is the current Prime Minister of the United Kingdom?
- David Cameron
 - Tony Blair
 - Gordon Brown
 - Theresa May
75. Felipe VI is the reigning monarch of which European nation?
- Morocco
 - Portugal
 - Spain
 - Liechtenstein
76. The so-called 'Sinatra Doctrine' was a Soviet reversal of what earlier policy in the late 1980s?
- the Khrushchev Doctrine
 - the Warsaw Pact
 - the Brezhnev Doctrine
 - the Eisenhower Doctrine
77. Which of the following was the purpose of Charles VI seeking the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713?
- to divide his lands between his children equally to ensure peace in Austria
 - to approve a war with France
 - to ensure the succession of his daughter, Maria Theresa
 - to end a long-running dispute with the Pope over investitures
78. All of these gained territory in the partitions of Poland in the late eighteenth century EXCEPT which of the following?
- the Russian Empire
 - France
 - Prussia
 - Austria
79. 'Divine right' is best defined by which of the following?
- Monarchs derived their power and authority from God
 - Only the Church could grant royal authority
 - Monarchs not crowned by clergy, particularly the Pope, were not truly legitimate
 - The people were entitled certain unalienable rights derived from God
80. Which of these reforms did Joseph II undertake in the Holy Roman Empire?
- abolishing serfdom
 - establishing havens for heretical sects
 - universal suffrage for all males
 - abolition of taxation
81. Attila and Bleda led which of the following nomadic groups in the fifth century CE?
- Gauls
 - Celts
 - Picts
 - Huns
82. Mary Wollstonecraft wrote which of the following influential late-eighteenth century works?
- The Social Contract*
 - The Spirit of the Laws*
 - Vindication of the Rights of Women*
 - Leviathan*
83. Which of the following was NOT a major war fought by France during the reign of Louis XIV?
- the Nine Years' War
 - the War of the Spanish Succession
 - the Franco-Dutch War
 - the War of the Austrian Succession
84. The Sforza family ruled which of the following Italian cities during the fifteenth century?
- Venice
 - Milan
 - Pisa
 - Florence
85. The term 'muladi' was used in medieval Al-Andalus to refer to which of the following?
- Jews who sought refuge in Al-Andalus after being expelled from other areas of Europe
 - Native Spaniards who lived in Al-Andalus and converted to Islam
 - Muslims who left Al-Andalus and converted to Christianity
 - Muslim women who married Christian Spaniards
86. Charles V ruled all of these in the sixteenth century EXCEPT which of the following?
- the Spanish Empire
 - France
 - the Holy Roman Empire
 - Burgundy
87. Notre Dame de Paris, Cologne Cathedral, the Duomo in Florence, and Reims Cathedral are among many constructed in what medieval architectural style?
- Gothic
 - Romanesque
 - Greek Revival
 - Palladian

88. Which of the following was primarily responsible for spurring the Portuguese age of exploration in the fifteenth century?
- Duarte the Philosopher
 - John of Gaunt
 - Alfonso V
 - Henry the Navigator
89. In the late sixteenth century, Michael the Brave briefly united the principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania, all of which are united today as what modern-day nation?
- Bulgaria
 - Slovenia
 - Romania
 - Croatia
90. Which of these is NOT true of mercantilism?
- it called for very low tariffs
 - it advocated the establishment of overseas colonies
 - it was the dominant economic model for advanced European countries from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century
 - it sought a positive balance of trade
91. In which of these modern-day countries did many of the Anglo-Saxons settle in the fifth century CE?
- France
 - Great Britain
 - Hungary
 - Spain
92. The Malleus Maleficarum was a fifteenth-century treatise on which of the following subjects?
- the Catholic sacraments
 - witchcraft
 - sailing and navigation
 - alchemy
93. Which of the following was queen consort of both France and England in the twelfth century CE?
- Eleanor of Aquitaine
 - Isabella of Castile
 - Maria Theresa
 - Joanna the Mad
94. The Calvinist doctrine of predestination is best described by which of the following?
- only baptized Catholics could attain heaven
 - God has chosen the ultimate fate of each human prior to their death
 - anyone could attain salvation through confession of sins prior to death
 - free will was meaningless and humans on earth could do anything they wanted on earth without consequence
95. What leader hailed the Munich Conference as bringing about 'peace in our time'?
- Joseph Kennedy
 - Franklin Roosevelt
 - Neville Chamberlain
 - Joseph Stalin
96. A set of attempted reforms by Alexander Dubcek in 1968 brought about which of the following?
- the Hungarian uprising
 - the Solidarity movement
 - the 'Prague Spring'
 - the construction of the Berlin Wall
97. Which of the following Soviet leaders began a campaign of de-Stalinization with the 'Secret Speech' in 1956?
- Gregory Malenkov
 - Nikita Khrushchev
 - Leonid Brezhnev
 - Lazar Kaganovich
98. An agreement on which of the following commodities formed the basis for what became the European Economic Community?
- rice, corn and grain crops
 - uranium
 - coal and steel
 - automobiles
99. Peasants made up approximately what percentage of the sixteenth century European population?
- 15% to 20%
 - 35% to 40%
 - 85% to 90%
 - 95% to 99%
100. Which of the following rulers, who would become Holy Roman Emperor in 962, defeated the Hungarians at the Battle of Lechfeld in 955?
- Otto the Great
 - Louis the Pious
 - Frederick Barbarossa
 - Sigismund