

Key

Unit 3 Test Review

- a 1. The complete control of a monarch over his/her subjects is called
- absolutism
 - monarchy
 - balance of power
 - divine right to rule
- d 2. Catherine the Great participated in several partitions of Poland to expand the borders of _____.
- Austria
 - France
 - Prussia
 - Russia
- c 3. Which of the following is an example of how important leaders helped build French royal power from 1589 to 1715?
- Louis XIV led France successfully through the Thirty Years' War.
 - Jean-Baptiste Colbert ruled as Louis XIII's chief minister for several decades.
 - Cardinal Richelieu forced Huguenot cities and wealthy nobles to tear down their fortifications.
 - Henry IV revoked the Edict of Nantes to unify France under one religion.
- b 4. After the War of Austrian Succession, the alliance system in Europe centered on the centuries-long conflict between Great Britain and _____ as well as the intense rivalry of Austria and _____.
- the Dutch; Spain
 - France; Prussia
 - Prussia; France
 - Spain; the Dutch
- c 5. Which of the following is the best example to show how Peter the Great worked to modernize Russia?
- Peter put down a revolt by army officers in 1698.
 - Russia won warm-water ports on the Baltic and Black Seas.
 - Academies, factories, hospitals, and a new capital city were built.
 - Peter sent Russians to western European countries to study.
- c 6. The leaders of the decades-long Dutch Revolt against the Spanish Hapsburgs were the
- Dukes of Alva
 - Archbishops of Cologne
 - Princes of Orange
 - Kings of Bohemia
- b 7. "I am the state" reflected whose views on his role in an autocratic government?
- Peter I's
 - Louis XIV's
 - Frederick II's
 - Charles V's

- d 8. Which of the following dynasties strengthened and expanded the lands of Brandenburg and Prussia during the Early Modern Era?
- Romanovs
 - Hapsburgs
 - Bourbons
 - Hohenzollerns
- c 9. In which centuries did the ideas of divine right absolutism flourish?
- 1300s -1500s
 - 1400s-1600s
 - 1500s-1700s
 - 1600s-1800s
- d 10. Who defeated the Turks at Lepanto but lost his entire armada against the English?
- Charles V
 - Ferdinand II
 - Peter I
 - Phillip II
- b 11. Which of the following was a problem associated with the Age of Absolutism?
- Central governments were neither stable nor lasting.
 - Wars were fought for religion, prestige, territory, and power.
 - Taxes were levied to build roads, canals, factories, and merchant ships.
 - Monarchs spent public revenue on supporting arts and literature.
- b 12. Which nation became the most powerful in Europe as a result of the Thirty Years' War?
- Spain
 - France
 - Great Britain
 - Sweden
- c 13. The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 recognized the independence of the northern Italian city-states and _____.
- the Duchy of Prussia
 - the Kingdom of Bohemia
 - the Dutch Republic
 - the Kingdom of Poland
- a 14. How was the European balance of power a factor during the American colonies' struggle for independence?
- Several European nations aided the Americans in order to weaken Great Britain.
 - The thirteen colonies united in order to defeat the Grand Alliance led by Great Britain.
 - The powers of Europe used the American colonies as pawns in their strategic conflicts of the 1700s.
 - The American War of Independence was a part of the Franco-British conflict in the Seven Years' War.
- c 15. Which of the following statements best describes the concept of divine right of kings?
- Kings were given power to protect the natural and universal rights of their subjects.
 - Monarchs had the right to establish their own branch of Christianity for their entire nation.
 - Kings were God's representatives and were charged with the duty to enforce His laws.
 - Monarchs would receive absolute power from their subjects in order to prevent chaos and war.

Name Key

Period _____

Date _____

Unit 3: The Age of Absolutism

Practice

A. Main Ideas

Match the descriptions in Column 1 with the monarch in Column 2. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. No term is used more than once.

Column 1

- d 1. adopted the sun as his personal symbol to represent his power
- f 2. supported Catholic Reformation and warred against Protestants
- a 3. gained land along the Black Sea and annexed much of Poland
- c 4. used large Prussian army to expand and defend territories
- b 5. abdicated power and divided Hapsburg empire into two parts
- e 6. brought new ideas/technology from the west to Russia

Column 2

- a. Catherine the Great
- b. Charles V
- c. Frederick II
- d. Louis XIV
- e. Peter the Great
- f. Philip II

B. Terms, People, and Places

Choose the option that best answers the question or completes the sentence.

- b 7. Monarchs justified absolute power by promoting the concept of _____.
 - a. balance of power
 - b. divine right
 - c. the *levée*
 - d. westernization
- b 8. The _____ was originally a religious conflict that later became political as much of Europe was dragged into the destructive fighting.
 - a. Dutch Revolt
 - b. Thirty years' War
 - c. Seven Years' War
 - d. War of Spanish Succession
- a 9. Landowning nobles in Russia, or _____, resisted many of the changes in Russia during the 1700s.
 - a. boyars
 - b. intendants
 - c. electors
 - d. tsars
- a 10. _____ was the newly built and modernized capital of Russia built in the 1700s.
 - a. St. Petersburg.
 - b. Versailles
 - c. Vienna
 - d. Westphalia

