Part One: Marriage and Family or ‘Til Death Do Us Part

1. In seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Europe, most couples
   a. married in their teens.
   b. lived together before marriage.
   c. included an older husband and young wife.
   d. married in their late twenties.
   e. had three or fewer children.

2. Prior to 1750, premarital sex
   a. nonexistent
   b. occurred only among the upper classes.
   c. was commonplace.
   d. resulted in a high percentage of illegitimate children.
   e. was punishable by a prison term.

3. The pattern of late marriage in early modern Europe resulted primarily from the
   a. puritanism or rural society.
   b. prevalence of the extended family.
   c. fear of overpopulation.
   d. availability of premarital sex.
   e. necessary precondition of economic independence.

4. Violations of social norms of traditional lower-class communities were punished by
   a. banishment.
   b. exile.
   c. public corporal punishment.
   d. fines and imprisonment.
   e. public humiliation.
   d. were deliberately starved in large numbers.
   e. were prepared for careers in the clergy.

Notes:
Part Two: Children and Family or Children Are To Be Seen....

_____ 1. The first European state to mandate compulsory elementary education was
   a. Prussia.
   b. the Netherlands.
   d. France.
   e. Sweden.

_____ 2. According to the text, one reason for the abusive treatment of young children working in English factories was probably
   a. the lack of laws against corporal punishment of children.
   b. the fact that this was normal treatment for children of the time.
   c. the absence of children's mothers from the factory shop floor.
   d. the Anglican clergy's endorsement of such treatment.
   e. the great stress that their foremen experienced.

_____ 3. The neglectful attitudes toward children in preindustrial Europe were conditioned mostly by
   a. high infant mortality rates.
   b. church doctrine.
   c. Enlightenment philosophy.
   d. the children's low economic value.
   e. economic pressure on new migrants to the cities.

_____ 4. In foundling homes, babies
   a. had a better chance of survival on average than in a family setting.
   b. died at a rate of 50 to 90 percent per year.
   c. were safer from infectious diseases than outside.
   d. were deliberately starved in large numbers.
   e. were prepared for careers in the clergy.
Part Three: Food and Medical Practices or Did You Wash Your Hands?

_____ 1. According to the text, the diet of wealthy Europeans in the 18th century was
a. much more healthy than that of common folk.
b. just as bad or worse than that of common folk.
c. far better than that of the rich today.
d. high in vitamins A and C
   e. pasta et fromage.

_____ 2. The diet of the poorer classes consisted largely of bread and
a. meat and eggs.
b. dairy products.
c. vegetables.
d. wild game.
e. mead.

_____ 3. Many surgeons gained anatomical knowledge and practical experience
a. on the many battlefields of Europe.
b. by apprenticing themselves to physicians.
c. as a result of the legalization of dissection.
d. from the rediscovery of Greek and Roman medical writings.
e. as barbers.

_____ 4. The greatest achievement of eighteenth century medical science was the
a. control of venereal disease.
b. elimination of the bubonic plague.
c. the popular belief that mental illness was caused by moonlight.
d. conquest of smallpox.
e. invention of anesthesia for surgery.
Part Four: Religion and Popular Culture or Still A Part of Daily Life

1. John Wesley’s “Methodism” spread rapidly among
   a. the English upper classes.
   b. the American clergy.
   c. German Pietists.
   d. American colonists.
   e. the lower and middle classes in England.

2. All of the following were aspects of the celebration of Carnival except
   a. drinking and dancing.
   b. mocking the established order.
   c. begging forgiveness for one’s sins.
   d. masquerading.
   e. inversion of the social hierarchy.

3. The popular strength of religion in Catholic countries reflected
   a. the desire of secular authorities
   b. its importance in community life.
   c. the decline of papal and clerical abuses.
   d. the role of the parish clergy in the state bureaucracy.
   e. widespread fear of the outside world.

4. In the eighteenth century, faith healers
   a. had disappeared.
   b. usually prescribed herbal remedies.
   c. believed disease was caused by imbalance in the humors.
   d. used exorcism to treat illnesses.
   e. specialized in psychological illnesses.

Notes: