



1. The following excerpt is an Englishman's firsthand account of the weeks leading up to England's Glorious Revolution (1688); in the Revolution, the Protestant ruler William of Orange overthrew King James II, a Catholic.

. . . [King James II] called over 5,000 Irish, and 4,000 Scots, and continued to remove Protestants and put in [Catholics] at Portsmouth and other places of trust, and retained the Jesuits about him, increasing the universal discontent. It brought people to so desperate a pass, that they seemed passionately to long for and desire the landing of [William of Orange], whom they looked on to be their deliverer from [Catholic] tyranny . . .

John Evelyn, October 7, 1688

Using the excerpt, what conclusion can be made about the Glorious Revolution?

- A The revolution was furthered by English Protestants due to their distrust of Catholic leaders.
- B The revolution was furthered by the English people due to the widespread stories of William of Orange's heroism.
- C The revolution was slowed by the English people due to their distrust of foreigners.
- D The revolution was slowed by the English Protestants due to their widespread admiration for King James's religious tolerance.



2. [The rich] are led by an invisible hand to make nearly the same distribution of the necessaries of life, which would have been made, had the earth been divided into equal portions among all its inhabitants, and thus without intending it, without knowing it, advance the interest of the society, and afford means to the multiplication of the species.

Adam Smith, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, 1759

How does Smith's idea of the "invisible hand" of capitalism compare to modern-day government interventions such as the U.S.-led Marshall Plan or the social-democratic governments of Western Europe?

- A Modern governments have modified capitalism to support other goals.
- B Modern governments have abandoned capitalism in favor of command economies.
- C Modern governments have adopted capitalism without modification.
- D Modern governments have abandoned capitalism in favor of traditional economies.

3. How did the new ideas and scientific advances of the Renaissance challenge the Catholic Church?
(4.1)
- a. New Renaissance universities, which emphasized scientific research, gave most citizens educational opportunities that challenged the religious institutions.
 - b. Individualism and humanist ideas from the Renaissance challenged citizens to seek answers for themselves rather than from religious institutions.
 - c. New merchant guilds formed by the middle class owed allegiance to the leaders of the Renaissance rather than the Catholic Church.
 - d. Feudal noble landowners accepted the scientific advances of the Renaissance that were supported by the Catholic Church

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4. What impact did the plagues have on the feudal and manorial system? (3.3)
- a. The Feudal system expanded and manorial system decline.
 - b. The manorial system expanded and the feudal system declined.
 - c. Both the feudal system and manorial system declined.
 - d. Both the feudal system and manorial system expanded.