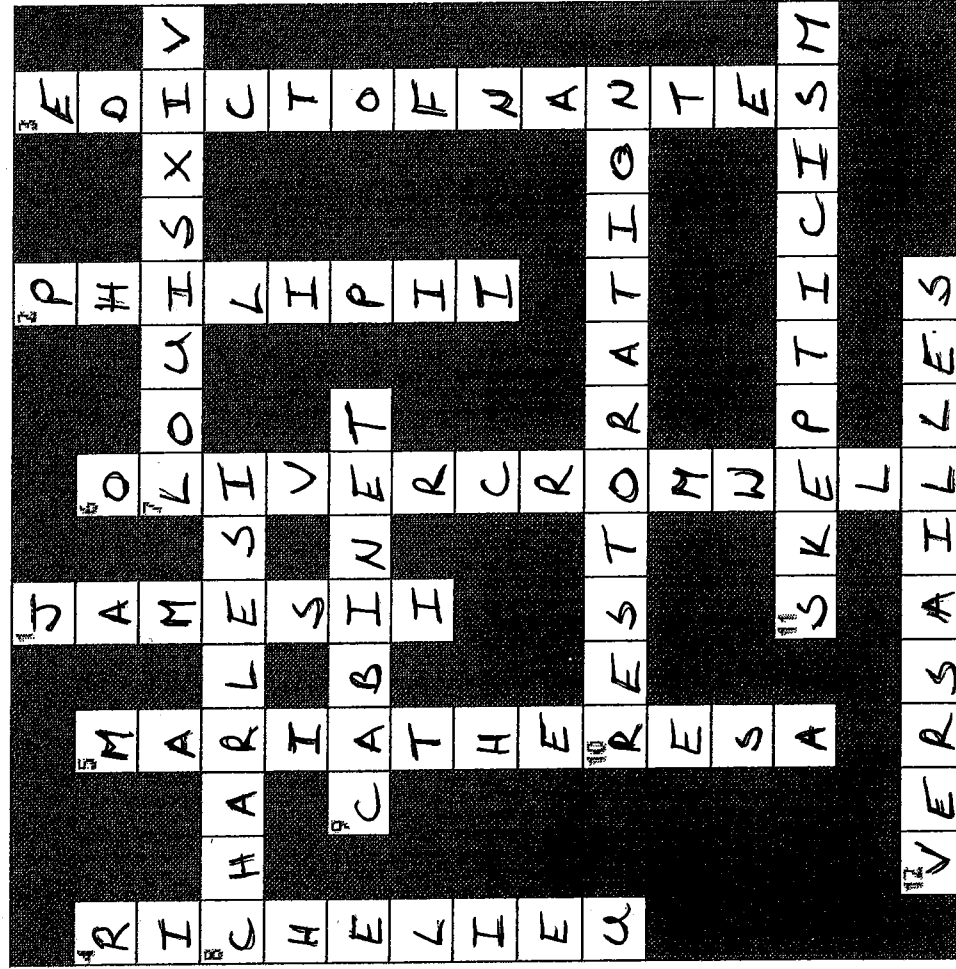


Chapter 5: Absolute Monarchs in Europe

Test Review

Crossword Puzzle



Across

7. Most powerful ruler in French history (2 wrds)
8. King executed after English Civil War (2 wrds)
9. Group of government ministers
10. Period of Charles II's rule
11. Idea that nothing can be known for certain
12. Immense French palace

Down

1. King overthrown in the Glorious Revolution (2 wrds)
2. Powerful Spanish ruler (2 wrds)
3. Declaration of religious tolerance (3 wrds)
4. Powerful cardinal who ruled France
5. Austrian empress (2 wrds)
6. Puritan general (2 wrds)

Name: Key

Date: _____

CHAPTER

5

BUILDING VOCABULARY

Absolute Monarchs in Europe

A. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- B 1. The Catholic king of Spain who launched the Spanish Armada in an attempt to punish Protestants in England was (a) Louis XIV (b) Philip II (c) Charles I.
- A 2. The idea that nothing can ever be known for certain is called (a) skepticism (b) habeas corpus (c) westernization.
- C 3. The real ruler of France during the reign of Louis XIII was (a) Jean Baptiste Colbert (b) Maria Teresa (c) Cardinal Richelieu
- B 4. The most powerful ruler in French history was (a) Frederick the Great (b) Louis XIV (c) Peter the Great.
- C 5. The czar who promoted the westernization of Russia was (a) Ivan the Terrible (b) Frederick the Great (c) Peter the Great.
- B 6. The conflict over religion, territory, and power among Europe's ruling families that resulted in the modern state system was the (a) War of the Spanish Succession (b) Thirty Years' War (c) Seven Years' War.

B. Evaluating Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below.

- Austria/Prussia* F 1. Maria Teresa was the ruler of ~~France~~ ^{Austria} and Frederick the Great was the ruler of ~~Austria~~ ^{Prussia} during the Seven Years' War, in which the great European powers fought one another on three continents.

- T 2. In the English Civil War, Charles I of England was defeated by a Puritan general named Oliver Cromwell.

- Restoration* F 3. The rule of Charles II in England is known as the ~~Glorious Revolution~~ ^{Restoration} because the monarchy was brought back.

C. Writing Describe the following terms and the changes to government over time.

absolute monarch

Kings/Queens who held all of the power w/in their state boundaries. People started to question: revolt against this

divine right

Idea that God created the monarch; that the monarch acted as God's rep. on earth. Answered only to God, not the people

constitutional monarchy

Where there are laws that limit the King/Queen's power, w/a type of document. changed the long held belief of Absolute Mon: divine right, gave people rights: a voice in government

World Studies
Ch 5 Test Review
Absolute Monarchs in Europe

If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

- True 1. Philip II of Spain lived within the walls of his gray, granite palace called the Escorial.
- False 2. The ^{spanish}~~Portuguese~~ Armada was defeated in 1588 by stormy weather and the English navy.
- False 3. During the 1600s, the ^{dutch}~~spanish~~ gradually replaced the Italians as the bankers of Europe.
- False 4. The republic formed by the United Provinces of ^{Netherlands}~~Spain~~ was an unusual type of government for 16th-century Europe.
- True 5. In his novel, *Don Quixote de la Mancha*, Miguel de Cervantes wrote about a poor Spanish nobleman who chases after windmills.
- False 6. Philip II believed it was his duty to defend ^{catholicism}~~Protestantism~~ from its enemies in Europe and the Ottoman Empire.
- False 7. ^{Spain}~~England~~ failed to develop a middle class in the 1500s because the tax burden on the lower classes prevented their ability to begin businesses.

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Versailles | I. Thirty Years' War |
| B. intendants | J. Cardinal Richelieu |
| C. Huguenots | K. Treaty of Nijmegen |
| D. Louis XIII | L. Jean Baptiste Colbert |
| E. Louis XIV | M. Michel de Montaigne |
| F. René Descartes | N. Henry IV (Henry of Navarre) |
| G. Edict of Nantes | O. War of the Spanish Succession |
| H. Cardinal Mazarin | |

- E 8. was known as the Sun King.
- N 9. became first king of the Bourbon dynasty.
- A 10. is the magnificent palace built for Louis XIV.
- N 11. was a Protestant prince who became a Catholic king.
- M 12. was a writer who became a skeptic and developed the essay form.
- B 13. were government agents who collected taxes and administered justice.
- O 14. was the conflict that was waged to prevent the union of the French and Spanish thrones.
- C 15. fought against Catholics in eight wars in France between 1562 and 1598.
- E 16. was the king who increased the power of the intendants at the expense of the nobility.
- G 17. was a declaration of religious tolerance issued by Henry IV and canceled by Louis XIV.
- H 18. was the minister to Louis XIV whose policies drove nobles to rebel against the boy king.

Ch 5 – Test Review

- L 19. was the minister of finance under Louis XIV whose policies of mercantilism caused France's economy to grow and prosper.
- J 20. was the minister to Louis XIII who took steps to strengthen the power of the monarchy at the expense of the Huguenots and the nobility.

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- B 21. Most of the early battles of the Thirty Years' War were won by the
A. Calvinists. C. French Catholics.
B. Hapsburgs. D. German Protestants.
- D 22. In the mid-1600s, the group that was LEAST dependent on the labor of serfs was
A. the Ottoman Empire. C. the Holy Roman Empire.
B. the kingdom of Poland. D. the nations of western Europe.
- A 23. Under Maria Theresa, Austria's greatest enemy was
A. Prussia. C. Bohemia.
B. Hungary. D. the Ottoman Empire.
- A 24. Frederick II came to power as the
A. king of Prussia. C. elector of Brandenburg.
B. king of Austria. D. emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
- D 25. The War of the Austrian Succession was fought over the possession of lands belonging to
A. Charles VI. C. Ferdinand II.
B. Frederick II. D. Maria Theresa.
- A 26. In Europe, the Seven Years' War resulted in
A. no exchange of territories in Europe. C. Bohemia's becoming part of Austria.
B. Germany's becoming part of France. D. Hungary's becoming part of the Ottoman Empire.
- B 27. The first Russian ruler to adopt the title *czar*, meaning "caesar," was
A. Peter the Great. C. Michael Romanov.
B. Ivan the Terrible. D. Anastasia Romanov.
- C 28. Ivan the Terrible's cruelty was aimed mainly at
A. serfs. C. nobles.
B. priests. D. merchants.
- D 29. In Russia, the boyars were
A. merchants. C. slave-like laborers.
B. career soldiers. D. landowning nobles.
- C 30. Peter the Great's main reason for visiting the West was to
A. gain allies for Russia. C. learn about Western customs and technology.
B. gain a warm-water seaport for Russia. D. impress the West with Russia's learning and technology.
- A 31. At the time that Peter the Great took the throne, the most essential part of the Russian economy was
A. serfs. C. trade relations with Europe.
B. colonies. D. merchants and bankers.
- C 32. The site for St. Petersburg was chosen because it was near
A. Moscow. C. water routes to Europe.
B. Peter's favorite palace. D. major roadways to Europe.

Ch 5 – Test Review

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

- A. James I
- B. James II
- C. William
- D. Charles I
- E. Charles II
- F. Parliament
- G. Restoration
- H. Bill of Rights

- I. habeas corpus
- J. cabinet system
- K. Petition of Right
- L. Oliver Cromwell
- M. English Civil War
- N. absolute monarchy
- O. constitutional monarchy

- G 33. This began when Charles II took the throne.
- D 34. This king of England lost the English Civil War.
- D 35. This king of England was tried and then put to death.
- B 36. This Catholic king of England was replaced by William and Mary.
- N 37. Parliament's financial power was an obstacle to this type of government.
- L 38. This Puritan leader ruled England after the end of the English Civil War.
- L 39. This Puritan leader abolished the monarchy and ruled as a military dictator.
- H 40. This document made clear the limits on royal power after the Glorious Revolution.
- C 41. This king of England came to power as a result of the Glorious Revolution.
- A 42. This king of Scotland inherited Elizabeth I's throne as well as her conflicts with Parliament.
- I 43. This prevented monarchs from jailing people for purely political reasons and from indefinitely holding prisoners without trial.
- J 44. This was adopted to prevent disagreements between the monarchy and Parliament from bringing government to a standstill.

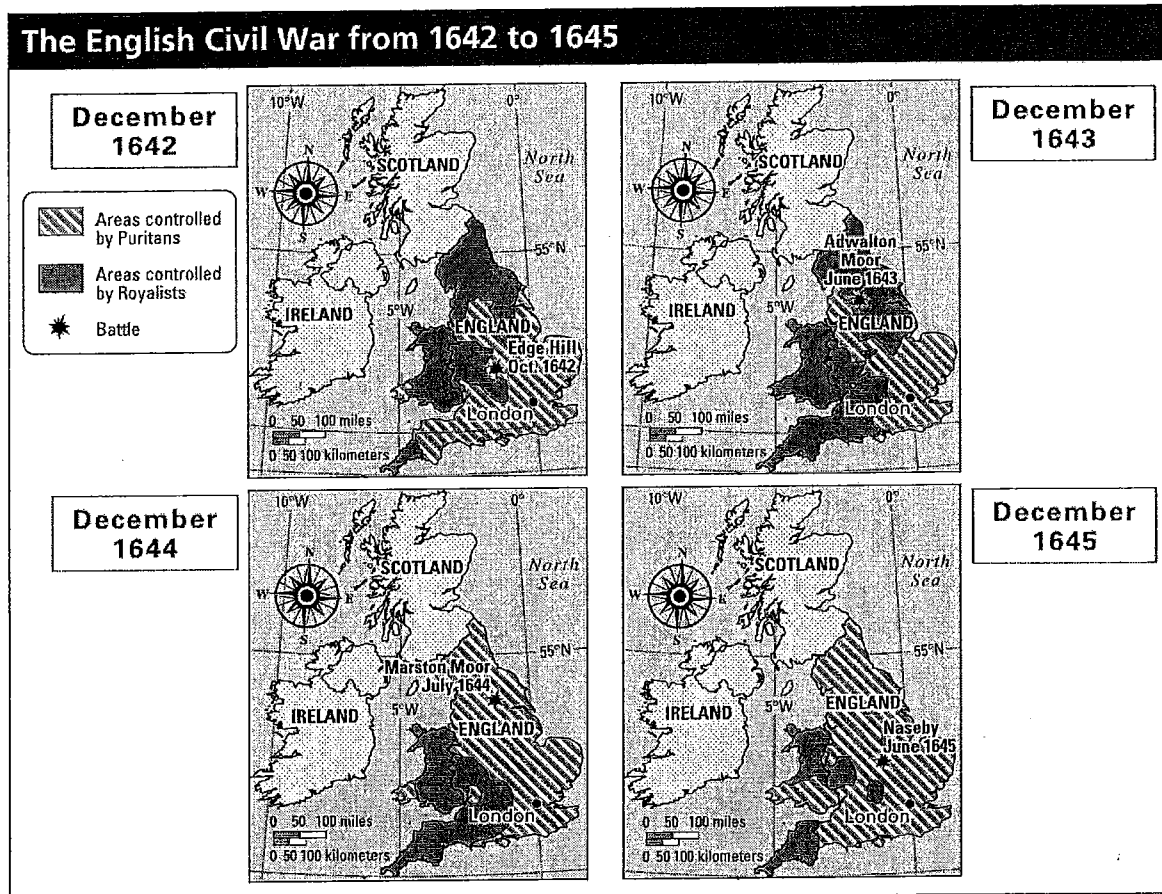
Choose the letter of the best answer.

- A 45. What concept was the belief in "divine right" used to support?
 - A. absolute rule
 - B. freedom of religion
 - C. separation of church and state
 - D. waging war for religious purposes
- B 46. Which war was sparked by religious conflict and resulted in the increased power of France, the weakening of Spain and Austria, and the devastation of Germany?
 - A. the Seven Years' War
 - B. the Thirty Years' War
 - C. the War of the Spanish Succession
 - D. the War of the Austrian Succession
- D 47. Who inherited the Austrian throne only after Charles VI had the other European powers sign an agreement declaring they would recognize the heir?
 - A. Frederick the Great
 - B. Anastasia Romanov
 - C. William of Orange
 - D. Maria Theresa
- D 48. Which of the following did the Glorious Revolution bring to England's throne?
 - A. James I
 - B. Charles I
 - C. James II
 - D. William and Mary

Ch 5 – Test Review

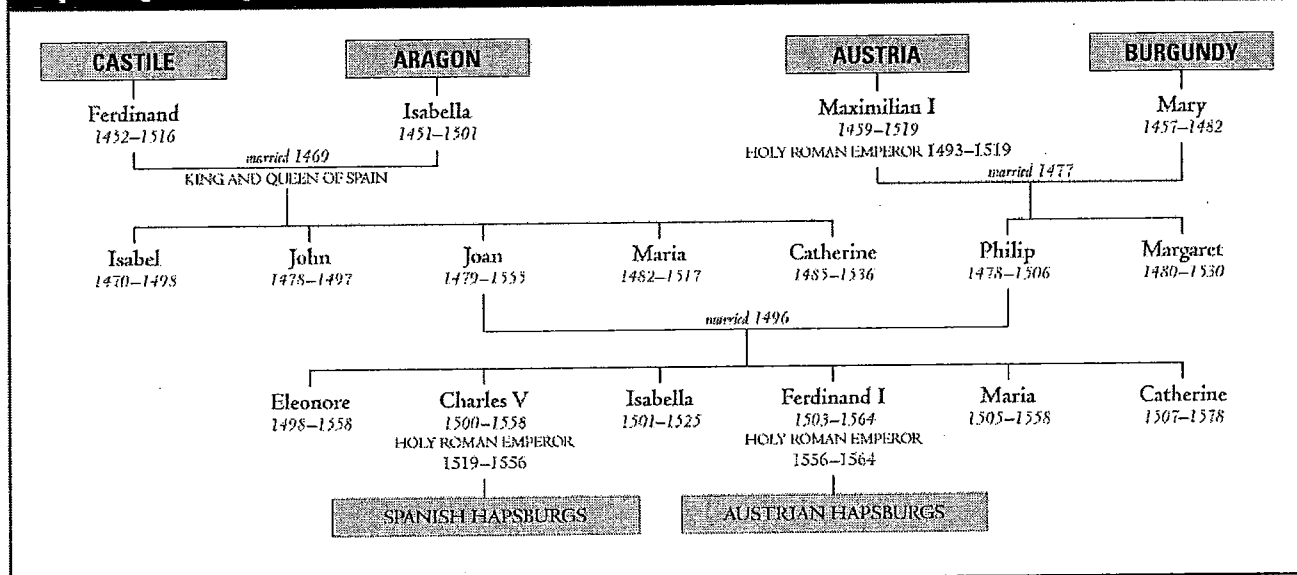
- C 49. By the end of the 1600s, what had England's system of government become?
A. an absolute monarchy
B. a military dictatorship
C. a constitutional monarchy
D. a constitutional democracy
- B 50. During the reign of Ivan the Terrible, which of the following groups suffered the greatest loss of power?
A. the serfs
B. the boyars
C. the monarchy
D. the Russian Orthodox church
- D 51. What were some of Philip II's accomplishments as king of Spain?
A. He built up the strongest army in the world with 80,000 men.
B. He won territory in the Seven Years' War.
C. He reformed the culture and made Spain a power to be reckoned with.
D. He defended Roman Catholicism and helped stimulate the arts.
- C 52. What was the main cause of the eight civil wars that were fought in France between 1562 and 1598?
A. class differences
B. economic hardship
C. religious differences
D. the lack of a clear heir to the throne
- D 53. What king became France's most powerful ruler and boasted "I am the state"?
A. Henry II
B. Henry IV
C. Louis IX
D. Louis XIV
- B 54. Why did Peter the Great build the city of St. Petersburg?
A. He wanted a city named after himself so that he would be remembered.
B. He wanted a city on a seaport that would make it easier to travel to the West.
C. He didn't like Moscow, so he decided to build a new city.
D. He wanted to build a city that was just like the European cities he visited.

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.



- B 55. In which year did the Royalists control the most land?
- A. 1642
B. 1643
C. 1644
D. 1645
- B 56. Which part of England did the Royalists control during all four years?
- A. the northern part
B. the southwest peninsula
C. the western shore
D. the southeast part
- D 57. During which years did the Puritans control the capital city of London?
- A. 1642–1643
B. 1643–1644
C. 1643–1645
D. 1642–1645
- C 58. Which battle was closest to the capital city of London?
- A. Adwalton Moor
B. Marston Moor
C. Naseby
D. Edge Hill
- D 59. In which year did the Puritans control most of England?
- A. 1642
B. 1643
C. 1644
D. 1645

Hapsburg Family Tree



- C 60. How many descendants of Isabella and Ferdinand are shown?
 A. 5
 B. 2
 C. 11
 D. 8
- C 61. What was the relationship between Joan and Philip?
 A. cousins.
 B. brother and sister.
 C. husband and wife.
 D. mother and son.
- B 62. Who was the founder of the Spanish Hapsburgs and also was Holy Roman Emperor?
 A. Maximilian I
 B. Charles V
 C. Ferdinand I
 D. Ferdinand
- C 63. How many grandchildren did Maximilian I and Mary have?
 A. 2
 B. 5
 C. 6
 D. 0
- A 64. How old was the king of Spain when he died?
 A. 64
 B. 47
 C. 60
 D. 58

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

65. **Comparing and Contrasting** How were the central characteristics of the English and French governments of the late 1600s similar or different?

English	French
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - governed by constitutional Monarchy (parliament & monarch are equal) - Bill of Rights limited monarchs - Cabinet prevented govt deadlock when monarch & parliament disagreed - monarch did not control parliament as in France - English were protestants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - governed by an absolute monarch (king controlled all) - king used intendants to collect taxes & administer justice - followed mercantilism - king lived very elaborately, courts rituals & lifestyles to control nobles - French were catholic

66. Drawing Conclusions What important changes took place in Russia in the late 1600s and early 1700s?

- Peter worked to Westernize Russia, traveled to Europe to learn culture
- people allowed to leave country to study, increase in status of women
- fought for Baltic sea coast (St. Petersburg = capital) and better route to Europe
- became absolute (church control, new nobility, new military)

67. Drawing Conclusions How was Russia different from western Europe? How did Peter the Great want to change Russia?

- Economy was different, Russia was under ^{eu}feudal system (serfs tied to land)
- Western Europe serfs gained freedom, creating a middle class w/ more taxes
- Geography separated Europe/Russia along w/ religion (Rus = E. Orthodox vs Eur. = Catho)
- Peter wanted to Westernize Russia, reduce nobles power, control church, modern army, 1st paper, women's status, west clothing, potato, new capital (St. Peter)

68. Analyzing Motives What methods were used to limit the powers of Europe's nobles during this period, and why were the powers of the nobles limited?

France: take down fortified castles, no city walls, Louis required nobles to live at Versailles

- Middle class power was increased (new govt positions)

Russia: secret police used to hunt nobility, took their land; gave to new nobles

England: Monarchs dissolved Parliament, abolished House of Lords

69. Analyzing Issues Why might it have been more difficult for absolutism to take hold in central Europe than in western Europe?

- central Eur developed its economy differently from West.
- Cent Eur kept feudal system not allowing serfs to become independent (kept serfs on land; under control)
- West serfs gained their freedom; move to cities forming middle class (merchants)
- monarchs taxed them to build armies; reduce influence of nobles
- in central, Kings had no middle class to tax; were reliant on nobles (blocked powerful kings from taking control)

70. Synthesizing How did the events of the English Civil War, the Restoration, and the Glorious Revolution lead to the system of government that England has today?

- Charles I continually fought w/ parliament, who passed laws limiting his power, Charles tried to arrest parliament's leaders. Leaders escaped a civil war broke out
- Oliver Cromwell defeated the supporters of Charles, who was brought up on trial for treason, sentenced to death, & beheaded. Cromwell took over, ruled as military dictator. Cromwell then died.
- Parliament voted to restore the monarchy w/ Charles II, who then died
- James II became king but offended the English by appointing Catholics to high positions. Fearing a line of Catholic kings, members of Parl. asked William of Orange & Mary (James's daughter) to overthrow James II. Bloodless overthrow allowed William & Mary to take over, agreed to rule w/ Parliament. Signed Bill of Rights, agreed to the cabinet syst and changed England into a constitutional monarchy.

English Civil War
Restoration
Glorious Revolution

