

CLEP Western Civilization I Exam Secrets Study Guide

Section: CLEP Western Civilization I Exams • Total Questions: 10 • Format: Verified Q&A

1. The passage reflects the ideas of which of the following?

Read the passage below and then choose the best answer to each question. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in

Passage

Enraged by a 1791 excise tax imposed on whiskey by the federal government, farmers in western Pennsylvania orchestrated a series of attacks on government agents. This uprising became known as the Whiskey Rebellion. In 1794, after protesters threatened the home of tax collector General John Neville, President George Washington mobilized an army of militiamen to quell the uprising. Though only about a dozen people were arrested (they were later pardoned), the Whiskey Rebellion demonstrated that the new national government had the willingness and the ability to suppress violent resistance to its laws

- (A) Martin Luther
 - (B) Desiderius Erasmus
 - (C) Thomas Aquinas
 - (D) Thomas More
-

2. Which of the following best describes the religious policies of Elizabeth I?

- (A) She continued with the religious policies of her sister, Mary.
 - (B) She allowed the Puritans to dominate and set English religious policy.
 - (C) She persecuted all Catholics in England as best exemplified by the execution of her cousin, Mary Queen of Scots.
 - (D) She enacted moderate religious policies that promoted religious and political peace.
 - (E) She persecuted all non-Anglican religions.
-

3. The system that evolved in Europe out of the collapse of the Roman Empire was:

- (A) imperialism
 - (B) absolutism
 - (C) feudalism
 - (D) republicanism
 - (E) protocapitalism
-

4. According to Galen's long-dominant explanation of the four humors, human illness was caused primarily by:

- (A) divine anger
 - (B) an excess of a particular bodily fluid
 - (C) prolonged periods of melancholy
 - (D) contact with one of the four elements making up the material world
 - (E) the movement of the stars and planets
-

5. The ideology promoted by Eusebius in the passage most directly contributed to which of the following developments in the late fourth century?

- (A) The promotion of the pope as the sole leader of the Christian Church by Constantine
 - (B) The outlawing of pagan practices in the Roman Empire under Theodosius I
 - (C) The destruction of the Jewish Temple in Jerusalem by Titus
 - (D) The creation of the tithe system under Julian to generate revenue for the expanding Church
 - (E) The outlawing of the Nestorian, Syriac, and Coptic churches under Justinian
-

6. Early Greek city-states were eager to establish colonies primarily because

- (A) they wanted trading partners
 - (B) they had large populations and few resources
 - (C) they sought to control the main trading route to West African gold
 - (D) the Dorian invasion forced people to flee Greek cities and settle elsewhere
-

7. The revival of art, literature, and learning in the High Middle Ages led to the rise of

- (A) Romanesque architecture
 - (B) egalitarianism
 - (C) monasticism
 - (D) universities
 - (E) secularism
-

8. Which of the following was a central aspect of Germanic society circa 100 c.E.?

- (A) Plantation agriculture
 - (B) Skilled craftsmanship
 - (C) Kinship and family honor
 - (D) Civic pride
 - (E) religious tolerance
-

9. In the Iliad and the Odyssey, Homer describes the

- (A) Persian War
 - (B) Peloponnesian War
 - (C) Minoan War
 - (D) Trojan War
-

10. All of the following directly contributed to the declining prestige of the papacy in the period 1250-1500 EXCEPT

- (A) corruption in the papal bureaucracy
- (B) the emergence of rival popes in Rome and Avignon
- (C) the conciliar movement
- (D) the use of Crusades to attack the pope's political opponents
- (E) the expansion of the power of the Byzantine emperors in Italy